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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7, 1853.

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☞ [illegible]
Vol. XXVI [illegible] No. [illegible]

THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, Nov. 7, 1853.

For Congress:

SECOND DISTRICT,
T. G. HUNT.
THIRD DISTRICT,
PRESTON POND, JR.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN BLAIR SMITH.

For State Treasurer.
J. N. HAWTHORN.

For Auditor Public Accounts.
JOHN E. KING,
Of St. Landry.

For Superintendent of Public Education,

STATE SENATORS.
M. C. EDWARDS.
JULES LAVERGNE.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES:

First Representative District:
H. M. SUMMERS,
WM. S. CAMPBELL.

Second Representative District:
DR. A. L. SAUNDERS,
JAMES DRUMMOND,
ROBERT M. KEARNEY.

Third Representative District:
H. J. RANNEY,
GERARD STITH,
C. R. WHEAT,
JAMES H. WINGFIELD,
M. A. FOUTE,
SAMUEL HARBY.

Fourth Representative District:
C. M. EMERSON,
F. A. LUMSDEN,
O. LEBLANC.

Fifth Representative District:
J. B. DIONIS,
FREDERICK BUISSON,
ALPHONSE DAVID.

Sixth Representative District:
NUMA DUFOUR,
LOUIS SURGI.

Seventh Representative District:
[illegible] STARK,
OSCAR DONNET.

Eighth Representative District:
JAMES BROOKS,
P. L. MAILLOUX.

Ninth Representative District:
JOHN LAIDLAW.

Tenth Representative District:
RUFUS WAPLES,
S. W. THOMPSON.

For House of Representatives Parish of Orleans, Right Bank.
THOPHILUS THAYER.

SHERIFF.
JAMES P. FRERET.

CORONER.
JOHN YOUENES.

CLERKS OF COURTS.
First Court—Alfred Bonneau.
Second do. Thomas C. Poole.
Third do. C. A. Labuzan.
Fourth do. J. A. Hopkins.
Fifth do. Samuel G. Risk.

ASSESSORS.
John Wolfe, T. Chevalier,
C. R. Fagot, Isaac N. Phillips.

COLLECTORS OF STATE TAXES.
First District—Thomas Askew.
Second do. Lafayette Guyol.
Third do. T. A. Boulet.
Fourth do. Samuel Galpin.

JUSTICES OF PEACE.
First Justice—L. U. Gaienuie.
Constable—J. Hoppe.
Second Justice—C. V. Jonte.
Constable—William C. Quirk.
Third Justice—William H. Hagan.
Constable—Jules Delarue.
Fourth Justice—R. A. Michel.
Constable—John McClelland.
Fifth Justice—J. C. Laville.
Constable—Miguel Hernandez, Jr.
Sixth Justice—J. G. Harris.
Constable—J. H. Schellang.
Seventh Justice—C. L. Marshall.
Constable—James Hamilton.

☞ The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE DISTRICTS.

Whigs of the FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT, we look to you for a certain triumph to-day. If you fail to elect CAMPBELL and SUMMERS, you will merit just reproaches. Such men cannot be beaten, if you stand by them unflinchingly.

Whigs of the SECOND DISTRICT, whenever you take the trouble, you can succeed. Is not the victory worth a little exertion? Then turn out every man, and you will run in KEARNEY, DRUMMOND and SAUNDERS like a steamboat, besides giving a round majority to the general ticket.

Whigs of the THIRD DISTRICT, the battle will be fierce. You have no less than SIX representatives to elect. Upon the result here will probably depend the political complexion of the Legislature. Are you fully alive to the responsibility that weighs upon you? Remember, a desperate effort will be made by Democracy to storm your citadel. Resist it gallantly and beat back the invaders. Much, very much depends upon the Third District. Whigs, carry your ticket here, and more than half a triumph will be already won.

Whigs of the FOURTH, you have a [illegible] prospect, but with such leaders as [illegible] LUMSDEN and LEBLANC you ought not to blench from the battle. Nail your flag to the mast, and never stop till you dismantle and disable the enemy. Look out for a huge Plaquemine vote in your district, and act accordingly.

Whigs of the FIFTH, your district is a doubtful one. So much the greater will be the glory of carrying it. Go to work with the invincible resolution of the chivalrous MILLER, when he stormed the British battery at Lundy's Lane. You can TRY, and he who tries with all his might and all his soul, is exceedingly apt to succeed.

Whigs of the SIXTH, with an honest vote your district is safe. Let it be your special business to see that none other than an honest vote is given. Keep the ballot box pure, and at 6 o'clock P. M. you may confidently look to the counting of the [illegible] for the reward of your efforts.

Whigs of the SEVENTH, your district would be fairly debateable if none but legal voters are allowed the right of suffrage. Your duty is to aid to the utmost of your ability in purging the polls of spurious votes. Be firm and resolute, for you may be bullied, but be calm and cool, for anger breeds excess, and provokes difficulties which may be otherwise avoided.

Whigs of the EIGHTH, yours is a nearly hopeless case, but yet this district has been once carried and may be again. At all events, lead the van in the conflict and toil as if the victory depended on your individual exertions. Therein lies one of the secrets of a triumph.

Whigs of the NINTH, we know you will elect JOHN LAIDLAW, if you only try hard enough, and we believe you will have naught undone to secure so glorious a result.

Whigs every where—remember you are striving for good legislation, and for the repeal of the [illegible] statutes passed by the late Locofoco General Assembly. Remember too, that you are fighting JOHN SLIDELL and the moneyed power. Let these considerations nerve you for the contest, and sustain you to its close.

VOTE EARLY.

We cannot too strongly impress upon our friends the necessity of VOTING EARLY.—The polls are not crowded when first opened, and they will consequently have time to deposit their votes, and then hunt up the laggards, and bring them to the [illegible]. VOTE EARLY, and see that all your Whig acquaintances vote too.

LOOK AT THE TICKET.

We advise every voter in the city to look carefully at his ticket ere he hands it to the Inspector. An immense number of spurious tickets have been put in circulation. We have seen [illegible] specimens. The only way to avoid deception is to EXAMINE EVERY NAME on the ticket, and see if it contains any of the opposite party. If this be not done, many a Whig will be deceived and unwittingly support one or more locofoco candidates.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.—The original Campbell Minstrels give their first concert to-night at Armory Hall. They will be assisted by EDWARD KENDALL, the world renowned Bugle player, and GEORGE KENDALL, the celebrated cornet-a-piston. Among the members of the inimitable troupe will be found Mat. Peel, Luke West and Joe Murphy.

