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NEW ORLEANS.
THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4.

The New Orleans Bee.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. [illegible] Old Levee, boots, shoes and brogans, dry goods, clothing, &c., &c.

By Mr. Bennett, Jr., at 10 o'clock, at the corner Chartres and St. Louis streets, hardware, cutlery, &c.

By E. E. [illegible], 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] street, [illegible].

The Why and the Wherefore.

In 1857 the aggregate amount of insolvencies throughout the Southern States was $66,000,000, while the same year in the city of New York alone the failures reached the sum of $135,000,000; in Boston $41,000,000; in Philadelphia $32,000,000; in Chicago $[illegible], and in B[illegible] $[illegible],000,000—that is, in five cities the insolvencies amounted to the frightful figure of $218,[illegible], against little more than one-tenth the sum for the entire South.

Commenting upon this extraordinary contrast, a Northern paper assumes that good crops for several years have given to the South her high pecuniary reputation. This is but an imperfect and unsatisfactory explanation. It is true that for some years the cotton crop of the South has steadily increased in quantity, and has maintained a tolerable remunerative value, partly in consequence of the constantly augmenting demand for the staple, and partly on account of the enhanced price of labor. But if good crops alone create a high pecuniary reputation, or add to the commercial standing of a country, the West would have ample reason to complain. With some fluctuations, but without any marked reverses, the granaries of the West have for years overflowed with the teeming products of her fertile soil. She has been enriched by her almost inexhaustible supply of corn and wheat to the same extent as we have been by the prolific yield of our cotton fields. The West, therefore, and particularly the Northwest, should have enjoyed the highest possible pecuniary reputation, and should have been enabled to resist or turn aside the disasters arising from the financial crisis of 1857, which wrought such fearful calamities in the North. If crops are to be considered the sole standard of commercial strength and pecuniary reputation, we in Louisiana, who have suffered greatly from the comparative failure of our sugar crop, should have been overwhelmed by the revulsion of 1857.

The truth is, that while the position of the South in a financial point of view is undoubtedly strong and stable, the causes are not to be traced simply or solely to the fact alleged by our Northern cotemporary. The bounty of nature deserves our grateful acknowledgments, but in vain are the labors of the husbandman compensated by rich returns, if the spirit of industry and of dangerous speculation possess the people; and above all if they are misinformed to, and [illegible] by a [illegible] financial system. Now, in the absence of these mischievous elements is to be found the key to the high pecuniary reputation of the South. All of us remember that when the storm broke with relentless violence over the North and West, tearing to fragments the frail and rickety credit system of those sections, breaking the best houses in the country, ruling the prospects of some of our Western cities, retarding their growth and throwing back, arresting immigration and palsying suddenly the hand of improvement, we in the South were comparatively unscathed. The appalling test applied to us developed merely the weakness of a few tottering firms, and demonstrated the soundness of the rest. We were embarrassed for a time by a shock which elsewhere had produced wide-spread and terrible devastation. In the course of two or three months the Southern bark weathered the storm, and came out staunch as ever, with hardly a timber started, or a sail shivered; while the Northern ship foundered on a rock, and literally went to pieces. Our credit was unimpaired, and in a short time all traces of the crisis had disappeared. In the North and West the effects of the revulsion have scarcely yet completely passed away.

There is no difficulty among intelligent persons in understanding the reason of this enormous difference between the condition of the two sections at the period referred to. The entire credit and banking system of the South is controlled upon far sounder and safer principles than at the North. Every state which regulates our local currency with extreme rigor. Expansion is impossible except to the direct ratio of an increase of the metallic basis of our banking institutions. No delusive symptoms of extraordinary prosperity; no importunate demands for increased accommodation can carry our banks an inch beyond the prudent limitation of the statute. Since the memorable [illegible] panic of 1841 and 1842 our Banks have been subjected to a constant supervision which maintains them in an invariably healthy state, while the Free Banking act, passed a few years ago, is equally effective in protecting the [illegible]. The laws on the subject of Banking throughout the South are stringent—in Louisiana too stringent, as we have had repeated occasion to demonstrate, and they check in some measure the natural and normal growth of our commerce, and often restrict pecuniary accommodations to less than the absolute necessities of trade. But they present the enormous advantage of rendering our banks all but impregnable, and of preserving our commercial solvency, when in other directions whole cities are compelled to repudiate their obligations. The spirit of wild and reckless speculation is kept down in the South. Men are, or [illegible] to be, content to wax wealthy by honest and legitimate pursuits, and by gradual accumulation. This may not be so pleasant and exciting as the prospect of a fortune achieved at a single lucky stroke, but it is surer and safer. In our system of trade and finance lies the whole secret of our escape in 1857 from the ruin and desolation which visited our Northern and Western friends; and so will it be hereafter, if we are true to ourselves, and take good heed of the splendid lessons of experience.

Our friends of the Breckinridge wing of the Democracy are fortunate in one respect. They live in hope, and will be buoyed up by the elastic impulse even to the moment when fortune consigns them to defeat and oblivion. To demonstrate the enormous development of their organ of hope, it is only necessary to advert to the fact that since the nomination of their candidate to the present time, they have encountered nothing but political reverses. Either they have been discomfited in State elections, or their accustomed majorities have been vastly reduced. Instead of viewing these as Southern portents of future woe, the Breckinridgers absolutely seem to gather courage from them. The States they have lost are, in their opinion, to return to them in November. These they have barely retained are to roll up majorities thousands in their favor next month. Kentucky is sure; North Carolina is sure; Missouri is sure, and so for the Southern States in which no elections have taken place, they would, without exception, vote for Breckinridge and Lane. These sanguine partisans will not concede us even one poor Commonwealth—not even Maryland, which, amidst the universal catastrophe of 1852, stood true to Fillmore. If hope carried with it fulfillment and fruition, we should concede the adherents of Bell and Everett to lay down their arms, and surrender at discretion. Hope's dreams are for the most part shadowy and fanciful, and the gorgeous speculations of our Breckinridge brethren are little more than the baseless fabric of a vision. They will awaken on the 6th November from the delights of dream-land to the sober and somewhat gloomy realities of life.

The Opera.—Our latest advices from Paris give us the gratifying news of the engagement of Madame Cortesi-Borghelli, late of the Italian Opera in London, as one of the leading artists who are to perform at this house during the coming winter. Mme. Borghelli is reported to possess a voice of considerable power and compass, and during her late English engagements she has sustained the leading parts in Norma, Rigoletto, Trovatore, and other popular operas, with immense effect. Mme. Borghelli and Mesdames Faure Dubois, Lacombe and Haquette, (whose engagements we have already noticed,) are now doubtless very near New Orleans, where they will arrive early about the 20th inst.

J. D. Dameron & Co.—This well known and popular carpet warehouse, No. 124 Canal street, is now receiving a very superior assortment of new styles of carpeting, together with rugs, baizes, door mats, oil cloths, curtain materials and window shades. The reader is referred to the advertisement in our columns for particulars.

Credit Sale.—Boots, Shoes, Brogans, [illegible] Dry Goods.—The particular attention of buyers is called to the large credit sale of boots, shoes, brogans, clothing and dry goods to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at the salesrooms of E. Roger & Co., Nos. [illegible] and 40 Old Levee street. [illegible]

A Doubtful Source of Strength.—The Edgefield (S. C.) Advertiser says:

But why should Mr. Yancey endeavor to fight against the general conviction that he is a Disunionist? It is the very thing that has given him his strength in the Southern heart of the South. It is certainly the only way many leading Southerners have thrown up their hats for him. Take away his Disunion strength, and Mr. Yancey, as it seems to us, will become an ordinary Southern champion of his kind.

Some Opposition members of Congress "[illegible]" [illegible] the following sentiment in [illegible]'s book: "Not to be an Abolitionist is to be [illegible] and disloyal instrument of the [illegible]."

Further Particulars of the Great Storm—Terrible Destruction on Land and Water—The City Overflowed.

In addition to the details we gave yesterday of the destructive effects of the hurricane on Tuesday, we have obtained the following particulars: An unfinished brick building being constructed on the site where Bell & Co.'s warehouse lately burned down, on Front street, fell in with a tremendous crash about noon, but no person was within it to be injured. A large part of the walls of the old Ellison stables, on Circus street, came down. A frame house at the corner of Morales and Bagatelle streets was blown down, injuring some of the adjoining property. A house on Claiborne street, between St. Bernard and Annette, was blown down. It was an exposed building, and was considerably damaged by the storm last month.

All day yesterday a gang of workmen, employed by Mayor Monroe in behalf of the city, were working at the ruins of the Camp street calamity. The street in the vicinity was thronged with people, and no little indignation was expressed on all sides at the flimsy manner in which Tulane's building had been put up, as well as the general unsafe style of construction so common at present in building. Tulane's building was being constructed on commission, under the superintendence of Mr. John Bing, the architect. A certificate signed by Messrs. Esterbrook, Rand, Mitchell, Cox, Middlemiss, Murray and Pride, well known builders, has been published, stating that the corner building, occupied by the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, is perfectly strong and secure, notwithstanding its cracks and fissures.

At twelve o'clock last night the workmen came upon a human head, over which had rested several feet of solid brick and mortar, crushed to powder in its fall. On digging away this powdered mass they got out the body, which proved to be that of Mr. Ottomar Krahl, the clerk in Mr. McPherson's drug store. He appeared to have just got over the counter, and must have been killed instantaneously, as his body was very much crushed. It will be one consolation at least to his friends to know that except one moment of vague alarm, during which he probably leaped over the counter, he knew no pain before the unconsciousness of death overtook him.

Almost all the rear portion of the city was entirely overflowed, both of the canals welling over their banks, and making a perfect Venice of the back part of town. The ground floors of the houses in that locality were all inundated, and even some of the sloops and schooners were landed out of the new canal in the streets. Considerable destruction of property was caused by this inundation, principally falling upon poor people who are hardly able to suffer so much loss and sustain the consequent annoyances. We witnessed many sorrowful scenes and not a few ludicrous incidents in those localities where the sudden rising of the waters so completely altered the aspect of affairs, domestic and otherwise, but it would require columns of our journal to give in detail the result of this portion of the hurricane's work.

