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THE DAILY BEE.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8.

NEW YORK.

The New York election takes place to-day, and in view of its importance the result will be awaited with marked anxiety. As this is the first contest in a non-slaveholding State which will follow the Harper's Ferry conspiracy, we shall be enabled in some measure to ascertain the amount of influence exerted by that occurrence upon public sentiment. The almost universal impression has been that the Democratic party will be greatly strengthened by the affair of Harper's Ferry. It seems nearly impossible that it can be otherwise. There must be a very large proportion of Northern citizens who have hitherto sustained the Black Republican party, rather from an abstract feeling of opposition to slavery, than from any predominant wish to precipitate a conflict between the North and South, much less to foment servile insurrection. Upon the minds of such persons the incendiary effort at Harper's Ferry must have made a profound impression. They are warned by this abortive conspiracy of the danger of affiliating with a faction which holds desperadoes and reckless fanatics in its pay; which continually advocates doctrines utterly at variance with the preservation of the peace and harmony of the country; and which, if its tenets were faithfully carried into effect, would revel and riot in a saturnalia of blood and rapine. Hence the inference that the Black Republicans will lose a considerable portion of their strength.

Another circumstance which will operate materially in determining the result is the policy pursued by the American party of New York. At the election last year they polled some sixty thousand votes—or about one-eighth of the entire number cast. On the present occasion they refrained from placing any of their own candidates in nomination, but selected from the tickets of the two opposing parties the most respectable, popular and honest candidates. Their ticket is made up expressly for the purpose of breaking down clique influence on either side. The precise object of this compromise ticket, or half the Republican and half the Democratic State ticket, is to show to both these parties that there is a balance of power standing between them capable of spoiling the calculations of both in all cases where the claims and demands of this balance of power are not sufficiently respected. It is the opinion of some of the shrewdest observers in New York that this ticket is destined to triumph. There is a yearning desire on the part of thousands of citizens to rebuke the Black Republicans for their violence, their fanaticism and their sectional proclivities; and to punish the Democrats for their venality, their corruption and their rowdyism. Both these objects are likely to be subserved by the success of the compromise ticket; and we should not be at all surprised at its triumph.

It is possible on the one hand that the Black Republican organization may [illegible] formidable than is imagined, or on [illegible] that the Democrats may have gained [illegible] since the last election. In either [illegible] of the two party tickets will be [illegible] are satisfied, however, that the [illegible] licans will lose—whether sufficient [illegible] the victory to their antagonists [illegible] be seen. The endorsement [illegible] would be equivalent to the [illegible] Wm. H. Seward, and would [illegible] bolden those who, with bated [illegible] whispering utterance express [illegible] bation of Brown and his Harper's Ferry raid. In fact, if the Black Republicans carry the day, we shall begin to believe that abolitionism is powerful enough to [illegible] all adverse influences.

Parish of Plaquemines.—We are indebted to Mr. John L. Titus for the following returns:

Jesuits' Bend—Governor—Moore [illegible]
Lieutenant-Governor—Hyams [illegible]
Attorney General—T. J. Semmes [illegible] Durant 13.
Secretary of State—P. D. Hardy [illegible] 3; Dreux 4.
Auditor—E. W. Robertson 91; [illegible] 5; C. W. Anderson 3.
Treasurer—B. L. Defreese 91; Dr. [illegible] Perkins 8.
Superintendent—Henry Avery 91; R. H. Curry 6.
Congress—E. LaSere 76; C. Bienvenu 18; J. E. Bouligny 4.
Commissioner of Public Works, Second District—Kent 23; Bragg 40; Dr. P. Yerser 3.
District Attorney—P. A. Ducros, Jr., 48; J. Q. Bradford 35.
Representatives—Dr. J. B. Wilkinson 96; V. M. Sollis 95; F. Moreau 9.
Senator—F. Gardere 81; E. Lawrence 81; M. White 13; M. Kenner 8.
Sheriff—Simeon Martin 84; R. Johnson 13.
Clerk—Armand Lartigue (no opp.) 86.
Assessor—A. D. Salvant 93; J. B. Breby 3; N. Cathcart 1.
Coroner—Thos. Dobson 7; R. Bingle 27; J. M. Perez, Jr., 57.
Mr. John L. White was elected Justice of the Peace for the Sixth District, and Capt. Raoul B. Soulant, Constable.

Mrs. Wm. Brand will reopen her class for young ladies next Monday, 14th inst., at No. 193 Camp street, first house above Julia, where parents desirous of placing children under her charge may apply.

Our Musical Friend.—No. 48 of this cheap publication has been received by Ezekiel, No. 7 Exchange Place. Contents: Am I not fondly Thine Own; Lake Maggiore Quadrille; The Monks of Old; Redowa; Three Popular Country Dances.

At the last session of the United States Senate, a resolution was passed requesting the President to cause the heads of the Departments to submit estimates for the expenses of the Government to the next Congress upon a basis not exceeding fifty millions annually, exclusive of the public debt, provided the same can be done without injury to the public service. Estimates are *in course of preparation in accordance with* the spirit of this resolution, and with a view to strict economy. [illegible] it is not at all probable the expenditures will be restricted to such a narrow limit.

We are indebted to the Hon. S. A. Douglas for a copy of his reply to Judge Black.

Death of Judge Beale.—We regret to learn that the Hon. R. G. Beale, Judge of the Sixth District, died in West Baton Rouge on the 4th inst., of consumption. He had been ill for some time previously.

Assessed Valuation of New York.—The aggregate valuation of real and personal estate in the county of New York is $532,905,-476.

Dry Goods.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the auction sale of Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the auction room of E. Roger & Co., No. 26 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

The attention of dealers in wagon, hardware, willow ware, &c., is called to the large damaged cargo sale of the schooner Allen Bush, which will take place THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at the Hope Warehouse.

The Opelousas Courier says:—On Sunday last we had the first frost of the season. We may add that we were threatened several times before with a frost, and some say they have seen evident signs of it. At any rate that of Sunday was far from being doubtful, as there was ice on thin water.

The cane is damaged, and on many plantations it has been thought proper to put all the cane in windrow as prudence dictates.

We are informed that the yield is not what was at first expected. Sugar is fine generally and easily made.

The Sugar Crop.—The Pointe Coupée *Democrat* says:

It is with reluctance we touch this subject, seeing that the future prospect of the present crop is growing from bad to worse. With drought, frost, and [illegible] weather, but little over half a [illegible] realized in this parish. Hence [illegible] count on more than eight [illegible] thousand hogsheads for the [illegible] sixteen thousand last year.

Murder in Mo[illegible] the following:

On Friday morn[illegible] atrocious murder [illegible] parish, which is to a [illegible] veloped in mystery. The [illegible] them, are briefly as follows: [illegible] Pool was found dead on one of the [illegible] ing roads, in the vicinity of where he resides, and it was thought that he was waylaid and shot by Robert Parker, who, since the discovery of the body, has fled the country. He and his brother, Thomas Parker, the son-in-law of Pool, had been at variance with the latter for some time, which misunderstanding it is supposed led to the final destruction of Pool. Robert Parker is still at large. Pool was killed with a shot gun. Thomas Parker and wife were brought before G. W. Jelks, J. P., on the charge of being accessories to the crime, on Thursday last, and are now undergoing a thorough investigation, the result of which will be given in our next issue.

Spot on the Sun.—A spot of remarkable size is now visible on the surface of the sun, more than 60,000 miles in diameter, or eight times the diameter of the earth. It can be seen without difficulty with the aid of an opera glass, the eye of course being protected by a screen. The area occupied by this disturbance of the sun's surface is about three thousand millions of square miles, some fifteen or sixteen times the whole surface of the earth. As the spot was near the middle of the sun on Saturday, the 29th, it will be visible for some days yet.—*Charleston Cour.*

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further by the North American.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Father Point, November 6.—The summary of news by the steamer North American contains no further details of the treaty of peace recently signed at Zurich.

LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Liverpool, October 26.—Bigland & Co. report that the advices from Manchester indicate no material change, and that last week's prices are generally maintained.

They quote Wheat closed at an advance of 1s. per quarter, with an improved demand.

Corn closed quiet and steady, notwithstanding an excessive supply.

Richardson, Spence & Co. report Wheat closed firm and steady. Beef closed steady. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard closed steady at 54s. to 60s. Bacon dull. Rosin closed steady. Turpentine dull at 35s. to 35s. 3d. Sugar closed steady, and quotations are unchanged. Coffee closed dull. Rice closed dull and unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, October 26.—The London Breadstuffs market is generally unchanged. Wheat closed firm, and holders demand an advance, which has not been obtained. Sugar closed steady. Coffee closed firm at previous prices. Tea is slow of sale, but prices are unaltered.

FURTHER BY THE NORTH AMERICAN.

The Spanish War in Africa—Threatened Interference of England—The Pope's Return to Rome—Palermo in a State of Siege—French Prisoners Buried Alive in Fetz—Terrible Shipwreck on British Coast—Half a Million Treasure and Four Hundred Lives Lost—Advance in Cotton.

Quebec, November 7.—The steamship North American, has arrived at this port with full details of news from London and Liverpool to the 26th ult. The Cunard steamship Asia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 24th.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Wednesday Afternoon, October 26th.—The estimated sales of Cotton today were 15,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3000 bales.

An advance of 1-16 to ⅛d. is reported on the week (since last Wednesday?) The market closed firm, with an advancing tendency on all clean Cottons. Breadstuffs generally closed firm.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

London, Wednesday Noon.—The funds have advanced ⅛ on Tuesday's quotations. Consols for money closed at 95⅞ to 96.

WRECK OF AN AUSTRALIAN STEAMER.

The Liverpool *Post* of the 26th ult. publishes a report that the Australian steamship Royal Charter was lost on the previous day, [illegible] on the coast of Wales.

