THE DAILY BEE.
C. F. WESTON & CO. S. KEMP, S. DENEGRE, S. MORGAN.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29.

A POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

The Black Republican National Committee have initiated the Presidential campaign by a circular addressed to their friends throughout the Union. They declare in that document that the party "had its origin in the obvious necessity of resistance to the aggressions of the slave power;" that the Administration of JAMES BUCHANAN has been faithless to the interests of the country; that hence the necessity is stronger than ever for the maintenance of the Republican party; that although some of the exciting incidents of the election of 1856 have been partially disposed of, it is the duty of the party to adhere to its principles as expounded at Philadelphia; that the attitude of the slave power "is still persistently insolent and aggressive;" that it demands and threatens to exact all sorts of terrible things, and that unless the Republican organization can successfully resist these monstrous propositions, the country will be delivered over to the tender mercies of slaveholders. Such is the substance of the preamble to this precious circular, which goes on to recommend a thorough interchange of views and understanding between the Republicans of every section of the country, an effective organization, the dissemination of well considered documents, and an increase of the patronage extended to anti-slavery papers. To give effect to these suggestions the sinews of war are earnestly solicited.

The thunder contained in this circular is not very appalling. In fact we regard the entire paper as exceedingly tame and spiritless. The Black Republicans are clearly in a dilemma. They want a living, practical issue, such as they used in 1856 with singular power and effectiveness. For, be it well understood that the American people cannot be quickened into enthusiasm and aroused to energetic and persevering action in behalf of such political drybones as philosophical abstractions. In the last Presidential contest the Black Republicans enjoyed the benefit of Mr. BUCHANAN's shattered skull, the ruins of the Missouri Compromise, and above all, the constant yells of the freedom-shrieks for the bleeding Kansas. These prominent grievances have ceased to exist. Buchanan's wrongs have cultivated popular sympathy; the fate of Kansas is completely and irrevocably settled; the repeal of the Missouri Compromise is a fixed fact, no longer creating the smallest ripple of excitement. Where then are the vital principles of Black Republicanism, and how can it expect to array the people of the North in a compact phalanx against national, and in favor of sectional issues upon the bare and tottering platform of opposition to slavery *per se*, such a principle, unsupported by temporary collateral questions, will assuredly fail to receive a tithe of that frenzied spirit which in 1856 swept away the barriers of reason and reflection, and carried the North by storm for FREMONT.

These views are confirmed by one of the most sagacious and independent journals of the North. The New York *Times* reviews the circular of the Black Republican Committee, and says with great apparent truth:

> The grand enduring secular conflict between the theory of slavery and the theory of freedom is alive, and will continue to the wisest statesmen foresee with happy faith the day of its decease and burial. But Presidential struggles are born of the day and the hour. They can neither be begun nor carried out upon deep eternal issues, unless these issues take a form of immediate practical interest, touching masses of men at the quick, and impelling them instantly to action. On the mere general issue of opposition to slavery and the slave power, the Republican party can do but little more to make themselves felt in the broad field of national politics than the Whig party did in 1852, with their assumption on general principles of the necessity of compromises. Parties have lived and Missouri arrangements both included. In the present aspect of the political world it is plain enough that the battle of 1860 must be fought as the Whigs fought their battle in 1852—without any specific platform at all. The real strength of the hopes of the Republican party in the actual state of affairs lies in the discreditable condition and the disgraceful history of the existing Administration.

> It is as a national opposition, not as a sectional organization, that the Republicans must look for victory in 1860, if they succeed at all. Of course if the South should madly persist in demanding the restoration of the slave trade, and the Democratic party should more madly bend to that demand, the Republicans would have the game in their hands at once, with "incidents" for more than "acting" even than in 1856. But in the present very uncertain aspect of this movement at the South, it must be regarded as a rash step, and even as a downright rebuke to the part of the Republicans that their National Committee should have meddled at all with the Philadelphia platform.

We deem a national opposition altogether desirable, so long as the Northern wing of the army is hopelessly sectionalized. We see consequently no particular reason to regret a union between the Conservatives of the South and the Democrats of every shade of opinion at the North. There are no elements of affinity between the two, except the antipathy of antagonism to the dominant party. That, however, is not sufficient in the absence of every other possible point of union.