That portion of the city which has suffered mostly by the inundation is the Third Ward, or old Seventh Ward. The new canal burst through its banks, and all day yesterday the water kept rushing through and encroaching upon the city until last night it passed Marais street. A resident of Johnson street informs us it rose two feet in twenty-four hours, and last evening it was four feet deep in that street, between Common and Gravier. In all of the back streets beyond Claiborne the passing of vehicles is impossible on account of the wooden bridges being swept away, and all the skiffs that could be obtained were busy during the day ferrying people and goods to and fro in every direction. Men, women and children were splashing about on foot or pushing around on blocks and gunwales.

Only a few of the houses so far back are built high enough above the ground to be clear of the water, and as most of them are of but one story, their occupants have no place of refuge, and are found sitting disconsolately upon tables and beds, unable to light fires or cook themselves food. Those who have a little money at command are able to move, or obtain what necessaries they require in this misfortune, but there are, alas, many who depend on their daily earnings of need thrown into great destitution and want by this unexpected state of affairs, which is almost as serious and extensive as during the great inundation of 1849.

Early yesterday morning Surveyor Pilié was informed that a crevasse had occurred in the banks of the Bayou St. John. Through this accident the rear portion of the Second District was also overflowed, and the water came nearly as high in the city as it did in the First District. But Mr. Pilié took immediate measures to have this crevasse stopped, which work was promptly performed, and as the influx of water was prevented, the inundation gradually commenced subsiding. The upper part of the First District and the Fourth District were not overflowed at all. As the waters of the Lake have nearly subsided, we suppose the water in the city will commence receding, but it cannot be expected to leave as quickly as it was driven in by the storm. We fear it will be several days before the back streets will be clear of water, and it is apprehended that some sickness may follow this inundation, as was the case in 1849.

A large fleet of coal boats, representing an aggregate value of $165,000, which were moored at Willow Grove, above Jefferson City, were swamped and went to the bottom early Tuesday morning. There were forty-nine of these boats in all.

The steamer Vicksburg, which arrived last evening, reports that all the coal boats in the river, from the mouth of Red river down, have gone to the bottom. A stern-wheel steamer, name unknown, has foundered below Baton Rouge. Three steamboats were blown ashore below Donaldsonville. One of them was the Cincinnati packet Stephen Decatur. At Bayou Sara the wharf-boat had been blown up the bayou, and at Baton Rouge the wharf-boat had been torn from her moorings, and blown three miles up stream. Capt. Pickett's Opelousas packet, Silver Heels, worth $10,000, was sunk at Carrollton, and will, no doubt, prove to be a total loss, her stern being under water to the hurricane roof, and in danger of breaking in two. The Dr. Batey, a cattle steamer, had her chimneys, pilot-house and hurricane roof blown off at the Stock Landing. The ship Independence, which drifted across the river and damaged the Grand Duke, Republic and Charmer, is hard aground, at the foot of Canal street, and will prove difficult to get off.

From passengers who came down the river on the Vicksburg and Dixie we learn that great damage was done the plantations up the coast, and a number of prostrated dwellings and sugar houses were passed. Among the latter were McCall & Brothers' refinery, Richard McCall's refinery, Mr. Longborough's sugar house and Mr. Chopin's sugar mill. The Texas Ranger had not arrived from the Belize up to last evening, and it is feared the destruction down the river, at the passes and throughout Plaquemines parish must be terrible. We learn that some thirty-two sugar houses have been destroyed in the parishes of Terrebonne and Lafourche, but have received no particulars.

Captain Baker, of the mail boat Oregon, which arrived Tuesday morning from Mobile, reports that he found the water very high at the Rigolets, and afterwards encountered strong gales from E. N. E., with a deluge of rain. He made the pier at the lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, however, without difficulty, where he rode out the storm till 4 P. M. He then slipped away and ran for a harbor. At six P. M., came to two miles S. E. of Peter "And Herbon," where he found the coast packet Creole also at anchor. The Creole being to windward, had been forced to leave the road in the morning. Captain Baker has proved himself to be a commander of unusual ability, managing his boat in an admirable manner. The passengers who are indebted to his experience and capacity for their safety, were warm in their expressions of gratitude for his parental kindness also. The Mobile mail boat due yesterday did not arrive, having no doubt remained in Mobile harbor as a place of safety. The Oregon left yesterday with the mails.

Four trains on the Jackson Railroad, due up to last night, had not arrived. The train due Tuesday morning reached a point nine miles this side of Manchac, but could proceed no further. A party of ten started from it for the city, but finding the journey so perilous, all turned back except two—the section engineer of the road and Mr. Thomas W. Marsden, of the firm of Windham & Marsden. After considerable wading and swimming, they reached the train sent out from this city, and got to town yesterday. Mr. Marsden reports that at eight o'clock Tuesday morning the train from the city went by them at Pass Manchac, and they then proceeded on their way down, but had not got far when they found the track all washed away, and had to stop. Then, and pass the night without provisions or comfort of any kind. Between Frenier and La Branche, the track was under water, and broken up in many places. Near the town of Frenier, a widow woman named Jacobs, with her son and daughter, had been carried away into the woods. The destruction up along part of the road and this railroad is terrible.

Last evening the Jackson Railroad Company chartered a small boat, and sent her up with provisions to Pass Manchac to succor and relieve the passengers that are in the several trains, which must have arrived there from above. The duration from the Lake end of the Jefferson Railroad, and will bring back this morning.

The telegraphic lines connecting our city with other parts of the Union are all down, and even in the city the wires of the [illegible] are broken, [illegible] the connected offices and the [illegible].

[illegible] third district stations, was broken on account of the falling of the [illegible] street buildings. We have been without any mails for two days. The great Union excursion to Jackson, for which so many of our citizens had made preparations, anticipating a pleasant trip, has, of course, been rendered impossible by the interruption on the Jackson Railroad.

Union against Republicanism.

We take pleasure in republishing the annexed article from the editorial columns of the Picayune, and thus aiding in giving it a wider circulation. It is a highly sensible, dispassionate and truthful view of the subject, and is the more valuable as emanating from an entirely independent source:

The progress of the Presidential canvass is truly instructive, as it reveals the objects of contending parties, and unveils the secret motives of leading public men. Glittering generalities that might be the offspring of genuine patriotism, or the gilded covering of the worst ambitions, marked all earlier efforts in popular conventions or in public assemblies. The Republicans themselves shouted peans to the Union, while virtually undermining its foundations, striving to divert attention from the certain fruits of a possible sectional administration, by the avowal of a liberal conservatism as their actual policy. To secure the unbiased expression of popular will by the actual settlers of new Territories was asserted to be the full extent of their practical opposition to the institution of slavery. When a discordant voice boldly assailed a portion of the States with Federal aggression, with soft speech and humble pretext, the injudicious enthusiast was consigned to the class of impracticable political visionaries, who are merely tolerated as a species of camp followers, but are really destitute of any authority to commit, or influence to direct, the party.

[illegible] the commencement of the canvass has [illegible] this hypocrisy. Dead issues, like autumn leaves, begin to fall to the ground. The Dred Scott decision took the life out of the Wilmot proviso, which at any time was at most a mere abstraction. Without the opening of the slave trade, Seward, a man who never speaks rashly, nor unfolds his plans prematurely, says the Territories cannot be converted into slave States. The Republican party, then, is a useless and purposeless organization, unless slavery in the States is to be menaced. This logical deduction begins to be made by the conservative men of the North who know that the perpetuity of the Union depends not simply upon non-interference with the rights of the South, but the maintenance of mutual fellowship between the citizens of all the States.

Not less effective has been the development of public sentiment at the South in unmasking the secret motives of a class of restless politicians, who for years have fruitlessly volunteered to adopt the championship of Southern rights as their especial mission. When their section was blossoming in every quarter with prosperity, they were vociferous prophets of coming woe. They insinuated that Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri were unsound, because of their want of sympathy with a revolutionary movement. Removed themselves from the fruit of the battle they courted, they pitied the blindness, sneered at the apathy, and strove to surprise the conservatism of the frontier slave States into a position where resistance to Federal authority became a necessity.

The approach of a crisis of real danger has evolved a strong national expression of opinion in all the Southern States. These Southern leaders find themselves officers without an army, and now they lustily strive to apologize for or explain away their revolutionary utterances, which, like the ghost of Banquo, will not disappear at their bidding. To save their friends they must sacrifice themselves.

But their want of directness in meeting the issues their resolutions implied, even when most earnestly repeating the assertion of love to the Union, had done more clearly to the public mind the danger which threatens the country from Southern disunionism as well as Northern fanaticism. It is the disruption of a great party in which the South had hope, that has suddenly developed a deep Southern movement for the Union. It is a firm determination to save a Government which is the pride of the present and the hope for the future, that has brought together men of all politics, and disappointed the expectations of all politicians.

The South has given evidences of a devotion to the Union never before witnessed, without one thrill of its determination to submit to no encroachment. It has found nearly all men to utter sentiments of loyalty to the Constitution. It has sent the former apostles of disunion out to utter words of fealty to the Federal compact. It has given to the country proof of its earnestness, both for its own rights and the integrity of the Republic.

The North begins to respond to its patriotism. Casting aside the idol of political organizations, the conservative heart of New York have formed a plan for united opposition to Black Republicanism. They have plucked by the locks drowning fusion from the watery depths, and it is now strong and vigorous with life. That the people have there revived, ignoring all classes of politicians, and casting off all allegiances to their authority, is one of the most hopeful symptoms of the present canvass. Whether full success now follows or not, the dictation of rabid partisans is overthrown. The leaders will be forced into the Union movement, perhaps hating and despising each other none the less, but prevented from barking away the safety of the country for a division of the spoils.

The South looks to the North for a clear expression of its estimation of the value of the Union, and its allegiance to the Constitution. Seward, in his Western tour, has drawn a bold portraiture of Republicanism. The Massachusetts Convention has shown those who follow that banner what abominations they must embrace. Not simply war upon the South, but approval of assassination, murder and rapine in her domain made upon them; not sympathy with the pioneers of Texas, when arson desolated their towns, paralyzes their industry, and cause masters for a midnight revel in through but excess at the "fright" of the victims of such savage atrocities.