[illegible] 400 passengers aboard, who [illegible], together with £500,000 in [illegible]lia. The report lacks con[illegible]

[illegible]DO DANGEROUSLY ILL.

[illegible], the Austrian Plenipoten[illegible] Zurich conference, was still [illegible], but his recovery was [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]ps for New York and [illegible] touch at Queenstown [illegible] the mails, under a new [illegible] Government, by which ar[illegible] [illegible] later news than hereto[illegible] them.

[illegible] and Stratten, the embez[illegible] bankers of London, have been par[illegible] after four years' servitude.

[illegible] first battalion of military for China [illegible] orders to depart via the over[illegible]

[illegible] builders' strike still continues, [illegible] workmen are about to appeal to the [illegible] for the support of their families.

[illegible] has been prorogued to Decem[illegible]

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

[illegible] correspondents of the London [illegible] gloomy forebodings re[illegible] relations between England and [illegible]

[illegible] correspondent of the London *Herald* [illegible] impression gained ground that [illegible] between France and England was [illegible]

[illegible] the provincial journals publish [illegible] violent articles against the [illegible], which it is understood were [illegible] the Government officials.

[illegible] warned England that the [illegible] approaches, which may ex[illegible] forever.

[illegible]dent of the London [illegible] ations are progres[illegible] a joint expedition [illegible]

The Paris correspondent of the *Herald* on the contrary says that the preparations of France for such and expedition have been suspended.

It is positively stated that Lord Palmerston told Count Persigny, the French Ambassador, that England would not suffer Spain to occupy both sides of the Straits of Gibraltar, and if it was attempted England would forcibly oppose it.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

The Spanish Government has formally announced to the Cortes its determination of going to war with Morocco.

Political parties and the newspapers in Spain generally agree in supporting the Ministry in the measures they have taken.

The Spanish Minister at Tangiers, Morocco, has been recalled, and the army of Africa is to be immediately organized.

Troops for the African campaign are being collected throughout Spain.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Advices from Turin state that a change will soon take place in the Sardinian Cabinet, and that Cabomuda is to be Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Pope returned to Rome on the 20th.

The reports of serious disturbances at Palermo are confirmed. Palermo is in a state of siege.

At a conference between the Pope and the French Ambassador it is stated that an ordinance granting administrative reforms in the Papal States was agreed upon, and will soon be published.

FRENCH TROOPS IN AFRICA.

It is stated that the French soldiers who were taken prisoners in Africa on the 31st of August last, were buried alive by the Moors, and the French troops in Algeria are burning to revenge the terrible outrage.

THE SAN JUAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, Nov. 7.—It is believed in diplomatic circles that serious difficulties will yet arise from the San Juan dispute.

The President at the opening of Congress will ask for men and means to defend the rights of our country in that quarter.

MR. McLANE'S RETURN TO MEXICO.

New York, Nov. 7.—The steam sloop of war Brooklyn sailed to-day for Vera Cruz, with Mr. McLane, our Minister to Mexico, on board.

CAPTURE OF SLAVERS.

Boston, Nov. 7.—Advices have been received at this port from St. Helena to the 19th of September, which state that two slavers have been captured off the coast of Africa and condemned there. One of the vessels was the Stephen T. Townsend, of New Orleans; the name of the other was unknown.

ARRIVAL OF SAILING VESSELS.

Mobile, Nov. 7.—The ships Richard S. Ely and Normandy arrived here to-day. The passage was made from New York in exactly eight days.

STEAMBOATS PASSED VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, Nov. 7.—The steamer Northern Light passed down at 1 o'clock, the Montgomery at 4 o'clock, the Milton Relf at 10, the Cora Anderson at midnight, yesterday.

The Grand Duke passed down at 8 o'clock, the Woodford at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Campbell passed down at 1 o'clock, the D. Webb at 3 o'clock, and the D. A. January at 5 o'clock this evening.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL—LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—The California overland mail has arrived here, bringing San Francisco dates to the 14th ult.

There were great preparations made in San Francisco to receive Lieut. Gen. Scott, who was daily expected to arrive there from Panama.

Charpenning & Co., contractors for the delivery of the Salt Lake mails, had suspended payment.

The latest accounts from the mines are encouraging.

The hostile Indians of Washington Territory are reported as quiet.

The Frazer river mines are in a prosperous condition.

The business of San Francisco is very dull. Provisions are dull; candles are drooping.

The Indians still continue to commit depredations and murders on the plains.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, Nov. 7.—The Mississippi river at this point is stationary, with 5½ feet scant of water in channel from here to Cairo.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 7.—The Cotton market closed buoyant; sales to-day amount to 4,500 bales, including 2,500 bales Middling Orleans, 11¼c. with 5-16 freight.

Middling Uplands are quoted at 11⅜.

Flour closed firm. Sales to-day amount to 17,000 barrels, at $4 70 to $4 80 for superfine.

Corn closed with a declining tendency. Sales to-day amount to 9,500 bushels at 98 to 99c.

Lard in kegs is quoted at 11½ to 11⅝c.

[illegible] closed firm at 11 to 11½c.

Molasses is quoted at 40c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

Cincinnati, Nov. 7.—Flour closed quiet. A better feeling in the market, though the market is generally unchanged.

Corn is quoted at 43c.

Whisky closed dull at 23½c.

The provision market is quiet.

Drink of Sea Birds.—This question is often asked, where do sea-birds obtain fresh water to slake their thirst, but we have never seen it satisfactorily answered till a few days ago. An old skipper with whom we were conversing on the subject, said that he had frequently seen these birds at sea, far from any land that could furnish them water, hovering around and under a storm cloud, chattering like ducks on a hot day at a pond, and drinking in the drops of rain as they fell. They will smell a rain squall a hundred miles or even further off, and scud for it with inconceivable swiftness. How long sea birds can live without water is merely a matter of conjecture, but probably their powers of enduring thirst are increased by habit, and possibly they go without it for many days, if not for several weeks.

Popular Sovereignty.

VIEWS OF REVERDY JOHNSON.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

Washington, Oct. 31.—A pamphlet of forty-eight pages, "By a Southern Citizen," understood to be the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, late Attorney-General of the United States, and one of the most eminent lawyers in America, is now in press with the following title:

"*Remarks on Popular Sovereignty, as Maintained and Denied respectively by Judge Douglas and Attorney-General Black.* By a Southern Citizen."

Mr. Johnson will be remembered as having been the chief counsel on the Southern side of the famous Dred Scott case, which involved the question of Slavery in the Territories.

I have been permitted by a friend to read the proof-sheets and make an abstract of this important document. It is a powerful and masterly exposition of the subject of which it treats. It is written in the spirit of fairness and candor, and exhausts the subject.

He establishes the following propositions:

First. That Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in the unorganized Territories. His position is established by the Dred Scott case.

Second. That Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories after they have been organized under Territoral governments.

Third. That Congress has no power to establish slavery in a Territory. Slavery is the creature of positive law, which may exist either by statute or custom.

Fourth. That if Congress can neither prohibit nor establish slavery in a Territory, it cannot legislate to protect or regulate it. He reproves the doctrine of Mr. Buchanan, "Slavery exists by virtue of the Constitution" and shows that the Dred Scott case [illegible] no such doctrine—that "it is altogether [illegible] Executive impression and blun[illegible] original than erroneous"—that [illegible] to the doctrine of the Supreme [illegible] the Dred Scott case, "it clearly [illegible] that to legislate to protect the institution is as much beyond the Congressional authority as to legislate to prohibit or establish it, and consequently all of them are among the powers reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Fifth. The fifth proposition is stated in these words: "The remaining and last question I propose to examine is, can the Territorial Government admit, protect or exclude slavery at any time during its existence?" The distinguished *writer maintains the affirmative* of this proposition with great ability. He says:

"It would seem to be an anomaly in our institutions if these powers do not exist. That slavery, an artificial instead of a natural condition, should be beyond the reach of human power, under any form of government, and should be admitted, protected or extended, in violation of the wishes of the people with whom it is or is to be, and in disregard of the wishes of all branches of the government, and of all general or local power, is a doctrine so extraordinary that it almost defies human judgment. No proof short of demonstration can be given to bring such judgment to a satisfactory conclusion in its support; and when we reflect on the length of time during which this state of *things is to prevail*, the doctrine becomes yet more startling."

He then reviews the Dred Scott decision, and shows clearly that all the positions and principles affirmed by it are in harmony with the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, as explained by Judge Douglas in *Harper's Magazine*, and concludes as follows:

"As has been seen, this doctrine is not only not inconsistent with the opinion of the Supreme Court, *but maintained by its principles*."

He next proceeds "to show that it has the clearest Congressional, and Democratic and Executive sanction."

Here he reviews the Compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas Nebraska legislation of 1854, to prove that they were intended and understood at the time to establish the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty in the Territories, and adds:

"Does it maintain Judge Douglas's doctrine? Unless language has lost its use, and serves only to mislead and delude, no other meaning can be given to it."

After reviewing all the authorities on this point, he arrives at the following conclusion:

"Whatever, therefore, under this act, the people of a State can do, the people of a Territory can do; the sole limitation upon the authority of either is declared to be in the Constitution of the United States."

He next proceeds to instance the absurdity of Judge Black's "axiomatic principle of public law" for the protection of slave property in the Territories under the laws of the State from which they were removed, as follows:

"But if there can be no Legislative by the Territory, what law is to regulate the rights and to furnish the remedies? Are these to be as various as the laws of the several States from which the property was taken? Are the rights to sell and dispose of such or any other property to depend on such laws? Then, an immigrant from one State might sell each slave singly, while one from another could not sell at all, if the sale separated man and wife, parent and child. In one case slaves would be liable to execution for debt in the lifetime of the owner, or to sale at his death, for payment of his debts, or distribution, and in the other, not. In one, the children of a slave mother might belong to her owner, in the other, not. In one, they might be free, in the other, not. In one, trover might be the remedy, in the other, not. In one, resistance by the slave to the owner might be punished with death, in the other, not. In the one, the mode of feeding, clothing and working might be prescribed, in the other, not. In the one, labor might be presumptive evidence of slavery, in the other, not. In the one, slaves might be considered as real estate, and so to be disposed of, during life or at death, in the other, not. And what is true as to this species of property, is true of all."

