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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13

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.

Auction Sales This Day.

By E. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street, dry goods of various descriptions; also flannel shirts, drawers, &c.; also, boots, shoes and brogans.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 Tchoupitoulas street, Havana cigars.

By Bernard Turpin, at store No. 147 Royal street, brandies, wines, cordials, &c.—consignees sale.

DOUGLAS ON BRECKINRIDGE.

We find in the Baltimore American of the 7th instant a complete and accurate report of the masterly speech delivered by Senator Douglas on the preceding day. It is one of the most triumphant and overwhelming vindications of his own consistency, and one of the most conclusive expositions of the inconsistency of his competitor that we have ever seen. Like all Senator Douglas's efforts, it is frank, direct to the point, without the slightest reserve or concealment, and without a particle of timorous apprehension of public opinion. Nothing can be more strikingly in contrast with the weak, shuffling and tortuous harangue of Major Breckinridge than this vigorous and overwhelming reply. Mr. Douglas was particularly happy in his notice of those portions of Mr. Breckinridge's speech in which he, his principles and his political career were noticed. It is not our province to republish this admirable address, nor have we space enough at our disposal for six or seven closely printed columns; but we should certainly advise the Douglas Central Committee of Louisiana to strike off an edition of many thousands, and circulate them broadcast throughout the State. This speech will lay bare all the dialectical subterfuges which abound in that pronounced by Major Breckinridge, and will prove to the people everywhere, that while the latter overflows with empty professions of attachment to the Union, at the same time maintaining dogmas which necessarily strike at its strength and stability, the other, in practice, in doctrine, and in action, is a thorough-going and indomitable Union document.

One portion near the conclusion of Senator Douglas's address we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing, as it refers in plain and unequivocal terms to the studied evasion by Major Breckinridge of those momentous interrogations which had been propounded to the Illinois statesman, and answered by him forthwith. Said Mr. Douglas:

I believe there is no evil in this country for which the Constitution and laws will not provide a remedy, much less is there any for which secession is a proper remedy. At Norfolk, when the Breckinridge elector put these questions to me, indicating that he and his party intended to dissolve the Union if Lincoln was elected, I answered them frankly, and after doing so, said to him that he was bound as a man of honor to propound the same questions to his candidate, and let Mr. Breckinridge answer them. [Applause.] The answer came to me from the crowd, "It shall be done."

The Louisville Democrat, in Kentucky, a paper friendly to me, copied those questions and my answer, and called upon Major Breckinridge to respond to them in his speech at Lexington yesterday. In that speech, according to the report which I saw to-night, Mr. Breckinridge refers to my speeches in New England and also in the South, showing that he had seen my Virginia speeches—and the questions and answers were in the first speech I made in that State—but I looked through his speech in vain to find his answers to those questions.

I ask you what does it mean? A Breckinridge elector catechises me whether I will favor disunion in a certain event which Breckinridge and his friends will be responsible for producing if it happens, and when Breckinridge is called upon to answer the same question, he cannot answer it. Other questions, trivial questions, imaginary charges, which no man ever dreamed he was guilty of, were specified and answered, but this great question, involving the fate of this Union, involving the existence of a conspiracy to break it up, when brought to his notice is not answered.

I tell you, my fellow-citizens, I believe this Union is now in danger. In my opinion there is a mature plan throughout the Southern States to break up the Union. I believe the election of a Black Republican is to be the signal for that attempt, and that the leaders of the scheme desire the election of Lincoln so as to have an excuse for disunion. I do not believe that every Breckinridge man is a disunionist, but I do believe that every disunionist in America is a Breckinridge man [loud cheers,] and hence I desire Major Breckinridge to answer specifically on this point, whether or not he will enforce the laws of the land in the event of an attempt to secede or break up this Union. You have a right to have an answer from him to that question.

But for my apprehensions on this subject I would not have taken the stump this year. I am not seeking the Presidency. I am too ambitious a man to desire to have my death-warrant signed now, to be fulfilled four years hence, when I must be taken out and buried before I am ready to die. [Laughter and applause.] I do not believe that my fame requires that I should be President now; and if I accept the office I want you to understand that I think I am conferring quite as great a favor upon you by accepting it as you confer upon me in giving me your votes. [Cheers.] My object is to preserve this Union by pointing out what, in my opinion, is the only way in which it can be saved. I love this Union ["Good,"] and I believe it can only be maintained by perpetuating and carrying out in good faith this dogma of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the Territories. [Cheers.] I believe it is our duty to put down all sectional parties. Let us now unite to crush them out as Clay, Webster, Cass and Fillmore, the Union Whigs and the Union Democrats united to crush out Northern abolitionism and Southern secession in 1850. [Applause.]

I am for burying Northern abolitionism and Southern secession in the same grave. ["Good" and cheers.] I believe the Democratic party, according to its old organization and its old platform, its usages and its time-honored principles, is the only party in the country competent for that task. [Applause.] Be that as it may, let us perform our whole duty to our country, to the Constitution and to our children. [Cheers.]

Before the canvass terminates we fancy the Secession candidate for the Presidency will discover that his Lexington speech was one of the most impolitic ever delivered. It has gained him no supporters, made him no friends. It is open to the most remorseless criticism, even as a literary production, being deficient in grace, eloquence, and vigor of style, and exceedingly dull and prosaic withal. But these faults would have been overlooked, had the author displayed the moral courage which should characterize a gentleman who seeks the largest honors within the gift of the Republic. The American people did not expect from Mr. Breckinridge a plaintive lamentation over frivolous charges, nor were they prepared for an elaborate effort to prove that he was not a Disunionist—since nobody ever accused him of being one. They could readily have dispensed with his abortive attempt to explain away his advocacy of Gen. Taylor in 1848 by the excuse that he thought Old Zack was a Democrat, when the printed document signed by Breckinridge himself shows that he supported General Taylor on the ground that the veteran was a no party candidate. All this and more of undigested and undiscriminating palaver was unworthy of the occasion. What the public wanted was Major Breckinridge's sentiments on the Union question, expressed clearly, explicitly, emphatically, or what he considered would be hereafter arise. They wanted him to come out like a man, and not conceal his opinions beneath a cloud of vapid verbiage; to answer the queries which his Disunion friends of Baltimore had pressed upon Judge Douglas, and which they had promised should be answered by Major Breckinridge. He took care to avoid reply, for he would otherwise have been placed between two horns of a dilemma. Had he said boldly that he should not consider Lincoln's election a just cause of secession, and that he would resist any Disunion movements consequent upon that event, he would have disgusted and alienated South Carolina, and the Rhetts, Yanceys, Orrs, Keitts, and other leaders of his party. Had he replied so as to satisfy them, he would have forfeited the confidence of the honest masses who are taught to believe him and his supporters Union men. So he said nothing. But he will be compelled to speak, or his silence will injure him just as much as his speech. The people will tolerate no mute candidates for the Presidency.

A suit for twenty-five thousand dollars was docketed in one of the St. Louis courts a few days since, which will prove interesting. This suit is brought to test the legal rights of the Mayor to commit a child to the House of Refuge who has parents living in the city at the time, but who, in the opinion of the Mayor, are not suitable persons to have charge of the child. Several writs of habeas corpus have been tried, and this action is now brought for the alleged false and malicious imprisonment of the child, who is scarce nine years of age, we are informed.

SUICIDE OF A BOSTON LADY.—The Traveller understands that the wife of an eminent ex-city official in South Boston, while laboring under a temporary attack of insanity, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself. She was discovered before life was extinct, and was cut down, but every effort to save her life proved unavailing, and she expired in seventeen hours after the fatal attempt. She was forty-seven years of age, and a most estimable woman.

T. B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, is out in a letter in reply to parts of Yancey's Memphis speech pertaining to himself, in which he denounces Yancey's statements as "wholly and maliciously false," and says he will be in Lexington, Ky., for the next thirty days, and after that in Arkansas. Mr. Yancey can call at his leisure.

See Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for Coughs, Ayer's Sarsaparilla for Scrofulous complaints, and Ayer's Pills for all the purposes of a Purgative Medicine.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Further from Europe by the Steamship Bohemian—Political Intelligence.

Quebec, September 11.—The steamship Bohemian, which passed Cape Race yesterday morning, reached her wharf to-day, and brings the following additional items of European news:

France—Speech of Count Persigny.—Count Persigny made a speech at the opening of the General Assembly of the department of the Loire, justifying the annexation of the territories of Savoy and Nice to France, and repudiating the idea that French policy was aggressive or at all threatening to England or the Rhine frontiers of Prussia. He confidently predicted an era of peace and prosperity for Europe.

The Emperor Napoleon has resolved to create two new regiments of Zouaves.

The French Admiral has been ordered to observe the strictest neutrality, and do nothing to interfere with the defence of Naples against an attack.

Accounts of the French harvest are more favorable.

Hungary.—General Benedict has resigned the Governorship of Hungary. The agitation in that country is increasing.

The Harvest in Russia and Poland.—A letter from Odessa states that new Russian wheat is abundant and excellent.

The harvest in Poland is said to be a total failure.

Arrival of the City of Washington at New York.—New York, September 12.—The steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool the 29th and Queenstown the 30th ult., which was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press off Cape Race a few days since, arrived at her dock to-day.

