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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1856.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements on the first page $1 per square each insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1856.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from [illegible] Charleston.

TOO FAST.

[illegible] the fact of Mr. BUCHANAN's election [illegible] than the journals, as [illegible] of his own party, [illegible] line of policy his administration should pursue. On the one side [illegible] to discard from his favor all [illegible] and extreme opinions, to [illegible] his Cabinet prudent and conservative [illegible] and under all circumstances to [illegible] the country himself, and not by the [illegible]. He is told that this is [illegible] course to adopt, and that any [illegible] trimming, and any surrender of [illegible] independence will wreck his administration [illegible] it has spread its sails. [illegible] other hand, Mr. BUCHANAN is beset [illegible] swarm of self-constituted Mentors [illegible] chiefly of those Southern fire-eaters [illegible] whose threats of disunion in the event [illegible] FREMONT's election contributed very materially [illegible] the discomfiture of the Black Republican candidate, by first alarming and [illegible] the conservative interests of [illegible]. These persons, pluming themselves [illegible] success, hold not unreasonably [illegible] that they have a right to [illegible] the views of the incoming [illegible]. Accordingly they proclaim [illegible] complete Southern programme [illegible]. Under his auspicious [illegible] enter the Union as a slave [illegible] to be conveniently subdivided [illegible]; Nicaragua, with a [illegible] slavery, is to be [illegible] in strict conformity to [illegible] the Ostend manifesto [illegible] "peaceably if we [illegible] we must." Some of the ultras [illegible] advance a step farther, and [illegible] and vigor worthy perhaps of a [illegible] advocate the repeal of [illegible] the slave trade as piracy. [illegible] views of these politicians seem [illegible] Mr. BUCHANAN is mainly indebted [illegible] triumph, he is bound to [illegible] the South for support, and [illegible] he must render his administration [illegible] Southern.

[illegible]

Popular Vote.

[illegible] Journal of Commerce furnishes [illegible] of the popular vote [illegible] and Mr. Fremont in [illegible]

	1,750,000
	1,250,000
	750,000
	3,750,000

[illegible] the Presidential vote of [illegible] to the [illegible] States, as between [illegible] here subjoined:

Buchanan.	Fremont.
	30,000
	5,000
	25,000
	69,000
	4,800
	7,600
	60,000

[illegible]

FIRE AND LOSS OF NINE LIVES.—Binghamton, N. Y., Nov. [illegible], 1856.—The house of a man [illegible] Perkins, situated about two miles from Kirkwood, was consumed by fire last [illegible]. Perkins, his wife and seven children perished in the flames.

MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALHOUN.

The steamship *Calhoun*, Capt. Rathbun, arrived late on Saturday evening from Vera Cruz. She was detained at that port by a heavy norther until the 11th inst., at 3 P. M., at which time she left for New Orleans.

The *Calhoun* brings only one cabin passenger, (A. Blanc,) and eleven in the steerage.

She brings $7,414 77 in specie, consigned as follows: Caballero & Bassaldo, $6,000; Lanata Hermanos, $814 77; A. LeRoy, $600.

She also brings one case of vanilla beans and three bales of cotton seed to Puig y Avendano.

Left at Vera Cruz, American schooner *Bull-rush*, to sail in a few days for this port; and bark *Wildfire*, Marschalk, to sail on the 15th for New York.

By the arrival of the *Calhoun* we have received our files of papers, to the 11th inst., from Vera Cruz. We are without any late papers from the city of Mexico, and our correspondence has failed to reach us.

The *Progreso* states that Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Mexico, reached the capital on the 21st ult., and was presented officially to President Comonfort on the 23d. There was the usual interchange of courtesies between Mr. F. and the President, the most friendly assurances having been made on both sides.

Mexico is about being lighted with gas, under the supervision of Mr. Naphegyi.

The only serious difficulty the Government of Comonfort has to contend with is the revolt of Puebla. It is known that Puebla is the diocese of the Archbishop of Mexico, and is the centre and focus of the intense religious agitation occasioned by the law Lerdo, or act of ecclesiastical sequestration. Once already Puebla has rebelled, and been subdued, and now she has again risen in open resistance to the authority of the federal government. At the latest accounts the siege of Puebla was progressing rapidly, Comonfort seeking to reduce the city if possible without the loss of life. The insurgents were gradually being driven from their position, and compelled to fall back from one part of Puebla to another. That portion of the city unoccupied by them was entirely tranquil and submissive to the supreme authority. Reinforcements were arriving from Mexico, and there was every reason to believe that the insurgents would very soon be forced to surrender.