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The Philadelphians are no more pleased with the New Yorkers with the summer flavoring of their water. The *Ledger* comes up some of the causes for the peculiar taste of the Schuylkill:

> The carcasses of animals are sometimes left to rot upon the side of the river, when they ought to be a daily inspection and removal of offensive matter of every kind anywhere in the vicinity of the works. Boys bathe in the river quite near Fairmount, frequently upon the dam, and with little it, and it is probable that the water has been hundred dozens of these boys in the waters.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

EX-PRESIDENT PIERCE RETURNED.—Boston, August 27.—The Cunard steamship America, from Liverpool via Halifax, arrived at this port last night. Her advices have been anticipated by telegraph from Halifax, and by the Baltic at New York.

The Cunard steamer Africa, Captain Shannon, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th instant.

Ex-President Pierce and wife came passengers on the America.

LATER FROM VENEZUELA.—New York, August 27.—Later advices from Venezuela report that the Liberal forces entered Laguayra on the first of August, and took the place without opposition.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR.—New York, August 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, with California dates to the 16th instant.

She brings $1,135,000 in treasure.

Her California advices have been anticipated by the Habana at New Orleans.

SAILING OF STEAMERS.—New York, August 27.—The steamship City of Baltimore sailed from this port today for Liverpool, taking out on freight $500,000 in specie.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CITY OF WASHINGTON OFF CAPE RACE.—*Zurich Conference—Advance in Consols.*—Cape Race, August 27.—The steamship City of Washington, Captain Petty, passed off this point this evening, on her way to New York.

She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news brought ashore.

The City of Washington left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 17th, and touched at Queenstown on Thursday, the 18th instant. She brings five days' later advices than were received by the America and Etna.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Liverpool, August 18. The Cotton market closed very dull, the quotations of last week having been barely maintained.

CONSOLS.—London, August 17.—The Funds have somewhat recovered from the depression of last week. They closed to-day nearly eighth higher than the quotations by the America. Consols for money closed at 96¾.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.—Liverpool, August 18.—The Liverpool Breadstuff market generally closed dull, with little variations in prices. The Provision market also continues dull, and quotations are generally unchanged.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.—The latest advices from the Continent report that very little progress had been made at the Zurich Conference.

It was rumored that the representatives had come to an understanding in regard to Tuscany and Modena, but the question of Parma presented difficulties which impeded their progress.

It is also reported that the English Government is exerting its influence upon Sardinia, with a view of preventing a final settlement of the Italian Confederation by the Zurich Conference.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW-ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

THE DUKE OF TUSCANY AT PARIS.

Destructive Cotton Fire at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, August 18.—The leviathan steamship Great Eastern is now receiving her outfit, and will shortly make her trial trip.

Her departure for the United States has, however, been postponed to the 15th of September.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has arrived at Paris in the character of a private citizen. His visit is supposed to be in the interest of his son, in whose favor he has abdicated.

A fire occurred at Liverpool on Wednesday, the 17th instant, which destroyed a large quantity of cotton and grain which was stored in the buildings consumed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 18.—The sales of Cotton on Thursday, the 17th instant, were 6000 bales. The market generally closed dull.

The "Glories" of War.

A correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* translates the following from a private letter, showing the "glorious achievements of Louis Napoleon's late Italian war:

BARSCIA, July 25, 1859.

* * * I am most happy in being able to reassure Madame B. Her noble son is completely safe and well, and well cared for in the family of the Marquis as he could be in her own palace. It is certainly proper that she should know the whole truth. Though not dangerous, his wound was a severe illness, but yielded only towards the close of the day, when he fell with a tearing shot in the thigh. Two of his men dropped with fatal wounds while standing close by him, whereupon he crawled to the rear, and was taken care of by the surgeons. His horse was killed, and he has since lost the left hand thumb and the lobe of one ear. The ball in the thigh did serious mischief, but it will be repaired. The other four wounds were superficial. His actual suffering is comparatively light.

Thousands of these mutilated wretches are deformed for life. Fancy the hideous spectacle. More than 2,000 limbs have been amputated. Many have lost both legs; and there is one poor trunk, a fine spirited young Frenchman, who has been deprived of all four limbs, that is, both feet, one arm entire, and the hand of the other. And yet, alas, he lives; not, certainly as one of your English wives once asked the mourner, over a fatal case of like mutilation, to be an ornament to society.