Italy.—The Papal Government had sent reinforcements to the Beverto garrison, which were driven out of the town and forced to return.

Another Arrival from Europe—The Steamship Illinois at New York.

New York, September 12.—The United States mail steamship Illinois arrived at this port this evening, from Southampton and Havre on the 30th ult.

Her political and commercial advices have been anticipated at Cape Race by the steamship City of Washington, and at Quebec by the Bohemian.

Sailing of the Africa.—New York, September 12.—The Cunard Royal mail steamship Africa left this port to-day for Liverpool, via Queenstown, with the latest mails and telegraphic dispatches.

She took out $350,000 in treasure on freight.

The Governorship of Canada.—Toronto, C. W., September 12.—Sir Edmund Head will leave Canada towards the middle of October.

Mr. Frederick Williams succeeds him in the temporary administration of the government.

Connecticut Breckinridge Convention.—New Haven, Conn., September 12.—The Connecticut Breckinridge State Convention, which assembled in this city, nominated a full State electoral ticket.

A resolution was offered and adopted instructing the electors at large to vote for Breckinridge if they could elect him, otherwise for any national man who stands the best chance of beating Lincoln.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.—Springfield, Mass., September 12.—The regular Democratic Convention was abandoned to the Douglas men by the other wing.

Hon. Erasmus D. Beach was nominated Governor by acclamation.

After the adoption of several resolutions, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

The New Orleans Mails.—Washington, September 12.—Postmaster-General Holt and others in the Post Office Department are considering and trying to remedy, if possible, the failures of the New Orleans mails, which are so frequent.

They are endeavoring to arrange it so the mails can come through within schedule time.

Cincinnati Markets.—Cincinnati, September 12.—The Flour market was very dull to-day, while sales were made at nominal prices. Whisky was steady, while the sales embraced 1000 bbls. at 20c. per gallon. Corn closed dull, with sales at 47c. Oats are firm, and worth 30c per bushel. Western Mess Pork is selling at $19 per bbl. Molasses is quoted at 43c per gallon. There were sales of Sugar at full prices.

New York Markets.—New York, September 12.—The Cotton market to-day was steady, while the sales embraced about 1200 bales at 10¾c. for Middling Uplands. The sales of Flour consisted of 12,000 bbls. at $5 75 to $5 80 for Superfine State. Whisky closed firm, with sales of 500 bbls. at 24¼c. per gallon. The sales of Corn included 51,000 bushels at 68 to 69c. for Western Mixed. Pork was dull to-day; there were sales of 700 bbls. at $19 40 to $19 50 for Mess. The sales of Coffee reached 600 sacks at 14¼c. per lb. for Rio. Sugar closed quiet, with sales at 5¾ to 6¾c. for Cuba and 6¾c. per lb. for Havana. Barbadoes Molasses is worth 35c., and Porto Rico 38 to 39c. per gal. Several lots of Tea were sold at auction to-day at full prices.

River Intelligence.—St. Louis, September 12. The Mississippi river at this point is at a stand.

Louisville, September 12.—The Ohio river at this point is falling, with 4 feet 4 inches of water in the canal by the mark.

Steamboats Passing.—Vicksburg, September 12.—The new steamer Mary Keene passed this point at noon yesterday.

The Natchez passed down at 1, the Rapides at 2, the Lilly at 5, the Sovereign at 7, and the L. M. Kennett at 9 o'clock yesterday evening.

The prospect brightens for Breckinridge and Lane daily. Douglas and Bell ought to decline. *Let the South demand it.*

So says a correspondent of the Mobile Mercury. Is it not an exquisite specimen of ignorance and audacity? Bell and Douglas to make way for the Secession candidates, who is certain of no State except South Carolina, and not sure even of her since his professed devotion to the Union! The more gloomy the prospects of the Breckinridgers, the louder they boast. The emptiest things reverberate the most sound.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK.—The New York *World* of last Tuesday, an able paper, of strong Republican proclivities, says:

We hear it stated, on authority which leaves no room for doubt, that arrangements have at length been made for a consolidation of the entire opposition to the Republican party in this State. This result has not been unexpected in intelligent political circles, and the only reason why it has been so long delayed is the uncompromising stand against it which was taken by Mr. Dickinson and his friends immediately after the opening of the Presidential canvass.

We may couple with this the confession of the Albany *Statesman* of last Saturday, a zealous Republican paper, that, with a perfect union of all the elements opposed to Lincoln, and the existing condition of things on the part of the Republicans, the latter *will be disastrously defeated in the State.*

The following dispatch confirms our interpretation of the fusion movement in New York:

NEW YORK, September 9.—After the adjournment of the Breckinridge State Convention yesterday, the Douglas sub-committee conceded to accept the proposition of the Breckinridge committee for ten electors and the Lieut. Governor and Canal Commissioner, so far as they had authority to do so, and have recommended to the State Committee to ratify the action. The matter now rests between the two chairmen of the State Committees and will be adjusted.

MR. YANCEY.—The friends of Mr. Yancey deny that he is a Disunionist. Denials are nothing against facts proving the truth of the thing denied. We think Mr. Yancey's record fastens the charge of Disunion upon him so firmly that the denials of himself and friends will be impotent to shake it off. The Huntsville (Ala.) *Independent* says it has received from a reliable source the following:

On the 14th day of May, 1858, in the Convention at Montgomery, Wm. L. Yancey said: "He had not taken the ground that he would make the refusal to repeal the present discriminating laws against the South the sole issue upon which to hazard the issue of Union or Disunion—*when he had a hundred good causes of complaint, he was not so unwise as to give up ninety-nine of them and trust to the one, however good that one might be.*" On the 15th of May, 1858, he said: "And yet the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Pryor) and others here had said that they would consider the election of a Black Republican President in 1860 as sufficient cause for dissolving the Union, even though he should be elected under the forms of the law and the Constitution. He would say that he would go with the South even on that issue, though he should feel that it was an inferior one; and when, if they should not succeed, and he was asked why judgment of death should not be pronounced against him for treason, he could not, as he could have done upon present issues, raise his eyes to Heaven and say that he was guiltless of wrong toward the Constitution and laws of the country."

THE CONTEST IN GEORGIA.—The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* thus replies to a late statement of the Washington *Constitution* that Breckinridge would carry the electoral vote of Georgia by an overwhelming popular majority:

Now, we assert, and know what we say, that there is not the ghost of a chance for Mr. Breckinridge to obtain the electoral vote of Georgia, and all who report to the contrary are either misled by their hopes, crazy, or willfully intent on deceiving others. Not a solitary paper in this State, so far as we have seen, pretends to claim that Mr. Breckinridge can obtain the electoral vote of Georgia before the people. Some men in the lunatic asylum may think so, and some may write such nonsense for some newspapers in a distant State, but no one here ventures on the expression of such an absurdity.

STEAM TONNAGE OF THE SEVERAL PRINCIPAL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The following statement of the enrolment of steam vessels belonging to the several ports of the United States in 1859 is taken from the "Report on Commerce and Navigation," recently issued by our Government:

Ports.	Tons.
New York	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]
Wheeling	[illegible]
San Francisco	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]

The total steam tonnage of the whole United States for the year ending 30th of June, 1859, was 676,004 85-95 tons.

New York Lost to Lincoln.

We caution our Republican friends not to trust their leaders. Mr. Wilson told them on the 23d of July that Bell and Everett would not get twenty thousand votes in Massachusetts; Mr. Seward, in his Revere House speech, said Lincoln would carry New York by eighty thousand; and the Tribune has fixed the majority at fifty thousand. The *World*, which supports the Chicago ticket, thinks New York is in great danger. We quote the following from the *World* of Tuesday:

Although the Republicans carried New York for Fremont, by a plurality of eighty thousand, *they were in an absolute minority of more than forty-four thousand.* The whole North was at that time in a blaze of excitement. The outrage upon Mr. Sumner and the Kansas troubles were then fresh, and created a profound sensation all over the North. Almost every telegraphic dispatch from the West added fuel to the flame. At present there is nothing in current events to produce a violent ebullition in the public mind, *and the Republican party must lose the advantages which accrued to it from the exciting occurrences of 1856.* Another circumstance unfavorable to the Republicans is the fact that New York is to be the main battle-ground of the campaign, as Pennsylvania was in 1856. It was seen then that if Pennsylvania could be taken from Fremont he would be beaten, as it seems now that Lincoln will be beaten if he loses New York. Accordingly, means enough were used, and money enough expanded to carry the State against the Republicans. This year Pennsylvania is given over to the Republicans as past recovery, [*this is a mistake*] and more than the extraordinary exertions which were made to carry it in 1856 will be transferred to New York.

There are also certain matters connected with our internal State affairs which will help to place the Republicans in a worse position than occupied in the last Presidential election. The *infamous legislation of last winter was perpetrated by a Legislature* in both branches of which *the Republicans had a large majority*—and their opponents will insist on holding the party responsible for results which it was clearly and undeniably in its power to prevent. This formidable weapon will be thrust home with telling force wherever any one of the army of Democratic speakers addresses a public meeting.

