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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A NEW FORM OF SLAVERY.

The organs of the British government are busily engaged in the discussion of the question, what shall be done with the Sepoys, when English valor and discipline will have reduced these rebellious miscreants to submission. The London *Times*—a journal which is always fruitful in suggestions—argues the point with considerable acuteness. It starts with the proposition that the English cannot very well shoot, hang, or cut down one hundred thousand men—that being about the number of Hindoo insurgents actively engaged in the revolt. However bloody and barbarous may be the retaliation exercised upon the copper-colored caitiffs, the *Times* properly apprehends that the British will eventually grow weary of slaughter; that the "fusillades," "mitrailades" and "noyades," inflicted in imitation of the horrors of the French revolution, must stop short of the annihilation of every criminal, and that consequently scores of thousands of offenders will yet remain—a festering germ of future discord and outbreaks. What is to be done with them, asks the *Times*, and forthwith answers the interrogatory by declaring that the best punishment for them will be to deport them from India forever; to transport them, for their natural lives, to a far distant island, "where the remembrance of their crimes would haunt them forever, and where they would be compelled by enforced labor to make a fitting atonement for the evil they had committed." The plan of the *Times* is thus explained in its own language:

"We want labor in the West Indies, and the security of labor compels the planters of the West to send to the East for it—to hire Asiatics as free laborers, and give guarantees that they shall be sent home, if they desire it, at the end of a given number of years. *Punish the mutineers by transporting them unhousanded during their sentence to this part of her possessions. The island of Jamaica and the mainland of British Guiana would absorb as many as the Indian and the British government could depart within a reasonable time after the suppression of the revolt.* We cannot see what objection can be urged against this proposition. Our philanthropists, urging a revival of the slave trade, will not allow an importation of free blacks into the West Indies; but here are, nevertheless, criminals guilty of the blackest crime known to civilized society, whose lives, by their race and bloody treachery, are forfeited to the state. A punishment less than that would strike terror into the Mohammedans and Hindoos of British India for generations yet unborn; and it seems to us the most feasible, and at the same time the most lenient, mode of punishment which can be imagined.

This is particularly cool. The *Times* forgets entirely that before deporting these hundred thousand rebels, they must first be conquered; and that, from the complexion of the latest Indian news, the accomplishment seems to be an achievement uncertain of accomplishment and protracted as to time. Moreover, if Bombay already bristles with insurrection, and Calcutta is agitated by the dread of a revolt, we should be apt to conclude that the field of operations open to British courage will eventually be far more extensive than is now anticipated, and that at the expiration of hostilities, instead of there being one hundred thousand offenders to punish, there may be twice that number. First catch your hare! is a time-honored maxim. First whip the Sepoys and suppress the rebellion, and then it will be time enough to consider the disposition to be made of all who may escape the sharp edge of the sword, the throttling of the halter, or the fiery doom of the cannon's mouth.

Apart from this aspect of the case the recommendations of the *Times* are singularly bold for an anti-slavery print, and tend to confirm the view we have for some time taken of the decline in the abolition sentiment of Great Britain. The people of that country are sick of a philanthropy that does not pay, and regret costly experiments which have entailed on them a shadowy reputation for humanity at the price of infinite loss and disaster. They ask nothing better than a pretext to renew slavery in substance, if not in name, and are prepared to stock their colonies with any species of compulsory labor, so that it shall not bear the outward and visible title of slavery. We have not an earthly doubt that the British government would gladly put in practice the suggestions of the *Times*, if they possessed the power so to do. But, unfortunately, years may elapse ere the war in India shall be over, and long before that period the problem of forced labor in the British possessions will be solved. It may be safe to speculate on the feasibility of transplanting whole provinces of Sepoys to Jamaica, or Brigades of Bengal Lancers in the meantime, the system of apprenticeship, which we have shown to be a far more fateful and atrocious form of servitude than slavery itself, will be applied to the subjects of the King of Dahomey, and other sable potentates of the African coast. These gentlemen and human rubber rulers will, in consideration of certain cargoes of rum, powder, knives and trinkets, send their armies into the interior, capture any desirable number of woolly heads and ebony skins, and hand them over in good condition to the representatives of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. The high-minded Christian party will sedulously ignore the haughty word "slave" in their arrangements, but will style their chattels "apprentices." With this unpretending cognomen the aforesaid children of Ham will be transferred to the sugar plantations of the West Indies, there to pass the term of their servitude in a state worse than slavery, and miserable state imaginable. Not one in ten will probably survive the ten years of apprenticeship. Not one in one thousand will ever revisit Africa. We speak of these things as of certainties, because there is the strongest possible reason to believe that another year will not elapse before Great Britain will undoubtedly take to replenish her colonies with African labor.

