THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARRY,
E. DUVERGER, W. DUVOUX.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....$5
Postage, subscribers must give one week's notice of their intention if they are to be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 22, 1855.

[Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES.
[Vol. LXVIII.—Whole No. 7828

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, August 22, 1855.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from the Atlantic.

APPEAL TO NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

Unceasingly and perseveringly has the proscription and persecution of adopted citizens been dinned into their ears by anti-American press, that many have the gross imposture, and they look upon the American party with distrust and relentless ire. All adopted citizens do not think thus. We are bought to number among our acquaintances and friends some of this view the subject in a more reasonable, dispassionate manner, and who appreciate the far seeing and genuine principles of the American party. Such are entitled to the highest praise, for they have the wisdom to cast aside the prejudice, and to subject their more unbiased conclusions of their reason to the severe convictions of conscience. And why, as the Nashville Union justly asks—why should not all of the American party have been one of all enlightened citizens—native or foreign-born? Their political fortunes of their posterity are the same—this is now their country as ours. What is our interest—and if native-born are bound to love our own safety and in managing the Government, they have, by inevitable necessity, prosperity and welfare, also, of their adopted citizens. This cannot be consistently with the supposition of the naturalized citizen equal benefits with the native-born. It continues that able and wicked to assail and undermine the political rights of citizens perfectly untrue, and foolish. We interpose no obstacle to the unrestrained exercise of the right to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit and possession under the protection of our laws and benign laws. These constitutes we cannot alter if we would not if we could. If they are restrained in, a where interest alone would be. We cannot touch these rights of citizens without including the first principles of the republic *partial* legislation—the *Republic* which is enjoyed at the proposition of the people, determined under the constitution of the majority. No one ought to complain if the majority against them or his favorite; for the Constitution which he has sworn as a sacred duty, the cheerful acquiescence in the majority. In the glowing of the American's Text-book, there are many foreigners by birth, who social virtues orna- circles of private life- adorned the councils of the Republic at their experience of the country who have irradiated pages of our literature by the independent genius; some of the highest of immortal memory distinct chivalry, by their devotion, have shed upon the glorious the splendor of an

Oh such we speak not. But for them also, and their sons who wish to preserve the glorious deeds, and the blessings of our free institutions. We would gladly make an we could; but no one has yet suggested any other than a union, or indiscriminate power. It is seldom and rulers do not bear harshly and discriminating, patriotic citizens should submit to this incidental privation, no Constitutional rights, and security of the gene- right to govern our country which every nation would be ready to contend. which furnishes so large a foreign population, has in more than once, in the effort to enforce that right. "It is an inherent and undeniable privilege of an American party be assaulted when united for obeying the and the precepts of adopted foreigner will question that the native of the country, and the question how they shall rule, American sentiment should pre- Foreigners understood our of Government as well as were invariably as well thoroughly habituated to long as long accustomed restraint and abiding which are of the very representative republic. party would never have there would have been no resistance to foreign influ- fortunately nothing is more that, as a mass, the foreign- do not enjoy these advan- consequently unsafe deposi- power. We dispute not but we cannot, as a admit their competency.— capacity to learn, but that having been born and elsewhere, they have failed to knowledge and the habits the faithful and honest ful- political trust. If the intelligent to his reason, and prejudices and his passions, he proof that our position is correct; and acquit us of the charge of insen- towards him and his brethren. be speedily convinced that democratic axiom that Americans should America is the utterance of wis- and the prompting of a just and well intentioned

Ex Governor Hunt has written a long letter to the *Commercial Advertiser*, against the proposed fusion movement.

Union College.—We acknowledge the receipt of a polite invitation from Mr. Lowe to attend the commencement exercises of that institution on Saturday, 25th inst.

Among another acts passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts is one requiring that notices of the Massachusetts shall take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States, the fugitive slave law, and the Nebraska Kansas Territory included; and that they shall support the laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, for which they are to pay a tax of three dollars, also they are to be considered from the elective franchise. The people, and all other States, by paying a tax of three dollars, without regard to the length of time they have remained or purpose to remain, are to enjoy an equal privilege with them, and that without the necessity of taking an oath.