TENNESSEE U. S. SENATOR.—We announce with great satisfaction the re-election of John Bell of Tennessee to the Senate of the United States for six years from March last.

☞ PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Ladies and gentlemen who wish to perfect themselves in these necessary accomplishments are referred to [illegible] ACADEMY, 106, Canal street. See advertisement.

SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING, MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, &c.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Winter Clothing, Merino Shirts and Drawers, &c. which will take place on THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Beebe & Lawrence's sale rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

THE DAY AND ITS DUTIES.

The day is at hand which must determine whether our clique and party-ridden city is to continue under the same paralyzing misgovernment which for a year past has characterized it, or whether the citizens, by one resolute and noble effort, are determined to throw off the incubus of Locofocoism and confide its destinies to more capable and honest hands. At this period exhortation and argument are almost bootless. We have labored to little purpose, indeed, if, during the canvass which is about to close, we have failed to impress upon the minds of the Whig suffragans of New Orleans, the urgent necessity of rallying warmly and cordially around their nominees, and of striving zealously and manfully to overthrow the unscrupulous party which is opposed to them. We have endeavored to point out the manifold evils from which our State has suffered under Locofoco mal-administration. We have adverted repeatedly to the infamous partisan legislation of last year, whereby our charter has been carved and sliced to suit the exigencies of aspiring politicians; to enable some to enjoy sustainable offices, and others to consolidate under their undisputed control the entire police force of our city. We have exposed the demagoguism of the dominant party; its iniquitous monopoly of the Commissioners of Election; its fraudulent intrigues with the rowdies and rogues of Gallatin street; its vast expenditure of money; and have shown that the leading spirit whose influence and power have been most conspicuously displayed throughout the contest, has been instigated to this bold attempt to obtain a Locofoco triumph by his personal ambition and selfish yearnings for a seat in the United States Senate.

It is thus that the faction which of itself is fast forfeiting its strength and popularity, seeks to perpetuate misrule. [illegible] *cannot triumph with an HONEST vote.* [illegible] the people may be assured. It would be swept from every Ward and District in our city this day, were it to come before the people upon the single issue of its own claims. But this it dares not do, and has therefore grasped the immense lever of the money power, wielded it up, and has sought to perpetuate its reign by every art and appliance that reckless partisans can procure.

Against the desperation of a party which knows that if defeated now, it is annihilated, the Whigs and the independent Democrats have this day to do battle. We fear not the result, if our friends do their whole duty, fully and fearlessly. But we are bound to state that nothing less will suffice to overthrow clique domination. Lukewarmness and indifference would be overwhelmingly fatal. Every Whig in the city must be brought to the polls—every Democrat who scorns to bear the yoke of JOHN SLIDELL, must unite, for the time, with those who oppose him. Every effort must be made to counteract fraud, and baffle collusion. The utmost vigilance must be exerted. Coolness, firmness, resolution, unanimity, the untrammelled exercise of the prerogatives of American freedom—these must be relied upon to give us the victory.

WHO WILL VOTE FOR FRERET?

Every MERCHANT, for they have many a time and oft, had reason to be pleased with his urbanity, obliging disposition and prompt and systematic discharge of duty.

Every MECHANIC, for FRERET has been their warm, steadfast and unvarying friend.

Every WHIG, for he is an unflinching advocate of their principles.

Many DEMOCRATS, for FRERET carries no bitterness and malignity in his political creed, but befriends Democrats and Whigs alike.

All who love honesty, frankness, generosity, kindness of heart, good humor, and true and unostentatious republicanism.

WHO WILL VOTE FOR YOUENES?

As a matter of course ALL THE WHIGS, for John Youenes has been for twenty years one of their most faithful, active, working members.

A large number of down town DEMOCRATS, for JOHN was brought up among them, and they know full well his sterling qualities as a man, his excellent heart, liberal disposition, intelligence and capacity—while Mr. [illegible] has been to them a complete stranger.

PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO.—We call the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column of the Provincial Insurance Company of Toronto. A branch office of said Company is established at No. 48 Camp street, and is now prepared to issue policies against the perils of the seas and rivers; also against any loss or damage by fire, at the current rates of premium. The gentlemen at the head of the [illegible] are highly capable, worthy and experienced.

The Arctic's News.

The Baltimore papers of Monday last contain telegraphic despatches of the news by the Arctic steamer, which reached New York on Sunday. As the details are fuller than those previously published we subjoin the intelligence:

NEW YORK, Oct 30.

The steamer Arctic has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to October 19th, and 220 passengers. Among the latter are Signor Martenelli, the Neapolitan Minister; Hon. D. D. Barnard, late Minister to Prussia; Judge Douglas, Messrs. Lealty and Saml Effendi, Commissioners from Egypt to the Crystal Palace.

The American bark Henry Harbeck, from Cardiff for New York, foundered at sea September 18th. The crew were rescued by a Spanish steamer.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The London Times says that the Turkish Manifesto is one of the strongest and most unanswerable state papers issued during the present century.

The Post says that it is morally certain that Russia is already defeated, and that she will be so materially. Hostilities on the Danube and on the shores of the Caspian are inevitable.

A despatch from Vienna of the 17th says that Gortschakoff had replied to the Turkish summons, that he has no power to commence hostilities, make peace or evacuate the Principalities. He therefore refuses to do either.

Russian subjects in Turkey have been placed under Austrian protection.

The Turks allow neutral flags on the Danube to the 25th inst., but no longer.

Austria and Prussia had recalled their subjects from the Turkish service.

The Turkish Declaration of War has been published in full. It is temperate, but high spirited, and lays no embargo on Russian ships, fully protecting the rights of commerce.

When the Czar heard of the Turkish Declaration of War he fell into a fury, and swore he would wage a war of extermination against the Turks.

Omer Pacha had notified the Russian Commander if he did not leave the Principalities by the 25th, he would commence hostilities.

It is not supposed that war will commence on the Danube, but in Georgia, or on the Black Sea.

Old Gen. Paskiewitch, takes the the command of the Russian army in the Principalities.

On the 5th of October the combined fleets were observed preparing to advance to Constantinople.

A battle was fought September 27th between Schamyl, the Circassian Chief, and the Russians. After heavy losses on both sides, the former retired to their mountain strongholds.

ENGLAND.—The misunderstanding between the Lancashire mill owners and their operatives is serious. All the mills at Preston are closed, and 25,000 persons are idle.

FRANCE.—Two hundred political arrests were made at Paris on the night of the 16th—among whom was [illegible], Minister of Finance under the [illegible] Government.