There is one point palpable enough in all this—to wit, that England is gradually yielding to American ideas respecting slavery. In the words of the Charleston *Courier*, which is the opinion as to the morality of such a step on the part of the British government there is, in view of it, at least one consideration that is gratifying to the people of the Southern section of the United States. It is another evidence that the world is practically growing out of the foolish notions of sentimentality, which now for so many years have been attached to the name of "slave." Between this country and England there ought to be the nearest and most cordial relations. Especially is it to the interest of the Southern States that our intercourse with the English people should not be interrupted in its friendship and harmony. It has ever been a source of regret to us that the doctrines of Messrs. Wilberforce and Sharpe should have prevailed to the extent that odiously and reproach have been the only reception which the institution of African slavery has met at the hands of the English people. But we believe these things must be done away. The inherent strength of our system of compulsory labor must finally achieve its own vindication; and there are many evidences that the day is not far distant when, outside of our own borders, its worth will be recognized by one of the greatest nations of the earth.

We are requested to state that causes will be called at 10 o'clock next Saturday in the 14th District Court, and be fixed for the first and second weeks in November next. Members of the bar will take notice.

ROMAYO & NEWCOMB'S CAMPBELL MINSTRELS. This evening Romayo & Newcomb's troupe of Campbell Minstrels make their first appearance for the season at Armory Hall. The well-merited success which has hitherto attended the performances of this excellent company is a guarantee that their promises to the public will be redeemed to the letter. See advertisement in another column.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S AMPHITHEATRE.—We would call attention to the advertisement of the Campbell Minstrels in another column of our paper. The house last Saturday evening was the best of the season, and every thing seems to indicate that the success is but a forerunner of what is to come. It is but an act of simple justice to say that the Banjo solo by F. B. Converse has never been surpassed in this country. This evening the company will give the favorite opera, "La Norma"—a treat to all who have heard it, and, we may add, to all who have not.

HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES.—Messrs. HINCHMAN & GAINES, No. 99 Canal street, advertise in our columns an immense variety of articles for house furnishing, embracing every thing in the line, except cabinet ware and upholstery. Their assortment of lamps, chandeliers and gas fixtures is unequalled. Housekeepers may apply to Messrs. Henderson & Gaines with a certainty of being able to supply all their wants.

FROST—SNOW.—The Salem *Register* says that there was quite a snow-storm on Thursday, the 1st inst., at Island Pond, Vermont. The Hartford *Times* says there was another frost on Thursday morning. At Albany the thermometer indicated thirty-two degrees on Tuesday. A white frost was visible over the surface of the ground generally.

ARRIVAL OF THE TEXAS.

The steamship *Texas*, which left Vera Cruz on the 7th instant, arrived here last evening, with 19 cabin and 4 steerage passengers, among whom we notice Hon. Pierre Soulé, Hon. J. P. Benjamin, Hon. Emile Labere, and Mr. G. Garay.

She brought $41,939 in specie, and 4 bales of tobacco.

The steamer *Metacomet*, Capt. Gwynne, was to leave in a few days for New Orleans.

Our Vera Cruz exchanges are to the 7th instant. We extract the following:

Progreso, of the 3d, states that letters received from Huamantlan announce that the forces under Juan Antonio had been routed near Tlxlia; that General Diego Alvarez was besieging Cobos in Cipalcingo, and that he had completely repressed the revolutionary movement in Costa Chica.