The New York *Express* says the course will represent the grand aggregate at first estimate. From actual returns thus far reported, the majority of the State will probably not exceed 40,000, all told, or a gain of about seven and a half per cent. in five years. The Hunkers will be considerably in many of the agricultural counties, while the increase in the commercial and manufacturing towns is much less than was generally expected. The city of New York will probably fall from 60,000 to 80,000 below the estimate of the Hunkers, based on a low important interest; and Buffalo, instead of running up to more than 20,000, will fall short of 20,000.

The Thibodaux *Minerve* says that the cholera has almost entirely disappeared from the parish of Lafourche.

EXAGGERATED PERIL.

Under the head, the New York *Mirror*, a sound conservative journal, takes issue with Senator BENJAMIN's views expressed in his recent letter. We copy a portion of the *Mirror's* article, and may add that we have not yet seen a single Northern sheet, even of those most friendly to the South, that does not repudiate Mr. BENJAMIN's allegations against the South and Democracy for dissolution tendencies:

What we regard as unalloyed for in this letter, is the sweeping charge of fanaticism made against the North. It is a false and ungenerous charge—only properly to be uttered by demagogues or lunatics, as Garrison and Fred. Douglass charge the whole South with being God-forsaken pirates and robbers. We venture to say that, in spite of the provocation in spitting given by the *consent* of the South to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the passage of the Nebraska bill—two acts most disastrous to the South, morally and politically—there is not one vote-armed citizen out of every ten in the North, who would go with any party that proposed to crusade against slavery, wherever it is guaranteed by the Constitution or by reasonable boundaries. It is a great mistake to suppose abolitionists of the Garrison or even of the Chase and Wilson order, are predominant in the North.

The mass of the people here have been for years sick and tired of fanatical agitation on this subject, and the agitation would have been dead and buried long ago—ad long ago at least as 1850, if designing politicians, North and South, and quite as much South as North, had not kept re-opening the bitter issue as often as the people closed it up. It may be a very easy thing to talk about dissolving the Union, but when the deed is actually attempted, Congress, with all the politicians at its back, will fall to consummate so fatal and lubricous a deed. The people are strong enough and loyal enough to maintain the Union—and they will maintain it, until some better reason offers for its dissolution than has yet appeared. Even Mr. Seward has been so tempered by time and experience, that he could say in one of his latest speeches in the Senate that the Union was "worth more than the emancipation of all the slaves that exist, or are likely ever to exist in it. Political common sense teaches this, and it is a libel on the intelligence and patriotism of the American people to suppose them capable of exchanging this glorious Union for a broken confederacy, in which slavery would continue to exist.

It is just such speeches and platforms, adopted North or South as Mr. Benjamin advocates, that most tend to disunion spirit, and facilitate the very evil the Southern Democrats fear. The union of the South on a sectional platform, under the pressure of such false and calumnious speech, would be the thing most likely to raise the North as a section, and as one man. All such organisation ought to be frowned upon. There are a set here in the North who go for a Northern sectional party, but they are, and we trust ever will be in a minority, and we have the same of Senator Benjamin's party. We have come to a pretty pass, if after the lapse of only three quarters of a century since our fathers founded the Republic, and cemented it with their blood, we must already mutter disunion—cannot a little longer maintain the Union and institutions under which we have grown, and prospered to a degree unknown to mankind, and which, alone, whether slavery exists and spreads or not, can perpetuate our glory.

The unwise part of Mr. Benjamin's letter is his suggestion, that it is strike at what he wilful, else he is wofully deficient in correct knowledge and judgment—of the peril of the Union. No doubt the Kansas business will be a disturbing theme of discussion in the next Congress, and the Buncombes may as well blow off steam on this as on any other topic, but that the representatives of the free States are going to rush the Union to the wall, and pin it there for dissolution, would argue that there are nothing compatible fools and madmen in the North than we have ever credited our section with. Besides, this teaching dissolution upon the appropriation bills, and then putting it through or cutting off the supplies, is a two edged sword operation, and Freesoilers live provender as well as any other donkeys.

We have no idea that the Nebraska bill will be repealed. It cannot be, without robbing the entire settlers of the territory of vested rights, which Congress has no power to do. The bill was a deliberate act, and each law-makers have followed as most sanction the act, in spite of its badness. The question will be got over a long way short of revolutionizing the government, or dissolving the Union. Demagogues may blow, and "gallant ladies" be made to wince, but Congress will not dissolve the Union—because the people don't want, and want have it dissolved. They have got agree of splendid use for it yet, and long after our mortality and Senator Benjamin's children have passed away, the American people will continue to maintain and glorify the Union.