There be [illegible] shipment of troops, but great activity prevails in the navy yards.

As Prussia and Austria give indications of keeping neutral in the coming war, French and [illegible] consider that war will be [illegible] Turkish frontier, and not extend [illegible] excitement.

INDIA AND [illegible].—[illegible] from India and China were [illegible].

The Japan Expedition [illegible] Jeddo, having met with a friendly reception, Commodore Perry had an interview with two Imperial Princes. He delivered the President's letter and is to call next spring for a reply. The Americans and Japanese parted with mutual expressions of good will.

Markets.

Liverpool, Oct. 19.—Cotton has been in good demand at rather stiffer rates, good middling American having in some instances brought 1-16d advance. Sales of three days, 21,000 bales, of which speculators took 3500 and exporters 2000 bales.

Breadstuffs had been active at a farther advance. Flour had advanced 1s. 6d. per bbl; Baltimore and Philadelphia bringing 33s. 6d. and being held at 34s; Canal 34s. 6d.a35s; Sour 31s. Wheat was in extensive demand at 2d. advance; fine White 10s. 4d. Corn quiet and unchanged.

Beef and Pork dull. Lard steady. Tallow firm. Rice quiet and but little doing in Carolina.—Cheese steady.

Quercitron Bark unchanged.

London Markets, Oct. 18.—Sugar is tolerably steady. Tea is in fair demand and prices firm. Molasses meets with fair enquiry—[illegible] limited and prices maintained. Rice [illegible] inferior sorts dull. Tallow firm. Pig [illegible] advance.

Money Market.—English securities are firmer. Consols closed at 91¾a91⅞ for account, and 91¾a91⅞ for money. Bank stock 217a218.

The Latest Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19th.—Intelligence from Paris by telegraph states that the Bourse was dull yesterday at the opening, but became gradually steady and closed with a rise. Threes 73 60; Four and Halves [illegible].

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 5th.—The city is tranquil. A part of the Russian army will go into winter quarters at Bucharest. Exchange on London 126.

ODESSA, Oct. 6th.—The Turkish declaration of war has has been received here. The corps of Gen. Luders is still in this vicinity, expecting marching order. The greatest confidence prevails in commercial circles.

VIENNA, Monday, Oct. 17.—The Bourse closed at 91¼. Exchange on London 11. 3.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 11.—Exchange on London [illegible]. The demand for shipping was [illegible], and freights higher [illegible] ever.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 29.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA I. O. of O. F.—Mr. De Saussure, Grand Sire, has issued a proclamation at Columbia, S. C., declaring the lodges of the I. O. of O. F., in Canada, to be now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

TWO WEEKS LATER from CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* arrived late on Saturday night, from San Juan de Nicaragua, which she left on the 31st ult.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived on the morning of the 31st, and would leave at 2 P. M. on the same day.

The *Daniel Webster* brings 17[illegible] passengers and $51,000 in gold from San Francisco, by the steamship *Sierra Nevada*, on the 16th October, making the time through in twenty days.

The steamships *Golden Gate* and *Uncle Sam* were to leave the same day for Panama.

Capt. E. Knight, late Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, died on the 11th ult.

John Mitchel, the Irish patriot and exile, with his wife and children, arrived at San Francisco on the 12th ult. from Tahiti.

The following is the list of passengers by the *Daniel Webster*:

J F Norton, Jos Chadwick, Jas Adams, A O Garrett and son, Mrs Garrett, Miss Garrett, Mrs Mullidey, child and servant, Miss A A Foat; C F Kirtley, J B Shurtbridge, John W Brienley, Thos Turner, John Turner, F R Reed, E Smith, Simon English, J S Houston, Mr Frost and two children, S Hollidays, S Horton, G C Alexander, F St Louis, H J Cooper, S Cooper, F A Jarvis, J Dunklipe, C S Fisher, E D Kooper, E Hicklin and two children, J Atkinson, H T Beman, G F Claybrook, F Clark, and one hundred and thirty-four in the steerage.

The San Francisco *Herald* condenses the news of the fortnight as follows:

The past fortnight has been one of the most fruitful, in events of importance, to which we have had occasion to refer for a long while. Prominent among those events is the arrival of John Mitchel, the Irish patriot and exile, who some time since escaped the vigilance of his jailors in Van Dieman's Land. On the 8th of June he revoked his parole of honor, and, after remaining six weeks in the island, left under an assumed name in a British vessel, which, at Tahiti, was overtaken by the American bark Julia Ann, upon which he took passage and arrived in good health at San Francisco, with his wife and family, on the 12th of October inst. It is his design to proceed shortly to New York. Immediately upon the announcement of his arrival, he was waited upon by most of the prominent men residing or sojourning in this city; and a public dinner has been tendered him by a large number of gentlemen, conspicuous in both public and private life. The invitation has been accepted, and the dinner will come off in a few days.

An unusual degree of activity has existed among the judicial tribunals, both national and State. In the Supreme Court of the State, by far the most important decision has been rendered which has yet appeared upon the statute books of California. It is the decision in the case of Cohas vs. Roisin and Legris, in which the previous decision in the case of Woodworth vs. Fulton and others has been re-considered and entirely overruled, by a full bench, all the judges concurring. It was by the judgment in the latter case that all the difficulty regarding titles to town lots, and the indiscriminate squatting which has so long prevailed, with their attendant evils, were produced. The court then ruled that San Francisco was no pueblo, and that the grant of an alcalde or justice of the peace was not sufficient to sustain an action of ejectment; hence, the only title, with some exceptions, has been that of mere possession. The decision just rendered declares all grants made in accordance with Mexican law valid, and sufficient to sustain ejectment. The effect of this decision will be to oust hundreds of persons from lots which they have held for several months and years, and restore them to those having the original grants. The decision is a death-blow to squatterism, and will at once establish the titles to property in San Francisco upon a firm basis. Since the establishment of our State, no event of equal importance has occurred, as it must cause millions of property to change hands by the mere operation of law.

Several decisions rendered by the U. S. Land Commission are also of the utmost importance, and have gone very far towards settling land titles in the State, where the United States are concerned. There is now a cheering hope that the vexed question of titles will be speedily disposed of. Indeed, the decisions just rendered, in addition to those of the previous board, leave but few principles of importance to be settled. There were two decisions rendered, of great importance. The chief one was the confirmation of the grant of the "Pulgas Rancho." The confirmation is based upon equitable as well as legal principles, and covers the greater portion of the land claimed. A small portion is excluded from the confirmation. The other case was that of Henrique Cber, to the place called "Hocut," lying in Yuba and Butte counties, which was rejected. The amount claimed was eight square leagues of land. The result of these decisions was to cause every foot of the property ruled out, and not before taken up, to be immediately seized upon by settlers, and in some cases attempts were made to jump the claims of those which had been previously recorded. The effect of these decisions will be of momentous importance. Another claim to six square leagues of land in Marin county was confirmed.