It must also be considered, as a circumstance having some bearing on the Republican strength in this campaign, that a warmer feeling could have been enlisted in favor of Mr. Seward, had he received the nomination, *than in behalf of any other candidate.* State pride, admiration of his great abilities and statesmanlike qualities, a sense of fitness in bestowing the highest honors of the party on the man who has done most to build it up, and the warm personal regard which is entertained for Mr. Seward by his friends, would all have conspired to make the campaign more hearty and vigorous than it is likely to be with another candidate.

These are the principal disadvantages under which the Republicans will enter the contest in this State.

Douglas in Harrisburg—He Speaks.

HARRISBURG, September 7.—Mr. Douglas arrived on the morning train. There was a large crowd at the depot. The Harrisburg Rifles met him at York as an escort. The reception was quite impressive. He was received by a committee and escorted to his quarters at the Buller Hotel. An address of welcome was delivered by Gen. Roumfort, to which the Judge briefly replied. The military paraded in the afternoon. A meeting was organized at 8 o'clock. The crowd was very large. Cannon were fired and fireworks displayed. After the meeting was organized, Mr. Douglas commenced his speech by a glowing eulogy on Pennsylvania as an empire within herself. She, a State, had great interest in the Union. Her interest required the fostering hand of the Government; she had not received the support from the National Government she was entitled to; she had the whole Union for a market, for her mineral wealth was inexhaustible, and worth more than mines of gold. He pitched generally into Congress and the General Government for the past few years. He denounced the Government for paralyzing the interests of Pennsylvania. For several years the Government had failed to perform the functions for which it was created. The system of Government must be changed, or disaster would occur. Either tend to reduce the expenditures or increase the revenue. The only remedy is a proper tariff, which was proposed in Congress. It was overthrown by the interminable negro question. He went into an argument defensive of the protective policy especially as regards Pennsylvania's interest, but the question will never be settled till the negro question is thrown out and repudiated. He censures Congress for neglecting legitimate duties to stray after false gods. He referred to the efforts of old soldiers; they could not pass the bill on their behalf for want of time. The negro question interfered. This state of things cannot last. He made a gallant defense of the Union and the Constitution. He denounced Buchanan and Breckinridge in severe terms as conspirators to destroy the Union. He pitched into Secretary Cobb; referred to his promises in 1856, pledging Buchanan and the Democratic party to the protective policy; he has since abandoned that idea, proving recreant to his pledges to the people. Mr. Buchanan knew Mr. Cobb's duplicity, and he appointed him his Secretary of the Treasury, and ever since has warred against Pennsylvania's interests.

Mr. Breckinridge now supports this ruinous policy. If he and Mr. Breckinridge had avowed their sentiments before election, he would not have been troubled with the administration of Government. He referred to the Convention at Charleston. He was terribly severe in his denunciation of the action of the Secessionists. Considerable applause was elicited in this part of his speech. The Secessionists entirely abandoned the principles of the Cincinnati platform, to which he adheres, and with which he would sink or swim. The doctrine of the Secession tries was contrary to reason and common sense, and in violation of the Constitution. Pennsylvania would never support seceders and disunionists and traitors. He compared Breckinridge with the Republican party, both tending in the same direction—the ultimate dissolution of the Union. He concluded with a glowing eulogy on the Union, expressing his determination to stand by it firmly, resolutely, and unflinchingly to the end, as established by the fathers of the republic. At the close of the speech, three cheers were given for Douglas. Several rockets ascended in the air. The music struck up, and the immense crowd dispersed.

[From the New York Herald.]

Massachusetts Thoroughly Abolitionized.

The extreme bigotry and radicalism of the Massachusetts Republicans have forced Governor Banks to retire from their counsels, and to remove to the West. In the place of an able statesman, a skilled executive officer and an efficient party leader, they have taken up as a candidate for Governor Mr. John A. Andrew, a Boston lawyer, who has never held office, but has been prominent as a private soldier in the Garrisonian ranks. Mr. Andrew was an Abolitionist of the "Massachusetts school," so ardently beloved by Mr. Seward, before the Free-soil party was formed. He was prominent in resisting the Fugitive Slave law on two or three occasions, when its operation was tested in Boston. He is an ultra John Brown, armed resistance to slavery man. At the meeting held by Theodore Parker's society, in aid of John Brown's family, Mr. Andrew presided. He declared that, in his opinion, John Brown was right, and that the meeting had been convened to express sympathy with the man and the idea (the "irrepressible conflict.") Mr. Andrew's record is as plain and clear on this subject as those of Mr. Wendell Phillips or Mr. Lloyd Garrison. His nomination to the highest office in the old Commonwealth is very strong evidence in favor of the argument which we have held all along, namely, that the real position of the Republican party is identical with that of the Garrisonians, its cardinal principle being "no union with slaveholders." It is a proof, if any is wanted, that Massachusetts, the dominant State in New England, has become thoroughly abolitionized. After this it is folly for the *Tribune* and other Lincoln organs to talk of moderate, conservative, Union principles as part of the Republican platform.

Frontlessness.

From what we have heard, we are satisfied that Mr. Breckinridge intends to make a speaking tour through Kentucky. Well, we have little doubt that the next time he opens his mouth upon a speaker's stand the questions which he declined answering at Lexington will be thundered by living voices in his ears.

The Administration's persecution of the office-holders helps the Douglas cause. His Majesty the King of Dahomey has made preparations to honor his predecessor, King Gezo, by cutting the throats of two thousand men, so as to get human blood enough to float a canoe; and we don't know but Mr. Buchanan is likely to shed official blood enough to float the Little Giant's canoe.

The Southern Breckinridge party and the Northern Breckinridge party are so far apart in their political positions that it takes old Jimmy-eyed Buchanan himself to look at them both at the same time.

The editor of one of the Breckinridge organs boasts that the Opposition party in the South is "tied hand, and foot." If that's the case, we guess he'll witness *the rising of the tied.*

A little Disunion editor in Alabama calls us an Amalekite. A good many of his brethren are probably of the opinion that we are a *Hittite.*

An exclamation of Ancient Pistol was—"Under which king, Bezonian? speak or die!" Mr. John C. Breckinridge seems to have done both.

The *Constitution* says that "Mr. Bell hasn't the ghost of a chance." That's because his chance isn't dead.

EMERSON ON MANNERS.—I wish cities would teach their best lesson—of quiet manners. It is the foible especially of American youth—pretension. The mark of the man of the world is absence of pretension. He does not make a speech; he takes a low business tone, avoids all brag, is nobody, dresses plainly, promises not at all, performs much, speaks in monosyllables, hugs his fact. He calls his employment by its lowest name, and so takes from evil tongues their sharpest weapon. His conversation clings to the weather and the news; yet he allows himself to be surprised into thought, and the unlocking of his learning and philosophy. How the imagination is piqued by anecdotes of some great man passing incognito, as a king in gray clothes!—of Napoleon affecting a plain suit at his glittering levee!—of Burns, of Scott, of Beethoven, of Wellington, or Goethe, or any container of transcendent power, passing for nobody!—of Epaminondas, "who never says any thing, but will listen eternally!"—of Goethe, who preferred trifling subjects and common expressions in intercourse with strangers, worse clothes than better clothes, and to appear a little more capricious than he was! There are advantages in the old hat and box-coat. I have heard that, throughout this country, a certain respect is paid to good broad-cloth; but dress makes a little restraint; men will not commit themselves. But the box-coat is like wine; it unlocks the tongue, and men say what they think.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

DISCOVERY OF A NEW COLOR.—A letter from Paris states that a new color has been discovered, produced from coal tar. It is called diamine, and varies from a deep purple to all the shades of bright rose color.

Arrival of the Pony Express.

ST. JOSEPH, September 8, P. M.—Denver City news of September 1st has been received. The reports from the Tarryall silver mines continue favorable. The richness of the ore has not been fully ascertained. Some specimens yield more lead than silver. Several quartz mills in Gregory district have been sold below cost. Most of those in Nevada gulch have been stopped several days, on account of scarcity of water. The Davis mill, running four days, has retorted 1389. Several mills are being moved from Boulder district to Gregory's, where the owners anticipate finding better quartz. The miners in the gulches are generally doing well. A few are making upwards of $25 per day. Middaugh, who captured the murderer Gordon, arrived on Wednesday, to subpoena witnesses for the trial at Leavenworth. Letters were found on Gordon showing that A. J. Williams, President of the Denver Town Company, and Dr. Kennedy aided Gordon in his escape. William and Kennedy have fled. The witnesses will go down next week.

An affray occurred yesterday morning between John Cagger and Washington Beall. Several shots were fired, one grazing Cagger's hip and entering the foot of a bystander. Beall gave himself up to the authorities.

On Wednesday, the 29th, H. J. Rect and H. Pierson were killed by the Kiowas, at Rice's Ranch, on Box Elder creek. 26 miles southeast of Denver. Their bodies were thrown into a cabin and burned, nothing but bones being found. They were identified by buttons, and other pieces of metal about them. Left Hand, Chief of the Arapahoes, is in Denver. He says we may expect further trouble. Mr. Creighton, telegraph agent, leaves this week for the States. He has been unable to raise a sufficient amount to bring the overland telegraph through to Denver. It will probably go via South Platte Crossing and Fort Laramie. The leading lawyers of Denver have agreed to transact no more professional business under the present disarranged state of affairs. This movement is started in order to secure a government of some kind for the Pike's Peak region. Yesterday there was a severe thunder-storm in Denver. The lightning struck in many places around the city, but caused no damage.