The *Monitor* states that three of the State Legislatures had directed their representatives in Congress to vote for granting extraordinary powers to the President.

THE MURDER OF FATHER SAVELLI.—From an affidavit made before Judge FOLTNOUZ, of the parish of Plaquemines, by DOMINIQUE ORMIA, who was one of the assassins, and turned State's evidence, it appears that while SAVELLI was on a visit to Dr. Rogers's, he was set upon by John Dolbee, Jno. Ormea and others, and murdered by stabbing with knives and poignards. The affidavit is published in full by the *True Delta*. We do not learn whether the parties to this cowardly and cruel murder have been arrested or not.

SPRINGHILL COLLEGE.—The exercises of the annual commencement at Springhill College, near Mobile, took place on Wednesday last. The following addresses were delivered by the graduating class:

1. Socialism and the Family. By O. Gueringer.
2. Electricity; or the importance of studying natural science. By F. Aubert.
3. Influence of Christianity on modern civilization. By A. Braud.
4. Duelling. By J. Duffel.
5. Faith and Reason. By G. Pilot.
6. Valedictory. By O. Gueringer.

The degree of A. B. was then conferred on these young gentlemen, F. Aubert and O. Gueringer are of Mobile; Adolph Braud and G. Pilot, of New Orleans; John Duffel, of Ascension, La.

Among the failures recorded in the New York *Independent*, of the 1st inst., is that of the well known watch and jewelry establishment of H. SIMSON & CO. As this house has extensive business relations with New Orleans, we take pleasure in the most feasible, and at the same time the most lenient, mode of punishment which can be imagined.

Telegraphic Items.

THREE MORE PERSONS RESCUED FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICA, &c.—New York, October 5.—The Bremen bark *Bremen* arrived here this morning, with J. Tice, the second engineer, Alexander Grant, fireman, and G. W. Dawson, a passenger of the steamer *Central America*, who were rescued by the British brig *Nelson*, from Grand Cayman, bound for Queenstown, and were transferred therefrom to the *Bremen*.

Mr. Tice states that he drifted on a plank seventy-two hours, and the fourth morning after the disaster he drifted to a boat, and succeeded in getting into it. On the fifth day he picked up Grant, who had been five days on a part of the house he was on.

The two then pulled for the hurricane deck, and took from it Dawson. There had been two passengers on the part of the wreck, viz: George Buddington, third engineer, John Black, coal-heaver; Patrick Cardie, Evans, Fowler, Brown, and six passengers, whose names were unknown, all of whom had died.

Tice, Grant and Dawson were eight days without water or provisions, with the sea making a breach over them.

On the second day after the steamer went down, there was a heavy sea, the passengers on pieces of the wreck, but could not assist them.

The rescued are in a sad condition, badly bruised, covered with boils, &c.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE AT PHILADELPHIA.—Philadelphia, October 5.—The firemen's triennial parade passed off very pleasantly. There were ninety-three companies in the line, including twenty-four not belonging to the city—represented together with a large number of pieces of new apparatus, and all repainted and adorned. The procession occasioned a general holiday.

Much indignation was excited among the bands of music by several colored bands being admitted into the line of the procession. Shelton's band, accompanying the New York firemen, followed by Beck's, of Philadelphia, and others, left the line.

BURNING OF A PASSENGER AND FREIGHT WAREHOUSE.—Sandusky, October 2—The propeller *Republic*, of the New York and Erie Railroad line, was burned at the Southern Michigan and Northern Railroad dock this afternoon. She had a full cargo of rolling freight and livestock, which was consumed. She was partially insured. The large freight warehouse of the railroad company caught fire from the propeller and was destroyed, with a portion of its contents. The building was insured for $10,000.

INDICTMENT OF ROBERTSON FOR POISONING HIS WIFE.—Rochester, October 3.—John B. Robertson, cashier of the Eagle Bank, has been indicted by the Grand Jury for attempting to destroy the life of his wife by poison. Rumor says that of twenty-three jurors, only two were opposed to a bill. Robertson gave bail this morning.