We would advise the Louisiana Senator not to despair so easily—the case is not past the skill of the "medicine-man"—but to hold up his hand as a national man, and appeal to all national men, all true Americans, North, East and West, to rally together, not to save the Union, but to teach fanatics and demagogues that the Union is safe, and will be safe until American cease to be more than an empty name. Let the Senator leagues with all true men to elect and sustain a practical, efficient American administration, which shall employ itself, not like Mr. Pierce's in agitating the country and paying premiums for discord, but in securing the social weal and advancing the real interests of the Union.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Chas. Morgan*, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 15th inst.

The result of the election is not yet fully ascertained. The papers give returns from 31 counties—much less than one-half the State.—In these the vote for Governor is as follows: Pease (D) 2,318, Dickson (A.) 3,709; for Lieut. Governor, Lawrence (A.) 4,541, Runnells (D.) 3,202; for Congress, Bell (D.) 3,367, Hancock (A.) 3,926; for Commissioner Land Office, Fields (D.) 2,401, Crosby (A.) 3,133. In Texas country, the Louisville papers declared that the Know Nothing Lodges had disbanded, Dickson's majority is 181. We think the chances are in favor of the Democrats, unless Eastern Texas, where Dickson is said to be extremely popular, counterbalances the heavy majorities Pease has obtained in the West.

We find the following in our exchanges:

By a private letter, received this morning, we learn that the crops on the Brazos and Oyster Creek are unusually fine. A gentleman long acquainted with the country and its prospects states that he never saw such crops as those of the present season. Through the same source we learn, with regret, that the country in the section indicated is unusually healthy. Bilious fever, of a severe type, seems to be prevalent. This fever, however, has not proved fatal in many instances.

CROPS.—We learn from a gentleman just in from the Brazos, that the crops upon that river and in the bordering sections never looked better or promised a more beautiful yield than at present. Any quantity of corn will be made, while the yield of sugar and cotton will be one of the largest ever made in that rich section.

ANOTHER MURDER.—The Gonzales Inquirer learns that at a political gathering at Clinton, De Witt county, on Monday before last, a man by the name of Taylor was killed almost instantly from a stab received in the side. The inquirer could not learn the person's native who killed Taylor, nor any of the particulars by which brought about the fatal rencontre, but has been informed that the individual fled immediately after the perpetration of the act. Taylor, it is said, leaves a young wife, having been married only a few months.

RUNAWAY NEGROES.—It is pretty well understood in the West that some of the revolutionary leaders, in Northern Mexico, have signified their willingness to return to Texas the fugitive slaves who have escaped and are now living beyond the Rio Grande. On this account, as well as for other considerations, the slave-owners of the West are anxious to see the revolutionists succeed: and if a treaty of agreement similar to the United States fugitive slave law can be faithfully carried out, it will redound to the prosperity of our Western territory. Slave property is at present insecure in the West, and many of our citizens have lost negroes running off towards our Western boundary. They are oftentimes assisted by white men of Mexicanized Texas, the lower classes of the latter affiliate with the negroes. Indeed, we fear the debased and degraded class of Mexicans, so inferior to the negroes themselves, would spread the hatchet at execution of such a treaty as that contemplated, by succoring and harboring the runaways, for Gringos Mexicans looks upon Sambo as his equal. However, the experiment is worth being made, if it can be brought about. The vast territory of the West—the rich lands of the Nueces and the Rio Grande—which are admirably adapted to the culture of sugar cane, cotton and tobacco—offers locations for the most extensive plantations, but are no place for slave labor, because slave labor cannot be employed with safety.

American State Council of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, August 15.

The State Council of the American party of South Carolina assembled in this city on Monday night, and adopted a series of resolutions, setting forth the principles and objects of the party. The most important resolutions were the 3d, 3d, 6th and 8th.

The second resolution says that the term Catholic, and all synonyms of a religious test, shall be stricken from the official record and signatures of the American party in South Carolina, and that all persons shall be eligible to the suffrage who shall renounce all foreign political and ecclesiastical jurisdictions and allegiance.

The third declares that while we deprecate the political and sectarian influence of the Church of Rome in America, we are heartily opposed to any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or any law which applies a religious test. Our opinion is, moreover, is in favor of the principle of religious freedom, as it is in State affairs. We do not approve of an ecclesiastical polity, which has its source and authority in a foreign land and single potentate; and we do not approve of that class who, either from political or sectarian motives, oppose our antagonized reform.

