THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, | S. HARBY,
E. DUFOUR, | M. DUFOUR.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
COUNTRY PAPER, semi weekly, (one year in advance).....5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1857.

VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,506.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines in each issue, for the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each issue.

Advertisements on the first page One Dollar per square each insertion.

Yearly Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines, for each single, or, 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.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 28.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE?

New Orleans alone, of all the leading marts of commerce, maintains the proud privilege of a specie paying community. While New York has been shipwrecked on the rock of her own extravagance, and Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore have followed in her wake, New Orleans still stands with unimpaired credit, and with impregnable financial institutions. This distinguished advantage results from two leading causes—first, the admirable banking laws of the State, and next, the generous and consolidated support extended to the banks by the merchants of our city. The latter have, as a general rule, acted towards the banks with remarkable forbearance, calmness and practical wisdom. The proof of this is to be found in the statement of deposits in their institutions. Undeserred by the panic, and uninfluenced by the terrors of those who predicted the inevitable ruin and suspension of every bank in the city, our merchants have evinced good sense and their appreciation of the strength and solvency of the banks, by abstaining from the disastrous resort of withdrawing their deposits in specie. Hence our banks still stand firm, and need nothing but a confidence amongst all classes to resume their career of usefulness to the business of our city.

We shall perhaps be reminded of the heavy run upon several banks a week or two ago, and of the large amounts in coin abstracted from them. This is true, but it must be borne in mind that a comparatively very small proportion of specie has been taken from the banks by the mercantile community. The bulk of treasure withdrawn from the banks was the property of small retailers, and others who had been in the habit of storing their savings in these depositories. More than half of them consist of Germans, Spaniards and Italians—men of industry and sobriety, who toil hard to earn an honest penny, but who, being necessarily ignorant of the complexities of finance, and easily terrified at the prospect of a revulsion, caught the contagion of alarm, and hastened to convert their notes and deposits into hard cash, and to remove it from the banks to their closets, safes and boxes. We can scarcely censure the class for a policy which, however mischievous it has proved, was the natural offspring of panic. But the time has now come when an unreasonable apprehension of broken bank paper having subsided, the press may, with some hope of success, explain to these worthy but misguided citizens the error of their course, and induce them to retrace their steps. What in reality have they accomplished by system-atic hoarding? They fail to enrich themselves, since they are afraid to invest their money, and are obliged to preserve it in fact at its present value. They have withdrawn the suspension of the banks, but they have crippled their resources so far as to compel these institutions to maintain a system of painful contraction, in order to keep within line; to call in their debts as rapidly as possible, and absolutely to decline furnishing new accommodations. Thus, then, the specie from the banks (the much gold and silver for the mere purpose of hoarding, disables them from extending that relief to our afflicted commerce which it so imperatively requires, and that, should failure occur, our banks would be perfectly unable to bestow. The inevitable result is that our merchants experience no assistance whatever on their endorsement, though entirely innocent of any participation in their production.

If they who have withdrawn their deposits, and cashed every bank bill in their possession, desire to contribute their share towards the revival of confidence, and the improvement of our financial condition, they can assuredly accomplish it by an easy and expeditious process. Let them restore to the vaults of the banks the sums they have withdrawn. They have nothing to dread from this course. Our banks are entirely solvent. Never in the British feats and inconsiderate operations of the last few years have they been affected their position. If we are asked what will be gained by entrusting to the banks the coin abstracted from them, we answer much, very much. In the first place, those who follow our advice will be at once relieved from the painful responsibility of watchfulness over their treasure—a certain and by no means trifling gain. They will be freed from the apprehension of robbery. In the next place, every dollar returned to the banks increases the solid basis on which their operations are founded, augments their resources, and places in their possession the means of extending relief to our own afflicted commerce. Liberate the banks from the dire necessity of contracting their circulation, and their own interest will speedily accomplish them of the expediency of pursuing a liberal course, and thus securing the pay ment to old public as due them.