The hospital reports yesterday reduce the sick and wounded remaining to about 4,000, chiefly French and Piedmontese. The mortality among the Austrians is surprising; only about 500 remain; they are well provided for in the Lazzaretto, and the forty improvised hospitals, attended by their own surgeons, who are among the prisoners. The extreme heat under which all nature is languishing, has aided the prevalent fever; but this humane people bring all their resources to mitigate it. All the ladies appear to have become Sisters of Charity, with the heavenly spirit of Florence Nightingale, though without her reward. The grateful miserables call the dear creatures angels, who have, indeed, done better for them than all the priests and doctors in the service, though numbered by the hundred. One told me the other day that she had written 123 letters for the dying, with tender messages to dear ones at home.

There are about fifty deaths daily. General Arnaldi and the Duke d'Abrantes have both succumbed at last. There must be something near a hundred thousand of these infirm and maimed relics of the war still lingering in the country, for nearly every town from Milan to the Mincio is a hospital. What a history is that of Lombardy! And this is one of the bloodiest chapters of it. A richer province never invited the cultivation of man, and yet it has been the battle-field of ambition for centuries. They call the elephant for his tusks; so these rich plains seem doomed to suffer through their very charms.

Garibaldi was here on a brief errand the other day. He feels deeply the chagrin which the terms of peace produced in every breast. Troops and people were all struck with a moral paralysis, and they are not likely to recover through the doctrine of diplomacy. The army could much better have borne a defeat in the field. Those that remain have lounge round the streets, a disheartened band after a fruitless harvest, spiritless and spiteful.

Primitive Style of Georgonian Legislators

The debates in the Legislature of the youngest member of the sisterhood of States, on the question of electing a United States Senator to succeed Dahlgren Smith, develop some rather novel traits of the people of that distant settlement. One of these is exhibited in the following interlude during the discussion:

Mr. Cochran said: I do not propose to dictate to men as to what they could do, but I propose to take this question up and have it without any specific platform at all. The real strength of the hopes of the Republican party in the actual state of affairs lies in the discreditable condition and the disgraceful history of the existing Administration.

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LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA.

The United States mail steamship Philadelphia, Gustave Hatchen, commanding, left New York for New Orleans, via Havana and Key West, August 17th, at 3 P. M.

The Philadelphia anchored off the Moro at 5:30 P. M. on the 20th; disembarked twenty-nine passengers and the Havana mails; sailed for Key West at 4 A. M. on the 20th; and anchored thirty-three Cubitenga passengers and mail; got under way at 7:30 A. M. for New Orleans, and arrived on Saturday night.

While anchored off the Moro exchanged signals with steamship Empire City, which left Havana at 4:30 P. M. on the 24th for New York. On the 23d the Empire City, in lat. 26, long. 84:30 West, experienced a hurricane, which lasted twelve hours—wind Southeast.

The Philadelphia has been laid up at New York for the last five weeks, undergoing repairs, during which time she has had her engines thoroughly overhauled, her boilers put in perfect order, as well as being recaulked and coppered for the winter trade.

The health of Havana is much improved—a great deal healthier than it has been at this date for two years.

Some few days since an offshoot of African royalty, the son of the Congo Lona Chief, was christened under the superintendence of the Captain-General.

At Key West, found steamship Galveston, Capt. Hutchings, lying at her wharf. She left Havana on the 22d, and would sail for New Orleans, via ports in Florida, on the 26th inst. U. S. mail steamship Moses Taylor, McGowan, left Key West on the morning of the 23d, with 486 passengers, $3,136,333 in specie, bound for New York.

The Philadelphia brings to our port 75 passengers and a full cargo.

The following is a list of her passengers:

A Harrison, James Seymour, A Schermon, B Sarmer, Lt Bonneau, Mrs Lane, John Lane, J C Clement and family, Mrs Eschman, H Sojain, J H Green, J C Rowe, and 47 steerage.

COMMERCIAL.—Sugar market dull. Stock of Sugar at Havana and Matanzas 256,600 boxes, against 254,600 boxes in 1858; shipped last week to the United States, 8,000 boxes to European ports, 14,300 boxes. Freights half declined. Exchanges on London, with a supply of first class paper in the market, 14½ to 15pd.; New Orleans 3½ to 4pd.; New York, 6pd.; United States gold 5 to 6½. Mexican 37 prem.