The fourth resolution declares that the Union of any law in which shall affect or obstruct the previous existing legal privileges conferred on naturalized citizens.

The Americans and republicans all were nominees with these Councils, State and inferior officers, or members in the constitutional States, who have refused to be bound down by the American National Council upon the slavery issue, and hold that they no longer constitute a part of the order or party which adopted it.

THE FEVER IN PORTSMOUTH.—A despatch of the 14th inst. says:

The fever is still on the increase in Norfolk. Consignees Boston is brought in to-day. The Norfolk Board of Health yesterday published a compilation for the relief of the sick, and in Gosport had similar issued. Meetings have been held in Philadelphia, and this city.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Late Southern Election—A Good Beginning.

Whatever may be the precise results of the late elections in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and North Carolina, it is sufficiently ascertained that the new American party have not only exceeded the calculations of their opponents, but the expectations of their most sanguine friends in this section of the Union. The Virginia election, the split in the Philadelphia National Council, and the subsequent Northern Know Nothing Union movements with the Anti-Slavery Party Alliance, it was supposed, had completely finished the natives on the south side of Mason and Dixon's line and the Ohio river; and that we should have nothing more our least to record as the results of the Southern August elections than the last general convention in "Sam."

But what are the facts? This new party, so far from having been annihilated in the South by its defeat in Virginia, the secession of Wilson and his Northern, anti-slavery gang from the Philadelphia council, and the late abolition fusion movements from Massachusetts to Ohio, is still in the South, a living, active, aggressive and advancing party. Superseding the defunct Whig societies as the opposition party to the party of democracy, we find this new American organization in Kentucky carrying the State as by an avalanche; in North Carolina polling boldly into the strongholds of Democracy; and in Tennessee running neck and neck with one of the most popular Democratic Governors of the State, of the last twenty years; and in Alabama creating a regular stampede among the faithful, where they had imagined themselves perfectly secure and irrevocable, with their usual majority of from eight to ten thousand.—These results, we say, under all the drawbacks and impediments with which the Know-Nothings have had to contend, very clearly indicate that there is a spirit abroad among the conservative people of the South decidedly favorable to a radical revolution in the government at Washington; and that this new party, with the same pruning and trimming, and shaping to consistency, obtains within itself the ancient issue which a victorious national party may be easily founded and the elements of conservatism upon which a great Union triumph may be readily achieved.

Daniel Webster and Sydney Smith.

During Mr. Webster's visit in England, he made the acquaintance of the Rev. Sydney Smith. The latter introduced him to Lord Brougham, and accidentally presented him to Mr. Clay. The incident was mentioned at the time in this country, and was attributed to Smith's love of a joke. Hearing of this report, Mr. Smith wrote to Mr. Webster, denying it, and explaining the mistake. Mr. Webster wrote in reply the following:

MY DEAR SIR: Though exceedingly delighted to hear from you, I am yet much pained by the contents of your note; not so much, however, as I should be, were I not sure that, after the peremptory denial to the whole report, I never mentioned the incident to which you refer, as a joke of yours,—far from it, nor did I mention it as anything extraordinary.

My dear, good friend, do not think me such a—as to quote or refer to any private conversation between you and me to your disadvantage. The pleasure of your acquaintance is one of the jewels I brought home with me. I had read of you, and read you, for thirty years, I was delighted to meet you, and to have all I know of you refreshed and brightened by the charms of your conversation. If any man of a—nature that either through ill will, or love of vulgar gossip, I tell such things of you as you suppose, I pray you not to be knocked down instantly. And be, I pray, my dear Sir, I never quote of you in a—but with gratitude, respect and attachment. D. WEBSTER.

To this Smith wrote in answer:

"Many thanks, my dear Sir, for your obliging letter. I think better of mankind, when I think well of me. If, in the imbecility of old age, I forgot your name for a moment, the history of America will hereafter be quoted in its recollections—because you are using your eloquent wisdom to restrain the high spirit of your countrymen within the limits of justice, and are exerting a two hinded nations, who ought to admire and benefit each other, the blessings of peace. How one great talent be applied to subject matter, and what entrance can be more truly splendid!

Ever sincerely yours,
SYDNEY SMITH.