Will the men of the North occupy this position? Many facts give promise of better things to come. The movement in New York, the union by [illegible] in the State canvass in Pennsylvania and Indiana, and the prospects of union even on the electoral ticket.

Those who in the present crisis go for union and neither apostate nor chaste. They enlist in the great contest against sectionalism for the continuance of the Government as created by the fathers. They battle not against political parties, but for national peace; casting aside less important issues, they strive to meet in the manner of patriots the great question of the day, upon which may turn our very existence as a nation.

The better action lately adopted at the North gives some confidence in the result—a confidence, however, which would have been more hopeful had the movement been earlier, anticipating the necessities of three electoral tickets and the complications of a failure of executive committees to unite upon one.

A Sound Breckinridge Man.—Mr. Benjamin F. Hallett, of Massachusetts, is, par excellence, the expounder of the Cincinnati platform. He was in the Massachusetts delegation that seceded at Baltimore, and made in the Seceders' Convention a flaming speech in favor of protection, which has been scattered broadcast over the land. This is Mr. Hallett's Southern view of the question; his Northern view is contained in the following resolutions, which were passed by the Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts, at Springfield, having been introduced by Mr. B. F. Hallett, September 12, 1849:

Resolved, That we are opposed to slavery in every form and color, and in favor of freedom and Dessoil wherever man lives, throughout God's heritage.

Resolved, That by common law and common sense, as well as by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, (in Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, 16th Peters) the state of slavery is "a mere municipal regulation, founded on and limited to the range of the territorial law"—that is, the limits of the State creating it.

Resolved, therefore, That as slavery does not exist by any municipal law in the new Territories, and Congress has no power to institute it, the local laws of any State authorizing slavery can never be transported there, nor can slavery exist there but by a local law of the Territories, enacted by Congress or the Legislature of a State in the exercise of its authority. (Quoted in Appendix to Congressional Globe, volume 31, session 2d, 33d Congress, February 23, 1855, page 233.)

We simply submit the two sets of principles, without remarks. People can draw their own inferences.

A Specimen of Eloquence—Joe Lane.—The Cincinnati Commercial, a paper that is quite favorable to Breckinridge and Lane, publishes a verbatim report of a portion of the speech of Gen. Lane, the Seceders' candidate for Vice-President, delivered recently at Covington, Kentucky. It is too rich a gem of eloquence to be hid in the columns of that paper. We quote from that portion of it in which the General defended himself from the charge of delivering a popular sovereignty speech in Concord, New Hampshire, in 1856. He said:

"Now, mark you, my friends, I went up there before the squatter sovereignty was promulged. Then the doctrine was Wilmot proviso, Congressional interference. The right of the Legislature to prohibit slavery in a Territory I resisted my humble protest against. I said, why not leave it to the people in that Territory, never dreaming that any man in the world would be fool enough to say that the people of a Territory should prohibit it while it was a Territory, but leave it to the Territory when she came to form a State government then to prohibit or establish as in their right and duty. [Applause.] I never dreamed, when I made that speech, that any man could hold, at any time, in this country, that the people of a Territory could prohibit property while it was a Territory. No such question had been raised. No man had ever promulgated that doctrine. If any man had told me that, before long, any prominent man in the country would advocate the doctrine that the people of a Territory might exclude slavery, I would say, 'You are crazy, or you have a disposition to slander somebody that you don't like.' [Laughter.] My speech up there was directed against Congressional interference; my speech up there was directed against legislative interference—against the idea of the Wilmot proviso, for it had been assumed to be the Territorial law of Congress."

Would not the author of that speech make a most accomplished Vice-President of the United States?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

John V. L. McMahon for Bell and Everett.—Casius, the Baltimore correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, communicates the following to that journal:

Some anxiety exists to know how our distinguished citizen, John V. L. McMahon, Esq., stands in regard to national politics. Ill health and physical inability have prevented his taking any active part in political affairs for some years past. In 1840 he supported Gen. Harrison, and presided at the great Whig National Convention that was held in our city. He afterwards voted for James K. Polk, and subsequently, I believe, advocated Gen. Taylor's election; and following this, was a warm supporter of Gen. Pierce. It is a singular fact that he has ever been on the winning side of the Presidential race. At present, though wholly retired from public life, he is understood to be in favor of the election of Bell and Everett.

The Canvass in Illinois.—We stated yesterday that in all probability the electoral vote of Illinois will be given to Mr. Douglas. This opinion is confirmed by the following article from the St. Louis Republican, from which it would appear that the Black Republicans give up the State:

We have information from Springfield that the Black Republicans have given up all hope of carrying the State against the activity, the patriotism, and the irrepressible enthusiasm of the Democracy for Douglas. Seeing this, they are now withdrawing their orators from Illinois, and collecting money from those who are supposed to have a deep interest in the election of Lincoln, and sending it into Indiana. Very recently, John Z. Goodrich, of Massachusetts, one of the most active members of the Black Republican Central Committee at Washington, and candidate on the same ticket with Andrews, the Abolitionist, in Massachusetts, was in Springfield, and collected $7000 in money, which was immediately sent to Indianapolis for distribution there, to be used in defeating the election of the Democratic ticket in October. It was represented that on their success in carrying the States of Indiana and Pennsylvania in October for Lincoln men, depended the election of the Black Republican ticket for President in November. It was demanded that Chicago should also be put under contribution for money to be used in Indiana, and also determined that the State of Indiana should be invaded by the leading Illinois stump speakers, there to remain until after the 9th of October, when the election is to take place. Judd, of Chicago, was to be written to in regard to the furtherance of these plans, and L. Swett, of Bloomington, who has been actively engaged in canvassing Illinois, it was determined, should be called from that duty, and directed to go into Indiana, and not to leave the State until after the election. Others will follow, and for two or three weeks Indiana is to be overrun with Black Republican stumpers from every State. So great are the exigency and the desperation of the party, that Blair, of this State, has been invited to make speeches with a view of making converts from the Democracy to Black Republicanism.

Meanwhile, we see it stated that Hoffman, who was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, which post he declined, but afterwards was induced to accept the nomination—the name of Vital Jarrot, of St. Clair, not carrying with it, in the estimation of the leaders of the party, sufficient weight—has withdrawn from the prosecution of the canvass; and there are strange, even extraordinary, rumors in connection with the movement, of which, possibly, the public may yet acquire knowledge.

Commercial Relations between Great Britain and the United States.

The financial condition of England, both present and prospective, is not without reasons for apprehensions. The Bank returns have for some weeks been unfavorable, and continued so up to the latest dates. The gradual tendency is towards a drain of the resources of the Bank. The following comparison will show the position of the Bank of England on the 9th of August, as compared with the same period of 1859:

August 9.	1860.	1859.	Decrease.
Circulation	21,278,579	22,091,000	802,000
Public deposits	5,012,113	4,269,000	1,063,601
Other deposits	4,076,00	14,092,000	875,000
Government securities	11,266,67	9,000,275	1,404,299
Reserve of notes and coin	5,747,030	8,219,154	1,429,870
Coin and bullion	11,181,000	16,181,000	1,329,464
			Increase.
Other securities	11,683,000	15,561,357	1,966,779

It will be observed that a year ago the public and other deposits of the Bank were larger than now by £1,760,000, whilst the decrease in the reserve of notes and coin is £1,625,000, and in gold and bullion £1,660,000, showing the Bank to have been in a more satisfactory condition a year ago than now. Then money was abundant at 2½ per cent., in the face of a proposed Indian loan of £5,000,000 sterling in five per cent. stock, and a Russian loan of £12,000,000 in three per cent. stock. Now the demand for money is active, and the rates demanded are 3½ to 4 per cent. The recent failures in the leather trade, by opening out a system of illegitimate trading among a large class of commercial men, has tended to greatly increase the caution of bill discounters, and to produce a more stringent and conservative course through out financial circles generally.

Nothing, however, has as yet actually occurred calculated to depress seriously financial prospects, and the matter might be treated as a shadow, were it not that there are probable occurrences which, if realized, would materially aggravate the adverse tendency of things.

Fears are entertained that the losses in connection with the Australian trade will issue in a general panic among that class of houses, similar to that which has occurred among the leather merchants, and the fear is the greater inasmuch as money lenders are strictly scrutinizing Australian credits. The probability is that the Government deposits may be lessened to the extent of £1,300,000, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer withdrawing that amount in order to meet the deficiency in the public revenue. The national defences bill has been passed, and the first installment of £2,000,000 to be devoted to that measure will be raised on loan during the next few months. Another Indian loan of £3,000,000 is spoken of, though some think that instead of the amount being raised on loan, credit will be taken for that amount. In either case, however, so much specie will be taken out of the country. In addition to these facts, there is an apprehension of foreign loans. France, Sardinia, Russia, Austria and Turkey all require large loans, which will have to be raised to a considerable extent in London, except in the case of the two former countries, who will probably borrow at home. The political horizon of Europe also is anything but assuring. It is impossible to say what dimensions the Syrian war may take, or to what extent the European powers may have to interfere, or in what complications that question may involve them. The movements of Garibaldi, too, if carried to the extent of his purpose, will probably produce a disquiet through out the popular mind of Europe sufficient to disturb seriously the course of international trade. The British trade with China will be interrupted by the war; the Australian trade, if brought by its difficulties within more healthy limits, will show a decrease rather than increase; whilst the extremely unsettled condition of Turkey is calculated to diminish British exports to that country. Now with this condition of affairs in England, what have we to expect from that country? England had at the beginning of August about 1,200,000 bales of cotton in stock, valued at $58,000,000, against 758,000 bales for the same period of last year; and yet we are expecting her to take the usual proportion of a new crop estimated at 4¼ to 4½ million bales. Are we to expect that the cotton merchants of Liverpool can get over their present heavy liabilities without serious losses to their American creditors? There is certainly some reason for apprehensions on this point, as it is well known that holders in Liverpool have in many instances lately sold out at a very severe sacrifice. But even taking the more hopeful view, that all our cotton bills will be duly honored, yet what sort of prices can cotton be expected to realize under the influences of such an excessive supply? England at the present time holds about 300,000 bales of cotton more than she needs, and yet we are calculating upon another crop equal to that of this year, which will give a surplus production for the two years amounting to 1,300,000 bales. This, of course assumes that there will be no greater demand during the next year than the present, which we think is a fair supposition.