It has been truly remarked that we require nothing but confidence to restore us to our former prosperity. Never was a more true observation, for no sooner is confidence restored than which for the last twelve months has reduced New Orleans to the extreme climax of distress. With a banking system of unequalled excellence and impregnability; with an incontrovertible commu-nity which regulates its transactions by sound and healthy laws of trade, and which has ventured upon no speculation of that overwhelming character for which New York is to pay—the penalty, at a season of the year when the rich products of agricultural industry are pouring in upon us, entirely exempt from foreign indebtedness, and with but a small margin of domestic obligations to redeem, we suddenly find ourselves the sight of terror and dismay, and bending in ness by the pusillanimity of the banks, in a situation of desperate trouble and embarrassment. If we but any grave doubts as to intend with all we were scared of a metallic currency, or were oppressed beneath the crushing we gilt of debt, or had contracted large and doubtful and hazardous speculations, it would be supremely ridiculous and grossly absurd to complain of want of confidence as the chief source of the evils from which we are suffering. But as we have none of these errors to reproach ourselves with, as there is abundance of money and specie, and nothing under heaven to prevent its circulation through the different arteries of trade, save a unanimous, unreasoning fear of we know not what, we repeat that any measure that will tend to inspire or restore confidence will be attended with the widest benefit. There is no possible policy that will prove so effectual in bringing about this *desidera tum* than the restoration to the banks of the specie now owed from them during the late unwarranted panic.

We appeal to the patriotism and public spirit of those who have withdrawn it. It has hitherto been our proud boast that we, alone and isolated, have manfully resisted the storm which has stricken and overwhelmed the fiscal institutions of other cities. How great-ly would our triumph be enhanced could we boast of being the first to recover from de pression, to arrest the tide of disaster, to re store our banks and protect our credit. In not this a prize worth striving for, especially when our position enables us to win it at a surely any sacrifice whatever. It would be a noble distinction for our city, that the honor on who should record the progress of the revulsion over the land, would be constrained to add that it was turned aside from New Orleans by the energy, union and determination of the business community. But if the counsels of patriotism cannot prompt to duty, listen at least to the voice of reason. Consult your own interest, and it will whisper to you that by fortifying the banks you defend your, by dispelling panics you stimulate trade and commerce, cause the circulation of money, and thus revive your own energies from the torpor and stagnation in which it is plunged. We verily believe that if the sin all traders of our city, who are now terrified by constant vigilance over the fluctuations of their hoarded treasure, would resign it, in less than one week there would be a most marked and favorable change in the financial aspect of our city.

W. C. JEWETT. It will be seen by our advertising columns that W. C. Jewett has established an auction and commission house at No. 72 Camp street. He refers to a number of the most extensive and respectable firms in New Orleans in evidence of his capacity and responsibility. Mr. Jewett's large warehouse offers great facilities for storing goods and furniture on consignment. His long and well known experience in the business as well take place on Thursday, and will consist of groceries and other merchandise. See advertisement under the head of auction sales.

The Legislature of Missouri is now holding its adjourned session. The new Governor is to be inaugurated; the revenue system to be overhauled; a new apportionment of representation made; and legislation in reference to the financial crisis is also expected. The completion of the several lines of railroad is considered amongst the most important subjects of the session.

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN INDIANA.—On Tuesday of last week William E. Niblack (Democrat) was elected a Representative in Congress from the first district of Indiana, to supply the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Lockhart; and Charles Case (Republican) was elected from the tenth district, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Brenton. Mr. Niblack was chosen without opposition. The majority of Mr. Case is about 800 over J. L. Werden, (Dem.)

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—General William F. Packer's plurality cannot, we think, be less than 45,000. The Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner (Hon. Nimrod Strickland, of Chester county) and the Democratic candidates for Supreme Court, (Hon. William Strong, of Berks, and Hon. James Thompson, of Erie) will have at least as great a plurality as the Governor. The whole State ticket beats the combined opposition nearly 20,000 majority.

THE TUNNEL.—The Charlottesville *Advocate* states that, in consequence of a mistake in engineering, the Blue Ridge tunnel is too small to admit the passage of a train of cars, and that it will probably take from three to eighteen months to remedy the defect.

A report is circulating in the papers of the arrest of Col. Sumner, of the 1st regiment of cavalry on the Western frontier. The statement, we understand, is true, but we learn from good authority that the difficulty which led to the preferring of charges against him grew out of a ceremonial misunderstanding, and did not originate in imputation of moral delinquency.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Marquis de Grandchamps and M. Millaud, the banker, have taken the Crystal Palace at Paris from the government for 99 years, at an annual rent of 300,000 francs. They intend to use it for the exhibition and sale of manufactured articles of all countries: the government reserving certain rights in giving great exhibitions.