A Terrible and Just Rebuke.

If James B. Clay has a soul at all—which we very much doubt—it must have grown icy cold within him, when he read the following paragraph in a late number of the Louisville Journal:

The Louisville *Courier* undertakes to tell us about Mr. James B. Clay's speech at Bardstown last Monday. It says that he "touched upon the abolition record of Mr. Everett." If Mr. J. B. Clay is not old enough to know, from his own recollection, he ought certainly to know from the testimony of others, that his father, his immortal father, was never a candidate for the Presidency, without being constantly and remorselessly denounced by the whole of the Democratic leaders, and by the whole Democratic rank and file, as an Abolitionist, a thorough and life-long Abolitionist. The recreant son ought certainly to know that the leaders and masses of the party with which he is now acting always relied upon this infamous charge, not less upon the charge of bargain and corruption, to work his illustrious father's destruction. And knowing this, he should be especially careful how he hurls such a charge at others, and most especially how he hurls it at a man who stood by Henry Clay in every struggle for nearly a quarter of a century, and until the illustrious statesman's death; a man who gave the whole of his power and influence in favor of the establishment of Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850, and has never violated it by act or word; a man whom Henry Clay, standing in the Senate of the United States, nobly and eloquently defended as a true and lofty patriot, closing his defense with the solemn declaration, that if such a statesman should be rejected by the Senate as an Abolitionist, the Union might well be considered as already dissolved; a man, in short, whom C. Breckinridge, the degenerate Clay's candidate for the Presidency, has within the last few months held publicly up to his fellow countrymen as *one of the models of a pure and high patriotic statesman, living in the midst of abolition influences, and bravely resisting them.* The breath with which the recreant man of Ashland breathes the charge of Abolitionism, or the slightest insinuation of such a charge against Edward Everett, should blast and paralyze the accursed tongue in his foul mouth.

Whether Cromwell Was a Sovereign.

There was recently an animated discussion in the House of Commons on the question whether Cromwell ought to be included in the line of the British sovereigns. In Committee of Supply on the 3d, among the estimates was found £1600 for two statues in the series of British sovereigns, to adorn the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Edwin James wanted to know whether Cromwell was to be one of the series. He thought that Cromwell ought to be included, though it might not be in good taste to place him between the two Charleses. For his own part, Mr. James thought that if Cromwell stood in solitary grandeur, he would be deemed superior to all the sovereigns. But he must have the question answered before he could consent to the £1600.

This roused a Catholic member, Sir G. Bowyer, who delivered any historical discussion, but declared Cromwell to have been a great tyrant. "How any gentleman professing liberal opinions could praise Oliver Cromwell was most astonishing. (Hear.) What had he done? He had said 'Take away that bauble.' (Hear and laughter.) He had shut up the House of Commons, and governed by means of major-generals. Oliver Cromwell cut off the head of Charles I. because he said the King had betrayed the liberties of this country; but did Charles I. ever do any thing against the liberties of the country compared with the act of Oliver Cromwell in shutting up the House of Commons? (Hear.) He cut off the King's head because it was necessary to gratify his own ambition. He (Sir G. Bowyer) said that Oliver Cromwell was a murderer, (oh! and hear) and if a statue of that man was placed in that building it could only be regarded as a declaration against monarchical principle. He would be sorry to see in that House the statue of the man who murdered his sovereign and destroyed the constitution. (Hear and Oh !)"

Mr. Cunningham came to the defense. Cromwell, he said, was a great man, and his memory a sacred inheritance. To call him a tyrant was out date. "The honorable gentleman who had contended that Oliver Cromwell ought not to have a statue, was an ardent admirer and defender of the paternal government that prevailed in the Eternal City. (Hear, hear, from Sir G. Bowyer.) That honorable gentleman was champion of the most execrable system of government that now prevailed on the face of the earth, except perhaps that of Naples. (Question!) He trusted that the insurrection that had broken out in Sicily would spread to the mainland, (Question !) and that an end would be put to the system of government now prevailing in Naples. (Question !)"

Mr. Newdegate decided that Cromwell was not a sovereign, and though he might have a statue among the great men, it should not be among the sovereigns. He had found that in Cromwell's time "the oath of allegiance was abolished, and the oath ordered to be taken was to be 'faithful to the Commonwealth.' An ancestor of his had been legal adviser to General Monk, and he was of opinion that Oliver Cromwell never had been legally, properly, or in any sense sovereign of this country."

Mr. Cowper sensibly observed that the 3d of August at midnight was not the time for a discussion on Oliver Cromwell. One or two others doubted whether the Protector could be termed a sovereign, and finally, after reference to an alarming proposition for a series of statues from the Saxon Egbert down, and with the understanding that sovereigns would be selected by somebody for manible honors, the matter was dropped, and the £1600 were left out.

One of the Old Slaves.

The editor of the New York *Spirit of the Times*, in a late issue of that paper, gives an account of his recent visit to a princely residence in Georgetown, Kentucky, in the course of which occurs the following incident:

Visible from the road, and only a few yards to the right of the house, is the residence of an old family negro, now in his second childhood. His little one-and-a-half-story house had become dilapidated, and was rapidly falling into decay, but the old negro would not consent to have it torn down. At length Mr. Richards devised a plan to deceive old Pompey. He had the frame of a house made, and every thing prepared for putting it up, when the "old colored gentleman" was dispatched on an important mission several miles distant, and was informed that a carriage would be sent for him in the evening. The instant Pompey was out of sight, the carpenters were at work, and by nightfall the house was inclosed in the new one, and the work was entirely finished before Pompey arrived. Not a word was said to him about his house, which he entered, and in which he slept soundly until morning. Emerging from his cabin the next morning to look after his poultry, his attention was drawn to the new house *outside.* He surveyed it carefully and re-entered, but found the interior exactly as he had left it the previous morning. He was puzzled how to account for it; in fact, he could give himself no satisfactory explanation, and therefore, after having repeatedly examined inside and outside, he went in search of Mausea Keene, whom he found examining his foals. As soon as Mr. Richards saw him, he inquired after his health, and asked how he had slept. "Very well, Mausea Keene;" and with an expression of wonderment, mingled with affright, he continued: "Wh, what's de matter with my house, Mausea Keene?" "We have been repairing it," replied Mr. Richards. "How do you like it?" "It's mighty fine, Mausea—too fine for dis ole nigger; but I don't like de gingeroeish work 'round it." The objectionable part referred to was some ornamental work around the doors, windows and eaves, which made the house look quite pretty. Pompey is not yet quite reconciled, but having slept soundly the first night without discovering the change, he could not complain of its injuring his health, or being otherwise detrimental to his happiness.

A dispatch from Philadelphia says:

The inflation of Professor Lowe's balloon was resumed this morning. At 1 o'clock, which was the hour fixed for departure, the high wind caused the balloon to burst, putting an end to the scheme and causing the waste of an immense amount of gas.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. JACKSON.—Judge Douglas having stated, a few days ago, in Virginia, that he would treat the Disunionists in the same way General Jackson did the Nullifiers when he was President, reminds us, says the Washington *States and Union*, of an anecdote of that great man.

During nullification in South Carolina, after Gen. Jackson's proclamation, the Governor of Virginia sent a request to the President, in case it became necessary to send United States troops down South, not to send them through *that* State. If he did, they would have to pass over the Governor's dead body. The President received the message and replied: "If it becomes necessary for the United States troops to go to South Carolina, I, as commander-in chief of the army, will be at their head; I will march them by the shortest route; they may pass through Virginia; but, by the Eternal, if the Governor makes it necessary to pass over his dead body, it will be found that I will have previously taken off both his ears."

Hydrophobia.

Recent events in this vicinity have given deep interest to every thing connected with hydrophobia; and it is important that the public should be informed in regard to the subject in all its aspects. The French have paid great attention to this terrible disease, and their investigations concerning it have just been published in the Annales d'Hygiène Publique of 228 cases, in which reference is made to the species of animals by which the hydrophobia was communicated. One hundred and eighty-eight were stated to have been produced by the bite of a dog, twenty-six of a wolf, thirteen by that of a cat, and one by the bite of a fox. In two cases in which the bite of a cat produced the disease, one animal is reported to have become rabid in consequence of an extensive burn, another owing to its having been robbed of its young. These cases are of considerable interest, as they tend to resolve the still doubtful question of the spontaneous development of hydrophobia in other species of animals than the canine.

Nearly two-thirds of the whole number of cases occurred during hot weather, and only about sixty persons out of a hundred who were bitten were subsequently seized with hydrophobia, and the remaining forty experienced no ill effects. Numerous adventitious circumstances, such as the interposition of an article of clothing to which the saliva of the rabid animal might adhere, the state of the patient's mind or health after the injury, &c., would considerably influence the results in this particular. The disease is more rapidly developed in very young persons than at any other age, and the length of time between the development and its fatal termination is usually quite brief. Out of 161 cases, death put an end, within a week, to the horrible sufferings of the patients in 156, more than one half of that number dying within four days from the time at which the malady first manifested itself.