He illustrates this position further by reference to the laws of different States and countries upon the subject of "Farming and its implements, its cares and its hire," which are property in some places; by reference to polygamy, where it is authorized by law, and to lotteries, which are still lawful in some States, and also by reference to ones which have recently been held by the Courts to be property in New York, but not in South Carolina.

The distinguished jurist next proceeds to show that Judge Black is mistaken in supposing that private property could be lawfully seized and taken without compensation, where there is no constitutional provision upon the subject—that "the title to property is found in the nature of society and civil government"—that it existed before Magna Charta or constitutions—and cites the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in the case of Fletcher and Prate, (6 Cranch) and denies that "there is a word in Judge Douglas's Harper article, a word fairly considered, tending towards a different doctrine."

He next cites the Cincinnati platform to prove that the doctrine of Popular Sovereighty, as now expounded by Judge Douglas, was the doctrine of the Democratic party at that time—shows that Mr. Buchanan so understood it, and was elected President upon that understanding of it—and that he never would have been elected if he had not been *committed* to the doctrine that "*the people of a Territory*, LIKE THOSE OF A STATE, *shall decide for themselves* WHETHER SLAVERY SHALL OR SHALL NOT EXIST WITHIN THEIR LIMITS."

He adds: "In conclusion, then, the writer submits that the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, maintained from first to last by Judge Douglas, and now so assailed by the Attorney-General, has borne the clearest and most explicit sanction of Congress, the Cincinnati Convention and President Pierce, and above all, of President Buchanan; and it is with equal conviction of its truth that he asserts that without the belief in the sincerity of such sanction, and especially the last, President Buchanan would now be enjoying the quiet and leisure of Wheatland, gratified only by remembering the services rendered his country, at home and abroad, in other public, but perhaps, in his estimation, subordinate and less desirable station than the one in which he now, as his friends assert, figures so conspicuously and honorably before the world as well as the nation."

I have given you but a meagre and imperfect sketch from this remarkable and masterly pamphlet from the pen of one of the most distinguished lawyers and eminent jurists in this country. It will take the country by surprise, and command universal attention. The Attorney-General will feel the stunning effects of this blow from one of his predecessors in the same high office more keenly in consequence of his intimate personal and professional relations to Chief Justice Taney and all his associates of the Supreme Bench, as well as his unrivaled reputation as a lawyer before that august tribunal. I will send you a copy of the pamphlet as soon as it is issued from the press.

Wendell Phillips on Harper's Ferry.

New York, November 2.—Wendell Phillips, of Boston, delivered a lecture last night in Brooklyn, in which he argued that John Brown was the *only* American who had acted boldly up to the true American idea; cast aside also those false and fatal wrappings of an effete conservatism, and refused to regard any thing as government, or any statute as law, except those which conformed to his own sense of justice and of right. Virginia was not a State; Mr. Wise was not a Governor. The Union was not a nation; all these so-called governments were organized piracies; and John Brown was to-day the only real and true government on the soil of Virginia, and had an infinitely better right to hang Governor Wise than Governor Wise had to hang him. He also said, "I think you can make a better use of iron than forging it into chains."

If you must have the metal, put it into Sharpe's rifles; it is a great deal better used in that way than in fetters; a great deal better than a great clumsy statue of a fallen great man, for men to kneel down and worship in a State House yard.

Tom Corwin, of Ohio, was present on the platform, and being called upon for a speech, said he was there merely by accident, and begged to be allowed to refuse, which he had heard before giving his voice upon the matter.

Singular Language.—T. H. Stillwell, who has been residing in Alexandria for some time past, on Tuesday week, 18th inst., on the steamer George Page, while some gentlemen were in conversation on the subject of the Harper's Ferry invasion, it is said, expressed sentiments denunciatory of Southern institutions and people, and of a seditious nature, for which a proper warrant was issued for his arrest at the instance of the Commonwealth's Attorney; and yesterday he was brought before Justice Summers by officer Warder, and required to give bond in the sum of $500 to keep the peace.—*Alex. Gazette.*

Trial of the Insurrectionists.

Charlestown, Va., Nov. 2.—Messrs. Russell and Lennot, attorneys from Boston, reached here to-day. Cook was brought before the Magistrates' Court, but waived an examination. He was committed for trial.

Coppee's trial was resumed. No witnesses were called for the defense. Mr. Harding opened the argument for the Commonwealth, and Hoyt and Griswold followed for the defendant. Mr. Hunter closed for the prosecution. The speeches were of marked ability. Mr. Griswold asked for several instructions, which were all granted by the Court. The jury then retired. Brown was then brought into the Court House, which was immediately thronged.

The Court gave its decision on the motion to arrest judgment, overruling the objections made. On the objection that treason cannot be committed against a State except by a citizen, it ruled that wherever allegiance was due, treason may be committed. Most of the States have passed laws against treason. The objections as to the form of the verdict rendered, were also regarded as insufficient. The clerk then asked Brown whether he had any thing to say why sentence should not be pronounced, when Brown stood up, and in a clear and distinct voice said:

"I have, may it please the Court, a few words to say. In the first place, I deny every thing but what I have all along admitted. The design, on my part, to free the slaves I intended, certainly, to have made a clean thing of that matter as I did last winter when I went into Missouri, and there took the slaves without the snapping of a gun on either side. I moved them through the country, and finally left them in Canada. I designed to have done the same thing again, on a larger scale. That was all I intended. I never did intend to commit murder or treason, or to destroy property, or to excite or incite the slaves to rebellion, or to make an insurrection. I have another objection, and that it is unjust that I should suffer such a penalty. Had I interfered in the manner which I admit, and which I admit has been fairly proved—for I admire the truthfulness and candor of the greater portion of the witnesses who have testified in the case—had I so interfered in behalf of the rich, the powerful, the intelligent, the so-called great, or in behalf of their friends, either father, mother, brother, sister, wife or children, or any of that class, and suffered and sacrificed what I have in this interference, it would have been all right. Every man in this Court would have deemed it an act worthy of reward, rather than punishment. This Court acknowledges, I suppose, the validity of the law of God. I see a book kissed here which I suppose to be the Bible, or at least the New Testament, that teaches me that all things whatsoever I would that men should do unto me, I should do even so unto them; it teaches me further, to remember them that are in bonds as bound with them. I endeavored to act up to that instruction. I say I am yet too young to understand that God is any respector of any persons. I believe that to have interfered as I have done, as I have always freely admitted what I have done in behalf of his despised poor, was no wrong, but right. Now it is deemed necessary that I should forfeit my life for the furtherance of the ends of justice, and mingle my blood further with that of my children, and with the blood of millions in this slave country, whose rights are disregarded by wicked, cruel and unjust enactments, I admit so let it be done. I feel entirely satisfied with the treatment I have received on my trial, considering all the circumstances. It has been more generous than I expected; but I feel no consciousness of guilt. I have stated from the first what were my intentions, and what was not. I never had any design against the life of any person, nor any disposition to commit treason, or excite the slaves to rebel, or make any general insurrection. I never encouraged any man to do so, but always discouraged any idea of that kind. Let me say now in regard to the statements made by some of those connected with me. I hear it has been stated by some of them that I induced them to join me, but the contrary is true. I do not say this to injure them, but as regretting their weakness. None joined me but of their own accord, and the greater part at their own expense. A number of them I never saw, and never had a word of conversation with, till the day they came to me, and that was for the purpose I have stated. Now I have done."

While Brown was speaking, perfect quiet prevailed. When he had finished, the Court proceeded to pronounce the sentence. After a few preliminary remarks by the Judge, in which he said no reasonable doubt could exist as to the guilt of the prisoner, he sentenced him to be hung in public, on Friday, the second day of December.

Brown received the sentence with composure. The only demonstration made was with the clapping of hands by one man in the crowd, who was not a resident of Jefferson county. This was promptly suppressed, and much regret was expressed by the citizens at its occurrence.

After being out an hour, the jury in the case of Coppee returned with a verdict declaring him guilty on all the counts of the indictment. His counsel gave notice of a motion to arrest judgment, as in Brown's case.

The Court then adjourned.

The Riots in Baltimore.—The dispatches sent from Baltimore relative to the tumults and disturbances during the election laid the blame exclusively on the American party. Whether these statements are true or not if more than we can say. To give an idea of the opposite character of the reports, we subjoin a paragraph from the *Patriot* and another from the *American* of the afternoon of the 2d inst.—the former being an American and the latter a Reform organ:

[*From the Patriot.*]	[*From the American.*]
The so-first inaugurated by the Reform party, we are sorry to say, was opened with naked violence this morning in several of the wards they undertook to take possession of the polls by force, but wherever this was attempted, it was not successfully resisted. The accounts which we have received place the responsibility of these outbreaks on the shoulders of the Reformers in every case.	We give below the reports received of the progress of the election in the different wards up to one o'clock. It will be seen that a majority of the polls are in the possession of the American Clubs, who, by the most brutal violence and fraud are preventing every thing like a fair expression of public sentiment through the ballot-box.