REPORTED DUELS AT WEST POINT.—The editor of the Rochester *Democrat* has seen a statement, from a pretty reliable source, to the effect that a duel was recently fought between two officers at West Point, in which one was rather severely wounded. The other one, who had done gallant service in Mexico, was at once ordered off to Utah, and the affair was not made public. The same authority is given for the statement that recently, while a corps of cadets were ordered on some special duty, the young men took offense at the orders of their second command of the squad, and one of them rushed at the officer with his sword drawn, and at once commenced a furious attack. The officer stood upon his defense, and finally succeeded in disarming his opponent, who was all the while becoming more hot and rash. In dispossessing him of his weapon the cadet's sword arm was wounded. He retired to have his wound bound up, and while absent one of his comrades assumed his place in the combat. The wounded man returned and again took his place, and with increased violence attacked the officer, who found it necessary to use all his skill and vigor in parrying the blows of apparently one of his dearest friends. The affair had become combatants, a senior officer came upon the ground and put an end to it. The cadets who participated in the combat were arrested, and it was supposed would be dismissed. One of them, it is stated, is a son of Gen. Jessup.

MURDER IN GEORGIA.—A passenger, who came to this city yesterday, informs us that while stopping at Butler, Taylor county, Georgia, he witnessed what he called a "foul murder" in that place. A man named Turner Slaughter killed another named Walden, by stabbing and cutting him repeatedly with a knife. The affair arose out of a bet on the elections, which were then going on. The murdered man leaves a wife and three children. Slaughter was immediately arrested and committed to jail.—*Mont. Messenger.*

TWO PERSONS POISONED BY A DAUGHT.—The Lockport papers state that two man (father and son) went on Saturday last to a drug store at Suspension Bridge, and inquired for quinine. The druggist put up a package, and they went home. Upon going to bed each of them took a dose, from the effects of which they died on Sunday. The druggist put up morphine instead of quinine.

By Telegraph.

The following dispatches were published by the Associated Press on Sunday:

NEW YORK, October 10.—The New York Associated Press have decided to employ a substantial news yacht at Newfoundland to board foreign steamers off Cape Race—thus shortening the time of the reception of European news to six or eight days.

[The Associated Press of New Orleans will thus be enabled to publish the latest news from Liverpool from three to five days before the steamer bringing it can arrive at New York.—Ber.]

INDIA NEWS.

BOSTON, October 10.—A letter from Foster, Rogers & Co., dated Calcutta, August 10, does not mention the fall of Lucknow, but says that General Havelock was reinforced, and was marching towards it.

The besieged at Arrah had been relieved.

FINANCIAL.

New York and Erie Railroad protested. Illinois Central quiet.

NEW YORK, October 10.—The Illinois Central and the New York and Erie Railroads have suffered their notes to be protested.

Money is depressed. We have the following failures to report:

Seymour & Co., paper dealers; Colt & Co., sugar dealers; J. W. Corliss, dry goods.

BOSTON, October 10.—Money is depressed. We have no new failures to report.

SUSPENSION OF THE BANK OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

AUGUSTA, GA., October 10.—Reliable telegraphic dispatches from Charleston announce the suspension of the Bank of the State of South Carolina.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, October 10.—There has been a run on the Brooklyn and Bowery Savings Banks to day. All demands were met.

The Park Bank has stood the run successfully.

BOSTON, October 10.—The Michigan Central Railroad has suspended until they realize from the proposed bond subscriptions on the 10th of November. Their coupons will be paid as usual.

MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

BOSTON, October 10.—Rich'd Kidder Meade, U. S. Minister to Brazil, will sail in the frigate *Vincennes* on Tuesday.

KANSAS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, October 10.—According to the estimate of the free State men, the Legislature will stand: In the Council—Nine Republicans and four Democrats. House—Twenty-four Republicans and fifteen Democrats.

MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—Flour, $4 20 to $4 50. Grain unchanged. Whisky, 16c. Star Candles, 24c. Tallow, 12 to 13c.

