THE DAILY BEE.
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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,484.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every Twelve lines, in such language, as the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every Twelve lines, for each insertion.
Half-page each insertion $6
Quarter-page each insertion $3
Advertisements not strictly within the line of their business, will be charged to one agency every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2.

THE NICARAGUAN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington. The mail due the day previous came through.

A CONTRAST.

We trust we are not liable to the ignoble imputation of rejoicing at the distresses and calamities of others—not even of those we really deem our foes; yet while sincerely regretting the financial difficulties which have fallen so heavily upon the North, we may be pardoned if, upon glancing at our own section of country, and especially at the extreme South, and finding our commerce and trade comparatively unaffected by those crushing disasters which have swept over the North and West, we experience a sentiment of unalloyed gratulation. This feeling, too, is enhanced by the reflection that if we escape an influx amount of suffering and embarrassment, we owe our immunity to the exercise of a prudence and caution which have been falsely construed into timidity and weakness.

For the past year or two a standard and staple argument used against the South by journals and public men tinctured with anti-slavery ideas has been our alleged deficiency in that hardy spirit of adventure and expansive enterprise which have been proudly claimed as the distinguishing characteristics of the free North. The columns of the Black Republican presses have overflowed with envenomed criticism on our indolence, and reproaches for our inaction. We have been held up as idlers and triflers—we have been charged with being imbued with an invincible aversion to industry. We have been condemned for not building more railroads; for failing to establish more banks; for a creeping and narrow system of finance; for an indisposition to venture our shallow craft on the broad ocean of speculation, and these supposed shortcomings—this careful and circumspect policy—have been ascribed to the influence of our servile institutions. Generalizing from facts to theories, the anti-slavery men of the North have assumed the absolute impossibility of Southern progress so long as negro slavery exists. Instead of looking beyond the surface for an explanation of course, they have arrived at the broad conclusion that prosperity and enterprise are incompatible with our institutions.

Well, where are we now, and where is the North? The latter has vaunted her indomitable energy and pluck. She has not recoiled from the most gigantic projects. Enormous canals distribute their fertilizing streams across Northern fields; railways wind their serpentine length in all directions; banks built of costly marble rear their spacious portals in the great cities of the North. Speculation has been pushed to the extreme verge of credit. The system of conducting commercial operations on the anticipated fruits of industry has been carried to an extent never contemplated by our more cautious forefathers. Merchants have swollen into princes in everything save the title of nobility. The mansion of the Wall street broker has absorbed the comparatively humble dwelling of the denizen of the South. In short, the North, true to her proclivity, has gone ahead with the velocity of a locomotive, and, like that propeller under too copious a supply of steam, has exploded. Meanwhile the stand-still South—the despised South, which could not and dared not compete with the swift, progressive North—remains untouched by the storm that is even now prostrating her haughty rival—free from debt; free from worm-eaten and corrupt schemes of speculation; uncursed by rotten banks; unincumbered with an immense accumulation of worthless paper—suffering only to the extent of a slight entanglement with Northern interests, and from that inevitable stringency in the money market which results from a panic in the great centres of commerce.

We fancy that our Northern friends will discover one of these days the value of the maxim "*Festina lente*." Haste is not always progress; nor are the outwards signs of prosperity to be invariably trusted. The South has every reason to felicitate herself on the display of those very qualities which in the eyes of the North were almost a crime, while the North may, and doubtless does, deplore her own infatuation and improvidence, and regrets that she did not imitate the South. We think, too, that the North will awake to the perception of another truth—that Southern products are her salvation. Southern cotton and sugar have helped to expand her commerce, increase her population, and develop her resources, and even now she looks with an earnest and hopeful eye to the agricultural wealth of the South, to extricate her from a sea of financial troubles. The lesson just taught the North should be well conned, and if its moral be thoroughly understood, she may gather wisdom from it hereafter.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S AMPHITHEATRE AND MUSEUM.—These enterprising gentlemen publish in our columns their programme for the coming season, which will commence on or about October 5th. They have, indeed, put forth a most brilliant and attractive card, exceeding in variety of entertainment any thing of the sort ever offered to the public of New Orleans. Among the celebrities which will mark the season, are Peel's Campbell Minstrels, with their budget of comicalities and repertory of fine music; the great Circus troupe, said to be the finest and largest in the world; the famous European performing Elephants; the Keller troupe, with their exquisite tableaux; the ever popular Marsh Juvenile Comedians, and a whole host of other novelties, for particulars of which we must refer to the advertisement in our paper, and to others which will follow.