STEAMER GOV. POWELL.—This fine and fast-running steamer will make regular trips to St. Martinsville, commencing to-morrow, the 29th instant. As the *Gov. Powell* has a very slight draught of water, she will be enabled to continue her voyages without any fear of interruption. The *Gov. Powell* stops at all the intermediate ports.

The Cause of the Crisis.

MR. NATHAN APPLETON, an old and retired merchant of great experience and sagacity, has addressed a letter to the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, in which he offers an explanation of the financial troubles which oppress the community. It fixes the seat of the mischief in the true spot, viz: the banks of the city of New York; and points out the want of an intelligent financial head to control their movements, as the main cause of the policy which has been attended by so many disasters.

We subjoin so much of Mr. APPLETON'S communication as refers directly to the subject:

New York is the great central banking power. From it the key note is given to the whole country. If she expand, the whole country expands. If she contracts it is felt to the remotest extremities. It is a tremendous power, that of increasing or diminishing the circulating medium of the whole country. It is a fearful responsibility, and demands sound discretion and much wisdom in its regulation. Unfortunately, there appears to be no unity of action, no controling principle in the management of their affairs. It is divided between fifty five banks, each acting in its own separate part, under the influence of different motives and different interests. Banks are public institutions, and should be bounded for the public good; and the duty of protecting the property of the community in the use of their great power is as much to that of providing for their own safety. There is apparently no individual of sufficient influence to bring the heterogeneous mass to unity of action in a crisis like the present, as was Albert Gallatin, while he lived.

The circumstances which led to the ruin of New York consists in the liabilities of her banks, in the form of deposits and circulation, and their ability to fund discounts sufficient to diminish these liabilities. As these liabilities are greater or less, in money plenty or scarce. Those who purchased the liabilities of which all operations must be performed.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine contains tables of the weekly averages of the banks of the city of New York for the years 1856 and 1857, which furnish a complete view of their operations. Both of these years afford light on the present state of things. The deficiency for January 3, 1857, shows 104,000,000 of liabilities, with $19,000,000 in specie.

The varied very little from the returns of the preceding six months, and this state of things continued with little change, but with a steady increase of liabilities, to the present moment, up to the 10th August. The greatest expansion was on the 24th of May, when the liabilities were 136,000,000, and the specie 12,000,000 of which 7,000,000 were in the vaults of the banks of Philadelphia, and 11,000,000 of specie. From this week the contraction commenced, the liabilities being reduced on the 5th of September to 93,000,000, with 10,227,000 of specie, the latter the exact amount sought to have reased. The object was to stop the exports of specie. That had been done. Exchange on London had risen to par, the point at which specie could be shipped without profit. The panic in Europe was a reason or an apology why contraction should continue a day after this point had been reached. The effect, as I have stated, was stronger than they had been for two years. But contraction did continue until, on the 3 October, the liabilities had been reduced to 76,000,000—thus reducing the circulating medium of New York, from the 24th May, 32,000,000 or upwards of 30 per cent. Tremendous! Was it necessary? Known in the history of banking? I have no hesitation in saying that the continued contraction of the New York banks after the 5th of September, without the slightest necessity, which has brought about the present distress of the country.

There was no decided overtrade. There was no speculation, except by a few houses and by a few banks of trade, and which have suffered from the panic. An excess of imports, but no greater than in each of several years, and the effect of these was wholly carried on the 5th September, by the rate of exchange on London. Why continue contraction further? Was not 88,000,000 with 10½ millions of specie, being 11½ per cent, as safe a point of contraction as 93,000,000 of liabilities with 11,000,000 of specie, or 11 per cent on their liabilities?

There is but one answer. The New York banks have been acting under a panic, and that panic they have communicated to others. And, there is almost a total loss of confidence. The consequences are before us, in the paralysis of all trade from Bangor to New Orleans, the stoppage of banks through a great part of the United States, the stoppage of factories, the discharge of thousands of laborers, the inability to bring our large staple crops to market, the ruinous rate of two or three per cent. a month on the strongest paper, a ruinous depreciation in the price of all stocks, and even on exchange on London. In my whole experience I have never known a crisis so severe as the present, and, I must say, so wholly uncalled for.