NEW YORK, October 10.—Cotton and Flour quiet. Wheat—$1 25 to $1 35 for white; red, $1 15 to $1 22½. Corn, 65 to 66c. Provisions dull.

CALIFORNIA.

THE NEWS BY THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Yesterday's mail brought the details of the Pacific news received at New York by the steamer *Star of the West*.

NEWS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

The State election was held on the 2d inst., and sufficient was known to warrant the assertion that the State had gone Democratic, and elected ex-Senator Weller as Governor. The American candidate was likely to receive more votes than the Republican candidate, but it was thought clearly apparent that the entire Democratic ticket would be successful, and that it would have a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

The town of Columbia had been destroyed by fire. It broke out in the Chinese portion of the place, and in an hour the whole business part of the village was in flames. With the exception of the Masonic Hall, *Courier* office, two or three thoroughly fire-proof buildings, and the dwellings in the suburbs, little was spared from the devouring elements. An explosion of gunpowder occurred in the brick store of H. A. Hirst, which blew down the walls, and instantly killed the men. Total loss of property computed at $600,000.

The Annual State Fair was to take place at Stockton on the 27th September. At San Antonio, one J. P. Brown was shot by Mitchell Smith. The overland stage line had commenced to arrive, having suffered somewhat from Indian depredations. At the St. Catherine's Convent, Benicia, nuns had taken the white veil. Patrick Garner was pushed down the stairs of the steamboat *New World*, by the clerk. John Wesley, on the way from San Francisco to Sacramento, and broke his neck. Watson was arrested. New gold diggings are stated to have been discovered on Walker's river, Utah Territory. Two Chinamen had been brutally murdered at Oroville. A gang of villains infest the counties of Contra Costa and Alameda. They meditate confine their rascalities to the stealing of stock. Regular communication by stage coaches is now kept up between United States and Carson Valley. A fire at Michigan Bar, Sacramento county, on the 25th ult., destroyed $20,000 worth of property. The pioneer mail train, from San Diego to San Antonio, Texas, left the former place July 9th. The first mail train due from the Atlantic States, although overdue at San Diego, had not arrived. A large party of filibusters are reported as ravaging Lower California. Fruit and vegetables of every description continue abundant and cheap throughout the State.

A terrible affray occurred between a gang of rowdies and citizens in Carson Valley, at a public house kept by Col. Rodgers, at Genoa. The latter, in ejectedring the rascals away from his premises, was stabbed and injured, as was also one or two of their own number. The following day they returned, and tore down the inn. The citizens then organized themselves into a vigilance committee, with the determination of expatriating the entire gang.

Influenza has been very prevalent during the fortnight in some of the interior counties.

SAN FRANCISCO.

In the city it is considered that there is undoubtedly a majority in favor of paying the State debt. In San Francisco the People's party—which was established with the Vigilance Committee—is victorious over the Democrats by 1,800 majority. The State election, in the city, passed off very quietly.

The steamer *Sonora* was the one which connected with the lost *Central America*. She carried away one hundred and two mail bags, containing upwards of two hundred and eight thousand letters. Treasure, $1,595,407 13.

A German, named Wm. Bein, alias Carl Klopz, was arrested on a charge of stealing gold coin, and unstamped twenty-dollar pieces from the United States Branch Mint in this city. He was chief cutter in the establishment, and has confessed to having followed up his thieving propensities from his first connection with the Mint, five years ago, to the amount of $30,000. He was convicted in the United States Circuit Court. The Democratic County Convention had nominated Thos. Hayes for County Clerk.

A daring attempt had been made to kill Manuel Castanares, the most important witness in the Limantour case, at his room in the Union Hotel, at the dead hour of night. The Chief offered a reward of five thousand dollars for the arrest of the attempted assassin.

Samuel Loring, of the firm of Fisk & Loring, has died. His remains were followed to the grave by an immense concourse of people. The German and French Benevolent Associations have each determined to erect substantial hospital buildings in San Francisco.

The County Assessor's list of assessments on Chinese merchants amounted to $245,000; but it was reduced under oath to $41,000.