The Amphitheatre and Museum has been materially improved and embellished during the recess. Messrs. SPALDING & ROGERS are determined to make it a place of popular resort for families, and will consequently take care to exclude improper characters, and to present no entertainments save those of a moral and unobjectionable nature.

We are requested to state that the steamship *Charles Morgan* will leave for Galveston and Indianola on Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, instead of on Sunday morning, as 8 o'clock, as heretofore advertised.

WALL PAPER.—BAUMBACH & EVANS, No. 24 Exchange Place, opposite the Post-office, have constantly on hand a fine and diversified assortment of French and American paper-hangings, borders, corners, oaks and marbles. Their prices are extremely moderate, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of families to their splendid stock. They pay particular attention to all work in their line entrusted to them, and execute it invariably with remarkable care and taste.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.—The New York correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* says: "An important trial has just been concluded in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Nelson. It is the claim of Durand against Capt. Hollins, of the United States ship *Cyane*, for the amount of damages done to his property by the bombardment of Greytown. The defendant set up for defense that he simply obeyed government orders. To this the plaintiff demurred, taking the ground that the President had no right to direct the bombardment. The case involves the right of the President of the United States to direct its officers to commit such acts as the one in question. The question is an interesting and important one, as the principle to be decided involves millions of property. The case was fully argued, but the Judge reserved his decision."

RAISING THE CENTRAL AMERICA.—The New York *Post* says it is reported that negotiations are going on between the Boston Salvage Armor Armor Company and the underwriters of the *Central America*, to raise her hull, which is supposed to lie in about 28 fathoms water. The space in her alone would furnish ample inducement for the experiment, if her position can be accurately fixed, and that it can is probable, from the fact that Captain Herndon was reported to have given her position to the vessel which refused to come to his relief. Should the work be undertaken promptly, there is thought to be a reasonable chance of success.

INCENDIARISM AT SEA.—Capt. Hardy, of the schooner Bright Daylight, arrived at New York from Havana, reports that on the 1st of September, on the outward passage, while on the Bahama banks, he discovered a smoke ahead, which proved to be a vessel on fire. She was lumber-loaded, and burned to the water's edge aft, and nearly so forward. The lumber was all on fire amidships. She had apparently been set on fire at each end, and was lying by the starboard anchor, the larboard anchor and chain being gone. Captain Hardy supposed her to be a brig.

LOSS. SUIT.—Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 23, 1857.—The jury in the Criminal Court suit for libel by the *Daily News* against the *Press*, rendered a verdict of guilty this morning. The plaintiff was charged with selling out his principles to the Democratic party. Vindicated Democrat shouts.

By Telegraph.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.)

FINANCIAL NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1.—Tucker, Gait & Co., and John Smith & Co., bankers, have suspended. There is much complaint of financial difficulties.

BOSTON, Oct. 1.—Owing to the depressed state of trade, several Lowell companies have curtailed a week. Factory 5000 bales of cotton to Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, October 1.—The banks have received but to suspended specie payments.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—Money is somewhat easier and trade is more active.

EXPLOSION.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—A steam-boiler in the Knickerbocker Plaster Works, in West street, exploded yesterday evening, injuring the adjoining building, killing one young woman, and badly injuring seventeen other persons.

CHARLESTON BANKS.

CHARLESTON, October 1.—The presidents of our banks, at a meeting this morning, agreed not to suspend specie payments.

DEATH OF A SHIP CAPTAIN.

CHARLESTON, October 1.—Thomas Dewing, late captain of the steamer Nashville, died last night of consumption.

THE FRASER FORGERIES.

CHARLESTON, October 1.—The reported forgeries on John Fraser & Co. are destitute of foundation.

GRATIFYING INTELLIGENCE.

CAPTAIN HERNDON SAVED!

SIXTEEN OTHERS RESCUED.

(FIRST DISPATCH.)

The Agent of the Associated Press is indebted to Mr. G. W. Oliver, of New York city, for the following private dispatch:

NEW YORK, October 1.

G. W. OLIVER & CO.: Commander Herndon, of the *Central America*, and sixteen others, have been saved by the *Adelaide*.

(SECOND DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—It is reported here, on the authority of a private message, that Capt. Herndon, the heroic commander of the ill-fated steamer *Central America*, and sixteen officers of her company, are safe, but we are unfortunately not informed as to the time, place and means by which their rescue was effected.

(THIRD DISPATCH.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Rumors are prevalent here that private dispatches have been received announcing the safety of Commander Herndon. The most intense excitement is felt as to the truth and details of the saving of the gallant Captain of the *Central America*.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1.—A dispatch to the *Evening Bulletin* says that the Exchange, Shelbyville, Lawrenceburg, and Trenton banks, of Tennessee, have suspended.