Muscle Looking up Among the Girls.—Why shouldn't we have schools for the physical development of young ladies as well as young gentlemen? That's the question now being agitated among the strong-minded. Mrs. Gage, writing to the N. Y. *Tribune*, says:

Any one not fossilled by conventionalism, who will visit Eaglewood School, near Perth Amboy, N. J., may see a sight that will do their hearts good. Think of it. A boat club of young ladies from upper tendom, daughters of learned professors, retired merchants and first families of Fifth avenue, dressed in gray flannel tunics, trimmed with scarlet, reaching only below the knee; pants of the same; meeting high boots with scarlet tops, taking part with the young gentlemen in hoisting their fine boat, the "Halcyon," upon their shoulders and walking off with it a quarter of a mile to the shores of the Raritan, there launching it upon the water, waving their thanks to the gentlemen for their aid, manning it (the captain was Miss Manning) with as merry a crew as ever set sail. Ah, it gave one high hope for the future to see those bright-eyed girls, a dozen of them, toss back their curls under their boating hats, put their ungloved hands to the oars, and bear away with steady sweep into the current and stem a high wind, "four miles out and three miles back," as the captain said, with no complaint of weariness. These girls can swim, lift weights, play ball, ride and run, ah! and get lessons too; study Greek and Latin, and read Shakspeare, and advance equally with those who are fitting for Cambridge and Yale.

The report of the Controller-General of Georgia shows an increase of 11,240 slaves in that State during the year just past. The total number of slaves in 1858 was 432,134, and in 1859, 443,384. The average value of slaves in 1858, was $526 39, and in 1859, $612 22—an increase in average value of $85 83. The aggregate value of slaves in 1858 was $227,458,627, and in 1859, $261,630,-406. It will be seen that, while the increase in the number of slaves is 11,240, the increased value is $44,161,478.

A Madrid letter, in the Brussels *Independance*, says:

Fifty or sixty persons, hired for the purpose, and placed in little groups in the upper galleries, have renewed, in a more scandalous manner, during a second representation of "Norma," the scenes which occurred in the first representation. It was no longer murmurs and whisperings, but groans and noises of all kinds, which completely drowned the voices of Madame Grisi and Mario. The uproar was at its height at the commencement of the duet in the second act. Potatoes were thrown from the upper galleries, falling at the feet of Madame Grisi and rebounding into the pit. The public in the boxes and other parts of the house rose indignantly to protest against such an outrage, but Madame Grisi withdrew, her face bathed in tears. Mario attempted for some seconds to brave the storm, but was obliged to leave the stage. One of the *employés* of the theatre came forward to announce that the performance would not be continued. Madame Grisi having fainted away, overcome with emotion. The authorities were quite impassive.

Omitting the Much.—A green, good natured, money-making, up-country fellow, who said every thing drily, "got things fixed," and struck up a bargain for matrimony. Having no particular regard for appearances, the parties agreed to employ a not over-wise country justice to put on the tackling. He commenced the ceremonies by remarking that "it was customary on such occasions to commence with prayer, but he believed he would omit that." After tying the knot, he said "it was customary to give the married couple some advice, but he believed he would omit that. It was customary, too, to kiss the bride, but he believed he would omit that also." The ceremony being ended, the bridegroom took the justice by the button-hole, and slapping his finger on his nose, said: "Squire, it's customary to give the magistrate *five dollars*—*but I believe I'll omit that.*"

"Gen. Tom Thumb" at Police Headquarters—*He Complains of a Dishonest Servant.*—This morning, the diminutive individual known as "Gen. Tom Thumb" made his appearance at police headquarters, and stated that he had just arrived from Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he resides, and that he desired the aid of the New York detectives in tracing a valuable set of harness, which he alleges was stolen from him by his colored servant, one Johnson. The General said he had been informed that Johnson brought the harness on to this city, and disposed of it to a livery stable keeper. Detective King placed himself under the General's orders, and together they proceeded on their tour among the stable keepers.—*New York Commercial.*

City Intelligence.

The Election Yesterday.—Perfect quiet and serenity marked the election yesterday throughout the whole city, there being but one disturbance, and that resulting in serious damage to any one. This was quite contrary to the expectations of a great many, who thought the dogs of war would be let loose, and at least the most excitable politicians on both sides would come in conflict. But the most prominent electioneerers were the most orderly and peaceable of every one, and even the well-known Bob Johnson and his friend McNickle, whom the public anticipated to see figuring prominently in the local reports this morning, were marked by their uniform quiet and reserved conduct. The coffee-houses were generally closed. Holt's, on Gravier street, was the only one which kept publicly open, though a number of others did a sly business by the side door.

About half past two o'clock in the afternoon, two policemen of the First District, officers Dixon and Wm. Delaney, were shot and chased away from the poll at the Paulding School-house, corner of Constance and Gaiennie streets. The only account we have is that given by Delaney. He says he was about to arrest a man, when some young men shouted to Mr. J. T. Plattsmier (Independent candidate for Constable of the First Justice's Court): "You will not allow that, will you, Plattsmier?" At this Mr. P. drew a revolver in each hand and fired both, one grazing the side of Dixon's forehead, just over the eye, and the other grazing the back of Delaney's hand.

Plattsmier's friends have denied that he did the shooting. They say there were shots fired at the officers, and that shortly after a number of Americans came up and drove them all away. We merely report the facts as we have heard them. John Dolan was getting into a carriage at the poll corner of St. Peter and Perdido streets, about half-past ten o'clock, when the barrel of a Colt's navy revolver exhibited itself. He was arrested and locked up on the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

Election Returns.—Even at the late hour we sum up the result of our figures received from the Sheriff's office, where the returns were made, it is impossible for us to give full and complete returns. The vote for State officers is shown by the figures we give for Governor:

For Governor, Wells's majority over Moore is 1193. For Congress, Nicholls carries a majority of about 300 above Canal street, and Bouligny runs 592 over his opponents. The vote for Harrison is 1999. Parker 4766. The latter's majority being 2767. Crozat's vote is 2477, and Dr. Beach's 3633, the latter's majority being 1456. Dreux's vote 3138, Bradford's 3,862, Bradford's majority being 724. The State Senators and Representatives running on the American ticket are generally elected. Of the local officers the Americans are all elected in the First, Second and Third Districts and the Independents in the Fourth.

First District—Complete.—T. O. Moore 968, T. J. Wells 1,473, other State officers running the same. State Senate, Lea 980, Miles 949, Augustin 903, Patterson 1,445, Leefe 1,466, Salomon 1,442. Parker 1,876. Harrison 627. Beach 1,518, Crozat 813. Bradford 1,520, Dreux 1,049. Other candidates running in like manner.

Second District—Complete.—T. O. Moore 724, T. J. Wells 1,078, other State candidates running alike. Lafere 798, Bouligny 909, Bienvenu 110. Parker 1,373, Harrison 508, Beach 1,036, Crozat 746. Bradford 979, Dreux 896. Clerks of Court, Trepagnier, P. & Wiltz and Taledano have majorities of about 440. Hebrard has a majority of 26 over Wiltz, and R. Wiltz runs less than 200 behind Phillips. Hernandez is elected Tax Collector and Saucier and Morel Justices. Hamilton and Calongne are elected constables.

Third District—Complete.—T. O. Moore 457, T. J. Wells 1029. Other State officers running the same. Congress, Lafere 483, Bouligny 984, Bienvenu 88. R. T. Parker 1123, Harrison 384, Dr. Beach 1009, Crozat 493, Bradford 1084, Dreux 611. Clerks of Courts, Trepagnier 1064, Pelleria 389. Other clerks running nearly the same. Assessors, American candidates averaging 1070; Independent candidates averaging 346, with the exception that Kaiser loses in favor of Watkins. For Collector, Lonto 384, St. Ceran 1065. Duquercron and Power elected by similar votes, Power slightly leading his ticket.

Fourth District.—1st poll not in—Governor, Moore 395, Wells 267. Congress, Taylor 360, Nicholls 300. State Senators and Representatives running the same. Sheriff, Parker 291, Harrison 361. Coroner, Beach 278, Crozat 369. District Attorney, Bradford 241, Dreux 417. Clerks of Courts, majorities, Pelleria, 72. Bourges 75. Huntley 3, Auld 101. Hebrard 104. R. Wiltz 50. Fourth District State Assessor, Watkins 374. Kaiser 239, other Assessors in favor of Independents. Tax Collector, Monaghan's majority 159. Seventh Justice, Fagot's majority 35. Seventh Constable, Schreiber's majority 36.

Remaining Poll of the Fourth District, Moore 158, Wells 102, Miles Taylor 170, Nicholls 86. Parker 161, Harrison 147, Beach 102, Crozat 147, Bradford 98, Dreux 163. Majorities of Clerks of Court, Pelleria 48, Bourges 31. Huntley 5. Auld and Hebrard about 50. Wiltz 32. Watkins' majority 38. Monaghan's majority 78, Fagot's 60, Schreiber's 72.

Base Ball.—The great return match of base ball between the Southern and Magnolia Clubs, in which so much interest has been felt in circles interested in the game, was played on Sunday afternoon at the Delachaise ground before a large number of guests and spectators. As in their former match, the Southern Club was again victorious, but though beaten the second time, the playing of the Magnolias was very fine, and the noble and courteous manner in which they sustained their defeat won the esteem of every one. The day was a fine one and the field presented a lively appearance. The refreshment department was conducted on the most liberal and excellent scale in which these things are done. The following is the score:

MAGNOLIA NINE.		SOUTHERN NINE.	
F. Borge, f.	3	Harper, l. f.	3
Dennie, c. f.	3	Clifford, s.	7
Brown, s. s.	3	Brewer, p.	7
G. Delahaye, l. f.	3	Ryan, c. s.	3
Kane, c.	4	Warren, c.	3
Saunders, 2 b.	5	Vorll, s.	3
Meuler, p.	3	Gear, 1 b.	3
Kennedy, 1 b.	5	Rodne, r. f.	3
Easton, 3 b.	3	Jemme, 3 b.	3
Total	31	Total	37

Mr. J. P. Burg, of the Louisiana Club, acted as umpire. The scorers were Jas. Delamore for the Magnolia, and J. P. Nisbet for the Southern Club. E. P. Harper was Captain of the Southern Nine, and F. Borge was Captain of the Magnolias. After the game, the Magnolias gave three cheers for their victors, which were heartily returned.