A new steamer, named the *Comet Costa* had been launched at Steamboat Point, to ply to Oakland. On the 29th August the laying of the corner-stone of the new German Hospital, on Brannan street, was celebrated with imposing ceremonies.

The French Benevolent Society have resolved to erect a brick hospital, to cost $20,000 with the lot.

Oregon.

The Indians had been committing depredations in Umpqua Valley. Business at Portland was brisk. The Constitutional Convention met at Salem on the 17th. Mr. Brady was elected President. Extensive fires were raging in the woods along the Columbia river. A party of young men had scaled Mount Hood. The U. S. steamer *Active* had sailed for Washington Territory.

Washington Territory.

On the night of the 11th ult., a party of Indians broke into the house of I. N. Ebey, Collector of Port Townsend, and murdered that gentleman. The family escaped. Capt. Hyde, of the revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis*, called on Major Haller, commanding the U. S. troops, for assistance, which being refused, the residents took the law into their own hands, and, on the 14th, captured eighteen Indians, who were to have been hung the day subsequent to the sailing of the steamer which brought the news to this port. The crops throughout the Territory were looking well, although the grasshoppers had committed some ravages.

Sandwich Islands.

There had been a large increase of exportations for the past six months over those of the same period in 1856. An expedition to Christmas Island, in search of the bark *J. C. Fremont*, has resulted in finding the sandy, after much search. The purchasers secured some hundreds of thousands of feet of lumber from the wreck. Influenza had prevailed so universally in Honolulu that nearly all of the inhabitants were prostrated. Business, for a time, was wholly suspended. It was not, however, fatal, and at last accounts was subsiding. John Young, one of the Hawaiian chiefs, died on the 16th of July, aged 47 years. The post-office had been enlarged, owing to an increase of business. A new church building was dedicated at Waimea, Hawaii, on the 16th of July. Fruit was abundant, good and cheap. The crops were being harvested, in excellent condition.

Australia.

The markets were glutted with home products, and grains, vegetables, &c., were selling at ruinous rates. The Panama route was exciting some attention, and a proposition of an English company was under advisement in the Chamber of Commerce. The mining news is favorable.

From the South Pacific Coast.

We have, via Panama, dates from Callao to September 14, and from Valparaiso to September 1. In Chili the President and the Senate are at loggerheads. The new Ministry had not been formed, and the estimates had not been passed.

On the 20th August the Hon. Mr. D. Starkweather, Charge d'Affaires of the United States, took his official leave.

The Chilian steam corvette *Esmeralda*, Gonl, Comm., arrived from Islesloos, on the 26th of August, bringing in tow as a prize, the American ship *Spaxman*, of Boston, Captain Wm. Thompson, found loading guano, off the boundaries claimed as Chilian territory, but sailing under a license from the Bolivian authorities at Cobija.

Captain Thompson has entered a protest, copies of which have been sent to the American Minister at Santiago, and the Intendente of Atacama. Here the matter rests for the present.

Bolivia.

News from La Paz is to August 28.

The Archbishop of La Plata has been named President of the Senate.

PERU.—Our files of Lima papers are to the 11th ultimo. The revolutionary armies have not yet met, and no change is recorded worthy of note. Islay is on the point of contention, in consequence of which the town is deserted, and business is at a stand-still.

Vivanco has fortified the Chatcobanda, and severe fighting is expected there. The arrival of Don Domingo Elias from France, so unexpectedly, is believed to be the forerunner of another revolution. He is the most popular man in Peru, and the only man that General Castilla fears.

On the 20th Aug. a severe shock of an earthquake took place in Peru, by which the city of Pulira suffered severely. The shock lasted about a minute and forty-five seconds, and every house in the town has suffered more or less. Two persons had 132 houses taken down that were in a dangerous state, and a number of the churches have been completely destroyed. The damage done is estimated at $100,000. The river of Pulira, which had been dry, suddenly rose; in other places the ground opened, and jets of dark-colored water gushed. The river of Pulira, is no record of any similar phenomena having taken place. At Palta the effects of the earthquake were less severely felt.