Meanwhile the law Lerdo continues in active execution. The auction sales of the ecclesiastical property are largely attended, and are effected with great rapidity. A private letter states that only 400 houses remain unsold.

Rumors prevailed in Vera Cruz of a *pronunciamiento* in the city of Mexico, but *El Progreso* says they are entirely false. The capital is not peaceful and undisturbed, but is protected by a volunteer national guard of 6000—a force quite sufficient to render abortive all efforts at insurrection.

There had been some disturbances at Queretaro, but they were quelled without much difficulty.

[From what we can gather, it is safe to conclude that the administration of President Comonfort is enlightened and vigorous; that he is resolved to make Mexico free in reality as well as in name, and to carry into effect every possible political reform which can ameliorate her condition. The law Lerdo is undoubtedly the boldest effort of statesmanship yet made in Mexico—one requiring consummate courage to execute, since it was certain to shock the religious prejudices of a large portion of the nation, and to arouse the envenomed hostility of the clergy—the wealthiest and most influential class in the republic. This law has been decreed, fulfilled, and executed in despite of violent resistance, expostulation, clerical wrath and even popular commotion. All the difficulties of recent origin in Mexico—the revolt at Queretaro, at Puebla, at Guanajuato, the attempts at insurrection in various towns and cities—are directly attributable to the stern resolve of Comonfort to enforce this law, and to the dogged spirit of resistance it has encountered. Thus far the experiment has proved successful. The government has not budged an inch, and all Mexico is astonished at a vigor and energy to which she has been little accustomed. The consequence of this decisive policy is that the better classes, the men of substance, the mercantile community, and all who have a living stake and interest in the country, are rallying around the government. Let it but continue its career of wisdom and courage, and something tangible and permanent will be accomplished. We have long regarded the law Lerdo as the preliminary movement to liberty of conscience in Mexico. The nation is not yet ripe for the inauguration of this great principle, for it is still under the dominion of bigotry and superstition, but a moiety of the influences that have kept the people in a state of blindness will be removed, when the law Lerdo converts the real estate of the clergy into personal property. We have no doubt that if Comonfort can maintain himself for a year longer, his administration will become permanent, and religious toleration will then free Mexico from one of the gravest obstacles to the progress of political and social reform.]

Col. Esquerro, attached to the staff of the Commandant-General at Mexico, was assassinated on the 31st ult. His murderers have not been discovered.

There is no other intelligence of interest in our Vera Cruz files.

ECHO.—The ancients were of the opinion that Echo was a maiden who had pined away for love, till nothing but her voice was left.

TRADE IN INSECTS.—Bugs are an important article in the trade of Rio Janeiro. Their wings are made into artificial flowers, and some of the most brilliant varieties are worn as ornaments in ladies' hair. One man manages to earn his living by selling insects and other specimens to the strangers who visit the port. He keeps twelve slaves constantly employed in finding the bugs, serpents and shells which are most in demand. The nearest approach to his business that we can remember is that of the trade of fire-flies in Havana; the insect being caught and carefully fed on the sugar-cane, is used as an ornament in ladies' dresses. Being twice the size of the American fire-fly, it is very brilliant at night. The creoles catch them on the plantations and sell them to the city belles; some of them carry them in silver cages attached to their bracelets. They make a fine display by lamp light.

SCRATCHING A JUROR.—A juror's name was called by the clerk. The man advanced to the judge's desk and said:

"Judge, I should like to be excused."

"It is impossible," said the judge, decidedly.

"But, judge, if you knew my reasons—"

"Well, sir, what are they?"

"Why, the fact is,"—and the man paused.

"Well, sir, proceed," continued the judge.

"Well, judge, if I must say it, I have got the itch."

The judge, who is a very sober man, solemnly and impressively exclaimed—

"Clerk, scratch that man out."

Among the advertisements in a late London paper, we read that "Two sisters wanted washing."

Some time ago the following occurrence took place in one of our courts: Among the crowd of applicants was an Irishman named O'Brien, who, in his own expressive words, was "wanting his papers." He was a short, thick-set man, and looked as if he could handle a shillelagh in true Hibernian style. His witness was a tall, raw-boned son of Erin, who, on being placed before the judge, was interrogated, and answered as follows:

Judge—What is your name, sir?

Witness—Patrick O'Dennis, your Honor.