Affray on Rampart Street.—An act of rowdyism was exhibited yesterday on the part of three abandoned women at the corner of St. Peter and Rampart streets, who went into the beer saloon by the side door and drank. One story is that they refused to pay for their liquor, and another relation is that they hurrahed for Parker and the proprietor hurrahed for Harrison. From some cause the keeper of the place got to fighting with them, knocked down one, and gave the others damaged noses, and was in turn chopped about the head and face with a bowie-knife by one of the females—the notorious Mary Jane Jackson, alias Bricktop—who stabbed him nine times. The fight moved from the bar-room into the street, where some men got out of a cab and helped the women, and the proprietor defended himself with a billet of wood. A friend of the proprietor's now appeared at an upper story and fired into the crowd with a revolver. A man below fired twice at him. No one was hurt by the shots. A couple of police officers now appeared and calmed the troubled waters by taking away the women. Dr. de St. Romes, who attended the stabbed man, says his wounds are all slight.

Murder.—At six o'clock last evening, two hours after the polls had closed at the Paulding School House, corner of Constance and Gaiennie streets, Cornelius Sheen, an Irishman, thirty-four years of age, was murdered by unknown persons opposite the School House. He had been in his brother's grocery store, corner of Girod and Baronne streets, all day up to three o'clock, when he went out merely to go around and see the polls from motives of curiosity.

Stabbing Affair.—Two men who were dining in Madame Fiebet's restaurant, on Orleans, between Villeré and Marais streets, about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, got into a quarrel, and one stabbed the other in the neck, inflicting a serious but not mortal wound. A police officer took the wounded man to his residence, but did not learn his name, nor that of the one who stabbed him.

Accidentally Shot.—William Jolly was brought to the Charity Hospital at half-past two o'clock yesterday morning, dangerously shot in the groin. He says he was in company with a friend at the corner of Delord and Annunciation streets, when his friend drew a revolver to shoot another person, but shot him by accident.

The Fourth District Incendiary.—We were misinformed in regard to the cause of arresting Bridget Heary for arson in the Fourth District. The facts are as follows: It will be remembered that the fire which burned the Magazine street market, broke out in Mlle. Marie's residence, on Hasting's Row, and was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. This row of houses was owned by Dr. Hastings, who lives in the corner building.

Bridget Heary is believed by many persons to be insane, but by others it is thought that she is as sound in mind as any one, but very deep and scheming. Having become enceinte about a month since, she charged Dr. Hastings with having been the cause of it, and annoyed him with threats of making the matter public unless he gave her money, &c. The Doctor disclaims any intimacy with her, and indignantly refused giving her any money, telling her anyway with arrest if she ever came into his store again.

She next had an idea that Mlle. Marie was to be married to Dr. Hastings, although such a thing is very far from probability. This idea appeared to haunt her, and she several times went to see Mlle. Marie, threatening her with murder and arson. Here likewise she was threatened herself with arrest if she continued her annoying visits. Shortly after this the fire occurred. During the conflagration and the next day she saw Dr. Hastings and Mlle. Marie a number of times, and still insisting under the impression that they were to be married, shouted at the fire, telling each of them she had hoped for it and prayed for it. Under these circumstances it was thought by many she was the incendiary, and Fire Warden Yeomans arrested her.

In noticing yesterday the attempted incendiarism of the building No. 56 Carondelet street, we stated that the clerk who discovered the fire did not give the alarm for some time. The young man has [illegible] and requested us to state that this is an error; that he did give the alarm as soon as he saw the fire. We make the correction cheerfully.

A Drunkard's Death.—Deputy Coroner Wagner yesterday held an inquest upon the body of James Foley, an Irishman, thirty-five years of age, who died alone and sold in a house on Alcolé street, Algiers. The jury returned a verdict of "death by intemperance." Foley has been an incorrigible drunkard for years, and has spent much of his time in the Workhouse.

A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the Bitters had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. nov1-2t

Startling Discoveries.
Have been made within the last few years by eminent French and German chemists concerning the great difference in the quantity and quality of iron in the blood, and it has been found that prevalent cases of female debility, loss of healthy complexion, (chlorosis, face albus, &c.,) impurities of the blood, and general prostration, were occasioned by the diminished quantity of iron in the blood. The most eminent physicians of Paris, London, Vienna and recently of New York, have adopted Dr. MOTT'S CHALYBEATE PILLS, an Apothecary and Homeopathic preparation of Iron by Hydrogen, and are now prescribing them with most extraordinary success. Good Appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, instead follow their use. As a great stomachic and general restorative, it has no superior and no substitute.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per box, containing fifty pills each; free by mail on receipt of the price. Principal office, 339 Broadway, N. Y.; B. S. LOCKE & CO., General Agents; wholesale and retail in New Orleans by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street. nov1-3m

Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

Holloway's Ointment.—To those tormented with piles, or with acrid abscess a callings of the glands, cutaneous eruptions, or any disease of the cutaneal membranes, this preparation gives immediate and permanent relief. Sold 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

Billiard Tables—Billiard Tables.
MR. BELLANGER
INFORMS the public that his splendid Billiard Saloon opens TO-DAY, on Orleans street, where amateur players will find new billiard tables with slate bottoms, from the manufactory of Messrs. E. Antognini & E. Richard. Connoisseurs are invited to call and test their merits. [illegible] L. Decker's, New York, for which Messrs. Antognini & Richard are the sole agents. nov6

PHELAN'S
Improved Billiard Tables
AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS.
Patented, February 19, 1856; October 28, 1856; [illegible] 5, 1857; January 12, 1858; November, 1858, 1859; and March 29, 1859.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER, Sole Manufacturers, 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby street.
[illegible]

Wanted.
IMMEDIATELY, several good Seamstresses at the Bee Bindery, 79 Chartres street. nov6

For Sale.
TWENTY-FIVE very large MEXICAN MULES. Apply at the Orleans Cotton Press. nov6

[illegible]

LANDING ex ship Marathon, from Bordeaux, [illegible] For sale by HENRY VALTON.

LANDING ex ship Marathon, from Bordeaux, [illegible] VALTON, 31 Bienville st.

[illegible]

CLARET in boxes, [illegible] 26 and 18 [illegible]

NEW GRUYERE CHEESE [illegible] DUNTZE & CO.

GAIENA HAMS [illegible] DUNTZE & CO.

LUBIN'S ASPARAGUS—Just received [illegible] DUNTZE & CO.

POTATOES—[illegible] A. GERPARD & CO., 14 Poydras st.

WHITE WINES [illegible] S. D. GRATIAA & CO.

CLARETS—[illegible] S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 30 Customhouse street.

RED WINES—[illegible] S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 30 Customhouse street.

BUCKWHEAT—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

FIRE CRACKERS—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPICES—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

GUNNY'S SCOTCH AND MACABOY SNUFF—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

BROOMS—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

LINSEED OIL—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

REFINED SUGAR—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

IN STORE and for sale [illegible] T. LAMBERT, 60 Magazine st.

IN BOND—[illegible] T. LAMBERT, 60 Magazine st.

RECEIVED per ship Marathon, from Bordeaux, [illegible] J. E. CURIEN, 25 Toulouse street.

NEW CHEESE—[illegible] J. E. CURIEN, 25 Toulouse street.

TO ARRIVE per ship Marathon, from Bordeaux, [illegible] DUFRENE & DUBOIS.

TO ARRIVE per ship Jubilee, from Havre—[illegible] DUFRENE & DUBOIS.

TO arrive per ship Columbia, from Marseilles—[illegible] HENRY VALTON, 31 Bienville st.

TO ARRIVE per ships Marathon, John H. White, Ysabel and Jubilee, from Bordeaux—[illegible] HENRY VALTON.

9 BALES [illegible] S. D. GRATIAA & CO.

[illegible]

NEW EUSKARA'S
Benevolent Association of New Orleans.
SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.
THE members of the above Association are requested to meet at their Hall, No. 8 & Old Levee street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 5 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for the purpose of transacting important business which will be submitted. The members are requested to be punctual.
By order of the President,
ANTHONY RAMBOLI, Secretary. nov7 2t

Wanted.
ONE or two competent colored female SERVANTS, for which good wages will be given. Young servants preferred. Apply at 148 Thalia street, between Camp and Magazine. nov7-2t

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against Mr. Auguste Tiber, of this city, are hereby requested to present the same to the undersigned, within thirty days from the present notice. G. CAVAROC, New Orleans, November 5, 1859. 10t 5pd.