Upon the important subject of the relative effect of the means employed to prevent the development of hydrophobia, Dr. Tardieu, the eminent French physician who prepared the official report, observes that the fact cannot be too strongly insisted upon that the only hopes of security from the fatal effects of this dreadful disease consist in immediate cauterization with the red-hot iron, and that every other method only compromises the future safety of the patient by the irreparable loss of the only moments during which the preventive treatment is applicable.—*Boston Transcript.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Stranger's Death.—A German named Jacob Freiderich, about fifty years of age, who has a wife and four children in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, came down South to try his fortune. On Tuesday evening he applied to the occupants of a house at the corner of Gentilly road and Lapeyrouse street, for shelter, being very ill from cholera, and suffering dreadfully from cramps. He was taken in and cared for, but it was too late to save his life; he died during the night. Yesterday an inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordingly.

The Case of Dr. Hale.—This case was finished yesterday so far as the testimony was concerned, and this evening it will be argued by counsel.

Found Dead.—Yesterday morning the body of a man was found in an open lot at the corner of Galvez street and Carondelet Walk, which proved to be that of Frederick Wiesman, a native of Hanover, thirty-six years of age. An inquest was held and a verdict given of death from apoplexy induced by intemperance.

Fire.—The burning out of a chimney caused an alarm of fire about five o'clock last evening, which turned out the department, but to no purpose.

Renting Rooms to Slaves.—The slave Amy, belonging to Mr. Sealey, and the slave John, belonging to Mr. Littrell, were both arrested for renting rooms in contravention to the city ordinance. They appeared yesterday morning before Recorder Emerson, who fined them each $10.

Larceny.—Mary Noonan had Thos. Congrove arrested yesterday, and made an affidavit charging that, during last week, he stole and carried away, "from on top of her person," three gold pieces of the value of $20 each. Recorder Emerson will examine the case on the 4th October prox.

Attempted Incendiarism.—On Tuesday some unknown scoundrel set fire to a pile of wood in the kitchen of Mrs. Biady's residence, on Frenchmen street, between Casacalvo and Greatmen streets. It was discovered in time to prevent a fire.

Violent Assault.—Mrs. Clayton gave bail yesterday to answer the charge of forcing open the door of Mrs. Martha McKinney's house, No. 287 Poydras street, striking her over the head with a chair, and stabbing a young girl named Alice Turner, who was in the room.

Fire.—At eleven o'clock last night the kitchen of a house on Kerlerec street, between Marais and Tremé was destroyed by fire.

The particular attention of dealers in Havana cigars is called to the first trade sale of the season, at Messrs. Gomez & Mandell's, No. 20 Tchoupitoulas street, advertised for this day, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer.

The particular attention of buyers is called to the extensive sale of dry goods, boots, shoes, brogans, underskirts and drawers, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at E. Roger & Co.'s auction rooms, Nos. 45 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

THE citizens of the Seventh and Eighth Wards, Third District, favorable to the election of the Union Candidates, BELL and EVERETT, are requested to meet on SATURDAY EVENING, September 15th, 1860, at 7½ o'clock, at the Third District Exchange, corner Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets, for the purpose of forming a "UNION GUARD CLUB." Distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

Riviere Gardere, Aug Larose, Jacques Rochemin, Sr, Edgard J. J. Planchard, Theodule Drouet, Joseph Bruneau, S Paris, A P Valencia, F Bubelanaydre, S Bubelanaydre, Victor Miller, Antoine Gonzales, S Cirillo, L Lombard, N H Larose, Joseph Lopez, Jules Larose, Manuel Pradez, Octave Larose, Joseph Prudhomme, Amedee Larose, Adolphe Morel, Raymond Larose, Auguste Saksman, Ismael Gibbons, X Mansler, B Montagne, J Alain, Oscar Maurras, Alphonse Degruys, Anthony O'Neil, J L Villa, A Del Burdes, Raymond Cahanes, Wm Files, Fred Goerin, F Wingfield, F Kempe, Louis Rennts, Louis Balser, Fradin Mollash, H Finkbish, John Gerdner, Jacob Rompp, Philip Yankitch, J B Lambert, John Henery, A Vellion, T E Williams, Anthony Phillips, John Ponstine, Peter Sever, Manuel Harmentes, Joseph Leroy, G Courvoisen, L Lambert Bown, G Glomp, Geo Clifton, H B Scotts, Henry Haiser, Henry Whittemore, Charles Morel, F Jadrum, Eugene Roth, A Roth, A F Miller, Octave Scheisnaydre, Charles Grimerald, Wm Crayon, W J Grace, S Magarveau, C M Colgnard, Ernest Colgnard, C F Massire, A D Shelby, A Brugler, F Hillemberg, A Maserat, J Wolterts, Joseph Hernandez, Etienne Caubert, Antoine Camus, Lawrence Cohen, R B Gracey, George Clark, J B Ouest, F Marke, J Marks, E L Charbonnet, Manuel Dias, Lino Villa, Henry Ridau, Jules Castanado, John Agot, Antoine Jacquet, Nicholas Botte, G Botton, Jas Schnell, Val St Coran, P McBride, F Adler Fortier, A Ascorn, John Llambias, A D Bermudy, C Ott, S D Maxwell, Joe A Legendahl, Henry B Martin, B Badeau, B C Lewis, Wm Dodd, Aug Dodd, A W Bray, R D Allen, Philip Lockwood, Thomas Fisher, Jno E Fortier, Jacob Frey, L Morris, Fred Ohlsen, E T Hooper, Jas Morrison, Adam Joshlin, Octave LeBlanc, Dani Gasselai, George Porter, Jas Donath, E T Johnson, E B DeGroy, H Boudet, U Boudet, Charles Carrigey, Aug Dufon, John Lenny, Louis Power, C Gallier, Jos Lance, O Bagion, Harvey Brooks, Joe E Lecie, Benj Louis, William Dono, Edouard A Michel, J E Michel, Valcour Aime, Henry W Aime, Jr, V Coteau, Jr, J M Pagot, Jno Lance, Jean Peter, George Kirk, John Poudren, J D Crasmoux, Wm Perry, James Brooks, E Moro, Chas Everheed, Lucien Lenfant, Emile Lenfant, W E Prucins, H LeBreton, C M Facey, A Hanson, Antoine Dee, Francisco Stiles, Samuel Fargo, A Maserat, V Fels, Frank Duesing, Joseph Centeno, John Lohman, Aug Dequeneron, Manuel Lloro, Emile Roth, Chas Weisenburger, Edmond Chailloi, Geo J Mabe, J M Pages, Joe A Mahe, P L Mullhon, Gaspard Hengle, Charles W Culbertson, George McCauley, Charles Rouay, L O Courtault, John Holmes, E Salvatory, James Garragey, A Commagere

ATTENTION,

UNION GUARD!

THE UNION GUARD of the city are requested to assemble at Headquarters,

ODD FELLOWS' HALL,

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, 13th September

All Bell and Everett Clubs are cordially invited.

Speakers will address the meeting.

By order. J. H. PROBUS, Secretary.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

THE YOUNG BELL RINGERS will assemble at their Hall, Story Building, on FRIDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, in order to attend a Barbecue to be held at Amite City.

All Clubs desirous of participating are cordially invited to join us.

Punctual attendance is earnestly requested.

By order of the President. D. C. CANTER, Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.

FRIDAY EXCURSION TO AMITE CITY.

Bell and Everett Barbecue.

PARTIES visiting the BELL AND EVERETT BARBECUE to be held at Amite on FRIDAY, the 14th September, can procure excursion tickets, which will entitle them to a trip to Amite and back for one fare (one fare).

Excursionists may return on any day, until Monday morning inclusive.

Trains leave at 8 o'clock, A. M.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

LAFONT'S INSTITUTION,

Rampart St., No. 53......Bienville St., No. 173.

THE session of this new establishment begins on the 16th 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 at the Imperial University in France, will attend to the French classes, and has secured the services of able teachers for the balance, especially for the English studies.

Mr. H. L. COLE, A. M., L. L. D., late of the University of Louisiana, will attend to the English and Mathematical classes.

Prospectus to be had at the establishment, and at the office of Delmonty, Roe & Co., Carondelet street, No. 16.

NOTICE.

Sale of an Establishment on Account of the Death of the Owner.

FOR SALE, on very liberal terms, a GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS STORE, having an excellent custom, at No. 64 St. Charles street, and founded by J. B. Boiron, deceased.

The showcases and shelves, all new, will be included in the sale. The stock is perfectly well assorted. Apply to J. LEVOIS, Bourbon street, near Canal, up stairs.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

JUST arrived, direct from South Carolina, TWENTY-FIVE YOUNG AND VERY LIKELY NEGROES. Among them are men, women, girls and boys, field hands, also, several plough boys, washers and ironers. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call early, as they are a choice lot of young negroes, and are fully guaranteed by a well known responsible party.

L. M. FOSTER, 76 Baronne street, corner of Union.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

19 Chartres Street.

WE now offer at LOW prices a full stock of CARPETS, such as MEDALLIONS, WELTON, VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLYS, INGRAINS, VENETIANS, DUTCH COTTON, &c. FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of new styles, all qualities and widths. Also, TABLE and PIANO COVERS, WINDOW SHADES, DRUGGET and LINEN CRUMB CLOTHS, STAIR RODS, COTTON and CANTON MATTING, &c.

A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

FOUNDED 1844..........INCORPORATED 1855.

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. Mcconky, 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 Solfege, will be taught exclusively by the Mmes. 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.