The run on Hunt & Co., of this city, ceased before the close of business. They are considered strong.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—The Bank of Belleville, Illinois, has failed.

Moore, Hollowbush & Co., bankers, of Quincy, Illinois, have suspended.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 1.—All the bankers here, except Hutchings & Co. and Smidt & Co., have met all their liabilities to-day.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Two banks in Williamsburg have failed.

The banks of Philadelphia banks are harmonious, and are discounting liberally.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, Oct. 1.—The Edward Walsh passed down at 6 P. M.

NOTE.—In consequence of the prevalence of a thunder storm on the National line east of Louisville, we are unable to get any further dispatches.—Ed.

THE PRESS IN FRANCE.—A late French paper gives the statistics of the press in France, from which we learn that there are in the kingdom 1667 printing offices and 1092 journals of different kinds. The ten departments (of which there are about 50 in all) which contain the greatest number of printing offices are the Seine, (in which is Paris) the Seine-Interieure, the Nord, the Pas de Calais, the Herault, the Calvados, the Gironde, the Haute-Garonne, the Rhone and the Bouches-du-Rhone.

There are employed in the whole kingdom about 5,000 compositors. Paris alone employs 2,600, Lyons 120, Bordeaux 110, Marseilles 112, Lille 120, Toulouse 102, Rouen 90, Tours 86, Nantes 75, Strasbourg 64, Besançon 60, Amiens 54. There are about 3,000 pressmen, 900 proof-readers, &c., and 550 editors. The establishment of Alfred Mame & Co., at Tours, has twenty-two printing presses, which print 350 reams of paper a day.

The average number of works printed annually is 5,000, not including reprints of stereotyped works. The value of the printing is estimated at 25,000,000 of francs, of which 15,247,211 francs is set down for Paris, where there are 51 cities; so that in all the other 556 offices in France the product of printing is but 10,000,000 of francs.

TROOPS IN KANSAS.—The United States troops which have, until recently, occupied a position in the neighborhood of Lawrence, Kansas Territory, have been withdrawn, it is said, by order of Gen. Harney, and will soon be on their way to Utah. Their places will be supplied by troops now concentrating at the same point from different sections of the United States. Gen. Harney will retain the command of this division of the army.

A Louisiana planter communicates to the *National Intelligencer* some interesting information respecting Sorgho and Imphee. The result is rather unfavorable to the reputation of both these plants. We transcribe the following from his letter:

I will give you first my own experience with the Sorgho, of which I planted last year a few seed, the product of part of it in the field, in old land, and a portion in my garden, in very rich land. It attained a very large size, but I did not find it sufficiently sweet for the purpose intended, and supposed that I had been imposed upon in the seed. I had the seed gathered from what I did not think it worth while to plant them this year, and still have them on hand. A few scattered seed, however, came up in my garden, which, curiously leading me to taste, I found it to be quite sweet, and I am led to believe I had the genuine seed.

Several planters extensively engaged in the culture of the sugar-cane have, within the past fortnight, given these new varieties of Sorgho and Imphee a practical test—among them, Mr. Soniat, of the parish of Jefferson, a short distance above the city of New Orleans, and well known as a practical, intelligent, and successful planter. He had recently rolled one and three-quarters acres of Sorgho, and obtained four barrels, or about one hundred and sixty gallons of syrup. He found that it would not granulate, and no sugar could be obtained from it. Mr. Soniat informs me that, having himself a fair price for the quantity of wood he consumed, and the labor of his plantation hands, and valuing the syrup at the rate some Sorgho syrup has been disposed of in New Orleans, viz: forty cents per gallon, that he has sunk the sum of about fifty dollars.