A DOUBLE GAME.—Col. Jac. L. Lewis, the Democrat—no! we should have said anti-Know Nothing candidate for the Senate, in one of the Red river districts, in a speech delivered at Minden, parish of Claiborne, on the 21st ult., plaidered to the prejudices of the American born bearers those of Angle Saxon descent, by all allusion to the French Creole Know-Nothing candidate for Governor, Mr. Dufossat; and the Spanish name of the American candidate for Lieut. Governor, Mr. Texada, endeavoring to leave the impression on the minds of his hearers that these men were foreigners, and unofficially asked them if they would vote for men whose names they could neither spell nor pronounce!

This same party in Lafourche seek to impress upon our Creole friends that they are their true friends; and would sacrificate their last drop of blood to secure them equal rights.—Which party has shown the Creole portion of our population the most respect, the K. R's or the Indian? Let our State tickets decide. Look at the two, and judge for yourselves. The American looks to the place of birth only, and not whether the candidate is of an English, French, Spanish, Irish, or Italian parentage. Dandy speak louder than wealth, the minority of the American party of Louisiana, towards the Creole population. The Red river Democracy are no lovers of the Creole population if we are to form our opinion from the uttered sentiments of Col. John L. Lewis, of Bienville.

Mr. Dedrigny is the sole representative of our Governors, was a Senator and Representative in the General Assembly of the State for many years, and has always been a pure and irreproachable character as a citizen and patriot. Mr. Texada is a Creole boy of North Louisiana, whose parents are of great pretension, were born in the parish of Rapides, has been in public life for many years, and ever unswerving in his attachment to Democratic principles.—*Thibodaux Minerve.*

MAINE.—A despatch from Portland of the 18th says:

A mass meeting of the "Republican" party is in session here. No less than one thousand persons are present. Senators Hale and Bell of New Hampshire, Wade of Ohio, and B. F. Butler of New York, are among the speakers.

The New York *Express*—one of the ablest and most conservative journals of the North—speaking of Senator Benjamin's recent manifesto, says:

Mr. Benjamin, in his letter, does great injustice to the North, and particularly to the American party of the North. He wrote ignorantly of facts, and with a sectionalism and prejudice which showed that he was disquieted by some others. Elected as a Whig, he yet denounces Whigs. Denouncing Democrats, he yet does all in his power to help them.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.—The initatory meeting for the issue of the anti-administration party in the State with the new republicans organization will be held in Boston on Thursday next. Some of the ablest men of all parties will be present—amongst them Samuel Hoar, Ex-Senator Rockwell, Sumner, Gov. Boutwell—with other leading spirits of the Free Soil, Know-Nothing, Know-Something, Democrats and Whig parties.

IOWA ELECTION.—An election for county officers came off in Iowa last week. In Davis county it resulted in the defeat of the Whig ticket by a majority of 200. In Louisa county the entire Whig ticket was carried by an overwhelming majority. In Wapello county the contest was between the Americans and Democrats, and although the county is usually Democratic by 60 majority, the American ticket was all elected, right by a majority of 300. Not a Democrat is left in office in the county.

These elections were for county officers, but their results show the Iowa to be already firmly Lothrobanism and sank better principles.—*St. Louis Evening News*, 18th.

ST. LANDRY.—The Opelousas Courier says that the American party of St. Landry have made the following nominations:

On Saturday last the Know Nothing members of this Parish held a convention for the purpose of deliberation and deliberation in view of the election of November next. Although every thing seems to be secret, yet we have learned the following nominations, hoping that our friend the Organ will correct any errors we may have committed:

For the Legislature—Cyprien Duprè, Louis De Kerlegand, Gustave B. Harper.
For District Attorney—James M. Porter.
For Sheriff—Elbert Gantt.
For Coroner—Dr. Freeman Barr.
For Clerk of the District Court—J. Ste. Alair Fontenot.
For Assessor—Oscar Stanton.

Five of these candidates were formerly Whigs, and three Democrats.

The St. Francisville *Chronicle* contains the following:

WEST FELICIANA, Aug. 13, 1855.

E. G. SPARRS, Esq.: Having seen in the Baton Rouge *Gazette* a card, which may owe name, with the names of others, opposed, attempting an interest to withdraw from the Know Nothings, I write now to state that I am a member of that party; that I have not withdrawn, and that it is not my intention to withdraw—I joined that party from principle, and I remain with it in order to carry into effect the pure Native American principles for which it was originated. There were a time when I was opposed to any distinction of persons or representatives that were made in me, but there is now no hankering for any discrimination, and I hereby announce my first determination to remain a member of the American party.
S. W. SIMMONS.