* * * * *

The question now arises, what is the remedy? What is to be done? Nothing can be done, unless the New York banks must retrace their steps, and speedily, it will be too late. They should at once increase the circulating medium by expanding their discounts ten or fifteen millions of dollars. No other course will set the wheels in motion.

NATHAN APPLETON.

Boston, October 15, 1857.

P. S. Since the above was written, we have the returns of the banks of New York for the 10th inst., showing a further contraction of $7,000,000 in their liabilities, and a gain in specie. This course has produced its natural result. It has frightened the community until the fear of being thrown to the desperate remedy of suspension.

KANSAS ELECTION.—St. Louis, October 20.—Official returns have been received from thirteen counties, giving the Republicans 1,376 majority.

Negroes in Boston.

We take the following from the New York *Post*. The action would have been more fitly brought against the Boston people generally, if the theatre-goers do not object to sitting upon the same benches with negroes, the manager, of course, would not interfere in the matter. But he has to submit to the interest in the management of his business, and, whatever may be the theory, the practice of New England is altogether averse to the doctrine that all men, black and white, are created equal.

A case involving the right of a negro to sit in the family circle of a theatre was decided in the Boston Superior Court on Friday last. The plaintiff, Mr. Lewis, purchased a ticket for the family circle of the Howard Athenæum, to which part of the house he was subsequently refused admittance, on the ground of his color. On his behalf, it was argued, by Mr. Andrew, that the sale of a ticket to any part of a theatre was a contract for a contingency which the manager was bound to execute; and that the act which entrusted to the city officials the power of granting licenses of public entertainments gave the licensee no right to exclude colored persons.

Mr. Durant replied in defense, that the authority so greatly increased by legislative amendments was conferred only for the preservation of order and good morals; and that the power to exclude a black man could not imply any obligation analogous to that of innkeepers to entertain all comers, as was claimed by counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Durant contended that the sale of a ticket was not of the nature of a contract, on account of the uncertainty that the ticket can be used; and that the object was to sell the right to enter, not the ticket itself. Exchange on London had been done. The Howard Athenæum, he said, was a family circle in which only those persons who conform to the rules of the theatre should be admitted there.

The Judge, Mr. Andrew argued that there was nothing ambiguous in the ticket, and that in the case of a white person presenting it, it would not have been so considered.

In rendering his decision, Judge Abbot said that under the common law a manager might make such regulations in regard to the persons to be admitted to the theatre as he saw fit, a right which had been confirmed by no statute. As to the purchase of a ticket, he held that it was merely an executory contract, under which no right vested which could be sustained, but only an action for breach of contract.

Under these rulings, the counsel for the plaintiff said that they were willing that a verdict should be recorded against them, from which they could take exceptions, and carry the question—whether a license for a place of public entertainment does not allow to all classes of citizens, irrespective of sex or color, admittance to all parts of the place of amusement?—before the Supreme Court for a decision.

This proposition was agreed to by defendant's counsel, and the case was thus closed in this Court.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Session of Tuesday evening, October 27, 18.7.—Mr. Landry in the chair.

A communication from the Cotton exchange was read, asking permission to erect a reading room suitable for the purpose.

Also—Another communication from the Cotton exchange, asking permission to erect a reading room suitable for the purpose.

Also—Window shades, in great variety of styles and patterns, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4, 14-4 and 16-4 English Brussels Carpets, for Offices, Halls, Rugs and Mats of all descriptions, Satin rods Hair cloth Tables and Piano Covers, of many beautiful qualities, &c., &c. &c.

All the above we offer at the lowest MARKET PRICES for cash, or approved credit.

N B The stocks of all the city banks taken at par for goods, or any account due us, owing to the existing difficulties in many parts. We will make a small discount of 5 per cent for cash on all purchases of our City Collars for the next 30 days.

oct16 1w A. BRUCE & CO.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

CALIFORNIA PLANING AND SAW MILL,

No. 165 Levee street, between Cogress and Independence streets.

Not Yet Suspended,

THIS mill, which has been recently repaired, and with new machinery, is now prepared to saw or dress lumber of all kinds and dimensions required, for cash, or on time, and on the most experienced prices, and satisfaction is guaranteed to our customers.