The brig Arrow was seized on the night of the 21st September, by order of General Hitchcock, upon the charge of having been engaged in an unlawful enterprise against the State of Sonora, in Mexico. General Hitchcock learned that she was about to sail from this port laden with munitions of war, and intended to carry a portion of an expedition said to be fitting out in this State for the conquest of Sonora, in violation of the neutrality laws of the United States. Acting under the express orders of the President of the United States, the vessel was seized and placed under charge of a detachment of U. S. troops. The owners of the brig, and the head of the alleged expedition, Mr. William Walker, immediately commenced proceedings in the Superior Court of San Francisco for the recovery of the vessel and the munitions and stores which had been seized. A writ of replevin was issued and placed in the hands of the sheriff, but General Hitchcock, acting under his orders, declined to surrender the property, and at one time it was apprehended there would be a collision between the civil and military authorities. For this refusal, General Hitchcock was cited before the Superior Court on the charge of contempt of court in disobeying its writ and refusing to surrender the property. The case was fully argued and taken under advisement, Gen. Hitchcock disclaiming any intention to treat the orders of the court with disrespect, and pleading the orders which he had received from the executive as a justification of his course. The matter was taken under advisement, and in the meantime the vessel was duly libeled by the U. S. District Attorney for a violation of the neutrality laws of the United States, and taken in custody by the Marshal. The transaction has given rise to the publication of the official communications, as well as to a good deal of discussion.

The magnetic telegraph is now in operation between this city and San Jose, and it is expected that the whole line between San Francisco, Stockton, Sacramento and Marysville, will be in operation by the 1st of November. At different points above Sacramento, the telegraph has been at work several days.

The Honorable Hiram Walbridge Representative in Congress elect from New York, at present on a visit to this city on business connected with the Pacific Railroad, had the compliment of a public dinner from many of the most prominent citizens of San Francisco, on Wednesday last. The dinner was attended by our Senators and one of our Representatives in Congress, as well as a number of distinguished officers of the National State and Governments.

The death of Mr. E. Knight, formerly agent of the P. M. S. S. Company, who was on the eve of his departure to the Atlantic States, has thrown a deep gloom over this community.

Murders and homicides have become quite alarming in our State. On Monday night last an unoffending Chinaman was shot down in his own place of business, on one of the principal streets of our city. The deed was observed by a bystander, but the murderer was suffered to escape and mingle among the crowd, and has not since been heard of. A single issue of the Morning Herald contains, in addition to this, the record of four murders in Calaveras county, the shooting of one robber in Los Angeles county, and the hanging of three others in San Luis Obispo. The three latter, in connection with a woman, had been convicted before a jury of citizens of many aggravated crimes, including murder, in the lower part of the State; and at one time proposed that they be surrendered to the officers of the law. The people, however, decided that they would themselves inflict the punishment, and the three were accordingly hung to the bough of a tree on the beach, without any unusual ceremony. Two other men, belonging to the same gang, were also pursued by a body of the people, and before either could be secured, fired several shots from their revolvers at their pursuers. One of them fired [illegible] five times, and defended himself [illegible] he was killed. [illegible] retained in custody. [illegible] At no period in the history of our State were murders and other outrages of more frequent occurrence.

The news from the lower part of the State, in other respects, is encouraging. Goods are in demand, and are bringing handsome profits. The productions of the Vines and fruit trees are very abundant, and find a ready sale in the San Francisco market. The weather was uncommonly hot. The butchery of cattle was being carried on to a great extent.

The Board of Commissioners entrusted with the disposition of the State's interest in the beach and water lot property of San Francisco, having been enjoined in the sale of the Government Reserve by Messrs. Palmer & Co., as well as several others, have been compelled to cease selling that property. A motion to dissolve the injunction was argued before Judge Satterlee, and denied, but the case is still pending before the Superior Court. One lot, which was not enjoined, was offered for sale and brought $60,000.

During the fortnight the retirement of the old city government and the induction of the new have taken place. This change was accompanied by a struggle between the two political parties, growing out of the canvassing of the returns and two cases of contested elections. The Democratic members of the old Board of Aldermen retired, leaving the Board without a quorum; and at the next meeting the old organization ceased in a summary and rather disorderly manner. The new government was then [illegible] fully organized.

From the Sandwich Islands we have news of thrilling importance up to the 10th of September. Dr. Judd had been removed from the office of Minister of Finance, and Elisha H. Allen, late U. S. Consul, had been appointed in his place; a decided step had been taken towards annexation to the United States; the British and French Consuls had protested to the King against such an act; the American Commissioner had replied to their remonstrances in a firm and dignified manner, and the greatest excitement prevailed in political circles in consequence of these important movements. The official accounts will be found in the Herald files.

A convention composed of gentlemen from all parts of the State, assembled in San Francisco on the 5th inst. for the purpose of devising means to push forward the great Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. After a session of two weeks, an [illegible] business was transacted, [illegible].

The town of Sonora, in Tuolumne county, has been again visited by fire, and a great portion of it destroyed. One man was burnt.

A great agricultural and horticultural exhibition, under the supervision of Messrs. Warren & Son, is now being held in this city, at which many of the wonderful productions of our State are to be shown.

The ladies of Dr. Boring's church have gotten up a world's fair in miniature, at the Musical Hall, Bush street, which has attracted a great deal of attention.

Bigler's majority for Governor in this State is 1,862.

Improvements in San Francisco are progressing at a wonderful rate.

San Francisco is suffering very much from a bad street administration; it is dangerous to venture out after dark, the risk of a dislocated neck being ten to one against the traveller.

The Plaza has been turned into a corporation lumber yard.

Vigilance committees are still in active existence in some parts of this State, and the inhabitants of San Louis Obispo lately hung three Mexican horse thieves and murderers.

A commercial crisis is much dreaded, and serious fears are entertained by the mercantile community, on account of the influx of goods from all parts, on account of which articles of almost every description are now selling below prime cost.

Much and serious injury arises to this community, from the fact that many in the Eastern States do not correspond with their friends and relations in this country.