Another gentleman, a resident of the parish of St. Charles, and very widely known for his intelligence and devotion to agriculture, as well as the late Judge P. A. Rost, has given the variety known as Imphee a fair test. The Judge's sugar works were undergoing repairs, and the experiment was made at the adjoining plantation of his neighbor, the Honorable McCutcheon. These gentlemen have very extensive and valuable works, and, the Judge being absent, they gave the matter their personal superintendence, with the experience of a lifetime devoted to all the practical details of sugar-making. The result was, and I have it in person from those gentlemen, that from one half acre of Imphee they obtained upwards of five hundred gallons of juice, which on being boiled gave thirty gallons of syrup, but that it would not granulate and they could obtain no sugar. I tasted the syrup two days after its manufacture, and found its flavor quite different from Louisiana syrup, nevertheless pleasant to the taste, and quite similar to damson plum preserves. It was slightly acid, and fermented a few days after, which would be a most insuperable objection to it. The Messrs. McCutcheon informed me that there was much more labor in cutting and preparing it for the mill, as compared with the sugar-cane, it being very difficult to divest it of its leaves. From the small quantity of syrup, it must necessarily consume a largely increased quantity of wood. The Imphee was planted in rows three feet apart, drilled in the rows. The Judge has frequently rolled cane planted in rows of six and seven feet apart that yielded three hogsheads of sugar of the best quality, and, in addition, the usual quantity of molasses, viz: three thousand pounds of sugar and one hundred and eighty gallons of molasses per acre; while the Imphee gave at the rate of sixty gallons of syrup to the acre and no sugar.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.—In addition to what was stated in last night's dispatch, the Interior Department has received official information that on the 25th of May last a large Mormon colony took possession of the valley of Deer Creek, one hundred miles West of Fort Laramie, and drove away a band of Sioux whom Indian Agent Twiss settled there in April, and induced to plant corn, and which region of country was assigned to them by the treaty of 1851. The present under which these settlements are made is under cover of a contract of the Mormon Church to carry the mail from Independence to Great Salt Lake City. The number of Mormons who have settled in the valley of Deer Creek is about three hundred. They have plowed and planted two hundred acres of prairie, and have built houses for the accommodation of five hundred persons, and have a large herd of cattle, horses and mules. The agent adds: "I am powerless to control this matter, as the Mormons obey no laws enacted by Congress."

Measures have been taken, including the use of the telegraph, with a view to suspend the patents on all the warrants recently stolen from the land office at Faribault, Minnesota.

The Treasury Department will purchase such certification of United States bonds of 1847, 1847 and 1848, and Texas indemnity five per cents, which may be presented for sale prior to the first of November, at the rates heretofore fixed and paid, together with the interest accrued in each case since the first of July.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 23, 1857.—The Royal Mail steamship Canada, from Liverpool at 1 P. M. of the 12th inst., arrived at this port this morning half-past three o'clock. There is much importance, embracing nothing specially from India.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Cyrus W. Field has written to the London *Times* in response to the statements of that journal in regard to the availability of the Atlantic cable for the British government. Mr. Field says, after a minute examination by electricians and others, that the reported generation of heat in the cable is false, as no heat exists in the belts of the *Agamemnon* or *Niagara* beyond what is natural; that the cable tests as perfectly through its whole length as when it was first put on board the ships, and that there is not the slightest apprehension of any injury to the cable—experiments at a temperature of 135° Fahrenheit and extreme pressure of weight having been recently resorted to with very satisfactory results.

He also says that as regards the sale of the cable, the suggestion did not come from the Atlantic Company; and when offers were made, they only consented to entertain them on condition that they could contract for a similar one to be made, and ready for them in time to secure its being laid at the earliest practicable moment in the spring. Mr. Field briefly disposes of the false insinuations against the company by asserting that they have nothing to conceal, and all their acts are open to public scrutiny.

The mobey article of the London *Times* contains extended remarks in regard to the financial crisis in New York, and American securities generally. It says that it conjectures that the amount of American securities held in England is from eighty to a hundred millions, and it deprecates the apathy exhibited by capitalists as to the management of railroad affairs, concluding as follows:

"While this total absence of organization prevails in England, there is actually a powerful combination on the other side for the avowed purpose of bringing all the principal undertakings to ruin. Unlike those of any other country, the majority of the leading speculators of New York are devoted to the task of depreciating national credit. Whether in this arises from the extent to which American liabilities are held by foreigners need not be disclosed—a large body of active persons are known to be associated for this purpose. They influence the press to work out their views, and are enabled not merely to operate with joint capital, but to hold regular meetings, and permanently to retain legal advisers, whose chief vocation, it may be assumed, is to discover points that may enable the validity of each kind of security to be called in question, and thus create distrust.

"They are also said to succeed in a vast number of instances in getting their own creatures into control of companies, ostensibly supporting our interests, and in many best suit their tactics in each particular cause. Each new revelation of fraud is hailed as a triumph, and every bankers and shareholders as may show a disposition to take advantage of technicalities to defeat all equitable claims, instead of being hooted from the Exchange, find a circle of admirers. Of course this state of things would end, or be greatly mitigated, if stock and bond holders were to express their mind. In most instances the proceedings are so notorious, and the laxity of management so complete and long continued, that English investors, if they had any rational agent on the spot, would not fail to be warned. But there is no London committee of American stock-brokers, and apparently no probability of forming one. Yet something should be done, if possible, to remedy the evil. Some persons will say the best remedy would be found by an avoidance of American investments altogether; but this, although it seems likely enough to be brought about, unless the respectable portion of the American mercantile community can contrive to influence public opinion, is not a result that any one anxious for the advancement of the best interest of both countries would wish to see take place. No field for the employment of capital is superior to that of the United States, and the sympathies of business begot a universal disposition here to seek it. Under such circumstances it is deplorable that, owing to a want of concerted action among portions of two communities, a depraved minority should command all the channels of enterprise, and render confidence impossible."