Notice.

JOSEPH F. PERCY hereby informs the public and his friends that his wife, Mary Fleury, having left his house since the 18th of April last, he will not be responsible for any debts contracted by her.

TO ARRIVE per ship Globe, from Havre—100 boxes natural canal Peas, Briquet, Boy. For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 (late 44) Old Levee st.

TO ARRIVE daily per Mount Vernon, from Marseilles—
200 baskets Olive Oil, Plagniol, 22 and 11 oz.;
200 boxes Vermouth, Noilly, Prat & Co.;
100 do Vermouth, Joanni & Co.;
100 do Cassis de Mont d'Or;
100 do Punch au Rhum; 50 do Cherry Ratafia;
100 do Muscat Wine, Frontignan;
40 do Kirsch, Noilly, Prat & Co.;
100 do Salting Olives, Capres, Pickles;
100 do Stuffed Olives and Anchovies in Oil;
200 do Orange Flower Water, extra;
5 demijons Rose Water, extra.
For sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 (late 44) Old Levee st.

TO ARRIVE per ship Alice Ball, from Bordeaux—150 casks Claret, good ordinary; 30 bales long-pointed Corks; 10 do short do do; 15 do regular fine do; for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 (late 44) Old Levee st.

IN STORE—30 casks Claret, good ordinary; 100 casks Claret, superior, for families; 160 Sauterne Wine; 25 half casks White Wine superior; 80 bales regular pointed and demijohn Corks; 100 boxes Ente Prunes; 200 do White Wine, superior, Sauterne, etc., etc.; for sale by BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 71 (late 44) Old Levee st.

DAILY expected per ship Eglantine, from Bordeaux—30 casks St. Emilion Wine, J. Ducastaing & Co; 20 do Cambianes do; for sale by L. CHAUDET, (Successor to B. Talamon.) 147 and 149 Royal st.

TO arrive per ship Mount Vernon, from Marseilles—6 demijons of Orangeflower Water, from Jourdan & Brives; 145 boxes Vermouth Noilly, Prat & Co.; 10 do Absynth, E. Pernod; 100 baskets Oil, Jas. Plagniol, 24, 22 and 11 ounces; for sale by L. CHAUDET, (Successor to B. Talamon.) 147 and 149 Royal st.

TO ARRIVE per ship John Carver, from Bordeaux—30 boxes fruits in juice, Lafaurie; 10 packages fine champagne cognac; 14 barrels old Haut Sauternes; 16 do family claret; 20 casks Cambianes family claret; 20 do Quinsac do do; 5 bales pointed regular fine corks. For sale by L. CHAUDET, (Successor to B. Talamon.) 147 and 149 Royal st.

TO arrive, per ship Eglantine, from Bordeaux—6 casks white wine, "Haut Sauternes;" 40 boxes assorted brandy fruits; 40 do strawberries in juice; 25 pipes old cognac, "J. Seton, 1858;" for sale by LANATA BROS., 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

ABSYNTE, KIRSCH, GUIGNOLET—100 boxes Absynth, Edouard Pernod; 100 do do Yersin & Le Coultre; 100 do do, C F Berger; 50 do Kirsch and 20 do Guignolet; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

ALMONDS, CITRON, FILBERTS—100 bales soft shelled Almonds, from Languedoc; 100 do do, Sicily; 50 barrels shelled Almonds, 25 cases, of 25 lb boxes each, Citron; 100 bales choice Filberts; for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship Athens, from Bordeaux—50 casks Claret; 40 boxes Family Claret; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

HAVANA RUM—10 pipes landing from brig Ocean, from Havana, and for sale by R. TROISGROS, 19 Customhouse st., between Chartres and Old Levee.

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.
G. DeFERRIET, 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. B. L. HODGE, of Caddo, Alternate.

Each voter at the Polls casts his vote for SIX ELECTORS, each one of which must reside in separate Districts.

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. R. WALKER, Livingston, Substitute.
Fifth District—Hon. JOSHUA BAKER, St. Mary, Elector.
W. W. WHITTINGTON, Rapides, Substitute.
Sixth District—Col. R. D. COLEMAN, Madison, Elector.
J. M. 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:

Third District, Washington Square, Wednesday, 15th August.
Second District, Place d'Armes, Tuesday, 4th September.
Fourth District, Clay Square, Wednesday, 19th September.
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 turn out; and to the public generally, irrespective of party, a cordial invitation is extended.

By order of the Committee.
M. MUSSON, Chairman.
THEO. CRAY, Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad,

NEW ORLEANS, August 30, 1860.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that this Company will not hold itself responsible for any loss by fire on freight, either in transit or at the several stations and depots.

By order of the Board. R. SCHARLES, Secretary.

Notice.

FROM and after this date, Mr. A. COUTIN holds our full power of attorney to transact all our business in this city. BURGE, BURLAGE & CO., 24 Bienville street.

New Orleans, September 1, 1860.

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, Bourbon st., near Canal, up stairs.

GAS FIXTURES.

HENDERSON & GAINES,

100 Canal St.,

Are now receiving a complete assortment of GAS CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, MANTEL-LIGHTS, BRACKETS, &c., of French, English and American manufacture, ranging from the lowest prices upwards. When desired, they will be put up WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

LION & ANDRE,

Corner of Royal and Bienville streets,

HAVE just received, per ship Adelaide Bell, a fresh assortment of Gauzes and Powders for the manufacture of Seltz Water.

Also, a selection of Children's Carriages.

LION & ANDRE,

Corner of Royal and Bienville streets,

INFORM their customers and the public that they have received, per ship Adelaide Bell, a fresh stock of Linen Shirts, Linen and Cotton Shirts, Linen Drawers, Cotton Drawers, Undershirts of every description and all sizes, Suspenders and a large invoice of Lubin's, Violet's and Societe Hygienique Perfumery.

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, 104 Tremé street.

A two-story Frame House corner of Orleans and Derbigny streets.

A two-story Brick House, 231 Common street.

Apply to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis street.

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 54) Old Levee st.

Wanted to Rent,

ABOUT the 1st of November, a HOUSE, with a large yard, in the Second District, Esplanade street preferred. Apply to L., at the office of the Bee.

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.

To Rent.

THE WASHINGTON TOBACCO WAREHOUSES, Third District. These large and commodious Warehouses are finely situated for a heavy storage business, being on near the river, and with such an extensive front and private wharf, that several vessels can load and unload at the same time with the utmost facility and with little expense. There is also a good dwelling-house attached. The City Railroad will run through this property, rendering them readily accessible at all times at trifling expense.

For further particulars, apply to M. A. DE LIZARDI & CO., 32 Bienville st.

House to Let.

THE house No. 6 Jackson square, Pontalba Buildings, St. Peter street. Apply to Mr. HENRY PEYCHAUD, at the Hope Insurance Company, Canal 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.

Creole Rice.

JUST RECEIVED—400 sacks Creole Rice, of different qualities, some of which is equal to the best Carolina rice. For sale by FRED. AVET, Nos. 59 and 61 Old Levee st., between Bienville and Conti.

Looking-Glasses! Looking-Glasses!!

G. DUPUY

HAS removed to Royal street, No. 150, corner of St. Peter street, where he is now opening an ENTIRELY FRESH STOCK

Of latest style goods, received since his store was burned down, and manufactured under his superintendence and according to his designs.

The articles are all of superior make, and the French Looking-glasses of double thickness; and as the stock is too large for his new establishment, it will be offered at a reduction, so as to make way for the goods expected from France and the North. A rare chance is therefore offered for

SPLENDID BARGAINS

In Looking-glasses, Frames, Pictures, Engravings, Paintings, &c.

Always on hand, French and German Glasses of all sizes and prices. Frames of all descriptions, an immense selection of Window Shades, Pins and Curtain Clasps, Tassels, &c., of every quality; a splendid assortment of Engravings on Steel, Mezzotinto, Lithographic Prints, &c.

Commission Merchants are informed that he is prepared to receive all their orders on liberal terms, and on the shortest notice. Special attention paid to the cleaning and renovating of Paintings.

Fine Wines.

WINES IN BOXES—Constantly on hand, white wines and claret, quarts and pints: Margaux Chateau Lafitte; Pontets; Pauillac; Chateau Portets; Haut Sauternes; Chateau Darche; Chateau Guiraud; very old Port wine, etc., etc., for sale by TAMBOURY, OLIVARI & CO.

Pectoral Sirup.

RICHARD'S PECTORAL SIRUP against Hooping Cough and the Spitting of Blood. It is also the surest remedy against Coughs, Acute and Chronic Catarrhs, and all Inflammations of the Throat and Chest. No medicine can afford so much relief as this to consumptives in the last stages of the disease.

Tonic Peruvian Bark Wine.

Stomach and tonic compounds are always worthy the attention of the public. The above wine excites the appetite, cures debility, and invigorates the whole system. It is highly recommended to persons living in damp localities, as a preventive against all kinds of fever. F. BERTA, Druggist, Corner Rampart and Barracks sts., N. O.

HOPS—50 bales, 1860, hops, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

GUAYAQUIL COCOA—In bags, for sale, on hand, by S. DE VISSER & CO.

WHISKY—100 barrels Rectified Whisky, for sale by GABRIEL PASCAL, No. 91 Old Levee st.