The United States Marine Hospital in this city is nearly completed; thanks to the enterprise and untiring perseverance of Mr. Charles Homer, the contractor.

The loss by the fire at Sonora is said to be one and-a-half million of dollars. Yet the city was rapidly rising from its ashes.

California Markets.

SATURDAY MORNING, Oct. 15, 1853.

If the steamer of the 1st instant carried out an unfavorable account of the state of our markets, we fear that the picture we are about presenting of the actual condition of commercial affairs at the present moment will be deemed still more gloomy and discouraging. That this result has been produced by the incautious and reckless manner in which merchants in the Atlantic States have poured in upon us shipment after shipment of every known article of merchandise, and without any regard whatever to the manner in which we are to dispose of the same, we think hardly any one will be inclined to question. We are, it is true, a fast people, and are doing up things in a remarkably expeditious and scientific manner, but our powers of digestion must not be too much taxed, or the inevitable result will be an entire prostration of trade, and extreme commercial embarrassment.

The arrivals within the last fortnight, both from foreign and Eastern ports have been very heavy, and at the present moment our market is completely glutted with every species of merchandise, scarcely one single article of which will leave a margin of profit to the shipper. In most instances, consignees being unwilling to lay out for any length of time of the large sums required for the payment of freights, which with us is a very considerable item, have thrown their goods indiscriminately on the market, and the consequence has been that they have been sold at prices much below their value, and even then with considerable difficulty.

The extreme stringency of the Money market has also tended to restrict and embarrass operations, and in order to raise means enough to make remittances on steamer day, many parties here are obliged to sell for the best price they can get. When to this we add, that we are not favored at present, with our usual country trade, which is generally active at this season of the year, we leave our Eastern friends to imagine what prospect is in store for them, and what kind of profits they may expect to realize on the shipments they have so liberally bestowed upon us. If such a course is persisted in, they must expect to see before long, their goods sacrificed to pay freight and charges.

THE NORTH-WEST PASSAGE.

Com. McClure's Despatches—Highly Interesting Narrative.

The London Times of the 8th ult., publishes the despatches of Commodore McClure to the British Admiralty, relative to the discovery of the North West Passage, to which cursory reference was made by the previous steamer. These despatches are very numerous and very voluminous. We present below their most interesting and important features. The great point settled by Commodore McClure is this—he has managed to force his ship, the *Investigator*, far enough through the icy mountains of Behring's Straits, to a point from which she could communicate with others which had entered the Arctic Seas by the Atlantic passage. It is well to note this fact, particularly—the impression having been created that the *Investigator* had sailed from ocean to ocean, which is not the case just yet—but it will be seen, by Com. McClure's despatch below, that he has no doubt he will be able to make a passage to England now, through Davis' Straits. Practically, therefore, he is entitled to the credit of having accomplished the voyage from ocean to ocean.

The Investigator, while forcing her way through Barrow's Straits, (Sept. 24th, 1852,) from the west, was run ashore, the Commodore making his winter quarters there—in the Bay of Mercy. *We give below an interesting extract.* And it is from that point, be it remembered, that he now writes. Com. McClure is sanguine of returning home to England, by way of Baffin's Bay, in 1854. Portions of the despatches are exceedingly interesting.

There are two remarkable discoveries mentioned in Captain McClure's journal, viz: Some smoking hillocks and a petrified forest. He also states that during his intercourse with the natives, he only once met with any hostile demonstrations. This occurred at Port Warren, near the Mackenzie, where, on attempting to land, two natives with threatening gestures waved them off. It was not without much difficulty that they were pacified, and then they related that all their tribe but the chief and his sick son had fled on seeing the ship, alleging as a reason that they feared the ship had come to revenge the death of a white man they had murdered some time ago. They (through the interpreter) related that some white men had come there in a boat, and that they built themselves a house and lived there; at last the natives murdered one, and the others escaped they knew not where, but the murdered man was buried in a spot they pointed out. A thick fog coming on, prevented Capt. McClure from examining this locality, which is much regretted, as here is the probable position where a boat party endeavoring to return by the Mackenzie would have encamped.

Below we extract from the Commodore's journal:

"The currents along the coasts of the Polar Sea appear to be influenced in their direction more or less by the winds; but certainly upon the west side of Baring Island there is a permanent set to the eastward. At one time we found it as much as two knots during a perfect calm; and that the flood tide sets from the westward we have ascertained beyond a doubt, as the opportunities afforded during our detention along the western shore of this island gave ample proof.

"The prevailing winds along the American shore, and in the Prince of Wales Strait, we found to be N. E., but upon this coast S. S. W. to N. W.

"A ship stands no chance of getting to the westward by entering the Polar Sea, the water along shore being very narrow and the wind contrary, and the pack impenetrable; but through Prince of Wales Strait, and by keeping along the American coast, I conceive it practicable. Drift wood is in great abundance upon the east coast of Prince of Wales Strait, and on the American shore, also, much game.

"In this vicinity the hills abound in reindeer and hares, which remain the entire winter; we have been very fortunate in procuring upwards of 4,000 lbs.

"The health of the crew has been, and still continues excellent, without any diminution of numbers, nor have we felt the slightest trace of the scurvy.

"It is my intention, if possible, to return to England this season, touching at Melville Island and Port Leopold, but, should we not be again heard of, in all probability we shall have been carried into the Polar pack, or to the westward of Melville Island, in either of which cases any attempt to send succour would only be to increase the evil, as any ship that enters the Polar Pack must be inevitably crushed; therefore, a depot of provisions, or a ship at Winter Harbor, is the best and only certainty for the safety of the surviving crews.

"[illegible] whatever has been met with, or any information obtained from the natives, which [illegible] possibility lead to the supposition [illegible] Franklin's expedition; [illegible] reached the shore [illegible] the Straits of [illegible] of April, 1852."

WRECK OF THE SHIP AUSTRIA OFF CHARLESTON.—The ship ashore on Cape Romain mentioned by the Charleston *Courier* of Tuesday last proves to be the Austria, Captain [illegible], from Liverpool, with a heavy cargo of salt, which got ashore at half-past five o'clock on Sunday morning, as will be perceived from the subjoined letter received by her consignees in Charleston, Messrs. John Fraser & Co.

ROMAIN SHOAL, November 1, 1853, Tuesday, 4 A. M.

Messrs. J. Fraser & Co.—Gentlemen—I wrote you yesterday, advising you of the stranding of the Austria on this shoal on Sunday last at 5:30 A. M., and I have now to add that the water was two feet deep on the starboard waist between decks. The ship is certainly materially injured. How she has stood such a pounding, is almost incredible; but still I think she might be saved should we have a spell of fair weather, with a smooth sea.