The London *Advertiser* says that a well known attorney has quitted England with debts amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, including forgeries on a gigantic scale.

Other journals say that this figure is an exaggeration, and that the attorney's name is Dean.

A memorandum had been issued from the Horse Guards to the effect that gentlemen (qualified in other respects might obtain commissions in the army by raising one hundred recruits.

The Rev. Dr. Livingston had attended a meeting of the Manchester Cotton Supply Association, Chamber of Commerce, etc., for the purpose of explaining the commercial resources of Africa. He said that country was well adapted for producing cotton, sugar, etc., and he proposed to devote the next few years of his life to special efforts developing these pursuits in Africa.

Resolutions were adopted calling on the government to furnish Dr. Livingston with a steamer to ascend the Zambesi river, and to enlist the Portuguese government in favor of the enterprise.

The Indian relief fund of London exceeds 120,000 sterling. A meeting was to be held at Liverpool on the 17th inst. to inaugurate a subscription. Similar movements were taking place in various parts of England.

Letters from Lady Franklin's arctic steamer *Fox*, at Baffin's river, in Greenland, report the progress of the expedition, and say that it has exceeded the expectations, and that the vessel answers admirably. The weather had been very severe, which it should have the effect of breaking the ice up, and rendering the head of Baffin's Bay clear.

The submarine telegraph cable connecting Europe and Africa was successfully laid on the 9th instant between Bona and Cape Teniola, a distance of 145 miles. It was subsequently found that two miles deep a part of the distance.

The East India Company have chartered twelve more steamers to convey troops to India, including the *Great Britain* and *Leopold*.

The renewal of the religious riots at Belfast had caused the government to issue a commission of inquiry into the matter, with a view to punish the offenders and adopt preventive measures in future. The government promises prompt, vigorous action, and the Catholics of Belfast have organized a gun club, with the view of arming themselves as a protection against the violence of the Orangemen.

The *Gazette* officially announces the elevation of Mr. Macaulay to the title of Baron Macaulay, and Lord Robert Grosvenor to that of Baron Ebury.

Capt. Rogers, recently condemned to death for murdering seamen by reason of his cruelties to them on board his ship, was hung at Liverpool at noon on Saturday. The inmates, who were also condemned with him, were reprieved.

FRANCE.—*L'Assemblée Nationale* reappeared on Tuesday under the suspicious new name of *Le Spectateur*.

The Emperor was engaged in military operations with the troops at Chalons camp. It was said he would meet the Emperor of Russia at Stuttgard on the 26th inst. It was also rumored that the kings of Prussia and Bavaria would be present at the meeting.

Auguste Comte, chief of the modern school of positive philosophy, is dead.

M. Lafragua, the Mexican Envoy to Spain, was in Paris.

The official accounts of the French harvest exceed the expectations entertained of its abundance.

Letters from Paris say that the recent difficulties in the management of the Credit Mobilier have been smoothed over.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says that British agents have been in the line, but had some trouble with Lumbas while going down in the cars, and that the two got out of the cars to fight. Whaling struck Lumbas first, but the latter soon got the advantage of him. Kane, seeing this, rushed in between them and mauled Whaling, who left Lumbas, when Lumbas stepped up, and exclaim, "Don't do that," drew a sword from a cane and plunged it into Kane's side. Kane swore that he had the sword in its sheath, wrapped up in a cheap cane, and that he threw the knife and book away before contradicted by the testimony of a witness for the defense. On this evidence Lumbas was discharged, but Whaling and Lumbas were committed, under bonds of $1000 each, for trial before the First District Court on the charge of stabbing, with intent to kill—Lumbas as accomplice.