Judge—Do you know O'Brien?

Witness—Yes, sir.

Judge—How long has he been in this country?

Witness—A little over five years.

Judge—Is he a man of good moral character?

Witness (quite bewildered)—Sure, your Honor, I don't know what moral character manes.

Judge—Well, sir, I will talk more plainly to you. Does O'Brien stand fair before the community?

Witness (completely nonplussed)—By my sowl, I don't apprehend your maning, your Honor.

Judge (rather irritated)—I mean to ask you, sir, if O'Brien, the person who wants to be a citizen, and for whom you are a witness, is a good man or not?

Witness—Oh! why didn't you ax me that way before? To be sure, he is a good man. Sure and I've seen him in ten fights during the last two years, and every time he licked his man.

MUSIC IN THE HAREM.—A letter from Constantinople says: "The European taste for music has of late made immense progress here. The Sultan has at present, in his harem, an excellent orchestra, composed of women alone. One, in particular, is remarkable for her performance on the violin, her style of execution resembling that of Theresa Milanollo. Very few harems are now without a pianoforte, and many of the Turkish ladies are excellent performers. The Sultan has signified his intention of building a theatre."

A store was broken open one night, but, strange to say, nothing was carried off. The proprietor was making his brag of it, at the same time expressing his surprise at losing nothing. "Not at all surprising," said his neighbor; "the robbers lighted a lamp, didn't they?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well," continued the neighbor, "they found your goods marked up so high that they couldn't afford to take them."

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE-ARMS.—Philadelphia, Nov. 8, 1856.—Two lads, named Charles Lutz and Irvin Lutz, found a revolver in the road near their father's house, on the Buck road, and went into a barn to fire at a mark. On Irvin's cocking the pistol, it exploded, and the ball entered the head of Charles, killing him instantly. The boys were cousins.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

LOSS OF HAVRE STEAMER LYONNAISE.

SIXTEEN PASSENGERS PICKED UP.

TWO MORE DEAD.

Twenty-four Passengers Not Heard From.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14th.—The steamer *Lyonnaise*, which sailed from this port on the 1st instant for Havre, was run into by some unknown vessel on her second night.

Her injuries were so great that she was abandoned the next day in a sinking condition.

Forty passengers were on board, of whom sixteen were picked up, and have arrived here.

Two died in the boat before relief came. The fate of the rest is uncertain.

Additional Particulars—One hundred and thirty Lives Lost—Sinking of the other Vessel.

NEW YORK, Nov. 15.—It is supposed that no less than one hundred and thirty lives were lost by the disaster of the *Lyonnaise*.

The other ship sunk immediately. The *Lyonnaise* had a small freight, and $30,000 in specie; she was afloat when last seen.

Loss of Steamer Lake Superior.

THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

DETROIT, Nov. 15th.—On the 29th ult., the steamer *Lake Superior*, on the lake of that name, struck a rock and went to pieces. Thirty-five lives were lost and sixteen saved.

Presidential Election.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 15th.—The official vote of Pennsylvania complete—

Buchanan received 230,600 votes. Fremont, 102,150. Fillmore, 26,338.

The Governor issued his proclamation, declaring the Democratic electors to be elected, and ordering their meeting on the first Wednesday in December.

Telegraphic Items.

THE SCHOONER J. G. DESHLER ASHORE—FORTY-THREE MEN IN PERIL.—Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1856.—The wind, which has been blowing fiercely most of the day from the South, has now changed to the North-west, and a perfect gale is blowing. It is reported that forty-three men, mostly farmers, were on the schooner *J. G. Deshler*, ashore nine miles above the city, taking off wheat, when the gale came on, and that they cannot now get off, as the sea is making a clean breach over the vessel. It is feared they will all be lost. A team has been sent down for a life-boat.

TREMENDOUS FIRE AT SYRACUSE, N. Y.—*Loss about One Million Dollars.*—Syracuse, Nov. 8, 1856.—At three o'clock this morning the largest fire that has ever visited our city broke out in the First ward, and in the short space of three hours over twelve acres were burnt over, and about one hundred buildings consumed. The fire originated in the barn back of Grant's Hotel, which had not been occupied for two or three years. It immediately communicated to Grant's Hotel, occupied by Barney Grant, which was consumed. The loss on the building is estimated at $5,000. The store of Mr. McGuire then caught fire, and was soon burned down—loss $5,000. The flames then spread to the new and magnificent building owned by Messrs. Slatterly & Ford, and soon it was in a mass of ruins. It was occupied by Lynch Brothers, who had just got in an entire new stock of goods. The loss on the building will be about $30,000—insured for $4,000. The Lynches will lose about $10,000—insured for $3,000. A large number of wooden buildings in the rear and adjoining block were consumed. The Avery block, owned by L. G. Avery, was entirely destroyed. Loss, $10,000; insurance not ascertained. The Bank of Salina was also consumed—loss on the building $6,000. All the books and papers of the bank were saved. The Post-office and telegraph office were destroyed, but we learn that all the letters and papers were saved.