PANAMA AND SOUTH AMERICA.—We have Panama papers to the 17th inst. The *Star and Herald*, speaking of the gold discoveries at Chiriqui, says:

> Very encouraging accounts were received from Chiriqui.
>
> There has been a much larger amount of gold taken from the "huacas" than any one in Panama has any idea of.
>
> One Indian, who brought in some six pounds of gold images, says that there is a "Sierra de los Huertos" in the interior, where the gold is as plenty as rocks, and where the Indian kings are all buried.

The PANAMA papers contain later advices from Central America. There is no news of interest from GUATEMALA and SALVADOR. From NICARAGUA we have the following:

> The American treaty passed the Senate on the 23d, and the Chamber of Deputies on the 25th, and the Lanzar-Zeledon convention, as modified by the United States, is now confirmed. It experienced no opposition, as every one was anxious to see the question between the Governments settled. The British treaty, the ratification of which by Her Majesty's Government is made subject to the acceptance of the Mosquito convention, as proposed by Mr. Dallas, (that is, the Dallas-Clarendon convention) will probably not be accepted.
>
> Gen. Jerez's transit arrangement will not be considered by Congress, as it renders a monopoly, which is contrary to the law of May last.
>
> Congress has passed a law that all sons of Englishmen born in Nicaragua shall be free from military service, and be allowed to find a substitute.

From COSTA RICA we learn that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has made a report to Congress, in which the following reference is made to the United States:

> As I announced to you in the last report, the Government of the United States accredited as Minister to Costa Rica Señor Miguel Lamar. Recognized in that character by this Government, Mr. Lamar, whose mission is to improve the relations and remove all difficulties that might exist, after some days residence in this capital, removed to Nicaragua, where he is at present. Whilst he was in Costa Rica the Government showed all due attention not only to his official rank but to his respectable person and his courteous demeanor. The consequences of the conflict in Nicaragua against the adventurers, among whom, as is notoriously known, many American citizens, naturally produced, owing to the distance and difficulty to the little knowledge possessed of these countries and to the influences and reports of declared enemies, some exclamations from that Government and divers claims from citizens of that republic, but the conciliatory disposition of Gen. Lamar, his upright sense and justice were soon favorable for treating these questions, which, pleaded in an impartial light, were victoriously replied to by Costa Rica.

From the South American States the news is scanty. The Argentine Confederation is busy in preparations for war against Buenos Ayres.

Queer Scene at a French Marriage.

One of the most significant signs of confidence in the permanence of peace is to be found in the fact of the celebration of two hundred marriages in the different churches of Paris on Saturday last. High and low, rich and poor are rushing to the altar. The rustication of a great ecclesiastical authority for extraordinary behavior on the occasion of an aristocratic marriage, which took place in July, has afforded some little amusement to one part of the population, and great scandal to the other.

It is the custom in Paris on the occasion of a marriage for the officiating priest to make an allocution to the happy couple on the duties imposed upon them by the state into which they have just entered. On the occasion in question, the functionary standing on the eve of the altar, accompanying his speech with the most light and airy gesticulation, seldom beheld elsewhere than close to the footlights in front of the pit of the theatre, held forth to the lofty bride and bridegroom, in presence of the high-born relatives, both male and female, who filled with pride and perfume the chapel where the ceremony took place, the most astounding, startling, unheard-of allocution! which was ever printed in the worst French books, when Louis Quinze and Madame du Barry were King of France, but which certainly never was spoken by word or mouth before.

Confusion was at its height; the mothers seizing their daughters, stood not upon the order of their going, but at once departed; the fathers wriggled with mounting grow. Only the young men remained, out of curiosity, to see how far the reputable functionary would dare to go. Of course the event was instantly reported to ecclesiastical headquarters, and at first was deemed to be owing to a momentary aberration of intellect, but on examination it was proved that the momentary aberration had its origin in a bottle of Bordeaux, which the thirsty dignitary had drained to the last drop before entering the church. The Archbishop is said to have been greatly wounded by the occurrence, which took place in too public a manner not to be spread all over Paris in less than no time, and the order which was sent the offender to pass some little time in retirement has astonished nobody.