James Sympson was fined $5 for threatening to shoot Mr. Fry on the 1st, on Bagdat street, and was furthermore required to furnish bonds to keep the peace.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—A German woman named Louise Delaud was arrested about five o'clock yesterday morning on board the schooner Orion, on the instance of the sail orders of St. Louis, Mo., who, by telegraph, gave information to our police that she is charged with having robbed a man named Bernard Schmidt, residing in that city, of $400, and then fled to New Orleans. The woman denied all knowledge of the transaction, and stated that she had but a trifling sum of money, but on searching her $221 in gold was found on her person. She was be bed up to await some further action on the part of the authorities of St. Louis.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Catechine Nous Mayeor, a native of France, 25 years of age, who was found dead in a house on Gladiator street, bet. Gen Dacon and Bagatelle streets, Third District. Verdict, "Died of apoplexy, caused by ht mperance."

BEN MAIN, and all other mineral compounds in the shape of pills, have been laid aside to make room for a better production from the vegetable kingdom, in the shape of BRANDRETH'S PURGATIVE PILLS. These celebrated Bitters are entirely vegetable, and their combination of such a nature as to guarantee perfect safety in being used by both young and old, male and female. The latter in particular have received the most salutary benefit from the use of these Bitters, when all other treatment failed to effect, the most painful hands have failed in restoring them from a state of debility to perfect health.

For sale by Druggists generally, and by

J. WRIGHT & CO,
sep29 6t 4ds 83 and 181 Chartres st

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,

Have removed their Stores 41 Magazine st, to the LARGE AND COMMODIOUS STORE, Nos. 36 Magazine and 47 Common sts.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have recently opened their stores as above, where they will keep constantly on hand a LARGE and WELL SELECTED stock of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, of every variety and quality.

They are now receiving in their new stores, per steamship Black Warrior and ship Sonora Blake, over FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS WORTH OF FRESH, SEASONABLE GOODS, to which they would respectfully call the attention of country merchants and dealers generally. The country merchants and buyers cannot be surpassed by any other establishment in the city.

All goods sold cheap for cash.

BOLTON, BOLDSONE, Sec'y.

DIRECTORS:
R. W. Ogden, of the firm of F. Conniche, Bro. & Co.
Carl Kohn, of the firm of C. Kohn & Bro.
L. P. Gossner, of the firm of Abel, Gossner & Co.
Thos. Hodgson, of the firm of V. B. Hodgson.
W. J. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis & Co.
F. Lobre, of the firm of Lobre & Charpentier.
John Dodsworth, of the firm of Martin, Owen & Co.
Jos. Deyvoux.
A. Campolin.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Department will commence on the second Monday of November, 1857, and continue until the first Monday in April, 1858. They will embrace the most important branches of the Civil, Criminal, Constitutional and International Law, as well as Equity, Jurisprudence and Practice. Lectures will be delivered by four Professors.

There by Professor BOHELLUS will treat of Admiralty and Maritime Law, International Law, and the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States.

There by Professor HARRIS will treat of Commercial Law, Criminal Law, and the Law of Nations.

There by Professor ROBILLUS will embrace the Civil Law; Land Titles, whether derived from Spain, Mexico, or from the United States; and the Practice of the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction, in Louisiana.

There by Professor HEDDEN will embrace the Common Law, Equity, Chancery, Pleadings, Practice, Criminal Law.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on those students only who shall have attended two full courses of lectures, or one full course after having read twelve months under the direction of a responsible Counselor at Law, and who shall, on examination by the various Professors, be found deserving of the honor.

Fees—To each Professor is $65, matriculation fee, $5; and $10 for the diploma.

All communications must be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty, at New Orleans.

THEODORE R. McCALEB,
Dean of the Faculty.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CITY TAXES.—Please announce the candidacy of EDWARD A. PARRY for CONSTABLE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT, at the ensuing election on Monday, November 30, 1857.

J. BAUCHE.

New York Confectionery,
Magazine, between the Exchange and Gravier streets.

MR. HENRY GANOWSKI as a candidate for the Constable's office, at the ensuing election.

For Third Justice of the Peace.

THE undersigned are candidates for re-election as Third Justice of the Peace. The election will take place on the 30th Monday of November next.

JOHN W. ARMSTRONG.
JOHN W. DUPLESSIS.

FOR CONSTABLE.

THE friends of Mr. A. ARAUD beg to inform the public that he is a candidate for re-election as Constable of the FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, at the ensuing election, on Monday, 30 November, 1857.

JAMES W. DUPLESSIS.

J. C. PEPPARD & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Silk and Fancy Dry Goods,
56 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Brown Goods, Linens, Drees Trimmings, White Goods, Gloves, Embroideries, Hosiery, Cloaks and Mantillas, Mulberry Goods, Silk and Straw Bonnets.
We are opening our Fall and Winter Stock, to which we invite the attention of city and country to evaluate.
sep17 1m

GAS FIXTURES.