Carpet Warehouse,
20........CHARTRES STREET........20
WE are receiving DIRECT from MANUFACTURERS, Medallion, Velvet, Royal Wilton, Brussels Tapestry, Three-Ply, Ingrain and other CARPETINGS.
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of new designs, of all qualities, and suitable for all rooms and halls.
MATTING, of all widths and colors, Table Covers, Window Shades, Cocoa Matting, &c.
All of which we offer at moderate prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 20 Chartres street. nov1-1y

Extraordinary Reduction,
On all the goods, bearing marks which every one can understand.
G. DUPUY,
66 Royal street, near the corner of Bienville,
OFFERS, at an extraordinary reduction, his immense stock, recently put into curiosity from Madison and Havre.
The great inducement is held to purchasers of splendid French Looking-glasses, Engravings, Lithographic Pictures, Mannikins by the greatest masters, Marble, Fine China, Terrain, &c., and numerous other fancy goods, such as Silk Tables, marble, guest and all colors; Gilt and Rosewood Frames of every description and of all sizes and lengths for framing pictures, engravings, paintings, &c., &c.
Mr. DUPUY is only enabled to offer such bargains by the unusual discount allowed him for cash. He is moreover determined to make smaller profit on his articles in order to increase the sales, the result being the same for him. nov6

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!
A. STUREBECKER & DIEBOLD,
No. 66 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse, opposite their old stand,
INFORM their friends and buyers generally that their stock of seasonable DRY GOODS by the last arrivals from Havre and Liverpool has now become complete, and among other articles they offer for sale:
Challies, Poplins, Para Laine Plaids and Ribbed Merinos, Black Silks of all widths and qualities, such as Gros de Chine, Gros de Rhin, Gros and Taffeta Brilliant, a large assortment of Woolen and other Shawls, Cloth, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Velvet, Black and Fancy silk Cravats, Black and Plaid Velvet Ribbons, Black and Fancy Taffeta Ribbons, Woolen and Silk Hose, Wool and Cotton Damask, a most varied assortment of Embroidered Muslin and Lace Curtains; also Embroideries generally, such as Collars, Sleeves, Insertings, Bands, &c. &c.; a complete assortment of Imitation and Real Maltese Handkerchiefs, all kinds of Muslin, &c.
ALSO:
We have constantly on hand double-barrelled Guns, Pistols, Rifles and Caps, and a general assortment of German Cigars.
We sell at moderate prices, and our customers are invited. nov6

Dresses, Corsets and Children's Clothing.
REMOVAL.
MRS. WEBER informs her numerous customers and the public that she has removed from No. 155 Royal street to No. 167 CANAL STREET, two doors from Dr. D. H. Holmes's store.
She has received her splendid assortment of Corsets, Corsets, the latest and newest materials in France, and has also a large fitted up assortment of trying them. She is now enabled to satisfy ladies of the most fashionable taste, and offer them every, as well as for winter good and even the best article in France, or especially for ladies and the basis of an elegant fit that cannot be sure.
Also a splendid selection of Children's Clothing, Lower Embroideries, &c. &c.
The store will open on the 1st of November next. nov6

Ship MARATHON, Van Dyeke, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo in the Second District. Consignees are requested to attend to the delivery of their goods. All goods not permitted will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees.
nov6 C. CAVAROC & CO., 146 Royal st.

Succession of Charles Louche.
THE creditors of the estate are hereby notified to make themselves known to C. Drouet, notary, Exchange Alley, No. 112, and to present their accounts with the papers and justifying the titles by which they are established.
New Orleans, November 6th, 1859. HENRY PRAT, Curator. nov6 3tmd

A Card.
THE subscribers have this day taken Mr. EDWARD DUBREUIL, Junior, in partnership. NOUV. DUBREUIL & FILS.
September 1, 1859. sept

Office of Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.
NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1859.
FROM the 15th inst., the office of this Company will be temporarily removed to the building No. 100 Canal street, between Carondelet and St. Charles street. LOUIS LE GARDEUR, Secretary.

FOR SALE.
A T COOPER, for particulars apply to F. MILTER, 19 Gravier street.

F. LEFEVRE,
SUCCESSOR TO J. VINCENT,
BEGS leave to inform the public that, having sold his cigar store on the corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, he will henceforth devote all his care only to the store located on the corner of Canal and Carondelet streets, and there continue to keep the best of the same business, its advantageous and trades.
Mr. Lefevre respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage which has heretofore been bestowed on his predecessor, and assures the public that every accommodation will be given.
BALLS, PARTIES, DINNERS, SUPPERS, WEDDINGS, &c.
hopes to merit the approbation of all who may favor him with their orders.
Mr. Lefevre also informs the public, and the editor particularly, that TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) November 24, he will open his LUNCH.
F. LEFEVRE, Successor to J. Vincent, Corner Canal and Carondelet streets.

RUM—Superior Jamaica Rum, in bond, for sale by E. TROUSBON, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

INDIGO—Guatemala and Caraccas, in store and for sale by E. TROUSBON, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

HAVANA SUGAR—White, Yellow and Brown, in store, for sale by E. TROUSBON, 18 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee.

TOBACCO—[illegible] E. TROUSBON, 18 Customhouse st., bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

HONEY—White Havana Honey, in store; for sale by E. TROUSBON, 18 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

WHITE AND RED WINE—[illegible] LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

CHEESE—[illegible] LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

FRUITS IN JUICE AND IN BRANDY—[illegible] LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson street.

MACARONI AND VERMICELLI—[illegible] LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING—[illegible] BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee st.

HOLLAND GIN—[illegible] LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

KENTUCKY MUSTARD—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOPS—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

MALT—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

REFINED SUGAR—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

QUININE—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

ENGLISH PICKLES—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

CLUB HOUSE GIN—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO.

TO ARRIVE per ships Wurtemburg and Noe, from Havre—[illegible] E. VALENTIN, 19 Bienville st.

Advances.
WE will make liberal cash advances on shipments of cotton to our friends in Liverpool or in transit to New York. E. W. TOWER & CO., 74 Magazine st.

GUAVA JELLY AND PASTE—[illegible] E. W. TOWER & CO., 74 Magazine st.

Advances.
LIBERAL advances will be made by the undersigned on consignments of Cotton to their friends in Liverpool, or in transit to New York. E. W. TOWER & CO., 74 Magazine st.

TO ARRIVE per ship Noe, from Havre—[illegible] BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee st.

NUTS—[illegible] E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

ENGLISH MUSTARD, CAYENNE PEPPER, ETC.—[illegible] DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

BONDS
Of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.
THE President and Directors of this Company now give public notice that, desirous of completing the extension of the Road from Berwick's Bay to Opelousas, they offer for negotiation the BONDS of the Company for $3,000,000, dated 1st April, 1859, and payable in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent., payable semi-annually in April and October.
These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the First Grand Division of the Road between Algiers and Brashear—80 miles—including the franchises, rolling stock and all the depots, wharves, &c., appertaining to the same.
This division is, for all business purposes, a complete separate road in itself, now in full operation, terminating at Berwick's Bay, and there connected with Texas by a tri-weekly line of steamships.
Punctual payment of the interest is provided for, by contract with the Louisiana State Bank for special monthly deposits, which cannot be withdrawn for any purpose whatever, payment being made by the Bank only on presentation of the coupons.
For the gradual redemption of the Bonds, a contract has been made with Edmund J. Forstall, Esq., in behalf of and for the benefit of any and all Bondholders, and with the Louisiana State Bank, establishing a SINKING FUND, by deposits commencing in 1866, in the months of January, February and March, and also in July, August and September, (and in the following years until final payment,) to pay off, semi-annually, $42,000 of the Bonds, or $84,000 annually, sufficient to extinguish the whole amount at maturity.
The funds thus deposited cannot be used for any other purpose whatever, or be withdrawn from the Bank, but are to be paid only on presentation of Bonds offered semi-annually, after public notice, and accepted from the lowest bidders.
It is calculated that the proceeds of these Bonds and other means of the Company will be sufficient to construct and equip the whole road from Berwick's Bay to Opelousas, and to pay off our whole floating debt, adding 66 miles to the present extent of the Road—opening up a country of great fertility and agricultural resources, and increasing very materially the revenues of the Road.
It is with this object, and with these views, that these Bonds, so perfectly well secured, are now offered on favorable terms.
Copies of Acts of Mortgage, contracts for payment of interest, and also for establishing a Sinking Fund; Maps showing the route of the Road, and its important connection with Texas, can be examined on application at the office of the Company.
WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.
November 1, 1859. nov1 tf

Southern Pacific Railroad.
NEW ORLEANS, October 19, 1859.
I HEREBY authorize and empower E. S. FULKERSON to sell and receive payment for the $110,000 of Stock allotted to Louisiana, receipt for same, and on his orders the Stock will issue from the principal office, at Marshall, Texas, to purchasers thereof.
J. FOWLKES, President.

Crescent Amount of E. F. Fulkerson, 66 Customhouse street.
New Orleans, October 20, 1859.
In accordance with the above, I am ready to receive money for Stock in Southern Pacific Railroad. oct26 tf E. S. FULKERSON, Agent.

JACOBS'S ART GALLERY,
93 Camp Street, New Orleans.
E. JACOBS AT HIS OLD POST AGAIN!
THE subscriber respectfully informs the numerous patrons of his celebrated Daguerreotype, Ambrotype and Photograph Gallery, established in 1848, that he has procured for a term of years the services of Mr. E. Jacobs, the original proprietor, who has just returned from Europe, with all the late improvements in the art. Patrons may therefore rely on being furnished with portraits of the finest finish.
Miniatures of all sizes in oil colors on ivory or other material, so as to suit the taste and price of all, will be taken in unsurpassable style. Photographs from life, or from other pictures of public or private buildings, or of machinery, will be taken of any size required, either plain or painted.
The best artists in the United States are employed, and all work done will be guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Instruction given in the art.
The gallery is elegantly fitted up with an extensive collection of works of art and vertu, and ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to visit it.
Prices moderate.
Terms—Cash on delivery.
L. S. LIPMAN.

For Sale or Rent.
THE residence No. 223 Chartres (late Mossy) street, being part of the architects' Buildings, fronting on two streets, and in the vicinity of two omnibus lines. The house contains thirteen rooms.
For terms apply to DEBOISBLANC & CO., corner of Esplanade and Levee streets, or to C. TIBLIER, 135 Chartres street. nov3 3w

For Rent.
FROM the 15th of November, a LARGE and SPLENDID HOUSE, No. 5 Marigny street between Victory, Elysian Fields and Old Levee streets, suitable for a private family, a hotel, or private boarding house. For terms, apply to F. C. SCHMIDT, Jeweller, 126 Royal street, between St. Ann and Orleans. nov6 2w

To Rent.
TWO tenements in the two-story house now being built on Chartres street, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets. Possession given on the 1st of November. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st. oct28

To Rent.
A NEW two-story brick house and store, No. 257 Poydras street, near the corner of Triton Walk. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

Florida Arrow Root,
EQUAL TO BERMUDA,
AT HALF THE PRICE.
For PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE, CUSTARDS and JELLIES, just received, and for sale by
WEBSTER & HOLMES,
No. 21 Chartres Street, corner of Customhouse,
Manufacturers' Rose Depot for New Orleans.
ALSO—
FLORIDA ARROW ROOT STARCH,
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER.
Every family, hotel and restaurant should use them. oct8 1m

Negroes for Sale.
HAVING removed from Esplanade to the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, two squares west of the St. Charles Hotel, where I will keep constantly on hand negroes of Maryland and Virginia Negroes, consisting of Field Hands, House Servants, Mechanics, Cooks, Washers and Ironers, Seamstresses, &c., all of which will be sold at the very lowest prices for cash or good city acceptances.
J. M. WILSON.