The water at the reservoir was turned off, and consequently the hydrants were useless. A strong West wind was blowing at the time, and our citizens were compelled to stand and see their property consumed, with nothing to stop its progress. The entire loss can fall little short of one million of dollars, and may reach more. Over one hundred families have been rendered homeless. The fire undoubtedly was the work of an incendiary.

SAFETY OF LIEUT. SPENCE AND HIS COMMAND.—Washington, Nov. 8, 1856.—Letters have been received at Annapolis from Lieut. Spence, commanding the troops supposed to have been slaughtered by the Indians whilst on the march to Fort Pierce. They had safely arrived at that station.

FOUND DEAD.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* says: We learn that a poor creature, in the form of man, named Irwin, was found dead under a bake oven, near the levee, a few mornings since. He appeared to have died from exposure and want, and some serious charges are made as to his treatment before death and his disposal afterwards. We are not aware of the particulars, or whether the rumors alluded to have any foundation.

TITLES OF FIRMS.—One of the best titles of a mercantile firm we have ever seen, is "Call & Settle," which is painted in golden letters on a sign in one of our Eastern cities. Customers are reminded, every time they pass, of their outstanding accounts. "Neal & Pray" is the title of another firm. But the following "beats all:" "Two attorneys," says an old newspaper, "in partnership in a town of the United States, had the name of the firm, which was 'Catchem & Chetum,' inscribed in the usual manner upon their office door; but as the singularity and ominous juxtaposition of the words led to many a coarse joke from passers-by, the men of law attempted to destroy in part the effect of the old association, by the insertion of the initials of their Christian names, which happened to be Isaiah and Uriah; but this made the affair ten times worse, for the inscription ran: 'I. Catchem & U. Chetum.'"

"In Heaven Let Us Meet."

Dear dying words! to me they are
Of purest thought the counterpart,
Higher dream, which, rolling high,
Would lave the angels' feet.
Words echoed far beyond the sky—
"In Heaven let us meet!"

Blest dying words! thy soft control
Shall to my actions give their mould—
Pure, bright, unfading stars to guide,
Till I again shall greet
Her, who last said, while ebbed life's tide,
"In Heaven let us meet!"

You mother! bright those words shall shine
To light me on to holiest shrine;
And when I, too, am called to die,
Then let me not forget,
Far sweeter 'll be their ecstacy
When, mother, we'll have met!

J. J. L.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AMUSEMENTS.—*Crisp's Gaiety.*—Boucicault's comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts" will be played at the Gaiety this evening, the performances concluding with the great operatic burlesque of "Po-ca-hon-tas." Doors open at 6 o'clock. See advertisement.

At the *St. Charles Theatre*, Mrs. Farren appears in the new play of "Griselda," translated from the German. After which comes the fairy extravaganza of "Beauty and the Beast."

At the *Orleans Theatre*, "Les Mousquetaires de la Reine," in which the elite of the company will appear. See advertisement on French side.

At *Spalding & Rogers's Amphitheatre*, on St. Charles street, the Campbell Minstrels are announced to give performances for every evening of the week, and a day performance every Wednesday and Saturday at 12 o'clock. A very amusing burlesque of "Robert Macaire," entitled "Bob Make-aire," constitutes one of their chief attractions. See their advertisement in another column.

THE "CALLIOPE."—The steamer *Amazon*, from St. Louis, came into our port last Saturday evening, with one of these new inventions in full play. The music, though loud, was indeed silver-toned, and fairly made the whole city ring with its mellifluent notes, while, of course, the public ear was no less startled with its novelty than regaled with its delicious strains. The invention consists simply in playing upon steam, by pressing the fingers upon a number of keys, which are adapted for the purpose, like those of an organ, and render it capable of giving warning for several miles, without the disagreeable shrillness of the common steam-whistle. Goddess Calliope, may we not well term this lingering condensed vapor into harmonious ditties the very poetry of the Muses—its execution, their eloquence?