The ship lay yesterday afternoon in a very bad position; having a large knoll of sand under her centre, she bent so that I expected to see her break in two, but at the last high water she changed her position, and is now again comparatively straight. I have thrown over all the salt I had between decks, with the exception of about 300 sacks. The lower hold contains nothing but salt and 100 tons of ballast.

The steamer Charleston, which left Charleston on Monday for the purpose of rendering assistance, reached the Austria at about seven o'clock the same evening, and succeeded in getting the passengers from her with considerable difficulty—indeed in so doing, the mate of the Charleston was severely injured, and the boat he was in, was lost. The Charleston has brought the passengers to the city.

The Austria is a fine ship, capable of carrying about 2700 bales of cotton, and is owned by Messrs. John Fraser & Co., Captain [illegible] and other parties in Charleston, and is fully insured in that city.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Austria in the World's Fair—Styrian Iron—Sword Blades of Brescia—Iron Paper of Neudeck—Bohemian Glass—Hydraulic and Barometrical Clocks—Chemical Products—Prepared Phosphorus—Movement in behalf of Yale College—Rabbi Raphall on Russia—Young Israel in the Field—Consecration of Catholic Bishops—Bennett and the French Mission.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1853.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Austria has not generally the credit of standing high in the industrial world, but the contributions she has sent to our exhibition, as well as those forwarded to the London Fair, prove that in many manufactures her people possess remarkable skill, and that in richness of soil and metallic resources, her broad fields are surpassed by none in Europe. Except platinum, there is no metal which her mines do not freely yield. Her iron ore is particularly rich. The Styrian mines of this metal are accepted the best and most valuable; they are unsurpassed for purity and abundance of yield. Nor is Austria less noted for the manufacture of iron than its production. Her steel has required a world-wide reputation, and the well tempered blades of Brescia are nearly as famous as were those of Damascus in the classic age of chivalry. It is from those Styrian mines that most of the specimens of Austrian iron in the Crystal Palace have been obtained.

Styria, however, is not the only province of Austria that is distinguished in this department. Bohemia, also, has extensive manufacturing establishments. It was from Neudeck, in the last mentioned province, that the famous "iron paper" was forwarded which attracted so much attention in the London Exhibition, and finally received the first prize. No iron plate combining so much strength with such a high degree of attenuation, had ever before been seen in England. Attempts were immediately made by several large manufacturers to imitate this fabric; and though they could not quite equal the original yet they were so far successful as to produce a better and thinner article than had before been made in England.

Visitors in the Austrian department can hardly fail to be struck with some fine specimens of tinted Bohemian glass. Their perfect transparency and richness of color are very justly admired; nor do we now for the first time become acquainted with the superiority of the glassware of Bohemia. It is everywhere regarded as an elegant ornament for saloon and drawing room; as is shown by the fact every year the exports of this article amount to $3,000,000.

Nor would it be right to pass over the ingenious clocks and watches which we have from the various cities of the Empire. Among the earliest to engage in the manufacture of these articles, the Austrians have always taken precedence in this branch of industry in all the ramifications they are at home, whether a gigantic astronomical clock be on the stocks or the tiniest pocket piece. Underwalt, of Trieste, has distinguished himself by the invention of two remarkable pendulum clocks. One of these is wound up from time to time by means of the disengagement of hydrogen gas, and will then go twenty years. The other is called a barometrical clock, from the fact of its being kept constantly wound up by the pressure of the atmosphere on a column of mercury. It is warranted to go five hundred years; any one who doubts it, may buy one and make the experiment for himself.

We have, also in the Crystal Palace some fine chemical preparations; for in all that belongs to the laboratory the Austrians are excelled by few—perhaps, as a nation, only by the French. Salts and acids of every variety are manufactured for export, and rank high in the estimation of customers. In the preparation of phosphorus, M. Schrotten, of Vienna, a practical chemist, has made a discovery which promises to be of the utmost importance in some departments of art. He entirely frees this article from all poisonous or injurious qualities, so that it may be handled and its fumes inhaled without any ill effect on the health. What a blessing will this be to the poor operatives whom heretofore confinement in a lucifer match factory has doomed to certain death! As formerly prepared, phosphorus invariably engendered, within a few months, in those who inhaled it, an awful disease for which medical science had discovered no remedy.

We have not at present the space to describe the contributions of Austria at any farther length; suffice it to say that in almost every department they are full and creditable. No one can inspect them without becoming convinced that this empire contains within itself the elements of greatness, both as a manufacturing and a producing country; and that, if it does not take its rank as such among the nations of the globe, nothing is to blame but the illiberal policy of the House of Hapsburg.

Relief for Yale College!—such is now the cry. Who could believe that this venerable institution, whose halls have been the threshold of so many's greatness, stands in need of help? Yet it is even so. A meeting of the alumni was held a few evenings since, according to previous call, in the lecture room of Dr. Cheever's church. A statement was made by Professor Silliman and others, setting forth the necessities of the college. In the first place additional buildings and accommodations are needed, and the library requires enlargement. Secondly, the professors should be better provided for than at present; the $1100 which they now receive is totally inadequate to their wants, and a pitiful sum in comparison with what is usually paid to respectable institutions. It is also desirable to endow two new professorships, one of Modern Languages, and the other of Astronomy. For all this at least $150,000 is needed; it is said that $400,000 has been already subscribed. A committee was appointed to take the necessary steps.

Rabbi Raphall delivered his lecture on "Russia," two evenings since, before the Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association. It was a well written discourse, not over complimentary to our cousin Nicholas, but in the main sound and truthful. The lecture made a pointed application of Shakespeare's lines,

"'Tis excellent to have a giant's strength—
But, oh! 'tis tyrannous to use it like a giant."

We have heard of "Young America" and "Young Ireland," and now we know what Young Israel is. Rabbi Raphall evidently belongs to it.

To morrow will be a great festival in the Roman Catholic Church. The newly appointed Bishops are to be consecrated by Monsignor Bedini, the Papal Nuncio. The ceremony is to take place in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and tickets of admission have been issued at $1 each. The proceeds are to go towards the erection of a Catholic Institution at Manhattanville.