FOSTER'S SLAVE DEPOT,
No. 157 Common Street, New Orleans.
PLANTERS, merchants, and others will find at this establishment, at all times, a large and well assorted lot of Virginia, Carolina and Georgia Negroes, comprising Field Hands, Mechanics, Cooks, Washers, Ironers and general House Servants, which will be sold at the very lowest market prices for cash or approved city acceptances.
Also, Negroes purchased and sold on commission. oct26 3mdm No. 157 Common street.

Cheap Fuel.
NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
October 14, 1859.
WHILE the present building is going forward at the Station, the price of COKE will be continued at the present VERY LOW PRICE OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BARREL.
It is a clean and pleasant fuel for house use, and superior either to wood or coal for cooking.
At this price it is full 25 per cent. cheaper than the best coal.
oct13 tf R. O. J. TENNIERE, Treasurer.

Removal.
F. BERNARD, Portrait Painter, has removed to the corner of CARONDELET AND CANAL STREETS, in the Crescent City Bank building. Entrance on Carondelet street.

Removal.
A. STEMON HILL has removed his Lamp and Coal Oil Store from No. 30 Camp street to No. 3 Chartres street, near Canal street.

ALMONDS, PRUNES AND CITRON—[illegible] LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson street.

RUM—White Havana Rum, in store and for sale by E. TROUSBON, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

VERMIFUGE—B. A. Fahnestock's VERMIFUGE always on hand. B. JOURDAN, corner Natchez and Tchoupitoulas sts.

HAVANA TOBACCO—[illegible] ANTONIO COSTA & CO., 30 Customhouse st.

CIGARS—[illegible] E. TROUSBON, 18 Customhouse st.

Hostetter's Tincture of Vermifuge Wormer (American Medicine Co.)
THIS is a powerful agent for combatting the action of the heart and arteries in all febrile and inflammatory disease; also in chorea and convulsive diseases. For sale by F. P. DUCONGE, Agent, 50 Chartres st.

ANTI-GOUTEUX BONNAFOUX—A sovereign remedy against the Gout and Rheumatic Affections, with full directions; for sale by F. P. DUCONGE, Agent, 50 Chartres st.

SUGAR—[illegible] E. TROUSBON, 18 Customhouse, bet. Chartres and Old Levee sts.

HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible] CABALLERO & BARUALDO, 30 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

RUM—[illegible] E. TROUSBON, 18 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

CHAMPAGNE WINES, imported direct, at New York prices—[illegible] FOR M & I N MARKS, 43, 45 and 47 New Levee st.

BALTIMORE PRESERVES—[illegible] DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

TOMATOES, &c.—[illegible] DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

FRENCH WINES—[illegible] S. D. GRATIAA & CO., 30 Customhouse st.

STRINGS—[illegible]

G. DUHAMEL, Optician,
46........CHARTRES STREET........46
(LATE 94.)
SPECTACLES.
PERSONS in need of SPECTACLES are invited to apply confidently to Mr. G. DUHAMEL. His long experience, together with nearly twenty years' practice in that line of business in New Orleans, have looked upon as sufficient guarantee to those using Spectacle Glasses, which, when resorted to with a view to the improvement of the sight, cannot be too carefully selected.
Also on hand, Optical, Surveying and other Instruments of every description.
SUGAR THERMOMETERS.
An extensive assortment of Stereoscopes, and an immense selection of Stereoscopic Views of all countries and all kinds. nov1

MILLINERY.
ROYAL STREET NO. 84.
MISSES LEONTINE and CAROLINE, the principal trimmakers at Mrs. Aiken's, beg leave to inform the public that they have opened a MILLINERY STORE at 84 Royal street. The Goods which are of the latest style, will be exhibited on MONDAY, October 31st.
The stock of this new House has been most carefully selected in Paris, and consists in an extensive variety of latest Goods, Lace, Furnishing Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, &c.
The ladies are most respectfully invited to call and examine the goods of Misses LEONTINE and CAROLINE'S own make. Their patronage is solicited. oct30

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!
MD. ADLER, Importer,
36 ROYAL STREET, up stairs.
RECEIVED, per late arrivals from Havre, by ships Roger Stuart, Heidelberg and Pheasant, an extensive assortment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, new style BONNET GOODS, HALL SETS, RIBBONS, VELVET, SILKS, MILLINERY, BLONDES, TULLE, &c., &c., from the best houses in Paris, at the most reduced prices. oct6 2m

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
STORY BUILDING,
IS IN FULL OPERATION.
Young gentlemen who wish good situations should remember that QUALIFICATION always secures POSITION. There are Apartments, and Professors for BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, PENMANSHIP, ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, &c. oct23 1m

Valuable Property for Sale,
At the corner of Bayou road and Derbigny street, on favorable terms. Apply to M. VIGNIE, Esq., or on the premises.

MRS. THIERRY invites amateurs to call and examine a most splendid collection of fully acclimated Camelias, which will be offered at a reduction. Also, a collection of other Plants; beautiful assorted Rose Trees at $25 a hundred; a variety of Dahlias at $25 a hundred. Bouquets for evening parties and weddings, and forwarded to the country. Orders received at the millinery store No. 18 Condé street, or at the corner of Bayou road and Derbigny street, in the garden. oct18 1m

AYA PANA BITTERS.
MANUFACTURED BY J. CHAUVET.
THESE BITTERS which are confessedly superior to any hitherto prepared, constitute an admirable beverage when taken moderately, before or after meals. It purifies the alimentary canal, and facilitates digestion.
These BITTERS are composed exclusively of the extracts of aromatic plants and possess the most incontestable medical virtues, especially in stimulating properties for those particularly useful to persons afflicted with great fatigues, especially with women, and in warm climates, produce flatulency, nervous weakness, and some diseases and others may be prevented by them. They are therefore a preventive and are proved by experience to neutralize the effect of miasma on the system.
We might publish a host of certificates to establish their excellence, but we consider it as unnecessary as to quote the opinions of the sweet nostrums employed by charlatans that were to make it as more valuable to raise the demands, by numerous individuals of the Aya Pana Bitters.
Agency at J. CAZAUX, 45 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville streets.

J. B. WALTON,
CITY AUCTIONEER,
—AND—
Auctioneer, Appraiser, and General Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Lands, &c., &c.
Office, No. 30 Bank Place.
THE undersigned, a duly licensed Auctioneer, will give his personal attention to all sales of Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Bank and other Shares in Incorporated Companies, Successions, Cargoes, Damaged Cotton, and Merchandise generally.
He invites attention to the advantages he will possess in the purchase, sale and appraisement of Real Estate, having in the course of preparation, from the most reliable sources, at a large cost, complete plans of every square of ground (showing every lot, and the dimensions thereof, in each square) in the four districts of the city, which will be kept a record of all sales made.
In this department he will also have the aid and advice of Mr. MARK WALTON, whose connection with the Real Estate operations of this city for over thirty years, and whose general knowledge of the value of property will enable the undersigned to offer to parties requiring his services great advantages.

INVIGORATING GRUEL.
L. & L. Scotching Remedy,
Invented and Prepared
BY F. MAVREY,
OF BRON, FRANCE.
THE inventor of this new and invaluable remedy has cured numbers in France, England, Scotland, Ireland and Russia.
This truly hygienic composition is a natural preparation of a pleasant taste—so made so that it is used as a relish by those in good health, and at the same time is the remedy in case of disease.
The usual dose is one spoonful, taken three times a day, at meals. [illegible]
Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Heartburn, Nausea, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Stomach, Constipation, Colic, [illegible]
The Invigorating Gruel is taken in different ways: with a broth—with salt unsweetened milk—with or without the orange flower water. A spoonful of it is dissolved, and should be put in boiling water to remain 15 or 20 minutes.
To be kept at the toilet, and opening. For further particulars, apply at the Pharmacy of Mr. A. D. PLANTEAUX, No. 66 Conti street, between Chartres and Royal streets, New Orleans.
For sale, wholesale and retail by A. RENAUD TRAHEN, principal agent in the United States. Depots in all the principal cities of the United States. oct18 3m law ly

For Sale.
ON account of the owner being unable to attend to it, a GROCERY STORE on Conti street, corner of Hospital, having a good custom. Apply on the premises. oct28 2t

Guns.......Guns.
500 WARRANTED GUNS, assorted, at prices from $22 to $50. In store and for sale by POTTER & FAUCHEUX, No. 24 Old Levee st. oct28 3m

Mechanical Star Bakery,
THALIA STREET.
—Depot—
No. 2 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET.
H. F. HICE, Proprietor.
Constantly on hand, Loaf Bread of all kinds, Fresh Corn Meal, Sugar Crackers, Water Crackers, Wine Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Butter, Cracknel, Navy, Soda, Pic-nic, French, Boston.
Also, fresh Loaf Bread at Bryadse, Poydras and Magazine Markets.
oct28 3m H. RODESCHE, Solicitor.