The Rectorship, preceding to the natives of Alexandria, has often proposed a gender to more of relations. It is a piece of cured wood, usually in the form of a common, from 20 to 40 feet long, provided at both ends with the extract quite sharp. The mode of say by use it is quite so simple as the weapon. Ask a black to throw it so as to fall at his feet, and every negro will fall upon people before him, obtaining the end of three or four. Just from the ground, when it will usually rise to the side by side, and then, after depositing a certain, and finally drop, on the back of the throw-out. During the return, it provides with great rapidity, as it is a place, with a velocity equal to it. It operates in the hands of a practiced thrower, with a force which is sufficient to kill a man, and is said to be used in the Indian country for that purpose. The Rectorship is a very common weapon in the hands of the Indians, and is said to be used in the Indian country for that purpose. The Rectorship is a very common weapon in the hands of the Indians, and is said to be used in the Indian country for that purpose.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1855.

The weather in the Atlantic cities continued to be very hot, and the sales of cotton have been very small.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MOBILE.

Fair	[illegible]	Middling	[illegible]
Good Fair	[illegible]	Good Ordinary	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	Ordinary	[illegible]

Sales of Mobile Tobacco, at [illegible].

Sugar has been in active demand, and the sales reported to us by telegraph, amount to 1,500 hhds. Cuba, and 1,000 hhds. Louisiana, at prices not transpired.

Molasses, of late transpiring sold at 30@35c., and molasses, active.

Flour is easier and bids at $8 [illegible] 75, but nothing has transpired.

The supply of Corn is very light, and sales confined to 10,000 bushels.

Of Oats, 2,000 bushels were sold at 39@40c.

A lot of 700 bushels prime Wheat was taken at $1 [illegible]. Rice York is selling at $[illegible] 6@7, and 100 bbls sold at $[illegible].

Of Beans, a lot of 10 casks refined Hilmes sold at 10½c., and 10 Hundredweight at 9[illegible].

Of Pork, 300 bbls sold at 15c for Prime.

Sales of 800 bags Rio Coffee at 10½@11½c.

Freights are dull and nominal.

Exchange still ruling high, and no sales transpired.

Stock in Port, Aug. 21, 1855: New York 46 [illegible], Philadelphia [illegible], Boston [illegible], Baltimore [illegible], Mobile [illegible], Charleston [illegible], Savannah [illegible], Total [illegible].

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst., at 8½ o'clock, P. M., at Pass Christian, JOSEPH MATHIEU DUCULLU Esq., friends and acquaintances, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his residence, to-day, at 5 o'clock, P. M., from Bayou Rouge, between Rochelieu and Desgoudes streets.

Office New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until 12th September, for transporting across the river and landing on the Levee all the sugar, molasses and other freight brought on the railroad to Algiers and destined for this city. The contract to be for one year.
WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.
aug22 tf

Negro Woman for Sale.

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about 25 years, an excellent cook, good washer, excellent house servant, trustworthy and fully guaranteed against the vices and diseases prescribed by law. Apply to
J. A. DERBY, Broker,
aug22 tf 92 Customhouse st.

Neither the Captain nor Consignee of the French ship GENERAL CAVAIGNAC will be responsible for the debts which may be contracted by the crew of said ship.
C. MORAND, Master.
aug22 2t

HAVANA SUGAR—In store:
HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO—In store:
ALMONDS—Bordeaux, in stores:
PAPER QUIRES—Of several favorite brands, in store and for sale by MORENO BROTHERS,
aug22 34 Old Levee st

Havana Cigars! Havana Cigars!!
DIRECT IMPORTATION.

THE undersigned have now on hand, and are constantly receiving from the celebrated manufactories in Havana, Our stock now supplies the following desirable qualities: Importation, Regalia Regalia, Regalia Principes, Regalia Imperiales, Regalia Cilindros, Regalia Regalia Milber, Regalia Medianos, Regalia Medianos, Brevas, &c., &c., of such brands as Partagas, Intimidad, Cervantes, Cilindros, Regalia, La Cabana, El Sol, Washington, El Sultan, Garcia & Co., Regalia Londres, Regalia Cilindros, Regalia