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—*Hon. Theo. H. McCaleb.*—The examination of witnesses in the case of the government vs. ex Postmaster Kendall having been concluded on Saturday, after occupying the attention of this Court almost exclusively for the past week, the cause has been continued over for argument this morning. Robert Mott, Esq., is of counsel for the accused, and Hon. C. Roselius and U. S. Attorney F. M. Clack for the prosecution.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. J. B. Robertson.*—The following sentences were rendered by this Court on Saturday:

D. Sullivan and Wm. Clark, convicted of assault and battery, $30 or one month's imprisonment.

Delachaux, f. m. c., convicted of assault and battery, forty-eight hours' imprisonment.

L. B. Isidore, convicted of larceny, six months in the State Penitentiary.

Ante Meloca, Samuel Schuster, and Heinrich Albrecht, convicted on separate charges of larceny—sentenced to one year's hard labor in the State Penitentiary.

State vs. Wm. H. Garland—Application for change of venue. The application was represented by Messrs. Randell Hunt and Logan Hunton, Esqs., and by the Attorney General, Mr. Moise, and District Attorney, M. A. Foote, Esq. The change of venue was asked on the ground that prejudice exists against the accused in this parish, and that a fair trial could hardly be expected. After listening to arguments on both sides, the Court took the application under consideration.

INQUESTS.—The city Coroner held an inquest last Saturday on the body of Thomas Moore, an Irishman, 35 years of age, found dead in a house at No. 86 Front Levee street. Verdict, "Died of congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance."

Also, one on the body of Andrew Maloney, likewise a native of Ireland, 45 years of age, and found dead at the Jackson railroad depot, on Calliope street. Verdict, "Came to his death from injuries caused by the wheels of the cars passing over his body, by accident, at their crossing with the track of the Jefferson road, on the evening of the 14th inst." Deceased had been employed on the Jackson road for about three years. He leaves a wife and family in Ireland.

SERIOUS MISHAP.—Mr. John Steib, of the Fourth District, had the misfortune last week, we learn, to shoot his wife while projecting in some manner with a pistol. Both parties allege that the occurrence was purely accidental—the wife, who is seriously and, it is feared, mortally wounded, having made a dying declaration to that effect before Judge Collens.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—A free man of color, named Henry Drumm, is reported on the police books to have fallen, last Saturday, by accident, from the gallery of the Eagle Hotel, at the corner of Felicity Road and Prytania street, Fourth District. He was taken home in a cab in a dangerous condition.

ALLEGED MUTINY, AND ATTEMPT TO POISON A CREW.—Capt. McGowan, of the steamship *Philadelphia*, which arrived last week, surrendered to the police authorities a man named J. Franklin, who is accused of having been concerned in a mutiny on board of the schooner *Esther Dorr*, and of having attempted to poison the captain and crew of said schooner. He will undergo examination before one of the Commissioners of the United States government.

RECORDERS' COURTS.—Margaret Smith was held to bail on Saturday to answer before Recorder Stith, on the 21st instant, to a charge of having stolen a lot of fancy dress articles, such as laces, ribbons and collars, from the residence of Mrs. Ellen Guild, No. 214 St. Charles street.

Nick Grub was held to answer the charge of having laid felonious hold on John Winkler's throat, and of having abused him shamefully besides.

Richard Bostman was fined $10 for letting his propensities get the better of his good name and disturbing the peace of the St. Charles Theatre.

Charles Smith—not the original one, but he, "of the breeches"—was sent to the workhouse for sixty days, for having been found concealed under the wharves of the First District under rather suspicious circumstances.

James Fitzpatrick and his wife, Winney, were held to answer on the 23d instant for having knocked down, beat and kicked Bridget Gaynor, at her own residence on Toulouse street, and of having torn a quantity of hair from her head.

Marion Boster has been arrested and is held to answer for having run his horse over Charles Kock's slave, woman Heloise. The occurrence happened while he was galloping along on the Common street, on Friday, while endeavoring to pass a dray.

John Lowell is held for a hearing on the charge of having gone to Fanny Jordan's apartments, on Perdido street, the other night, and there opened her armoir and taken certain clothes therefrom, which were found in his possession.

Recorder Fabre consigned Mary Hook, and others of her peculiar disreputable femininity, to one month's hard labor in the workhouse, for incorrigible vagrancy. James Salts was held to answer for assaulting a servant girl and otherwise behaving disreputably on Conti street.