James Gordon Bennett, the veteran editor of the Herald, returned a short time since from Europe. He avows himself, in his paper of to-day, a candidate for the French Mission, and expresses his high hopes of being appointed to it in 1856, when Gen. Pierce *enters on his second term*. Heaven save the mark!—When Gen. Pierce enters on his second term, I've no doubt he'll get it. Poor Bennett was sorely vexed that his application was snubbed, and his vexation was sadly increased when the [illegible] got out. At first he endeavored to turn it off in the way of a joke; but finally he was so dreadfully bespattered that he was compelled to admit the soft impeachment in sheer self defence.

Yours truly, MANHATTAN.

THE COTTON CROP IN TENNESSEE.—The Memphis *Eagle* of the 26th ult. says:

How far the cotton crop may have been injured by the late frost and heavy fall, we are, as yet, unable to say, but think it will not be to any extent. The uninterrupted fine weather of the past month, having given planters an opportunity to pick out the largest portion of that already opened, and we still think the prospects of a fair average crop very good. We have, as [illegible] *Fully Fine*.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—[illegible] from all accounts [illegible] the Chinese who are recently thronged by hundreds and thousands to the shores of our El Dorado of the West have become disgusted with the country, and with the conduct of the "barbarians" who inhabit it, and are returning in large numbers to their celestial home. Five hundred and fifty Chinamen took their departure for China in a single week previous to the departure of the last steamer. A great many are still pouring into the country, but these bear a small proportion to the home goers. A principal source of their dissatisfaction is the treatment received by them in the mines. They complain of being subject to constant impositions from parties pretending to be tax collectors, who, under the plea of licenses to dig, take from them nearly all they can make. This practice, they assert, is carried on very extensively wherever they happen to pitch upon a rich placer.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF NEW ENGLAND.—By the last official returns of the public schools in the six New England States, the whole number of pupils in attendance during the year was [illegible]. The cost of instruction for the year was $2,885,131. [illegible] the average cost of each pupil was [illegible]; in Maine $1 84; in Connecticut $1 25; in Rhode Island [illegible] 64. In Massachusetts the law requires each town to raise by tax at least $1 50 per child between five and fifteen years of age, as a condition of receiving a share of the income of the State school fund. All the towns complied with this condition last year, and 169 towns raised double the sum thus specified. The amount appropriated in Massachusetts last year for each child between the ages above named was $4 94.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.

By the Southern line.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

There was a fair demand in the cotton market yesterday with sales of [illegible] bales, at steady prices.—Flour was in request and 10,000 barrels were sold.—[illegible] Pork was steady with sales at $16 per bbl for mess and $13 for prime. Lard was quite [illegible] 11¾c per lb. Coffee [illegible] Rio at previous rates.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 6.

Sufficient returns of the Election in this State have been received to show that Ligon has been elected Governor by about 4000 majority.

THE WHIGS will have a MAJORITY in the Legislature of 14 on Joint Ballot, [illegible] in the Senate and eight in the House of Representatives.

California Steamers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.

The steamer Illinois sailed yesterday for Aspinwall, and the Prometheus for San Juan de Nicaragua.

THE CONCENTRATED MOLASSES CASE.

We publish, by request, the following communication:

Eds. Delta: In your paper, under the date of 3d instant, you give what purports to be the report of the Board of General Appraisers of the United States Customhouse, in the valuation of Reichar & Bro's invoice of saccharine goods imported into this port, and submitted to the decision of that Board. As that report, as published by you, gives a very incorrect impression as to the true result of that award, you will be performing an act of justice to these gentlemen in publishing the following from the New York Daily Times:

THE CONCENTRATED MOLASSES CASE.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

—Dear Sir: In the last two numbers of the Times, reference is made by your Washington correspondent in the case of Messrs. Reichar & Brother in their controversy with the United States Government. As Mr. Reichar has left the city, we, as friends and correspondents of the house, feel compelled, and authorized to reply to these remarks. They are calculated to create a false impression, as well as do great injustice to the appraisers here, who gave the subject a careful investigation worthy of its importance.

That portion of the article in the Times of to-day, purporting to be "A Report of the Board of General Appraisers," is only an *extract* from their Report, and does not give the question submitted for their consideration, which was this: "Was the Concentrated Molasses, or Sirup, if so called, invoiced at Matanzas at its fair market value there?" Or was it undervalued, as was contended by the Appraisers at New Orleans? The decision of the Board of Appraisers here sustained the Matanzas valuation at every instance—which include twenty-eight cargoes valued, without freight or duty, at nearly $300,000.

We, therefore, feel authorized to say that Messrs. Reichar & Brother were quite satisfied with the decision of the Appraisers in the matter referred to them. Your correspondent would infer that the decision here would be a bar to future importations, which is entirely groundless. There was a trifling alteration in the valuation of a few empty barrels which is not worthy of notice here. The Board of Appraisers only claimed a precedent or rule that a duty should be charged here on an *estimated* export duty which had never been exacted or paid. But this is a new point, never before raised, and did not form any part of the question submitted by Reichar & Brother.

Your obedient servants,
FOSTER & STEPHENSON,
[illegible] street.

In corroboration of this letter, we are permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by Messrs. Reichar & Brother, to a correspondent in this city:

"[illegible] have been advised of the receipt of the Appraisement at New York. It is as [illegible] to us, so far as the value of the Concentrated Molasses and Melado is concerned.

"The price of the barrels is that where hence of course it may entertain no honest difference of opinion.

"The claim by the General Appraisers, that export duty on Concentrated Molasses should be charged on the Invoices, is one which we shall litigate until we understand the law differently.

"The only change of importance by the Appraisers is this export duty charge."

The Custom House here, under this decision of the General Appraisers, have released the seventy-eight cargoes to Messrs. Reichar & Brother, and remitted all penalties, which they had imposed on their invoices, [illegible]. As these appraisers were identified with the interests of this city, we congratulate our commercial community upon this decision. It is a perfect vindication of the integrity and perfect fairness of the Board of Appraisers here. This vindication has been rendered by those who have been [illegible].

Our city will now, no doubt, retain the large amount of commerce and business they have brought to our port, which, under the [illegible] would have been driven to the ports of our northern rivals.

COMMERCE.
NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 5, 1853.

Telegraphic Items.

CINCINNATI, October 29.

WESTERN NAVIGATION—MARKETS—MARTHA WASHINGTON CASE.—The river here is rising, and first class boats are now up for New Orleans and other points. There is 6 feet water from Pittsburg down.

Flour has advanced 10 cents, with sales at $5 10 a $5 25. [illegible] Hogs are selling at $5. Packing will commence next week, should the weather be favorable.

The Gazette publishes full reports of the Martha Washington trial up to to-day. The prosecution has introduced much highly important testimony.