For Sale.
A STEAM OSCILLATING ENGINE, Cook's make, ten horse power, with boilers and accessories all new. Apply to ANTOINE PARTAGAS, corner Treme and Carondelet Walk, a coffee-house. oct28 1m

For Sale.
TWO GLASS ARMOIRS, for sale low. Apply at Mr. A. LASALLE'S, Chartres street, No. 165, between Toulouse and Jefferson. oct28

GREAT REDUCTION!
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
WE now sell this Oil at $1 00, instead of $1 25 a gallon.
Lamps for burning the same can also be had at reduced prices from the undersigned.
JOSEPH CAMERIQUE & CO.,
(Successors to E. Cameron & Co.)
22 Conti street.
Agents for the New York Kerosene Oil Company. oct21 1m

For Sale.
A FAMILY of four slaves, viz.: The mother, who is 35 years of age; her daughter, 14 years; her son, 12 years and 6 months, and another boy, 2 years old. Said slaves are excellent of this State and fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law. Apply to J. B. DESSAY, Broker, No. 170 Customhouse st. oct28

LOUISIANA
Loan and Deposit Office,
79 St. Charles Street.
MONEY LOANED on REAL ESTATE, NOTES and PERSONAL PROPERTY of all kinds. Loans effected on commission.
All business transactions will be strictly confidential. T. HART.

Wanted.
A GOOD WASHERWOMAN, white or colored. Apply at No. 94 Esplanade street.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL.
THE undersigned having purchased the St. Louis Hotel and Furniture, will inform his old patrons and the public that it will be closed during the summer, for additions, alterations and repairs, and will be refurnished and reopened on Tuesday, December 1st, for which opening notice will be given. G. E. HALL & CO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.
WE have taken a lease of the St. Charles Hotel for five years, and will be reopened as a lease on the property to thank the patrons for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to us, and to inform them that the Hotel will, during the summer, be thoroughly renovated, painted and refurnished, and ready for the opening of the season, to such an extent as to be secure of catering to those who, whom we hope will be in a satisfactory manner.
D. H. HILDRETH & CO.

REMOVAL.
R........ROYAL STREET........
Opposite the Citizens' Bank.
A. F. BUTTLER,
MANUFACTURER of Cutlery, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Apparatus, &c. He will be found, as usual, with the most delicate, made especially by his own design.
In store.
A full and complete assortment of fine Cutlery of all kinds. A. F. BUTTLER, 28 Royal st.

Real Estate and Slaves.
Public Sales at Auction, by McCormick, Lambert & Co.
THE subscribers have opened Books for the REGISTRY AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND SLAVES for the city and country, and invite their friends and the public to call on them to register whatever property they may have for sale.
No charge will be made for such registry.
The Books will be open for examination by the public at all hours of the day.
McCORMICK, LAMBERT & CO.,
Office and salesroom, Masonic Hall, St. Charles street, corner of Perdido.

AMUSEMENTS.
SPALDING & ROGERS'
MUSEUM & AMPHITHEATRE.
G. R. SPALDING........MANAGER.
GERMAN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
WILLIAM HOFFMAN........MANAGER.
For One Week Only.
TUESDAY, November 8—UNDER THE EARTH, or Working Bring's Happiness.—First time in this city.
WEDNESDAY, November 9—WILLIAM TELL—By Schiller.
THURSDAY, November 10—DE KARL'S SCHOLARS, or, the Youthful Days of Schiller.
ADMISSION—50 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at half-past 7 o'clock.
Performance EVERY NIGHT and EVERY SUNDAY NOON.

SCHILLER FESTIVAL.
TICKETS of Admission to the several performances may be had at the Book-store of L. SCHWARZ, 18 Chartres street, and at the Music Store of P. P. WERLEIN, 5 Camp street.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
THEATRE—Dress Circle and Parquette........$1 00
Tiers........0 75
Gallery........0 50
CONCERT—Admission to all parts of the Hall 1 00
Seats reserved for Ladies.
BALL—Tickets........2 50
Ladies' Invitations may be had on application to the Committee, meeting daily at the Book-store of L. Schwarz, 36 Chartres street.
Before the entrance of the procession into the St. Charles Theatre, on the morning of the 10th of November, ladies only are admitted.
THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL COMMITTEE.
nov1 3t
New Orleans papers please copy, and send bills to Schiller Festival Committee.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
OF THE
Birthday of Fr. Schiller
IN NEW ORLEANS.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
ON the evening of the 9th of November, FESTIVAL THEATRE PERFORMANCE. The drama "THE ROBBERS," by Schiller, at the ORLEANS THEATRE. Manager—G. H. Ebers.
During the intervals the following Orchestra pieces will be performed:
LEADER OF ORCHESTRA—TH. SCHOENBERG.
1.—Overture to Fernand Cortez........C. Maria v. Weber
2.—Die Tierken—Waltz, by........Lanner
3.—Symphony, by........Haydn
4.—Sylvester Dreams—Waltz, by........Labitzky
5.—Overture, "Die Felsenmühle," by........Reissiger
Prices of Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette $1; Parterre, 75c.; Gallery, 50c.
PART II.—PROCESSION.
The Procession forms at the junction of Canal and Rampart streets, on the morning of 10th November, under the direction of
GRAND MARSHAL.
The Procession will move up Canal to Royal, down Royal to Esplanade, up Chartres to Canal, down Canal to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Julia, Julia to Camp, Camp to Poydras, down Poydras to St. Charles street. When arrived at the St. Charles Theatre the Procession will enter.
ORDER OF PROCESSION.
Grand Marshal and Aids.
Band of Music.
Several Societies.
Band of Music.
Decorated Car, with appropriate emblems.
Festival Committee and invited guests.
Students, Clergy, Amateurs Associations.
Band of Music.
Societies, Clubs, Benevolent Associations.
Citizens and Strangers.
Arrived at the St. Charles Theatre the united Bands will perform
THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL MARCH
Composed expressly for the occasion by Th. Schoenberg.
Address in German by the President of the Committee, Dr. Mead; and unveiling of the Bust of Schiller.
Turner Youth March.
Address in English by Thomas J. Durant, Esq.
Festival Overture, composed by Th. v La Hache.
Oration, "Schiller," written for the occasion and read by Mr. Chr. Burghauer, of Baton Rouge.
To conclude with the Soldier's Song, Wallenstein's Lager, by the united Choirs.
The admission to the St. Charles Theatre for this occasion is free. Presents to the entrance of the Procession, ladies only are admitted.
PART III.—GRAND CONCERT.
On the evening of the 10th November, at 7 o'clock, in the brilliantly decorated main saloon of Odd Fellows' Hall.
Conductor, Th. Schoenberg. Leaders of Choirs, Th. Lessing, M. Lessing.
1.—Overture to William Tell........Rossini
2.—Literary Discourse on Schiller and his Works in German, by........Dr. J. K. Gutheim
3.—Nocturne, composed by........Theod. v. LaHache
4.—Literary Discourse, in English, by Mr. John W. Overall.
5.—Greetings to the Artists. Poem by Schiller, music by........F. Mendelssohn Bartholdy
6.—Prologue, and Conclusion of the Concert for Schiller and Durkins. Overture, Andante, by........Beethoven
7.—The Lay of the Bell. Grand Oratory.
Poem by Schiller, music by........Romberg
Tickets of admission, $1 00. Tickets may be procured at L. Schwarz's Book Store, 36 Chartres street and at P. P. Werlein's Music Store, 5 Camp street.
PART IV.
The festivities will conclude with a GRAND BALL on that evening of the 11th November, at Odd Fellows' Hall. A full Orchestra is engaged, under the direction of H. E. Lehmann.
Price of admission, $2 50.
Ladies' Invitation Cards may be obtained at L. Schwarz's Book Store, 36 Chartres street.
All inhabitants of New Orleans and environs, who are interested in the festival, are respectfully invited to contribute to its success. The festival Committee will be grateful for any assistance to the decoration of Schiller's dwelling during the procession, as also that Consuls and Captains may hoist their national flags.
THE COMMITTEE.

VARNUCCIO'S MUSEUM, 108 ST. CHARLES STREET, the first floor from the corner of Poydras street. Open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
IMMENSE COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.
The collection of WAX FIGURES is unrivaled, and comprises subjects from Sacred and Profane History, numbering over 200 figures—the greatest portion being life size.
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FOR GALVESTON AND MATAGORDA BAY.—United States Mail Line.—The superior steamship [illegible] GALVESTON, E. [illegible], commander, will sail as above, carrying the United States mails.
For freight or passage, having superior staterooms accommodations, apply on board, or at the office of the Southern Steamship Company.
C. B. PAYNE, Manager, 57 Camp st.
A steamship of this line will leave every Thursday and Sunday morning for the above ports. nov5

For Key West and Havana.
To sail on MONDAY, Nov. 14th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
U. S. MAIL LINE.
FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA PENSACOLA, Apalachicola, St. Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay and Manatee.—Southern Steamship Company.—The superior copper-fastened and copper-bottomed steamship ATLANTIC, [illegible] commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States mails.
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SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
FOR VERA CRUZ direct.—The superior steamship [illegible] commander, will leave as above, carrying the United States mails. For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, apply on board, or at the office of the Southern Steamship Company.
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To sail on FRIDAY, Nov. 11th, at 8 o'clock, A. M.
SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—United States Mail Line.
FOR BRAZOS SANTIAGO, via Indianola.—The superior iron steamship ARIZONA, [illegible] commander, will sail as above, carrying the United States mails.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply on board, or at the office of the South ern Steamship Company.
C. B. PAYNE, Manager, 57 Camp st.

To sail on FRIDAY, 11th Nov., at 8 o'clock, A. M.
UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—FOR BRAZOS SANTIAGO, via INDIANOLA.—The superior iron steamship ARIZONA, Robert Smith, commander, will sail as above, carrying the U. S. mails.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at the office of the Southern Steamship Company.
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For Port-au-Prince.
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