The Pope has sent a large bundle of curios to England after a workman, escaped from his own manufactory, and who revealed some of his secrets of the art. The form of excommunication carries the poor mechanic "in his basket and in his store, not only in eating, drinking, and being hungry and thirsty, but in sleeping, in walking, waking, standing, resting; not only in the prosperity of his body, but in all his members, in the hair of his head, temples, forehead, ears, eyebrows, cheeks, jawbones, biting, teeth, and grinders; in lips, throat, shoulders, wrists, arms, hands, veins, groins, thighs, hips, knees, legs, joints, and nails, living and dying." The Pope attaches a good deal of importance to alum, from his pains to curse this poor fellow from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet; and, lest his own influence is not enough, he calls in his aid St. Michael, St. John, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Andrew, and a whole company of martyrs and confessors, "from the beginning of the world to everlasting ages." The stringency of this hell savors of alum works.

AN HONORABLE DOG IN TROUBLE.—A Philadelphia editor, who recently visited the place where they immolate stray dogs in that city, says:

> We felt sorry, particularly sorry, for one poor brute! immolated, the other afternoon, with two hundred and ninety other unfortunates. He was an educated animal, and probably belonged to some one who had taken great pains in rendering him accomplished. While the bigger dogs were being killed, he sat quietly on the bench, and tried to propitiate the favor of his executioners by an exhibition of his acquirements. He first sat upright, like a child in a chair; then he turned into the position assumed by the subject of Mother Hubbard, by standing on his hind. He then walked upon his hind legs, and then upon the legs on the opposite side. He introduced a variety of tricks, but without avail. What touched our feelings still more, was that the unhappy animal licked the paws from that hideous pan. Alas, poor Tray!

Drowned.—The Sheriffs Sculled and Gig sculls negro:

> In an affray in this town on Sunday last, of Thomas Wells, Mason, James Ward killed Thomas Wells, the latter being drowned. The two were in the middle of a sculling match in the Sound, when they were drinking. They had been fast friends, we believe, and survived for two years.

Sale on execution of Wood before the Sheriff of Lafayette, yesterday, reconvened to 12th inst.

An obituary was discovered in the town of Chico, Illinois, on the 2d instant. Almost an entire family were interred, including the Sheriff of Chico. Gone, from this, to Chico.

Burglars Shot.—Mr. Stanhope, of Mr. Cooper's, has the following description of a late invasion of his premises, which, he says, he has been informed by the Sheriff, and recognized and recognized for inspection. The marauders, having decided to operate in the immediate neighborhood, made their appearance at the house of Mr. Cooper, in the dead of night, in the shape of a man and a woman. Hitherto the characters used in printing have been composed of a mixture of lead and antimony; these characters, by reason of their extreme softness, wear out rapidly, and are, besides, very expensive. The chief actors are moulded one by one; the best specimens can scarcely produce 500 at them in a day in the rough. They have other grade to be fined up, and pass through several hands. M. Gombarice, by an ingenious contrivance, produces 10,000 of these characters at one stroke. Each letter is then separated by a mechanical saw, which divides them with mathematical regularity and precision. The consequence of this invention will be a great increase of production; exactitude and regularity hitherto unattainable; the use of harder metal, which will avoid the frequent renewals of printers' materials; the abolition of the "bad" of the reality; and at length the one great object—an increase of printing, and an energetic elimination of the price of books! Look, now, through the vista of coming years, and behold the glorious result. M. Gombarice announces his intention of producing characters in alum, the durability of which will be beyond calculation.

CONSCIOUSNESS BEFORE DEATH.—"I seem," says Burns, "a benighted and cosmopolite with the solitude in which I am placed by my misanthropy. When I look abroad, on every side I see dispute, contradiction, distraction. When I turn my eye inward, I find nothing but doubt and ignorance. Where am I? or what am I? From what cause do I derive my existence? To what condition shall I return? I am puzzled with questions. I begin to fancy myself in a most deplorable condition, enveloped with darkness on every side." Voltaire says: "The world abounds with sensible people who are miserable, in no more wretchedness than in all other animals put together." How did he judge of it? By his own heart. He asks: "Has seven fifths of humanity be doomed to a miserable existence in obtaining the nourishment it has suffered—cutting the throats of its fellow-creatures for pay—dragging out a miserable life in the bulk of mankind," he continues, "without more than a crust of wretched, equally miserable, equally unfortunate. I wish I had never been born." Rousseau, Pope, Byron, "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will give me at that day."—*Rochester Observer.*

GREY INVESTIGATION.