JULIAN NEVILLE,
J. CAZEAU.

oct16-1m

Julian Neville. J. C. Jamelle

NEVILLE & JARREAU.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

WILL devote their attention to the appraisement of real estate, and real estate alone, slaves, bank stocks, household furniture, groceries, dry goods, cotton, sugar, cordage, stocks of merchandise and damaged cotton, and submit a share of the public patronage.

Office, No. 8 Commercial Place. oct16 1y

800,000 Feet

Seasoned cypress, Pine and Poplar Lumber, assorted sizes; 3,000 cedars, part on hand, and for sale on accommodating terms.

JOHN H. BRIGGS.

oct16 1m

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW ORLEANS BEE

Gentlemen—Allow me, through your columns, to call on your generosity to be so kind as to insert enough to inform the poor and generous people of this city that a Portuguese Ball and Concert is announced as usual, to make a collection for the benefit of the Portuguese Benevolent Association, which is now in a very destitute condition, and in great want of assistance. The Ball and Concert will take place on SAINT DAY. On this occasion the Association is confidently expecting that it will be favored with the kindness of the public, and, at all events, that the public will not forget the poor Portuguese, who, in a foreign land, are in need of assistance. Your kindness in publishing the above will be gratefully acknowledged by the poor Portuguese, and especially by the Committee of Management, who are anxious to make the proper acknowledgments to the public for their generosity.

Your kind obedient servant,

JOSE T. ARANTES, Secretary.

New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1857.

Commands to Hire,

APPLY at No. 49 Bourbon street. oct28 1w

A. STUHENBOGGER & BYERROD,

No. 47 CHARTRES STREET,

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets,

OFFER FOR SALE:

4 casks Swiss cheese;
6 cases German cigars;
100 boxes Rhenish Wine, Niersteiner Glock;
75 " " Rudesheimer Berg;
50 do " Claus Johannisberg;

at very low prices, in order to close consignments.

oct27

DYEING! DYEING!

POURCIN,

St. Peter street, No. 128,

Sole Dyeing Establishment (all colors) for Straw Hats.

oct17 '56

OUR PRICE THE MOTTO.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED LOW.

AT THE GREAT DEPOT.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

26 ..... *MAGAZINE STREET* 26

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 callings.

ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS,

Large and complete assortment

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTH FROCK COATS

BUSINESS SUITS to match.

KAGLANS AND RACCOON COATS—All kinds.

C. D. R. and half D. R. VESTS—All kinds.

PANTALOONS—Black and Fancy Colored—All qualities.

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—In all the various styles made for men, suitable for dress or school purposes.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING—All kinds, and sold at MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS and UMBRELLAS

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

26 ..... *MAGAZINE STREET* 26

oct28 Northeast corner of Gravier street.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

19 ..... Chartres Street 19

WE have received direct from England and from Northern manufactories, a very large and beautiful assortment of Carpetings of all kinds.

MEDALLION, Lowell, WILTON,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY,

INGRAIN, VENETIANS, DUTCH MATTINGS—FINE CANTON MATTINGS—FINE OILCLOTH, of various qualities, which we offer at the lowest prices.

Also—Window shades, in great variety of styles and patterns, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4, 14-4 and 16-4 English Brussels Carpets, for Offices, Halls, Rugs and Mats of all descriptions, Satin rods Hair cloth Tables and Piano Covers, of many beautiful qualities, &c., &c. &c.

All the above we offer at the lowest MARKET PRICES for cash, or approved credit.

N B The stocks of all the city banks taken at par for goods, or any account due us, owing to the existing difficulties in many parts. We will make a small discount of 5 per cent for cash on all purchases of our City Collars for the next 30 days.

oct16 1w A. BRUCE & CO.

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of NEVILLE & JARREAU for the purpose of carrying on the Auction, Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business.

Office, No. 8 Commercial Place.

JULIAN NEVILLE.
J. CAZEAU.

Julian Neville. J. C. Jamelle

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of NEVILLE & JARREAU for the purpose of carrying on the Auction, Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business.

Office, No. 8 Commercial Place.

JULIAN NEVILLE.
J. CAZEAU.

oct16-1m

Julian Neville. J. C. Jamelle

Notice.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of NEVILLE & JARREAU for the purpose of carrying on the Auction, Real Estate and Stock Brokerage business.

Office, No. 8 Commercial Place.