Central America.

Dates have been received from Guatemala to August 26, Nicaragua August 22, and from Costa Rica to September 2.

Dona Petrona Garcia de Carrera, the wife of the President, died of cholera on the 17th. Hon. E. W. Venable, United States Minister to Guatemala, died of cholera on the 22d ult., at the residence of Henry Savage, Esq., (who has been, and still remains in charge of the United States Legation) whose kindness and attention to him were unremitting throughout.

A correspondent, writing from Guatemala, says: Some of the small towns in our vicinity have suffered fearfully. Villa Nueva, four leagues distant from the city, with a population of less than 4,000, has lost about 800, and Amatitlan, six leagues off, with a population of 13,000, has lost more than one in twelfth of its inhabitants.

There have not been wanting those who, during the existence of the cholera, have endeavored to excite hostile feelings against the government, with a view to revolutionary purposes. The old story of poisoning has again been started in several of the towns.

Salvador.

The cholera still continues its ravages throughout this republic. On the 13th of August, Don Rafael Zaldivar, the President of the republic, died at his hacienda of San Cristoval, of cholera. He had lately lost two of his daughters by the same epidemic. The government ordered a magnificent funeral service in honor of the deceased.

Honduras.

According to the accounts published in the *Gaceta*, of Salvador, the engineers of the Honduras Railroad Company are busily engaged with the survey. The *Gaceta* says that the Indians of Ruatan are busily employed in making hammocks.

THE MANDAMUS CASE.—On Saturday Assistant Recorder Summers, in the absence of the Recorder of the First Recorder, gave himself in the Third District Court room to answer the mandamus issued against him upon him by Judge Dunn, requiring him to show cause why a writ of peal should not be granted in the case of Ellen Lewis, a free woman of color, who, on the 1st inst., had broken the ordinance regarding lewd and abandoned women. Judge Dunn's clerk was, however, make his appearance and the Assistant Recorder was ready to show cause why he was not obliged to return to his own Court, to which the case had been taken from the First District Court.

Mr. O'Donnell was committed by the same tribunal for trial for the offence of perjury, in the charge of having stolen a watch from John Dunn's residence, on Josephine street, last, 3d inst.

Charles Lanier was also examined on Saturday before the same police court on the charge of having fired a Convent, Bienville street, and taken the life of his friend Charles Bouvier, on the night of the 1st inst. It seems, been playing together, and having quarrelled, the latter threw a brick at the house which made his name bleed. Mr. Lanier, seeing this, conceived the idea that Bouvier had intended to insult, caught hold of young Fredericks with the intention of striking him to the police office. The Recorder held Lanier to bail in the sum of $1,000 to be forthcoming when the case shall be called for trial, and he was committed in default of bail.

Dolbear's Commercial College, 106 Canal street—New classes commence this week in English, French, Spanish, German, Penmanship, Book-keeping, Mathematics, &c.

Notice to Sugar-Planters.—Mr. Hermann Cigars and Tobacco, which are offered at very moderate terms.

As he says to please every one, he offers at wholesale and retail all classes of Leaf Tobacco, for wrappers and fillers, at very reasonable prices.

No. 28 Tchoupitoulas street, between Gravier and Natchez (up stairs).

MEXICAN TOBACCO.—Mexican Tobacco, for wrappers and fillers, in Cerdos, Cigars, and the finest of Leaf.

FIDO CARBELLAIN,
No. 28 Tchoupitoulas street, between Gravier and Natchez, up stairs.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all sediment other is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION. The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at the expense of one quarter of a cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

A. GUTHRIE,
General Agents, New York.

Due notice will be given to our Kerosene Dealers and the public when the Inodorous Oil and the above Lamp are received for sale.

B. HAUPTLE & CO., Agents for Louisiana, No. 25 Conde st.

For Sale Cheap.

A 300 Bow Yoke, Philadelphia, Louisville, St. Louis and Cincinnati

BANGING,

COOKING STOVES,

and Parlor and Cabinet Stoves. Having removed to Stoves, of the latest patterns and of the most approved working principle.