INVESTIGATION RESUMED SATURDAY DOCTORS CHOPPIN AND FOSTER.—We publish an explicit relation of the Grey investigation between Doctors Samuel Choppin and John D. Foster, as a correction, not only of various unfaithful rumors abroad in the community, but of an imperfect report published yesterday morning by an uptown cotemporary.

Nearly three years ago a student in the New Orleans School of Medicine, in which Dr. Choppin was and is a professor, was wounded and carried to the Charity Hospital for treatment. The young man cast word to Dr. Choppin that he would like to be attended by him, and in consequence Dr. C. came to see him and prescribed. Dr. Foster came in afterwards, and when he learned this fact he ordered the nurses to follow Dr. Choppin's prescriptions out of the window. The next time Dr. C. called he was informed of the circumstance, and immediately noticed an expressed desire on the part of the young man to have Dr. Foster, who had given him strict orders to retain the patient. Dr. Choppin said it was right for him to do so, and that he would wait there until the young man came.

Dr. Foster came out to the gate with Mr. Lambert, and reprimanded him sharply for permitting the man to depart contrary to his instructions. Dr. Choppin stepped into the gateway, four or five feet from and confronting Dr. Choppin, and stared at him. At this Dr. Choppin said, "Are you looking at me, sir?" and Dr. Foster replied, "Yes, sir, I am looking at you." Dr. Choppin then said, "Pray, what do you think of me, sir?" Dr. Foster answered, "I think you are a fool—a d—d scoundrel." Both gentlemen now drew out pistols. Whether one drew before the other is impossible for us to determine. Dr. Choppin had a single-barreled Derringer, in each pocket of his pantaloons. Dr. Foster had a Deane & Adams self-cocking revolver, which he carried either in his waistband or in his pocket, the butt of which was his coat. He had one of his hands behind him all the time he stood in the gateway. Dr. Choppin had just drawn, and was only cocking one of his Derringers, when Foster fired his first shot. This would seem to show that Dr. Foster had drawn first; but as he had his hand behind him, and did not use his revolver, it is entirely probable that both pistols could have been drawn at the same moment.

At Dr. Foster's first shot the ball from his revolver struck Dr. Choppin on the left side of his neck and passed through, shifting the external jugular vein. At the same time it slightly cut or sear an important nerve in the parotid gland on the instant both of Dr. Choppin's arms and caused his Derringers to fall to the ground. Hitting a fight wound in the left hand, and burning his right hand with powder, the wound in his neck bled profusely, and he staggered back down the sidewalk towards Carondelet street, where he fell, but continued still standing in the gateway, fired again and shot Dr. Choppin in the lower part of the abdomen, in the left hip region, the ball coming out at his side. Dr. Foster then fired and fired deliberately, while Dr. Choppin was highly excited, and now staggered towards Carondelet street. Dr. Choppin drew his other Derringer and fired, but the ball missed, the iron gate post, besides or in front of Dr. Foster. He then threw the spent pistol at Dr. Foster, who then drew one of his coat pockets, saying to Dr. Foster, "I have fired my ball shot; throw away your pistol and fight me with knives." Dr. Foster then fired his third shot, but the ball missed the window post of the store's office. Dr. Choppin now advanced upon him with his knife, and then again to throw away his pistol and fight with knives. Dr. Foster fired a fourth shot, and he chose. Dr. Foster replied that he would accept a challenge to fight with knives. Dr. Choppin went into the field or on the street, and for two months, if he did not help off he could decide himself.

At this juncture the obstacle standing the scene had long forced to separate the antagonists. Dr. Foster went to his office, while he was shortly afterward arrested by officer Hall, who had a warrant for the arrest of the other. He examined his own wounds hastily and did not consider them dangerous. He was then going out with one of his friends to see Dr. Choppin, and was arrested by the sheriff for the shooting of Dr. Choppin. He was taken to the sheriff's office, where he was detained a short time, when he was bailed by his friends, and was then taken home. Something is needed when should be the product of prejudiced skill in the healing art, yet beyond the ordinary routine of the profession. The standard of medical skill is represented by the distinguished Dr. J. Robertson, whose Rosters have made the most powerful medicines over devised. Their effects are speedy and certain. Even the most settled cases of the disease yield to the same prescription of the Rosters.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally everywhere. See advertisement.