PLEYEL, WOLF & CO.,

PIANO MANUFACTURERS.

PRIZES AWARDED—The Gold Medals in the Exhibitions in Paris, in 1827, 1834, 1839 and 1844, and at the Exhibitions in 1849 hors de concours; at the World's Fair in 1855 the Grand Medal of Honor was awarded.

Messrs. PLEYEL, WOLF & CO., having learned that counterfeits of their Pianos are selling in the United States, desire to inform the public that all genuine Pianos of their manufacture are accompanied by certificates signed by them, and mentioning the number of the instrument, which is invariably delivered to the purchaser.

OFFICE OF THE New Orleans Mutual Insurance Co.

No. 111......Canal Street......No. 111.

NOTICE is hereby given that, in conformity with Article Fifth of the Charter of this Company, the Annual Election for Twelve Directors, to serve during the ensuing year, from the fifth Monday in October next, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY the 24th day of September, 1860, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. J. W. HINCKS, Secretary.

New Orleans, September 8, 1860.

Louisiana State Mutual Insurance COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 88 CAMP ST.

CAPITAL..........$301,000.

E. GANUCHEAU..........President.
AMADEO LANDRY..........Vice-President.
A. PICOLET..........Secretary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Amadeo Landry, W. A. Gordon, Alfred Dulboude, John Gandy, J. Lepene, E. H. Harris, J. N. Robert, A. D. Grief, Theodore Frois, J. B. Murison, J. A. Bonnafon, Octave Voorhies, Theodore Lanaux, G. J. Bell, E. Bordelois, D. P. Logan, C. Cavaroc, J. M. Wagner, L. Boudousquie, W. A. Kent, J. Zolly, J. J. Kerr, W. G. Betterton, Frank Shaw, W. Cooper, F. Hickman, P. Rotchford, Chas J. Leeds, J. G. McLears, Valsin Hoermann, Magin Puig, Wm. Crusel, W. B. Conger.

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.

PRACTICAL SCHOOL,

199 Dauphin Street,

Between St. Ann and Dumaine.

NEW METHOD—DAY CLASSES, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., English, French, Mathematics, Book-keeping, Drawing, History and Geography, Music.

EVENING CLASSES—Mathematics, Drawing, Book-keeping, Music.

ACADEMY.

Conti street, No. 123, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

THIS Academy, founded by Mr. O. Boyer, is about to resume, with the assistance of Mr. C. Lepretre, a graduate of the University of France, its 28th 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. Lepretre 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. Lepretre 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.

Jefferson Academy,

43........BOURBON STREET........43.

New Orleans.

CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment will be opened again on MONDAY, 3d September, when the Pupils are expected to join their classes.

Parents wishing to place their sons here are invited to enter them early in the season.

ST. LOUIS INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Under the Direction of Mme. Doron,

No. 225 Dauphin street.

For further information see the Prospectus at the establishment, or at the principal bookstores.

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 an early date to them, at No. 7 Front Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville sts. AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT.

NEW STORE.

TAILORS' GOODS.

DUMAS BROTHERS,

136..........Chartres Street..........136

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 attended to.

L. MILLER'S

HAIR INVIGORATOR,

AN EFFECTIVE, SAFE AND ECONOMICAL COMPOUND,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR to its original color, without dyeing, and preventing the Hair from turning gray.

FOR PREVENTING BALDNESS, and curing it, when there is the least particle of vitality or recuperative energy remaining.

FOR REMOVING SCURF AND DANDRUFF, and all cutaneous affections of the Scalp.

FOR BEAUTIFYING THE HAIR, imparting to it an unequaled gloss and brilliancy, making it soft and silky in its texture and causing it to curl readily.

The great celebrity and the increasing demand for this unequaled preparation convince the proprietor that one trial is only necessary to satisfy a discerning public of its superior qualities over any other preparation at present in use. It cleanses the head and scalp from *dandruff and other cutaneous diseases*, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, and gives it a rich, soft, glossy and flexible appearance, and also where the hair is loosening and thinning, it will give strength and vigor to the roots, and restore the growth to those parts which have become bald, causing it to yield a *fresh covering of hair.*

There are hundreds of ladies and gentlemen in New York who have had their hair restored by the use of this Invigorator, when all other preparations had failed. L. M. has in his possession letters innumerable testifying to the above facts, from persons of the highest respectability. It will effectually prevent the *hair from turning gray* until the latest period of life; and in cases where the hair has already changed its color, the use of the Invigorator will with certainty *restore it to its original hue*, giving it a dark, glossy appearance. As a perfume for the toilet and a Hair Restorative it is particularly recommended, having an agreeable fragrance; and the great facilities it affords in *dressing the hair*, which, when moist with the Invigorator, can be dressed in any required form so as to preserve its place, whether plain or in curls—hence the great demand for it by the ladies as a *standard toilet article* which none ought to be without, as the price places it within the reach of all, being

ONLY TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

per bottle, to be had at all respectable druggists and perfumers.

L. MILLER would call the attention of Parents and Guardians to the use of his Invigorator, in cases where the children's Hair inclines to be weak. The use of it lays the foundation for a *good head of hair*, as it removes any impurities that may have become connected with the scalp, the removal of which is necessary both for the health of the child and the future appearance of his hair.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the fac-simile LOUIS MILLER being on the outer wrapper; also, L. MILLER'S HAIR INVIGORATOR, N. Y., blown in the glass.

Wholesale Depot, 56 Dey street, and sold by all the principal Merchants and Druggists throughout the world.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity.

I also desire to present to the American public my

New and Improved Instantaneous

LIQUID HAIR DYE,

which, after years of scientific experimenting, I have brought to perfection. It dyes Black or Brown instantly, without injury to the Hair or Skin. Warranted the best article of the kind in existence.

PRICE, ONLY 50 CENTS.

Depot, 56 Dey street, New York.

SPANISH WINE for sale by the undersigned—50 half bbls muscatel wine, from 8 to 9 galls.; 75 do malvoisia, from 8 to 9 do; 35 do Jerez, 15 do; 50 madeira, from 15 to 16 do; 25 qr. pipes do. F. SANCHO, 229 Old Levee, bet Dumaine and St Philip sts.

SUNDRIES—80 cases assorted fruits in their juice; 100 do brandy cherries; 500 half boxes preserved sausages; 5 cases truffled livers, in half and quarter boxes; 5 do do pâtés, 20 do do; 20 cases fruit jellies, assorted. For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 30 Old Levee st.

LOVERING'S SUGAR—300 barrels crushed and pulverized sugar; 200 do coarse pulverized sugar; 100 half boxes loaf do. For sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BI-CARB. SODA—1000 kegs bi-carb. soda, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING from ship Adelaide Bell, and in store—300 pounds Saucisses (Lyons); 600 boxes Biscuits, Parisian Dessert; 300 do, do, of Reims. For sale by M. A. CALONGNE, 205 and 207 Royal st., cor. of Dumaine.

LANDING from ship Lizzie Boggs, arrived from Bordeaux—
27 boxes assorted Cordials, extra, Chauvet Fils;
60 casks Claret Wine, Guienne;
300 boxes, of 24 pint bottles each, Claret Wine, St. Julien Medoc;
50 boxes, of 36 pint bottles each, White Wine, Haut Sauterne;
250 boxes, of 12 bottles each, do do.
For sale by X. LAMBERT, 52 (late 62) Magazine st.

LINSEED OIL—50 barrels raw and boiled, for sale by E. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Genuine Havana Cigars.

WE have now in store a complete assortment of Havana Cigars, all imported direct, of the celebrated brands [illegible] ... [illegible]

D. GRAVILLA & CO., No. 60 Customhouse st.

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, REMEDE CONTRE LE FRISSON et le CHERRY PECTORAL) sont d'une incomparable excellence et dignes de la confiance du public.

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. HOLYBAD, MAYOR OF COLUMBUS, GA.
HON. A. HENRY, MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.
HON. W. W. SWAN, MAYOR OF BALTIMORE, MD.
HON. E. F. MAURY, MAYOR OF WASHINGTON, D. C.
HON. A. B. BROMLE, MAYOR OF TOLEDO, OHI.
HON. C. H. BUHL, MAYOR OF DETROIT, MICH.
HON. LAVI DONNELL, MAYOR OF COLUMBUS, MISS.
HON. JOHN G. 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 résidants leur ont assuré
Certify that the resident Druggists have assured them
Certifient que les pharmaciens résidants 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.

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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 ULCERES,
FOR ERUPTIONS AND PIMPLES,
POUR ERUPTIONS 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 MEDECINE DE FAMILLE EN GENERAL.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Lowell, Mass.,

AND SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

CLARET, &c.—20 casks superior claret, Chateau [illegible] ... [illegible] For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 30 Old Levee st.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ONE DOLLAR for every TEN lines, in each language on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one.

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 language, 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 are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

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.

Notice To Tax-Payers.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, Room No. 15 CITY HALL, New Orleans, 14th August, 1860.

THE Board of Assessors of the city of New Orleans having completed their Rolls of Assessment for the year 1860, and copies thereof having been left with the Secretary of the Board, at room No. 15 City Hall, the same may be seen and examined by any of the tax-payers of the said city of New Orleans and by any of the owners of property in said city, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted) during THIRTY DAYS from the 15th instant.