Also—FRENCH FURNITURE.

B. HAUTRE & CO., No. 25 Conde street.

FEATHER DUSTERS—Of French and American manufacture, all sizes, and colors, for sale by

LEON PIERRE & CO.,
61 Chartres street.

For Saddlers and Carriage Makers.

A assortment of Japanned, Enamelled and Patent Leathers, of American manufacture.

LEON PIERRE & CO.,
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For Rent,

IMMEDIately, a young MAN, speaking English and German, well acquainted with the Dry Goods business. None need apply without city references.

J. PETRI & CO.

For Rent.

The first floor of a house, Nos. 12 and 14 St. Louis street, perfectly clean, and suitable for the accommodation of offices. Apply to A. Delisle, 12 Louis street.

FOR SALE.—On account of their being of no use to the owner, two power presses, full and complete, and almost brand new. Apply to A. Delpit, No. 16 St. Louis street.

For Rent.

POSSESSION given on the 1st of November, the STORE No. 80 Gravier street. Apply at A. SOUBIE, No. 180 Chartres street.

For All Saints' Day—Great Exhibition!

TOMB ORNAMENTS,
AT LELIEVRE'S,

Second above Hospital street.

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail, 400 Velvet Wreaths, with inscriptions, all sizes; 400 Wreaths of Immortelles, assorted; 400 Pearl Wreaths;
Wreaths, painted and perpetual flowers;
200 Crosses, assorted;
200 Cheville Wreaths;
1000 Pearl beautiful Garlands, assorted;
300 Velvet Medallions, with inscriptions;
A splendid lot of Crosses, all sizes;
An extensive assortment of Vases and Urns, specially for tombs;
An immense quantity of Bouquets and Artificial Flowers.

One hundred reams Black Glazed Paper.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Corner of Gravier, New Orleans.

Are in receipt of a large assortment of Men, Boys and Children's CLOTHING, suited to all the varieties and seasons.

FURNISHING GOODS,
Large and complete assortment

One Price the Motto!

And, in fact, comprising the following styles:

BLACK AND OXFORD CLOTH FROCK COATS.
BUSINESS SUITS to match.
RAGLANS AND RACCOON COATS—All kinds.
PANTS—Cloth, Cassimere and D. B. Kersey.
PANTALOONS—Black and Fancy Cobored—All qualities.

Patent or Challenge Shirts.

Their merit is that they are made in the best possible manner, and goods for the price as good as any other maker, and superior to most. Call and see.

BOY AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—In all the various styles made for boys, suitable for dress or INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING—All kinds, and sold at MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS and UMBRELLAS.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street,
Northeast corner of Gravier street.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has just purchased a Store for the participation of Havana Tobacco, Cigars, and other produce; also, Hermann Cigars and Tobacco, which he offers at very moderate terms.

As he has to please every one, he offers at wholesale and retail all classes of Leaf Tobacco, for wrappers and fillers, at very reasonable prices.

No. 28 Tchoupitoulas street,
between Gravier and Natchez (up stairs).

MEXICAN TOBACCO.—Mexican Tobacco, for wrappers and fillers, in Cerdos, Cigars, and the finest of Leaf.

FIDO CARBELLAIN,
No. 28 Tchoupitoulas street,
Gravier and Natchez, up stairs.

KEROSENE OILS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Kerosene Oil Company announce to their agents and customers that they have discovered a process by which all sediment other is entirely removed from Kerosene.

KEROSENE LAMP FOR THE MILLION. The burner of this lamp, at a slight expense, can be attached to any ordinary lamp, and burns at the expense of one quarter of a cent per hour, and gives the light of three candles.

Samples can be seen at the office and at the Crystal Palace.

A. GUTHRIE,
General Agents, New York.

Due notice will be given to our Kerosene Dealers and the public when the Inodorous Oil and the above Lamp are received for sale.

B. HAUPTLE & CO., Agents for Louisiana, No. 25 Conde st.

For Sale Cheap.

A 300 Bow Yoke, Philadelphia, Louisville, St. Louis and Cincinnati

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