Blackburn's Ointment.—Which Shillings, Sixpence, and Pots, Shillings, Sixpence, have so proved for those who purchased Blackburn's Ointment, and have in preparation, in all internal ailments only on this PILL. ——

Carpet Warehouse.

W. HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING, comprising in part, viz.: FINE BRUSSELS, VELVET, TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IMPERIAL, THREE PLY, INGRAIN CARPETING, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Mats, Matting, &c. &c. Which we offer wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. Also, a large assortment of WINDOW SHADES, OIL-CLOTHS from 3 feet to 12 feet wide, in new designs. Which we invite the attention of the trade to examine. All the above goods have been carefully selected, and contain no "shoddy" fabrics. A. BENEDICT & CO., 16 Chartres street.

WANTED.

A FEW ABLE-BODIED SEAMEN, shipping for a voyage. For masts enquire of ——

Apply to ——

LAFOURCHE RAILROAD.

ALWAYS RESORTED TO WHEN EVERY OTHER HOUSE IS FULL.

New York, September 15, 1858.

This is to certify that I have been some old, was troubled with my own home six months. I tried Dr. M'Lane's celebrated Vermi age, and gave her the contents of one bottle, which brought from her a very large quantity of worms. My daughter is now completely restored to health. I therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the public. It not unfrequently happens that children are born with worms, which the nursing and coughing in common obstinate by the bringing of worms. Therefore, I say again, keep a supply in the house; it costs but little, and may be the means of saving life.

MRS. LEE, No. 160 Eighth street.

Agr Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills, a safe and sure cathartic. Fleming's Vermifuge, also for sale by all respectable drug stores. Fleming's pamphlets without the signature of Fleming Bros. for sale by ——

Wholesale Agents for the South, 111 and 113 Chartres street.

Blackburn's Ointment.

The drugs commonly administered to Prayer and Age patients are generally reliance in the system, instead of being curative and strengthening; yet the nutritious derived by self-reliance, all women are not much benefit. Something is needed which shall be the product of prejudiced skill in the healing art, yet beyond the ordinary routine of the profession. The standard of medical skill is represented by the distinguished Dr. J. Robertson, whose Rosters have made the most powerful medicines ever devised. Their effects are speedy and certain. Even the most settled cases of the disease yield to the same prescription of the Rosters.

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SUCCESSOR TO PIERRE MENARD.

Gentlemen of this House will please present their orders to the undersigned, successor to Lay. ——

Corner Bienville and Chartres streets.

AUTUMN COURSE.

Course of Instruction Commencing Monday, 12th Inst. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF C. LAVERGNE.

M. LAVERGNE, successor to Dr. E. HOUDE, has the honor to inform the friends and patrons of the pupils interested in the change that the opening of the classes in this Institution will take place on the 12th inst. at the usual hours, in the new Building, in the rear of the chapel, which he hopes, will be completed and ready for the reception of the pupils. The course of instruction, which, he hopes, will be considered as well adapted to the requirements of a superior Classical and English education, will be as follows: Latin and Greek language, French and English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Mythology, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Drawing, Music, &c. The whole on the Jesuit pedagogic system.

Terms of the pension:

Boarders, including the tuition of the Elementary Department, will pay the sum of ——

Those who prefer the Classical course will pay the other pupils, both English and French, the student attending exclusively to both branches.

Special care will be taken to keep the Dormitories for such pupils as may be destined to West Point, &c.

The Institution will be advertised hereafter.

—TERMS—

Boarders—Payable in advance every three months, viz.: ——

Day Scholars—Payable in advance every month, viz.: ——

Entrance Fee (Special Subscription) $15 per annum.

Extra Charges—Payable in advance every month.

French Language ..... $5 per month.

Spanish Language ..... 5 " "

Drawing Class ..... 5 " "

Dancing Class ..... 5 " "

Piano ..... 10 " "

Bedding, Bedstead, Washing, Drawing, &c., will be furnished at the Boarding House, under the direction of the Lady Superintendent.

Pupils will be received at any time during the year, and charged from the date of their admission.

Pupils will be allowed to visit their parents, or any other acquaintance of the kind in New Orleans. ——

SOUVENIR.

THE public are hereby informed that my wife, Mrs. Lambert Vallet, a dress-maker, having left my home, I did not by responsible for any debts contracted by her from this date.

LAUR