It may be said that both England and the United States are largely increasing their cotton machinery, and that, therefore, more cotton will be required than hitherto. We admit both the fact and the inference; but we submit that something antecedent to this should exist, viz: a proportionately increased demand for manufactured goods. It is worse than useless to set up an increased amount of raw material if there be not an equally enlarged want of goods. And yet where shall we look for the facts on which to anticipate an increased domestic or foreign consumption of British cotton goods during the next twelve months? The fact is, that a year ago the prospects of British trade were decidedly more flattering than they are now. In view, then, of these facts, we do not see how it can prove otherwise than that cotton will sell at much lower prices than rule at present, unless the crop should fall about a million bales short of the anticipated amount—a circumstance not at all probable. Again, owing to a short harvest of Great Britain, we are expecting to ship thither a large amount of our surplus of breadstuffs, which will tend to enhance the price of money at London, and thereby limit the operations of manufacturers and merchants throughout the country. The useless investment of $90,000,000 in surplus cotton in Liverpool leaves so much less of loanable capital of the country for the purchase of breadstuffs. The moral of all these facts seems to be that although we may expect to export largely to England during the next twelve months, yet we may not hope to realize high prices for our shipments.—U. S. Economist.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Melancholy Death of Capt. J. L. Lamothe.—At half-past 5 o'clock last evening Capt. J. L. Lamothe came to his residence, on St. Peter street, between Burgundy and Rampart, and going into his room, after a few minutes took down his gun, which was loaded, and commenced playing with it. He was not seen by any one after this for a few minutes, until a shot was heard and on entering his room he was found stretched upon the floor, breathing his last. It was discovered that the whole charge of his gun had entered his head beneath the chin, a little to the right side, and buried itself in his brain, shattering the top of his skull to pieces. Whether this was the result of accident or intention on his part cannot be certainly known. Deputy Coroner Bourgeois held an inquest, and the facts were elicited on both sides. His friends and relatives are plunged into the most heart-rending grief by his sudden and terrible death.

Mr. Lamothe was quite a young man, only twenty-seven years of age, and was very popular in our city. He was formerly foreman of Orleans Fire Company, No. 21, and at the time of his death was Captain of the Independent Company of Artillery, and a member of the State Legislature. His funeral will take place this evening.

The Gallatin Street Women.—Ellen Murphy, Ellen Quinlan, Ann Keegan, Mary Ann Quinn, Mary Ann Sister Miss Doheny, Lise Collins and Ellen Baker, arrested in the last descent made upon the Gallatin street dance houses by Lieutenant Crévon, were arraigned yesterday before Recorder Blache. There was no testimony offered for the defence, but he found the prosecution proved that severally and collectively they were lewd and abandoned women, following no honest occupation for a living, in the habit of disturbing the peace, and likely to endanger others, whereupon he required each of them to furnish a bond in the sum of $100 each for [illegible] good behavior [illegible].

The Lafayette Street Calamity—Coroner's Investigation.—Coroner Beach last evening commenced his investigation into the causes of the calamitous accident at the Lafayette street fire on the night of the 21st of September last. The following testimony was taken, after which the case was postponed until Tuesday next, at five o'clock, P. M.

Thomas Sloo, sworn—The building No. 101 Tchoupitoulas street was partially damaged by the fire of 1854, and repaired by the agency of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company by contract with A. W. Cooper. After the repairs, [illegible] was done by his substitution, [illegible].

[illegible]

A. W. Cooper, sworn—I repaired one of the walls and roof of the building next to the corner (No. 101) some six years ago. This building was properly connected with Nos. 103, 105 and 107. The walls were two bricks thick as high as the second story, and one and a half up to the roof. A brick and a half is the usual thickness, but I do not consider that sufficient for a warehouse. When I repaired the wall there was no building yet constructed on the corner.

The witness [illegible] shown a brick taken from the ruins, which was [illegible] clean of mortar, and he was asked if, from the appearance of that, he thought there was mortar of the proper kind used, and he unhesitatingly answered "no!"

Sudden Death.—Mr. Bernard Bennini, a native of Italy, 51 years of age, went into the New Sun Restaurant, on Chartres, near St. Peter street, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and called for a cup of coffee. He bent his head down over the morning paper, and was observed to be spitting blood, when suddenly he threw up a large quantity of gore, fell over, and died. He had ruptured one of the blood vessels of the lung.

Salute from the Gladiator.—The British war steamer Gladiator, having coaled and prepared to leave port, came to anchor opposite Girod street, at noon yesterday, and saluted the city with twenty-one guns. The authorities having been apprised of this, commissioned the Washington Artillery to fire a return salute of an equal number of guns, which was accomplished by a squad in admirable style.

Fell Dead.—A well dressed man, who proved to be a stranger to all the residents, fell dead in the streets of Elmsburg yesterday. The Coroner will go down to hold an inquest to-day.

False Alarm.—At six o'clock last evening a man who saw some smoke rising from the chimney of a house on Burgundy street, near Dauphin, ran to the corner of Dauphin and Hospital, and started an alarm of fire, which was groundless.

Recorder Blache's Court.—One thousand and fifty-eight dollars and ten cents have been paid into the City Treasury as the amount of fines and fees collected in this court during the month of September, showing that Recorder Blache has done no small share of the criminal business of this city. The fines amounted to $908 10, and the fees to $150.

Jean Nicolas gave $300 bail for his appearance before the Criminal Court to be tried for insulting and resisting officer Gaillardy, who arrested him for striking a little child at the corner of Marais and Orleans streets.

Mrs. Roach was fined five dollars for committing a breach of the peace in striking Mrs. Doherty. Patrick Flinn was held to answer the charge of striking Ellen Roach. Natalore Vincent gave $500 to answer the charge of beating Mrs. Wilhelmine Ahern. Joseph Hardy, having insulted Theodule DuBoville, had to give peace bonds in $250. Mme. Boule gave bonds to appear, being accused of abusing Catharine Discatch.

Julia McGaugh, Mrs. Conway, Jacques Brunell and Joseph Peret—Bennett a painter, Petit an upholsterer, and the women [illegible] arrested by the Chief of Police on complaint of having set fire to the old kitchen at the corner of St. Philip and Claiborne streets Tuesday evening, were released, as there was not sufficient proof to hold them on so serious a charge. The fire was set to the wall, and had it not been for the timely discovery by the Chief of Police, the damage would have been great. The old kitchen is owned by Mr. McClelland, and the old wood was removed from the neighbors, it would have resulted in a conflagration.

Spending Yesterday of the fall of the warmouth building on Camp street, near Common, we stated that the builders were the well known firm of Jamison & McIntosh. This was an error which we take pleasure in correcting, having positively ascertained that those gentlemen had nothing to do with the construction of that edifice.

New Orleans, October 24, 1860.

Thos. Sloo, Esq., President Sun Mutual Insurance Co.

Dear Sir: At your request, we, the undersigned, have examined the building occupied by the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, and situated at the corner of Camp and Common streets, and find the same perfectly strong and secure.

(Signed,) DAVID ESTERBROOK, Builder.
JAMES H. RAND,
JOHN MITCHELL,
J. P. COX,
E. MIDDLEMISS,
THOS. MURRAY,
CHAS. PRIDE,
JOHN K. COLLINS.

THE MASS MEETING
OF THE
Union and Constitutional Party
which was to have been held at the foot of the Clay Statue on the 3d, will take place on Monday Evening, Oct. 8th, 1860.
By order of the Executive Committee.
M. MUSSON, Chairman.

ATTENTION, DOUGLAS CLUB!
Rooms of the D. and J. Central Club, New Orleans, September 29, 1860.
By resolution passed September 20, in relation to a Torchlight Procession on SATURDAY, 6th of October, it is ordered—
That the respective Clubs of the Parish of Orleans be requested to meet on Canal street at 6 o'clock, promptly, on the evening of the 6th, and form in the following order:
FIRST DIVISION of the First District Clubs—Head resting on the lower side of Canal street, corner of Royal, as follows:
1. Young Douglas Guard.
2. Little Giant Club.
3. Douglas and Johnson Cavaliers.
4. First Ward Club.
5. Miles Taylor Club.
SECOND DIVISION—Head resting on the upper side of Canal street, corner of St. Charles, extending back:
1. Iron Men of '60.
2. Second Ward Club.
3. Johnson Club.
4. Third Ward Club.
THIRD DIVISION, composed of the Second District Clubs—Head resting on Canal street and extending down Royal street, in the following order:
1. Fourth Ward Club.
2. [illegible] Club.
3. Sixth Ward Douglas Club.
4. Sixth Ward Club.
FOURTH DIVISION, composed of the Third District Clubs, as follows—head resting on Canal street, and extending down Bourbon:
1. Seventh Ward Club No. 1.
2. Seventh Ward Club No. 2.
3. Independent Pioneer Club.
4. Little Giant Club.
FIFTH DIVISION, composed of the Fourth District Clubs—Form on St. Charles street, head resting on Canal, in the following order:
1. Fourth District Central Club.
2. Empire Club.
3. Washington Douglas Club.
4. Jefferson City Club.
5. Gretna Club.
ROUTE.
The procession having formed, will move as follows: From Clay Statue to Chartres street, down Chartres to St. Peter, down St. Peter to the Levee, down Old Levee to Louisa street, up Louisa to Goodchildren, up Goodchildren to Esplanade, up Esplanade to Rampart, up Rampart to St. Joseph, down St. Joseph to Camp, down Camp to Poydras, down Poydras to St. Charles, down St. Charles to the Clay Statue, where the procession will be dismissed. By order of
JOS. S. CUCULLU, Grand Marshal.
Wm. A. Clark, Secretary Executive Committee.

Constitution Club.
"OUR NAME WE WILL SUSTAIN."
An adjourned meeting of this Club will be held at the Orleans Ball Room, Orleans street, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual, as business of the greatest importance will be brought before the Club.
By order of the President, G. DUPLANTIER.
B. C. Crear, Secretary.