THE undersigned are now opening fine additions to their stock of CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS and article of GAS FIXTURES, of American, French and English manufacture.
The attention of purchasers is especially invited.
HENDERSON & GAINES,
Gaslights Room Furnishing Store,
38 Canal st.
sep17 1m

GARDEN SEEDS.
NEW CROP OF 1857.
R. DOUR,
No. 32 Canal street,
HAS just received, from Messrs. Chauvin and Rampin City, FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, guaranteed superior, viz:
CABBAGE—American drumhead, large York, early York and large enkanet.
TURNIP—White Sun, red top, Yatton's long white, white globe and long enkanet.
CARROT—Short red, half long and long.
LETTUCE—Brown Dutch, Malta, Imperial Blonde, Asiatic beans, beaucoup, white and purple cape, Spanish cockhorn, chervil, curled endive, Creole and Northern onions, parsley, spanish, cocoa, red lab, seven different kinds; London leeks, early Washington asparagus and black eye peas, green manda, bird seed, &c., &c.
sep29

Leaching-Glasses! Leaching-Glasses!!

G. DUPUY, Gelder,
No. ROYAL STREET.
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public that, from date, he will offer on very moderate terms, his spacious assortment of Leaching-Glasses, Copper Kettles, Furnace, Gallerie, and other ornamental articles.
Gelder and repairing carefully attended to.
sep17 tf

A. BERNARD,
Horticulturist,
No. 136 CHARTRES STREET.
RECEIVED per late steamship, a complete assortment of seeds of vegetable seeds, as 4 ...
Also, a fine assortment of CARNATIONS, DAHLIAS, ROSES, PEAS, &c., &c.
The above are for sale at the Garden.
sep26

WHOLESALE HOUSE,
DRUGGIST, CHEMIST, AND APOTHECARY,
No. 8, RUE DE L'HOPITAL, BETWEEN ROYAL AND CHARTRES STREETS, N. O.
WHOLESALE and retail dealers in PURE MEDICINES, SELECT CHEMICALS, GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES, OILS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.
Physicians' prescriptions will receive my personal attention, and be prepared in a careful and scientific manner, with a conscientious regard to purity.
Steamboat, Plantation and Family Medicines put up with particular care, and guaranteed fresh and genuine.
sep26

SOULE'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
AN INSTITUTION FOR COMMERCIAL ASPIRANTS.
Located at corner of Canal and Camp Streets.
ROOMS ENTIRELY FREE FROM DUST.
MERCIAL CALCULATIONS and ARITHMETIC taught by practical teachers.
EVERY SCHOLAR is instructed on a plan well known, and instructions imparted individually and not in classes.
Mr. Soule also pays particular attention to correspondence, penmanship, elocution, and the English branches, strengthening and adjusting amount, against call accounts current, &c., &c.
sep16
Happy Intercourse Company of New Orleans.
Office, corner Canal street and Exchange Place.
CASH CAPITAL ..... $250,000.
THE Company is now prepared to insure against the perils of sea, rivers, and lost or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms, on cargoes, freights, or rate cure, or cents to the insured on all their policies.
All losses will be adjusted promptly and equitably.
LOUIS BARNETT, HENRY PETCHAUD,
Secretary. President.
L. E. PLACE, Vice-President.
DIRECTORS:
BARNET PETCHAUD, JAMES A. LYNE,
C. PLACE, C. H. ROCHEBRUNE,
E. PLASSAN, GEO. HEATON,
THEO. LABACK.
New Orleans, April 30, 1857. sp30

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.
CASH CAPITAL ..... $250,000.
THE UNION INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS is now prepared to take the usual Fire, Marine and Marine Risks, at their office, No. 35 Camp street.
The Company offer to insurers the security of a cash capital of $250,000, and the assurance to the public generally that it is prepared to participate in the profits of its business, on the mutual principle, they reserving scrip bearing six per cent interest, payable in four years, or, if insurers prefer, they may receive the profits in cash, or credit upon the amount of their premiums.
All losses will be adjusted promptly and equitably.
CHAPMAN, CHAPMAN, President.
JULIUS DOLBONNE, Sec'y.
DIRECTORS:
R. W. Ogden, of the firm of F. Conniche, Bro. & Co.
Carl Kohn, of the firm of C. Kohn & Bro.
L. P. Gossner, of the firm of Abel, Gossner & Co.
Thos. Hodgson, of the firm of V. B. Hodgson.
W. J. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis & Co.
F. Lobre, of the firm of Lobre & Charpentier.
John Dodsworth, of the firm of Martin, Owen & Co.
Jos. Deyvoux.
A. Campolin.
sep7