And the Board of Assessors further give notice that they will meet at their office, No. 15 City Hall, from 9 o'clock, A. M., till 2 o'clock, P. M., on the 20th, 21st, 22d, 24th, 25th and 26th of September next, to review their assessments, on application from any person conceiving himself aggrieved. HENRY BIER, Secretary Board of Assessors.

Dr. Mott's

CHALYBEATE RESTORATIVE

PILLS OF IRON.

An aperient and Stomachic preparation of IRON purified of Oxygen and Carbon by combustion in Hydrogen. Sanctioned by the highest medical authorities both in Europe and the United States, and prescribed in their practice.

The experience of thousands daily proves that no preparation of Iron can be compared with it. Impurities of the blood, depression of vital energy, pale and otherwise sickly complexions indicate its necessity in almost every conceivable case. Innocuous in all maladies in which it has been tried, it has proved absolutely curative in each of the following complaints, viz:

In Debility, Nervous Affections, Emaciation, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Incipient Consumption, Scrofulous Tuberculosis, Salt Rheum, Mismenstruation, Whites, Chlorosis, Liver Complaints, Chronic Headaches, Rheumatism, Intermittent Fevers, Pimples on the Face, &c.

In cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, whether the result of acute disease or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description nor written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly reappeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In NERVOUS AFFECTIONS of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for piles, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

In DYSPEPSIA, innumerable as are its causes, a single box of these Chalybeate Pills has often sufficed for the most habitual cases, including the attendant Costiveness.

In unchecked DIARRHŒA, even when advanced to DYSENTERY, confirmed, emaciating, and apparently malignant, the effects have been equally decisive and astonishing.

In the local pains, loss of flesh and strength, debilitating cough, and remittent hectic, which generally indicate INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, this remedy has allayed the alarm of friends and physicians in several very gratifying and interesting instances.

In SCROFULOUS TUBERCULOSIS, this medicated iron has had far more than the good effect of the most cautiously balanced preparations of iodine without any of their well known liabilities.

The attention of females cannot be too confidently invited to this remedy and restorative in the cases peculiarly affecting them.

In RHEUMATISM, both chronic and inflammatory—in the latter, however, more decidedly—it has been invariably well reported, both as alleviating pain and reducing the swellings and stiffness of the joints and muscles.

In INTERMITTENT FEVERS it must necessarily be a great remedy and energetic restorative, and its progress in the new settlements of the West will probably be one of high renown and usefulness.

No remedy has ever been discovered in the whole history of medicine which exerts such prompt, happy and fully restorative effects. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow its use.

Put up in neat flat metal boxes containing 50 pills, price 50 cents per box; for sale by druggists and dealers. Will be sent free to any address on receipt of the price. All letters, orders, etc., should be addressed to

R. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents, 339 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Notice.

MR. F. BEAUMONT, Jr., retires this day from the firm of Robt. H. Read & Co. by mutual consent. ROBERT H. READ & CO.

Removal.

LOUIS FALK, tailor, informs his customers and the public that he has removed from No. [illegible] Bourbon street to No. 56, same street, between Bienville and Conti streets.

Lost or Mislaid.

A CERTIFICATE of Deposit of the Bank of Louisiana, No. 2895, in favor of Francis Ahrens, dated New Orleans, 30th May, 1860. Said Certificate is not endorsed, and application has been made to the Bank of Louisiana for the issue of a duplicate of the same.

A Square of Ground.

IS offered at private sale a certain SQUARE OF GROUND bounded by Claiborne, Bertin, Broad, Bellechasse and Seventh streets, divided into twenty-two lots, on a plan made in October, 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 very moderate. Apply to S. C. QUINAULT, 25 Exchange Alley.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of Romagosa & Magri is from the 1st instant, dissolved by mutual consent. F. ROMAGOSA will continue the same business in his own name and for his own account, and will liquidate the affairs of the concern. All powers of attorney granted by or under F. Romagosa are revoked. F. ROMAGOSA, JAYME MAGRI.

New Orleans, July 5th, 1860.

Arabian Bitters.

THESE BITTERS, the excellent effects of which have been duly appreciated by the public, and which are one of the cordials most in demand in coffee-houses, are for sale at the following named places:

GENERAL DEPOT—F. SANCHO, 229 Old Levee between St. Philip and Dumaine streets.

ALSO—AT W. RAYMOND'S, 71 Camp street; at A. CALONGNE'S, corner Royal and Dumaine streets, and at J. LLAMBIAS'S, corner Spain and Casacalvo streets.

Mixed with water and sugared, the Arabian Bitters make a very cool and pleasant beverage.

NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

TWO passenger trains leave the depot, at the corner of Calliope and Magnolia streets, daily—the mail train at 8 o'clock, A. M., and the express train at 8 o'clock, P. M. Connections made with all the Northern and Eastern roads, and tickets sold to all the principal cities of the North, East and West.

Time to New York, 3 days and 16 hours; price, $46.

For further information apply at the General Ticket Office, 118 Camp street.

Freight will be received at the depot, foot of Calliope street, as late as 3.30, P. M., daily. Sundays excepted.

The Company not responsible for loss by fire.

Excursion train to Magnolia leaves on Saturday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

T. S. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent.

CORAL AND JEWELRY, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

P. N. RIVERA, corner of Royal and St. Peter streets, has just received from Italy a large lot of CORAL ware, to be used against sick headache and other pains resulting from the too great abundance or impurities of the blood.

Received also a fine stock of FINE JEWELRY of every kind, RICH FANCY ARTICLES, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, etc. In order to sell the same rapidly, Mr. Rivera has reduced extraordinarily his scale of prices. He invites the public to visit his store.

PIANOS!

The undersigned respectfully invite the public to call and examine their

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS,
GRAND CONCERT PIANOS,
HALF GRAND PIANOS,
OBLIQUE PIANOS,
PICOLOS.

The above instruments are guaranteed in every respect, and will be sold at unprecedented low prices.

SOURDES & CHASSAIGNAC, 70 CHARTRES STREET.

Wanted,

IN a store, a LADY, speaking French and English. Apply at the office of this paper.

Wanted,

A MAN speaking English and French, to act as salesman in a wholesale dry goods store. One who is acquainted with the country, and has no objections to travel during the summer, would be preferred. A good salary will be paid for a competent person. Address Box P. 40, Post-Office, with reference.

FRUITS IN JUICE, STRAWBERRIES, BRANDY CHERRIES—100 cases Fruits in Juice, J. Deleau & Co., new crop; 40 do Strawberries in Juice, new crop; 200 do Brandy Cherries, to arrive from Bordeaux, and for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

TO arrive per ship Globe, Backer, master, from Havre—60 boxes, 12 bottles each Absynth Conseil Lecoultre, for sale by CAMILLE LACOUTE, 32 Royal st., corner of Dumaine.

GREEN PEAS—MUSHROOMS—50 cases green peas, Salomon, Paris, 30 half boxes in each; 100 do do, Daniel, Paris, 30 half boxes in each; 100 do mushrooms, Salles, Pere et Fils, 50 half boxes in each; to arrive and for sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LANDING ex ship Lizzie Boggs, from Bordeaux—60 casks Claret, Cantenac; 24 do do, Guilnac; 14 do do, St. Emilion; 37 barrels White Wine, Gauine; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

CEPES, MUSHROOMS AND TRUFFLES—Per ship Alice Ball, from Havre, a fresh supply of Cepes, Mushrooms and Truffles, for sale by DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

FOR sale by the undersigned—140 casks Roberta, 35 do, auto; 100 bales soft-shelled almonds; 12 bbls shelled almonds; 125 boxes crystal candy. For sale by LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson street and 14 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Lizzie Boggs, from Bordeaux—
30 casks Claret, Cotes Fronsac;
20 do do Chateau Malvirade;
20 do do St. Julien Medoc;
20 do old Chateau Chasbert, St. Emilion;
40 hf casks do do do;
24 hf do White Wine, Haut Sauterne.
For sale by J. N. CURIEN, 20 Toulouse st.

COGNAC BRANDIES—In quarter pipes, Louis Le Breton, 1855, 1st proof, pale; 10 qr pipes, V. Lecoq; fine champagne, 1858, 1st proof [pale; 20 A. Brillouin, vintage 1856 ... [illegible] ... Guard Dupuy & Co., vintage 1857. ROCHELLE BRANDIES. [illegible] ... In U. S. Bonded Warehouse, for sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr., 30 Old Levee st.

LANDING ex ship Athens, from Bordeaux—
60 casks claret; 50 bbls white wine;
300 boxes white wine; 2057 do claret;
40 casks Chateau Dillon claret;
40 boxes Margaux claret; 60 do Cotes de Bussy do;
20 packages do, vintage Cours Pere & Fils, 1848;
20 do do, Aubiles Petit, 1810;
400 hampers, 100 each, empty bottles;
25 do 100 half do empty bottles.
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO., 116 Royal st.

SUNDRIES—30 cases strawberries in their juice; 100 do, 30 half boxes, truffles, first quality, 50 boxes olive oil, superior. For sale by T. BAILLY BLANCHARD, Jr.

GREEN PEAS—Per ship Alice Ball from Havre, 15 cases new Green Peas, prepared and natural, for sale by DUNTZE & CO., Corner Royal and Conti sts.