Bell Knights—Second District.
The members of the above Club are requested to meet THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the St. Philip Ball Room. By order of the President,
FRANCIS V. DUPLESSIS.
Oscar LeBlanc, Secretary.

ATTENTION,
Mounted Squatter Sovereigns!
At a meeting held on MONDAY, the 1st October, the following officers of this Douglas Club were unanimously elected:
Edgar Davenport, President.
Florian Lange, Vice-President.
Joseph F. Devron, Secretary.
Emile Canonge, Treasurer.
Placide Stevens, Marshal.
E. T. Bernard, Aid.
It was also resolved that the "MOUNTED SQUATTER SOVEREIGNS" would meet TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., in the rooms of Douglas and Johnson Central Club, Royal street.
All favoring the cause of Douglas and Johnson are invited to come forward and join this Club.
By order, JOS. F. DEVRON, Secretary.

Grand Consistory of Louisiana.
The officers and members of the Grand Consistory of Louisiana, S. P. R. S., 32d Degree, are hereby notified to attend an adjourned meeting of this Grand Body, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 4th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the Grand Lodge Hall, St. Charles street. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of special importance will come before the meeting.
By order of the Ill. Com.-in-Chief.
JAMES B. SCOT, 32d, Gr. Chancellor pro tem.

CHEAP ICE.
In consequence of the large quantity of ice on hand and expected to arrive, the subscribers, Agents at the Commerce, Poydras, Chartres, Railroad and Refinery Ice Houses, will, on the 8th October, commence to sell Ice at Fifty Cents the hundred pounds, without delivery at places of business for quantities less than one ton, and for ton quantities delivered at the same price.
M. DOWNEY,
J. LUCINE,
E. DUTEL,
F. M. JACOBS,
T. SHEERIN.

REMOVAL.
Dr. TRUDEAU has removed to No. 126 Canal street. Office hours from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

N. O. Typographical Union.
There will be a meeting of the Union on SUNDAY, 7th October. All members are expected to be in attendance. A. F. BENNETT, President.
T. B. Draper, Secretary.

N. O. Typographical Union.
The following are the officers of the N. O. T. U. for the present term of six months:
A. F. BENNETT, President.
EUGENE A. POIN, Vice-President.
T. B. DRAPER, Rec. Sec.
J. B. MITCHELL, F. Sec.
H. L. KELSEY, Treasurer.
HENRY J. DREYFUS, Doorkeeper.

No. 137 Canal Street.
U. LAROUSSINI & CO.
To be opened Monday, October 1st,
1500 SILK BOURNOUS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,
for Ladies and Children,
of the very Latest Patterns,
from $1 50 to $75.
Ladies will find the above goods to be the greatest bargain ever offered in this market before.
CHILDREN'S CAPES at $1 50
LADIES' CAPES .... from $4 50 to $25
BOURNOUS .... $12 to $25
U. LAROUSSINI & CO.,
No. 137 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH!!
J. A. CASADAVANT,
SURGEON DENTIST,
140 .... Royal street 140
Between St. Peter and Toulouse.
How many persons lose their teeth, the finest ornament and greatest comfort in the world, by neglect and delaying the necessary operations until warned by the pain thereof. As a consequence of the loss of the teeth the jaw falls in, the visage becomes contracted, and wrinkles and marks of old age invade the very prime of life, when they can prevent these misfortunes by applying in time to a skilled operator.
Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

OPENING OF NEW GOODS.
BILLIBUR & RECORD,
[illegible] ASSOUSSON STREET .... [illegible]
We have received from Paris and New York an extensive assortment of AUTUMN and WINTER GOODS, consisting in part:
Colored English barege, double jupes and flounced;
French barege and Grenadine dresses;
Plain and printed de laines, latest styles;
Colored delaine, muslines, French and English ditto;
French cashmeres, printed merinos and cashmeres;
Colored and black reps;
Colored velvet, printed velvet;
Woolen delaines, printed, Valencias, rich 3-4 tartans;
Woolen 3-4 and 5-4 grisaille, colored challys;
Woolen cassimeres, colored chintzes;
Colored foulard, colored Scotch and plaid taffetas;
Black and colored Grenadines, gros Cavalier;
Black gros de Rhine, 3-4 black Lustrine;
Colored and black shawl barege;
Colored and black Grenadine shawls;
Embroidered, fringed and black-edged shawls;
Scotch and colored black merino shawls;
Embroidered jaconet and muslin sets;
Valencia sets, embroidered jaconet and muslin collars;
Black and colored guipure collars;
Valenciennes collars, black crape collars;
Cambric handkerchiefs, hemmed handkerchiefs;
Hemmed and embroidered handkerchiefs;
Black volettes, black and colored barege veils;
Colored and black Grenadine veils;
Crape and black gauze veils;
Cloth cloaks, 4-4 Irish linens;
Pillow-case linens, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4 and 12-4 linen sheetings; 7-4, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4 bleached and brown cottons; bleached and brown hose; merino and black silk hose; grey French hose; bleached and brown half hose; white and grey merino half hose; ladies' blecahed and brown hose; half hose, girls' bleached and brown cottons, misses' hose; and children's ditto; marseilles and merino shirts, sleeves and drawers; woolen and silk curtain damask; bleached cotton damask; plain and figured furniture prints; blue Merrimac, grey and black prints; French dress prints; American and English prints; 12-4 Canton flannel blankets, ladies' 12-4 cradle, woolen and Canton flannel blankets; black and colored cloths; black, print and doeskin cloths; black and fancy cassimeres; tweed; Kentucky jeans; denims; shirting stripes;
Silk and cotton umbrellas, on cane;
Black and colored Jouvin gloves;
Boston, Scotch, lisle and silk gloves, children's gloves;
Damask and lined striped and [illegible];
Silk striped towels; Huckaback; damask napkins;
Plaid muslin, furniture muslin;
8-4 and 10-4 jacquard muslin;
Embroidered muslin curtains, embroidered [illegible].
A complete assortment of mourning goods, English merinos, 4-4, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 black barege, crape, genuine Cologne water, Florida water, orange flower, [illegible].

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
19 Chartres Street.
We are receiving by constant arrivals additions to our extensive assortment of CARPETING, such as MEDALLIONS, WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY, THREE-PLY, &c., &c., FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of all widths, colors and prices, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, COCOA MATTING, WINDOW SHADES in great variety, CANTON MATTING—all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS—[illegible] Brevas, Londres and Regalia, of Londres, Know Something, to arrive per brig Vesta, from Havana, and for sale by
ALVAREZ, FERNANDEZ & CO., 22 Old Levee st.

LANDING on ship Alice Ball, arrived from Bordeaux—
[illegible] boxes Absinthe in Brandy, Claret, Pils;
[illegible] cases Claret Wine, Grand St. Lambert;
[illegible] White Wine, Haut Sauterne;
[illegible] Claret Wine, Pauillac Medoc;
[illegible] White Wine, Latour Medoc;
[illegible] Claret Wine, Chateau St. Julien;
[illegible] White Wine, Graves Medoc;
[illegible] Claret Wine, Chateau Larose;
[illegible] Crème de Cacao à la Vanille;
[illegible] Rum Punch;
[illegible] Cordials, Marie Brizard & Roger;
[illegible] assortment, of the each, empty [illegible];
[illegible] of [illegible] each empty [illegible];
[illegible] and 15 000 each, painted [illegible].
[illegible] LAMBERT, [illegible] Magazine st.

LANDING ex ship Alice Ball, from Bordeaux—
[illegible] Brandy, Castillon, 1858;
[illegible] quarter pipes Brandy, Royal & Alsace;
[illegible] quarter and 10 eighth do Brandy, F. Bibert;
[illegible] Claret;
[illegible] boxes Claret, Chateau Leoville;
[illegible] do do do Pontet Canet.
For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

250 BOXES assorted Preserves [illegible] for sale by [illegible].

200 BARRELS hard and soft shell Almonds and Brazil Nuts, just landed and for sale by [illegible].

WHITE HAVANA HONEY—[illegible] brig A. A. Chapman, and for sale by [illegible].

NOTICE OF ELECTION.
Pursuant to a Proclamation of His Excellency THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, bearing date 21st September, 1860, the qualified voters of that portion of the Parish of Orleans east of the Mississippi river are hereby notified that an election will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1860, for one Commissioner of the Board of Public Works for the First District.
The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct, from the hours of eight o'clock, A. M., till four o'clock, P. M., on the said 6th day of November, 1860, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of that portion of the Parish of Orleans aforesaid, under the superintendence of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law; the election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned, returning officer, according to law.
Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, Oct. 1, 1860.
E. T. PARKER, Sheriff.

Notice of Election.
Pursuant to a Proclamation of His Excellency THOMAS O. MOORE, Governor of the State of Louisiana, bearing date 7th September, 1860, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an Election will be held on TUESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1860, for the purpose of choosing Six Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, as follows, to-wit:
One Elector from the First Electoral District, composed of the Parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, the Third District of the city of New Orleans and the Parish of [illegible].
One Elector from the Second Electoral District, composed of the Second District of the city of New Orleans (with the exception of the Faubourg Tremé) and the First District of the city of New Orleans.
One Elector from the Third Electoral District, composed of the Fourth District of the city of New Orleans, and part of the Parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi, the Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne.
One Elector from the Fourth Electoral District, composed of the Parishes of St. Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Pointe Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge and Iberville.
One Elector from the Fifth Electoral District, composed of the Counties of Attakapas and Opelousas, and of the Parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles, and
One Elector from the Sixth Electoral District, composed of the counties of Natchitoches, Ouachita and Concordia, and the Parishes of Catahoula and Franklin.
The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct from the hours of Eight o'clock, A. M., till Four o'clock, P. M., on the said 6th day of November, 1860, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, under the superintendence of the Commissioners and Clerks to be appointed by the authorities designated by law. The Election to be conducted and triplicate returns made to the undersigned returning officer, according to law.
Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, September 26, 1860.
E. T. PARKER, Sheriff.

Board of Public Schools, 2d District.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
TO HOUSE BUILDERS.—A plan and specifications of a Schoolhouse, to be erected in this District, are deposited in this office and may be examined. Sealed proposals for the above building will be received until the 27th instant.
AUG. CASSARD, Secretary.