Miss Gustava Grishbaum was held to keep the peace towards Henrich Welsham, whom she had insulted by calling him, and his wife as well, all sorts of abusive epithets in front of Jackson Square.

Wm. Griffin, James Hogan and Wm. Jones were all held for examination on the charge of being dangerous and suspicious characters, the latter requiring no better evidence of the fact than a vial of chloroform which he had and for which he could not satisfactorily account.

A free man of color named Etienne has been arrested, and is held for a hearing on the charge of having assaulted and attempted to kill Joseph Comina, in the latter's own store, in the Second District.

A warrant has been issued, from Recorder Solomon's Court, for the arrest of a young man named McManus, who is accused, by a fine looking young woman, of the Third District, with having furiously and feloniously assaulted her, with a view of taking improper liberties with her person.

COMMITTED TO THE CRIMINAL COURT.—James Sheridan was examined before Recorder Stith on Saturday, and committed to the First District Court, on a charge of having assaulted David Maxwell with a dangerous weapon. He was accordingly committed for trial, also, on the consequent charge of carrying concealed weapons.

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster. Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Astonishing Cure With Only One Bottle

JOS. B. HALL & CO. say:

"PRESQUE ISLE, Aroostook county, Me., April 24, 1854.

"We herewith send you a certificate of a cure performed by the use of ONLY ONE BOTTLE of the German Bitters. We think Mr. Clark to be a man of veracity, and have no doubt of the truth of his story."

Messrs. Jos. B. Hall & Co.—Gentlemen—In answer to your inquiries, I will state that my daughter, aged about 16 years, has been complaining of a pain in her side for six or seven years, and about the first of January last, was taken down and confined to her bed. The pain in her side was very severe, besides being troubled with pains between her shoulders and in her breast. From reading a number of cures performed by Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to try it in her case, and sent to your store and purchased ONE BOTTLE. She had taken it but a few days when she began to improve, and now, after taking ONLY ONE bottle, she is enjoying better health than she has for many years. She feels no pain in her side or in any part of her body, and attributes her cure entirely to the German Bitters.

WM. CLARK.

Salmon Brook, Aroostook county, Me.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DIED.

Yesterday evening, at 5 o'clock, P. M., M. JANE BOWN, wife of John Bown, aged [illegible] years. Friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend her funeral, which will take place to-day, at 4 o'clock, from No. 111 Marais street.

MARRIED.

On the 15th inst., at the [illegible] Cathedral, by the Rev. Gabriel Chalon, FRANCOIS MERCADAL, Jr., to Miss MARIA G. ANTONINETTE [illegible], both of this city.

[illegible]

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

Collegiate Department.

THE Fifth Annual Session of this Department has commenced on Monday, the 3d of November.

J. D. B. De BOW, M. A., Professor of Commerce and Statistics.

RICHARD T. CHILSON, Esq., Professor of Geology.

C. W. SEARS, (U. S. Military Academy) Professor of Mathematics.

H. KOHLMEYER, Ph. D., Professor of Ancient Languages and German.

W. P. RIDDELL, M. D., Treasurer and Professor of Chemistry and Natural Sciences.

LOUIS DUFAU, M. A., Professor of Mental and Moral Sciences.

By a special resolution of the Faculty, the discipline of this Department is entrusted to Prof. DUFAU.

Classes in English Literature, Elocution, Astronomy and Drawing are organized.

Classes in French and Spanish are conducted by J. J. SMITH, M. A.

Terms—Matriculation, $10; Full Course, $120 per annum. Fees for portion of Course depend on the number of tickets taken. Full information given on application to the Dean, or any member of the Faculty.

Office—No. 1 East Wing University Buildings.

C. W. SEARS, Dean.

New Orleans SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

Situated on Common street, opposite the Charity Hospital.

THE regular course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 17th November, 1856, and continue five months.

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MONDAY EVENING, November 17th, 1856—Boucicault's comedy of OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. Jesse Rural, Mr. H. Bland; Littleton Coke, Mr. J. Drew; Lord Roebuck, Mr. F. N. Thayer; Lord Pompion, Mr. H. Howard; Lady Alice Hawthorn, Mrs. W. H. Crisp; Countess of Pompion, Mrs. H. Howard; Kate Rocket, Miss Cecilia Crisp—the piece supported by a powerful cast. To conclude with PO-CA-HON-TAS—With all the Gaiety's favorites in their unequaled characters.

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