JULIAN NEVILLE.
J. CAZEAU.

oct16-1m

Julian Neville. J. C. Jamelle

NEVILLE & JARREAU.

AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND STOCK BROKERS,

WILL devote their attention to the appraisement of real estate, and real estate alone, slaves, bank stocks, household furniture, groceries, dry goods, cotton, sugar, cordage, stocks of merchandise and damaged cotton, and submit a share of the public patronage.

Office, No. 8 Commercial Place. oct16 1y

800,000 Feet

Seasoned cypress, Pine and Poplar Lumber, assorted sizes; 3,000 cedars, part on hand, and for sale on accommodating terms.

JOHN H. BRIGGS.

oct16 1m

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NEW ORLEANS BEE

Gentlemen—Allow me, through your columns, to call on your generosity to be so kind as to insert enough to inform the poor and generous people of this city that a Portuguese Ball and Concert is announced as usual, to make a collection for the benefit of the Portuguese Benevolent Association, which is now in a very destitute condition, and in great want of assistance. The Ball and Concert will take place on SAINT DAY. On this occasion the Association is confidently expecting that it will be favored with the kindness of the public, and, at all events, that the public will not forget the poor Portuguese, who, in a foreign land, are in need of assistance. Your kindness in publishing the above will be gratefully acknowledged by the poor Portuguese, and especially by the Committee of Management, who are anxious to make the proper acknowledgments to the public for their generosity.

Your kind obedient servant,

JOSE T. ARANTES, Secretary.

New Orleans, Oct. 16, 1857.

Commands to Hire,

APPLY at No. 49 Bourbon street. oct28 1w

A. STUHENBOGGER & BYERROD,

No. 47 CHARTRES STREET,

Between Customhouse and Bienville streets,

OFFER FOR SALE:

4 casks Swiss cheese;
6 cases German cigars;
100 boxes Rhenish Wine, Niersteiner Glock;
75 " " Rudesheimer Berg;
50 do " Claus Johannisberg;

at very low prices, in order to close consignments.

oct27

DYEING! DYEING!

POURCIN,

St. Peter street, No. 128,

Sole Dyeing Establishment (all colors) for Straw Hats.

oct17 '56

OUR PRICE THE MOTTO.

EVERY ARTICLE MARKED LOW.

AT THE GREAT DEPOT.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

26 ..... *MAGAZINE STREET* 26

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 callings.

ALSO—

FURNISHING GOODS,

Large and complete assortment

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTH FROCK COATS

BUSINESS SUITS to match.

KAGLANS AND RACCOON COATS—All kinds.

C. D. R. and half D. R. VESTS—All kinds.

PANTALOONS—Black and Fancy Colored—All qualities.

BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—In all the various styles made for men, suitable for dress or school purposes.

INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING—All kinds, and sold at MANUFACTURERS PRICES.

TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS and UMBRELLAS

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

26 ..... *MAGAZINE STREET* 26

oct28 Northeast corner of Gravier street.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

19 ..... Chartres Street 19

WE have received direct from England and from Northern manufactories, a very large and beautiful assortment of Carpetings of all kinds.

MEDALLION, Lowell, WILTON,

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY,

INGRAIN, VENETIANS, DUTCH MATTINGS—FINE CANTON MATTINGS—FINE OILCLOTH, of various qualities, which we offer at the lowest prices.

HEMP, COTTON AND COCOA MATTINGS.

Also—Window shades, in great variety of styles and patterns, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4, 14-4 and 16-4 English Brussels Carpets, for Offices, Halls, Rugs and Mats of all descriptions, Satin rods Hair cloth Tables and Piano Covers, of many beautiful qualities, &c., &c. &c.

All the above we offer at the lowest MARKET PRICES for cash, or approved credit.

N B The stocks of all the city banks taken at par for goods, or any account due us, owing to the existing difficulties in many parts. We will make a small discount of 5 per cent for cash on all purchases of our City Collars for the next 30 days.

oct16 1w A. BRUCE & CO.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.

CALIFORNIA PLANING AND SAW MILL,

No. 165 Levee street, between Cogress and Independence streets.

Not Yet Suspended,

THIS mill, which has been recently repaired, and with new machinery, is now prepared to saw or dress lumber of all kinds and dimensions required, for cash, or on time, and on the most experienced prices, and satisfaction is guaranteed to our customers