Notice to State Tax Payers of the Second District.
NOTICE is hereby given to the tax payers of the Second District, city of New Orleans, that the State Assessment Rolls of 1860 are now in my possession. All persons finding themselves aggrieved are requested to call at No. 41 St. Ann street, between Royal and Chartres streets, where the rolls are now exposed for public examination, from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 2 o'clock, P. M. (Sundays excepted) during thirty days, commencing from the 1st day of October.
ANATOLE BLACHE, Recorder of the Second District.

Notice to State Tax Payers.
THE Assessment Rolls of the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Wards Third District, will be exposed for examination and correction in the Recorder's office, on Elysian Fields street, near Greatmen street, for thirty days, from and after the 1st of October, 1860, daily, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M.
WEBSTER LONG, Recorder of the Third District.

Notice to City Tax Payers.
THE Board of Supervisors of Assessment will meet in the City Hall, room 15, at 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAYS, the 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d and 29th of October, 1860, and on the 5th of November following, to review the action of the Board of Assessors, and to receive applications for relief from parties who may be absent from the city during the time the assessment rolls were exposed for examination and correction by the Board of Assessors in August and September of the present year.
The undersigned will be in attendance daily, from 10 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., at the above room, for thirty days from and after the 1st day of October, 1860, to exhibit the assessment rolls and to receive such applications for relief as may be made.
JAMES A. WATKINS, Secretary of the Board of Supervisors of Assessment.
New Orleans, September 26, 1860.

Notice to Tax Payers.
THE Assessment Rolls of the First, Second and Third Representative Districts, (First Municipal District) will be exposed for examination and correction at Room No. 15, City Hall, for thirty days, from and after the 1st day of October, 1860, daily, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 2 o'clock, P. M.
W. EMERSON, Recorder.

Removal.
THE undersigned inform their friends and the public that they have removed from the "Red Store," between the two markets, and opened a new wholesale store on Canal street, No. 61, where they will constantly have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, which are offered at the lowest prices and on profitable terms. City and country dealers are respectfully invited to give them a call.
TURCOTTE & BLANCAND.

THE undersigned announce to their friends and the public that they have removed their goods from their Red Store to the "Jackson Store," corner of St. Ann and Chartres streets, where they will constantly keep a full and complete selection of the latest style goods.
TURCOTTE & BLANCAND, Jackson Store.

Partner Wanted.
A PERSON possessing some business capacities, and EIGHT OR TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, can secure a half of the profits of a lucrative and agreeable trade.
Address by letter through Post-office, letter G, box 163, New Orleans, 1st October 1860.

Notice.
THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned copartners in business, under the name and style of firm of Leonard Fash & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
P. E. Laurans having purchased the interest of Leonard Fash, he will be charged with the liquidation of the business of the late firm.
LEONARD FASH,
P. E. LAURANS.
New Orleans, October 1st, 1860.
P. E. Laurans will continue the Western Produce and Commission business at the old stand, 61 Magazine street, and hopes by careful attention to business to merit the confidence of the public and secure the continuance of favors from former patrons.
P. E. LAURANS.
In retiring from the business of the firm of Leonard Fash & Co., I cheerfully recommend my late partner, Mr. P. E. Laurans, to the favor of former patrons.
LEONARD FASH.

J. B. WALTON,
CITY AUCTIONEER,
And AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER and GENERAL AGENT for the Purchase and Sale of REAL ESTATE, SLAVES, LANDS, etc., etc.
Office, 40 Camp street.
CONTINUES his personal attention to all sales of Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Bank and other Stocks, Successions and Merchandise generally.
He invites attention to his system of plans and plan books of Real Estate—inaugurated at a large expense—embracing every square and every lot in every square, with the measurement thereof, the names of the owners, and especially of vacant lots, of the Mississippi, [illegible] and appropriation of Real Estate, secured unequaled advantages and facilities.
Furniture and other out-door sales attended to.

Wanted,
In a wholesale grocery or dry goods store, or in a jobbing or commission house, a situation as ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, ENTRY CLERK or CLERK, by a young man, quick at figures, speaking and writing equally well the French and English languages, and perfectly reliable. To those who would accept of his services, he offers the advantage of being well known among wealthy planters on the coast of the Mississippi, who have offered to give him their custom. Address, through the Post-Office, to A. J. S., Box S. No. 113.

MRS. THIERRY,
Corner Bayou Road and Derbigny Street,
(Apply in the Gardens.)
HAVING an extensive variety of fine Flowers, orders for wedding and other Bouquets, for the city and country attended to.
For sale, a splendid assortment of Rose Trees, Dahlias, Jessamines, Shrubs, &c., at a reduction. Gardens laid out.

Wanted,
A YOUNG MAN speaking French and English—writing a good hand—in a retail drug store. Apply, with references, at Box B. No. 81, P. O.

NOTICE TO PATRONS.
IN consequence of a general advance of materials, as well as wages, &c. &c. we, the undersigned, are obliged to increase the price of SHAVING and HAIR-DRESSING from 10 to 15 cents, from the 1st of October, 1860.
(Signed:)
J. G. Arnaud, J. C. Valpajola, P. J. Kramer,
[illegible], Jacob Hurth, Joseph Rullins,
[illegible], W. S. Sorbet, Henry Francis,
J. B. Vanderstacken, Mattle, John Parson,
A. Munro, Henry Bruno, M. Michel,
[illegible], Ed. Roland, J. Tarry Levasseur,
John Rouse, J. Marfo, Jos. H. Ingraham,
A. Ponder, F. Freitag.

BUTTER—Landing ex steamship Daniels, from New York—[illegible] firkins Extra Goshen Butter. For sale by FRED. AYET, 59 and 61 Old Levee st.

PORK—1000 barrels mess, prime and rump pork, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee st.

BACON—Prime shoulders, sides and hams; for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee st.

BEEF—50 barrels family mess, 100 half do; for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee st.

MACKEREL—[illegible] No. 3 large; 100 do No. 2; 50 half bbls. Nos. 2 and 3; 100 Kits Nos. 1 and 2. For sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee st.

WHISKY—100 bbls. Rectified, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee.

FLOUR—300 bbls. Extra, Superfine and Fine, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee.

HAMS—50 tierces Duffield's sugar-cured hams, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee st.

LARD—50 barrels and tierces prime leaf; 200 kegs do, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee st.

RICE—50 tierces Prime Carolina, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 97 Old Levee.

SODA ASH—30 casks English Soda Ash, 53 per cent. proof, for sale by S. PLASSAN, 38 and 40 Old Levee street.

SHERRY, MADEIRA AND PORT WINES—[illegible] quarter pipes Madeira of Malmsey; 20 quarter pipes Old Madeira; 25 quarter pipes Sherry Wine; 100 quarter pipes Port Wine; 20 quarter pipes Old Port Wine. For sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

CHAMPAGNE, CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets Heidsieck Piper; 100 do Moet & Chandon Champagne; 200 baskets Lafontaine & Fils, in quarts, pints and half pints; 100 boxes Italian wine, [illegible] Martinelli, Moscato; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS.

TRUFFLED FIRST TRUFFLES; SARDINES—[illegible] of truffles; 50 cases, of 50 boxes each, sardines in oil; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

GIN—[illegible] Holland gin, superior brand; 100 boxes [illegible]; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

MACKEREL—[illegible] Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in barrels, half-barrels, quarter barrels and kits, in store and to arrive. For sale by R. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas.

SARDINES IN OIL—To arrive per ship John Carver, from Bordeaux, 20 cases, 100 half boxes Ecole & Fils; [illegible]. For sale by GUERROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

PRESERVES—To arrive per ship John Carver, from Bordeaux; [illegible]; for sale by GUERROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 8 to 14 St. Louis st.

LANDING on ship Radio Castle, from Bordeaux—
NEW DESK
[illegible]

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.
FOR PRESIDENT:
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR LOUISIANA.
First Electoral District.
RIVIERE GARDERE, of St. Bernard, Elector.
O. DuFERRIET, of Orleans, Alternate.
Second Electoral District.
Hon. RANDELL HUNT, of New Orleans.
JULES LAVERGNE, of New Orleans, Alternate.
Third Electoral District.
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Jefferson, Elector.
DUNCAN S. CAGE, of Terrebonne, Alternate.
Fourth Electoral District.
J. O. FUQUA, of East Feliciana, Elector.
H. M. FAVROT, of West Baton Rouge, Alternate.
Fifth Electoral District.
THOMAS H. LEWIS, of Opelousas, Elector.
VALSIN FOURNET, of St. Martin, Alternate.
Sixth Electoral District.
JOHN RAY, of Ouachita, Elector.
Hon. S. L. HODGE, of Caddo, Alternate.
Each voter at the Polls casts his vote for SIX ELECTORS, each one of which must reside in a separate District.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.
ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, New Orleans, La.
FOR PRESIDENT
STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.
Presidential Electors:
First District—Col. MAUNSEL WHITE, Plaquemines, Elector.
CHS. BIENVENU, St. Bernard, Substitute.
Second District—Hon. PIERRE SOULE, Orleans, Elector.
W. G. MULLEN, Orleans, Substitute.
Third District—Hon. GUSTAVE LEROY, Jefferson, Elector.
DESIRE LEBLANC, Assumption, Substitute.
Fourth District—Hon. J. DUNCAN STUART, East Baton Rouge, Elector.
W. F. KERNAN, East-Feliciana, Substitute.
Fifth District—Hon. JOSHUA BAKER, St. Mary, Elector.
W. W. WHITTINGTON, Rapides, Substitute.
Sixth District—Col. H. D. COLEMAN, Madison, Elector.
J. H. T. RICHARDSON, Morehouse, Substitute.
By authority of the "Democratic State Executive Committee." G. W. MUNDAY, Chairman.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Vice-President.
LOUIS DUFAU, Secretary.
August 11th, 1860.