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

THE Lectures in this Department will commence on the second Monday of November, 1857, and continue until the first Monday in April, 1858. They will embrace the most important branches of the Civil, Criminal, Constitutional and International Law, as well as Equity, Jurisprudence and Practice. Lectures will be delivered by four Professors.
There by Professor BOHELLUS will treat of Admiralty and Maritime Law, International Law, and the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States.
There by Professor HARRIS will treat of Commercial Law, Criminal Law, and the Law of Nations.
There by Professor ROBILLUS will embrace the Civil Law; Land Titles, whether derived from Spain, Mexico, or from the United States; and the Practice of the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in Louisiana.
There by Professor HEDDEN will embrace the Common Law, Equity, Chancery, Pleadings, Practice, Criminal Law.
The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred on those students only who shall have attended two full courses of lectures, or one full course after having read twelve months under the direction of a responsible Counselor at Law, and who shall, on examination by the various Professors, be found deserving of the honor.
Fees—To each Professor is $65, matriculation fee, $5; and $10 for the diploma.
All communications must be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty, at New Orleans.
THEODORE R. McCALEB,
Dean of the Faculty.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING!

MATT PEEL'S GRAND CAMPBELL MINSTRELS will commence their SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL SEASON at SPALDING & ROGERS'S MUSEUM AND AMPHITHEATRE, on or about the 5th of October, 1857. ... sept.

A CARD.

SPALDING & ROGER'S
AMPHITHEATRE AND MUSEUM.

MESSRS. SPALDING & ROGERS have the honor of announcing the following PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON:

The house will be opened on or about October 5th, with the justly celebrated

PEEL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,

under the direction of the great STEPHEN M. FREMANG, MATT. PEEL, with a new, large, band of performers, greatly enlarged, improved, revised and remodelled throughout for New Orleans, with supplementaries from the most noted Southern Circuses, as well as under it is unanimously the LARGEST AND BEST MINSTREL BAND in the Union.

For particulars, see future advertisements.

To be followed by

SPALDING & ROGER'S NEW ORLEANS CIRCUS.

A new Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic Combination, rendered complete by the Gentlemen Amateurs of the Southern Athletic Club of New Orleans City, and to be known hereafter, in their present form, as the North, in the New Orleans Circus, and to be the FIRST AND BEST CIRCUS IN THE WORLD, in long experience, tact and money can secure to present organization, comprised, as it is, of the elite of the FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CIRCUSES, selected by especial agents during the past season.

For particulars, see future advertisements.

To be followed by

SPALDING & ROGERS'S GRAND CIRCUS HIPPODROME,

which have been adding so great a reputation in Paris, London, New York and Philadelphia, during the illustrated newspapers of the European and Northern American cities, with pictures of their feats, in a partial enclosure of other subjects—the Hippodrome, the composition of European managers, of Mr Batty, the composer of Astley's Amphitheatre, London, a fabulous sum, and hired, besides the assistance of American theatrical managers, at the price of a considerable fortune, expressly for the consideration of the patrons of Messrs. Spalding & Rogers in the South.

For particulars, see future advertisements.

After which,

THE KELLER TROUPE and THE KELLER YOUNG AMERICANS,

consisting of THIRTY JUVENILE ARTISTS, in addition to the already celebrated Keller Troupe, organized and trained by Mr. LOUIS KELLER, in his new Amphitheatre, in the Champs Elysées, which, both supremely fit the Circus, and so constructed as to combine the EXQUISITE KELLER TABLEAUX with Italian Gymnastics, Feats of Equitation and Classic Groupings, illustrative of, and scarcely inferior to, the most Classic Tableaux, in pieces of the dramatic pieces heretofore violently dragged in (and without any connection) between the intermissions, to the annoyance of the visitors annoyed by the tedious intermissions.

For particulars, see future advertisements.

To be followed by

MARSH'S JUVENILE COMEDIANS,

greatly enlarged and improved, and with the inimitable addition of the Celebrated Comedian, Master STEPHEN MARSH, only ten years old, a worthy successor, and to be known, in future, as GEORGE LOUISE MARSH, and upon whom (if any) money should be given by the public) the mantle of the lamented Forrest has fallen, and who, in the opinion of many, will be the mere of the troupe more extensive than that of the parent company in existence.

For particulars, see future advertisements.

After which,

THREE OF FIVE GREAT NOVELTIES,

now spinning through the Circuits of the North, with whom Messrs. S & R are in negotiations, and without