Union Guard—Second District.
THIS CLUB meets every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the ORLEANS Ball Room, on Orleans st., between Royal and Bourbon. All persons favoring the election of John Bell for President and Edward Everett for Vice President, are respectfully invited to attend and join said Club.
By order. R. D. HUBBARD, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS
STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE
Constitutional Union Party!
August 8th, 1860.
MASS MEETINGS will be held throughout the city previous to the Presidential election as follows:
First District, Clay Statue, (Canal street) Wednesday, 3d October.
Third District, Washington Square, Wednesday, 17th October.
Right Bank, (Algiers) Saturday, 27th October.
First District, Clay Statue, (Canal street) Monday 5th November.
Distinguished Speakers will address the several meetings.
The various Clubs attached to the Constitutional Union, or Bell and Everett party, are respectfully invited to be present, and to the public generally, irrespective of party, a cordial invitation is extended.
By order of the Committee, M. MUSSON, Chairman.
Thos. Curry, Secretary.

Bi-Sulphite of Lime.
THE undersigned having been appointed Agent and Manufacturer of the Clara Street Bi-Sulphite of Lime Manufactory, successor to Messrs. Marcelin & Reeds, is prepared to supply the same pure and superior Bi-Sulphite of Lime as has heretofore been manufactured by them, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage of planters and merchants.
Orders to be addressed to the undersigned, at the manufactory's depot, No. 23 Conti street.
P. MARCELIN, Agent.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.
OFFICE, No. 32 CAMP ST.
CAPITAL .... $300,000.
E. GANUCHEAU .... President.
AMADEO LANDRY .... Vice-President.
A. PICOLET .... Secretary.
BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
Amadee Landry, Octave Voorhies, W. G. Robertson,
W. A. Gordon, Theodore Lemore, Frank Shaw,
Alfred Dufrocha, C. J. Bell, W. Cooper,
John Gundy, E. Bordelais, F. Hickman,
J. Lachner, D. F. Logan, P. Rotchford,
R. H. Harris, C. Cenerce, Chas. J. Leeds,
J. N. Robert, J. M. Wagner, J. G. McLean,
A. D. Grieff, L. Boudousquie, Valse Heermann,
Theodore Frois, W. A. Kent, Magin Puig,
J. S. Murison, J. Zally, Wm. Cruzat,
J. A. Bossanfon, J. J. Herr, W. S. Cooper.
This Company insures against the perils of the Seas and Rivers. Loss and Damage by Fire, and all usual risks, at the current rates of premiums.
New Orleans, 1st September 1860.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
Corner of St. Charles and Canal Streets, NEW ORLEANS.
THE pleasantest and most conveniently located House in the city.
RATES OF BOARD.
Per Day .... $ 2
Per Week 12
Board only, $5 per week.
BRET & HALLER, Proprietors.

To Rent,
ON the ground floor, on Ursulines street, between Burgundy and Dauphin, TWO PARLORS, divided by a sliding door, with gas fixtures, to rent furnished or empty. For further particulars apply on Toulouse street, No. 94, up stairs.

For Rent.
A NEW and desirable residence, with all the modern improvements and conveniences for a large family, in a desirable location in the Second District.
Possession given on the 1st November next. For particulars apply to A. BERGAMINI, No. 91 (late 56) Old Levee st.

To Rent.
PONTALBA Building No. 6, on St. Ann street. Possession given immediately. Apply to H. PEYCHAUD, at the office of the Hope Insurance Company.

For Sale or to Lease.
THE undersigned wishes to sell, or lease for a long term, his property on Ursulines street, No. 345, between Robertson and Claiborne streets. ANTHONY FERNANDEZ, Auctioneer.

To Rent.
A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with verandah, at the corner of St. Philip and St. Claude streets. Possession given on the 15th of October next. For terms, apply to Mr. PIERRE MONTET, at the Wood Yard, corner Burgundy and St. Philip streets.

For Rent.
A SUITE OF ROOMS, comprising 4 fine rooms, 2 large parlors, servants' rooms and kitchen, at the corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, up stairs. Entrance on St. Peter street. Apply to E. DURAND on the premises.

For Rent.
A LARGE one-story Brick House, corner of Orleans and Burgundy streets.
The Ground Floor of house 195 St. Louis street.
A one-story Frame House, 164 Tremé street.
A two-story Frame House corner of Orleans and Derbigny streets.
A two-story Brick House, 221 Common street.
Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

To Rent.
A FIVE-STORY brick store on Magazine street, No. 70, near the corner of Poydras. Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

Notice.
THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have temporarily removed their store to the corner of OLD LEVEE AND CONTI streets.
FAURES & NORMAN.

3 1-2 Point French Blankets.
WE offer to planters a superior article of French Blankets, manufactured expressly for plantation use, and equal to any imported, AT A VERY LOW PRICE.
C. A. BARRIERE & BRO., 120 Canal st., Touro Buildings.

Dolbear Commercial College of the City of New Orleans.
In the Story Building, corner of Camp and Common sts.
ALL who wish to be qualified to fill good SITUATIONS are invited to call and judge for themselves. There are Professors for each study, so as to save three-fourths of the student's time. Persons from 12 to 60 years of age attend. Catalogues sent to all [illegible] who wish them. RUFUS DOLBEAR, President.

PRACTICAL SCHOOL,
Under the Direction of MR. CHAS. CARRON,
On Dauphine street, No. 162, between St. Ann and Dumaine streets.
PECULIAR METHOD.
DAY CLASSES from 8 A. M., to 3 P. M. French and English, Vocal Music, Drawing.
Study—From 4 to 6 o'clock, P. M., for the day pupils.
EVENING CLASSES—From 7 to 9 P. M. English, French, Book-keeping and Mathematics.

A Square of Ground.
IS offered at private sale, a certain SQUARE OF GROUND bounded by Chemin Verte, Bernard, Bolivar and Seventh streets, divided into twenty-two lots, on a plan made by Grandjean, 1858.
This piece of ground is very high, and in the midst of improved property, with a good chance of rising in value. To a good purchaser the terms will be made easy and moderate. Apply to S. C. GUINAULT, 30 Exchange Alley.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city under the name of Romagosa & Magi, is from this date dissolved by mutual consent. [illegible] will continue [illegible] business on his own account, for his own account, and will liquidate the affairs of the partnership. All persons indebted to said firm will be pleased to call upon F. Romagosa for settlement.
F. ROMAGOSA,
JAYME MAGI.
New Orleans, July [illegible], 1860.

[illegible] Bitters.
[illegible]

JAMES H. PUTNAM,
Late of the firm of Hunt, Roose & Putnam,
COTTON AND SUGAR FACTOR, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,
No. 72 Gravier street.

PIANOS!
[illegible]

Mayors of the Great Cities.
Les Maires des Grandes Villes.
WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, MAYORS, hereby certify that the Druggists, Physicians, and Apothecaries of our several cities have signed a document of assurance to us that the Remedies of Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., of Lowell, (AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, PILLS, AGUE CURE and CHERRY PECTORAL) have been found to be medicines of great excellence, and worthy the confidence of the community.

NOUS, LES SOUSSIGNÉS, MAIRES, certifions par les présentes que les Pharmaciens, Médecins et Apothicaires de nos différentes villes, ont signé un document par lequel ils certifient que les remèdes du Dr. J. C. AYER & CO. de Lowell, (SALSEPAREILLE, PILLULES, REMÈDE CONTRE LE FRISSON et le CHERRY PECTORAL) sont d'une incomparable excellence et dignes de la confiance du public.

HON. GERARD STITH, MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.
HON. JAMES COOK, MAYOR OF LOWELL.
HON. ALVIN BEARD, MAYOR OF NASHUA, N. H.
HON. E. W. HARRINGTON, MAYOR OF MANCHESTER, N. H.
HON. JOHN ABBOTT, MAYOR OF CONCORD, N. H.
HON. A. H. BULLOCK, MAYOR OF WORCESTER, MASS.
HON. NATH'L SILSBEE, MAYOR OF SALEM.
HON. F. W. LINCOLN, MAYOR OF BOSTON, MASS.
HON. WM. M. RODMAN, MAYOR OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.
HON. AMOS W. PRENTICE, MAYOR OF NORWICH, CONN.
HON. J. N. HARRIS, MAYOR OF NEW LONDON, CONN.
HON. CHAS. F. RODIER, MAYOR OF MONTREAL, C. E.
HON. D. F. TIEMANN, MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY.
HON. H. M. KINSTREY, MAYOR OF HAMILTON, C. W.
HON. ADAM WILSON, MAYOR OF TORONTO, C. W.
HON. R. M. BISHOP, MAYOR OF CINCINNATI, O.
HON. I. H. CRAWFORD, MAYOR OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
HON. JOHN SLOAN, MAYOR OF LYONS, IOWA.
HON. JAMES M'FEETER, MAYOR OF BO[illegible]VILLE, C. W.
HON. JAMES W. NORTH, MAYOR OF AUGUSTA, ME.
HON. HENRY COOPER, JR., MAYOR OF HALLOWELL, ME.
HON. JAMES S. BEEK, MAYOR OF FREDERICKTON, N. B.
HON. WILLARD NYE, MAYOR OF NEW BEDFORD, MASS.
HON. J. C. BLAISDELL, MAYOR OF FALL RIVER, MASS.
HON. W. H. CRANSTON, MAYOR OF NEWPORT, R. I.
HON. FRED. STAHL, MAYOR OF GALENA, ILL.
HON. JOHN HODGDEN, MAYOR OF DUBUQUE, IOWA.
HON. THOS. CRUTCHFIELD, MAYOR OF CHATTANOOGA, TENN.
HON. ROBERT BLAIR, MAYOR OF TUSCALOOSA, ALA.
HON. R. D. BAUGH, MAYOR OF MEMPHIS, TENN.
HON. HERMAN L. PAGE, MAYOR OF MILWAUKEE, WIS.
HON. W. W. VAUGHN, MAYOR OF RACINE, WIS.
HON. A. FARR, MAYOR OF KENOSHA, WIS.
HON. M. J. A. HEATH, MAYOR OF SELMA, ALA.
HON. A. J. NOBLE, MAYOR OF MONTGOMERY, ALA.
HON. W. S. HOLTBAD, MAYOR OF COLUMBUS, GA.
HON. A. HENRY, MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
HON. W. W. SWAN, MAYOR OF BALTIMORE, MD.
HON. R. F. MAURY, MAYOR OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
HON. A. B. BROMLE, MAYOR OF TOLEDO, OHIO.
HON. C. H. BUHL, MAYOR OF DETROIT, MICH.
HON. LAVI BONNELL, MAYOR OF COLUMBUS, MISS.
HON. JOHN C. HAINES, MAYOR OF CHICAGO.
HON. THOS. FRENCH, MAYOR OF BURLINGTON, IOWA.
HON. WILLIAM LEIGHTON, EX-MAYOR OF KEOKUK, IOWA.

Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them
Certifient que les pharmaciens résidents leur ont assuré
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them
Certifient que les pharmaciens résidents leur ont assuré
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them

Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Que la Salsepareille de Ayer
Ayer's Sarsaparilla
Que la Salsepareille de Ayer
Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
est un excellent remède et digne de la confiance du public.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.
Est un excellent remède et digne de la confiance du public.
Is an excellent remedy, and worthy the confidence of the community.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR SPRING DISEASES,
POUR PURIFIER LE SANG,
FOR SCROFULA OR KING'S EVIL,
POUR LES TUMEURS ET ULCÈRES,
FOR ERUPTIONS AND PIMPLES,
POUR ÉRUPTIONS ET CLOUS,
FOR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS,
POUR LA TEIGNE ET LES DARTRES,
FOR SCALDHEAD AND RINGWORM,
POUR LES CANCERS,
FOR SORE EYES, SORE EARS AND HUMORS,
POUR LES MALADIES DE FEMME,
FOR SUPPRESSION AND IRREGULARITY,
POUR LES MALADIES DE FOIE,
FOR DISEASES OF THE HEART.

The Mayors of the chief cities of the United States, Canadas and British Provinces, Chili, Peru, Brazil, Mexico, and in fact of almost all the cities on this Continent, have signed this document, to assure the people what remedies they may use with safety and confidence. But our space here will only admit a portion of them.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION,
POUR TOUX, RHUMES ET CONSOMPTION.
AYER'S PILLS,
FOR ALL PURPOSES OF FAMILY PHYSIC,
POUR REMÈDES DE FAMILLE EN GÉNÉRAL.
Ayer's Ague Cure.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Lowell, Mass.,
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

[illegible]

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
[illegible] for every [illegible] lines in continuance [illegible].
Advertisements on the first page—ONE DOLLAR per square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be stopped until all arrearages paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FORMERLY
Spalding & Rogers' Amphitheatre.
Spalding & Rogers, Proprietors.
C. G. Comsley, Manager .... D. R. Calder, Treasurer.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, October 3 and 4, 1860—Third and fourth nights of RUMSEY & NEWCOMB'S MINSTRELS, "THE UNEQUALED TROUPE OF THE WORLD." The programme is of unusual excellence, including THE LAST OF THE MOHEGANS, OLD KY-KY. Together with the startling acts of the great ZANFRETTI RONZANI, the wonderful HERNANDEZ, and the people's favorite LITTLE BOBBY, supported by the MAMMOTH DOUBLE TROUPE.
ADMISSION, 50 cents; children and servants in all balconies, 25 cents each; Saturday noon. Doors open at night at half-past 6; curtain rises at half-past 7. Doors open Saturday noon at a quarter past 12; commencement of a quarter past 1.
Performances Every Night and Every Saturday Noon. Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
F. A. CLARK, Agent for Messrs. Ramsay & Newcomb.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.
THE Annual Course of Lectures in this Department will commence on MONDAY, November 12, 1860, and will terminate in the ensuing March.
JAMES JONES, M. D., Professor of Practice of Medicine.
A. J. RIDDELL, M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
WARREN STONE, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
J. L. CRAWCOUR, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics.
GUSTAVUS A. NOTT, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
T. G. RICHARDSON, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
S. M. LAWSON, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
S. E. CHAILLE, M. D., } Demonstrators of Anatomy.
W. C. NICHOLS, M. D.,
The Rooms for Dissecting will be open on the second Monday in October.
The Faculty are Visiting Physicians and Surgeons of the Charity Hospital.
The Students accompany the Professors in their visits, and, free of expense, enjoy extraordinary practical advantages.
Preliminary to the Course, Lectures will be delivered daily in the Amphitheatre of the Hospital, from the 1st of October, on Clinical Medicine and Surgery, and other subjects, without any charge to students.
THOMAS HUNT, M. D., Dean.
The administration of the Charity Hospital elect annually, in April, fourteen Resident Students, who are maintained by the institution.

NEW STORE,
TAILORS' GOODS.
DUMAS BROTHERS,
126 .... Chartres Street 126
Beg leave to inform the public that they have formed a commercial establishment in this place, under the firm of DUMAS BROTHERS, for the purpose of transacting the
Fancy Goods Business for Gentlemen,
comprising:
CLOTHS, from the best manufacturers in Europe;
BLACK DOESKIN;
CASSIMERES, DOUBLE MILLED;
PANTALOON STUFF;
SILK AND WOOLEN VESTING;
CASHMERE CLOTH;
MERINO CLOTH;
READY-MADE SHIRTS.
And a complete assortment of ARTICLES for Tailors, which they will sell at the lowest market price.
Orders from the country will be promptly executed.

DIRECT IMPORTATION
OF
FOREIGN
DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
THE undersigned informs his customers and the city and country merchants that he has on exhibition and for sale a large and splendid assortment of
New Fall Goods,
Just landed by the last arrivals from Europe.
The choice and variety will no doubt give satisfaction to purchasers.
J. LEVOIS, Sparhon & [illegible], [illegible] Conti, up stairs.

CARONDELET REFINERY
AND
BI-SULPHITE OF LIME WORKS.
THE undersigned, SOLE AGENTS for the above establishment, are now fully prepared to supply their friends and customers with this "well-known brand" of BI-SULPHITE OF LIME, and request all orders to be sent at as early date to them, at No. 37 Front Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville sts. AUGUSTIN & TRIBAUT.

ACADEMY,
126 .... Conti street 126
Between Dauphin and Burgundy.
PARENTS are reminded that the classes open on MONDAY, October 1st.
The course of PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING begins the same day.
Pupils can call immediately to have their names inscribed.

Removal.
LOUIS FALK, tailor, informs his customers and the public that he has removed from No. 166 Bienville street to No. 49, same street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

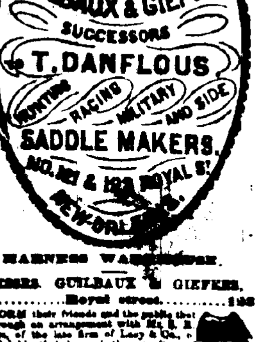
LAFONT'S INSTITUTION,
Rampart St., No. 53 .... Bienville St., No. 173.
THE session of this new establishment begins on the 15th of September.
The course comprises all the classical studies, from the primary rudiments to Philosophy. It is divided into two sections—the English and the French. The Director, late a Professor of the Imperial University in France, will attend to the French classes, and has secured the services of able teachers for the English classes, especially for Mathematics.
Mr. H. L. Cole, A. M., L. L. D., late of the University of Louisiana, will attend to the English and Mathematical department.
Prospectus to be had at the establishment, and at the office of Delavany, Roe & Co., Carondelet street, No. 16.

FOUNDED 1841. .... INCORPORATED 1853.
NEW ORLEANS
Female Collegiate Institute,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Under the Supervision of Madame ED. LOCQUET,
No. 209 Camp Street,
BETWEEN JULIA AND ST. JOSEPH STREETS.
THIS establishment, founded by Dr. and Mrs. Mecauley, whose high reputation has never been questioned, will commence its seventeenth session on MONDAY, the 17th of September.
Mme. ED. LOCQUET, assisted by her sister, Mme. FRANCOIS LOCQUET, will use her best endeavors to continue to merit the confidence reposed, for so many years, in her predecessors.
Professors of the highest talent are employed in all the branches, both useful and ornamental. Piano, Music, and the study of the Guitar, will be taught exclusively by the Messrs. Locquet, whose reputation as professors of music has been so well appreciated by the numerous families who have favored them with their confidence.
The French language, the native tongue of these ladies, and the acquirement of which is now indispensable to a good education, is taught with the utmost care, and is spoken in the Institution. Young ladies will therefore find in their constant intercourse with these teachers every facility possible for perfecting themselves in this language.
This establishment, always so commodious and well ventilated, has recently been entirely renovated, with the utmost regard to the comfort and health of the pupils.
Mme. Locquet respectfully invites parents and families to call and visit her school, where prospectuses, with all other information which may be desired, can be obtained.
Letters of inquiry will be promptly attended to by the Principal.

ACADEMY
Conti street, No. 123, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.
THIS Academy, founded by Mr. G. Boyer, is about to resume, with the assistance of Mr. C. Lepraitre, a graduate of the University of France, its 29th session. The establishment, which has always deserved its reputation, will be conducted on a much more extensive plan in all the branches with the assistance of the Professor.
A classical and commercial education will be imparted to the pupils, including the study of the ancient languages, to suit parents with whom private arrangements will be entered into either by Mr. Lepraitre or Mr. Boyer. The pupils will be taught to use the instruments suitable to the study of Geodesy and Surveying.
Book-keeping being now an indispensable qualification, Mr. Lepraitre will attend to a regular course, from 5 to 6 o'clock, P. M. A month begun must be paid in full. The classes open on the 1st of October.

COLLEGE,
DRYADES ST., BETWEEN CLIO AND ERATO.
Conducted by Chs. Lavender.
MR. LAVENDER has the honor of informing families and pupils that his classes will recommence on MONDAY, 3d September.
For copies of the prospectus, apply at the College, or to Mr. CAMMACK, at the Citizens' Bank.

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Under the Direction of Mme. Deron,
No. 275 Dauphin street.
For further information see the Prospectus at the establishment, or at the principal booksellers.



HARNESS WAREHOUSE.
MESSRS. GUILBAUX & GIEFERS,
121 .... Royal street 123
INFORM their friends and the public that through an arrangement with Mr. [illegible], of the late firm of Lacy & Co., of Philadelphia, their house is the repository of the HARNESS from that celebrated establishment, and that they will constantly have on hand a supply of the same for doctors' carriages, buggies, [illegible] and family carriages, also, Double Harness of all [illegible], at the most moderate market prices.
[illegible]