In the trial to-day, John Whitely, clerk of Kissane, confessed that he perjured himself on his examination before the commissioner, as to [illegible] the Martha Washington. [illegible] There are six feet water in the channel of the river between here and Louisville, and the water is still rising.

NEW YORK, October 30.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—LOSS OF LIFE.—[illegible] clothing store, called Union Hall, at the corner of Nassau and Fulton streets, was burnt this morning. Loss $160,000. Insurance $50,000. Several adjoining stores were much injured. Three firemen were killed by the falling walls, and three badly hurt. [illegible] Sailors' military goods; Bostwick, [illegible] and printer; all of whom lost their stocks and books.

WASHINGTON, October 29.

A SHOCKING MURDER.—A colored man, a fisherman, named Charles Burton, living in this city, was murdered last night, near the Gravel Banks, about a mile and a half from this city. He was shot and stabbed in several places. His father, Henry Burton, was also shot and stabbed, and although alive, is unable to speak, and cannot possibly recover. They were found in their boat, opposite the above named place, about 4 o'clock this afternoon. No clue has been had to the perpetrator of the deed.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—The barque E. H. Douglas, from Galveston for New York, was towed into the Breakwater yesterday by the pilot boat Conner, with loss of boats.

The brig Bessa Vista, of Philadelphia, for Wilmington, is ashore inside of Cape Henlopen.

The barque Harwood, of Bath, [illegible] with railroad iron, from Newport, Wales, for Portsmouth, went ashore near Hog Island on Tuesday last. A wrecking schooner has been sent to her assistance.

BOSTON, Oct. 30.

Accounts from the ship President state that she is filling with water, and is gradually tumbling to pieces. Her cargo of deals may be saved. The second mate was drowned, but the rest of her crew were saved.

The ship Jane W. Glidden, from New York for [illegible], slipped from her anchorage outside on the 27th, and ran into St. John.

The barque Octavia, which arrived at Holmes' Hole on the 27th instant, from Matanzas, had on board Captain Hadley and crew of the schooner Independence, of Boston, from Neuvitas bound to New York, which vessel was totally dismasted on the 19th October, in the Gulf and abandoned on the 21st.

The day after, the Octavia spoke brig H. H. McGilvery, from Trinidad for New York, under jury masts, having been nearly dismasted. She was making the best of her way to Norfolk.

A despatch from Lubeck says that the ship William Sturgis has been got off and is going into the harbor in tow of two steamers.

HALIFAX, Oct. 30th.

FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS.—The Halifax Chronicle says, information from the Gulf of Canso, state that a fleet of about 100 U. S. fishing vessels were encroaching upon the Fishery [illegible]

[illegible]

ENGLAND AND CUBA.—The Washington Sentinel of the 25th ult., reviews the recent reports of the interference of England in the affairs of Cuba, having for its object the introduction of a system of African apprenticeship, and asserting the belief that these "rumors" are "facts," adds: "Advices from Havana of the highest credit, as late as the 21st instant, have been received, confirmatory of the reports to which we allude. These private advices assert, too, that no British cruisers have been seen on the coast of Cuba for two months, and that vessels are constantly coming in with cargoes of Africans, and that these vessels meet with no molestation or hindrance."

Secretary Marcy writes to Josiah Foster of Sandwich, whose son, a seaman on board the "Lenox," was badly injured in the affair at the Chincha Islands, that "the Government of the United States is by no means insensible to the wrongs inflicted upon its citizens, in the attack upon them by an armed force of Peru, on board the U. S. merchant ship Defiance. Ample reparation will be demanded for the acts of violence which have been perpetrated at the Chincha Islands."

"TO THE PEOPLE."

At a meeting of the Joint Committees of the Democratic and Whig parties held on Thursday evening, the following preamble was agreed upon:

That the Judges of the election to be held on Monday next, 7th November, be invited to admit behind the bar of the polls at least one member of the Challenging Committee of each party at any time;

That it is recommended to the Judges of the election, when administering the oath required by law, and whenever they may be in doubt whether the person tendering his vote understands it, to explain the oath to him, and ascertain by such questions as are authorized by the Constitution and existing Laws, that he understands it;

That no persons about the polls should be permitted to propound questions to voters except the Judges—reserving to every citizen his legal right of challenge through the Judges;

That the Sheriff be requested to cause the space around the Ballot Box and about the Polls to be kept clear and free from the crowd, and from persons not voting—so that every voter may have free access to the Ballot Box;

That every citizen and the City Police be requested to aid the Sheriff and his officers in effecting this object;

That each party shall furnish to the Judges in each Ward respectively a list of the Challenging Committee appointed.

J. J. LUGENBUHL, T. W. COLLINS,
H. C. MILLER, L. J. HARRIS,
P. F. DUBEL, J. B. LEEPE.

Whig Challenging and Vigilance Committees,

FOR THE POLLS OF THE SEVERAL PRECINCTS OF THE

7th, 8th, and 9th, Representative Districts of the city of New Orleans.

13th PRECINCT. — 14th PRECINCT.
[illegible list of names]

15th PRECINCT.
[illegible list of names]

16th PRECINCT.
[illegible list of names]

17th PRECINCT.
[illegible list of names]

18th and 19th PRECINCTS.
[illegible list of names]
John L. Thielen.

20th PRECINCT.
[illegible list of names]
Edouard Paget.

21st PRECINCT.
[illegible list of names]
L. Desmarais.

Challenging Committee appointed by the Whig Association of the 8th Representative District.

CHALLENGING COMMITTEE, 8th Precinct. — CHALLENGING COMMITTEE, 9th Precinct.
[illegible], W F Flemming, John W Andrews, — L B Morris, [illegible]

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, 8th Precinct. — VIGILANCE COMMITTEE, 9th Precinct.
Wm Hagan, C M Emmerson, [illegible], G W Flemming, Numa LeBlanc, F A Lumsden, — W J Hunt, James McCord, [illegible], John Murphy, John Harper, H Fitz, Octave LeBlanc, Jr., Robert Morris,

10th Precinct. — 11th Precinct. — 12th Precinct.
[illegible lists of names]

C F SHERRHAVIRE, President.
J. B. SOLAFUSE, Secretary.

☞ Twenty-seven of the most respectable merchants resident in Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina say of STABLER'S CHERRY EXPECTORANT and of STABLER'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, "that from our own experience and that of our customers, we confidently recommend them Pro Bono Publico. We have never known any remedies used for the diseases for which they are prescribed, to be so efficient, and to give such entire satisfaction to all." See advertisement in another column.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD is justly esteemed the greatest ordination of Divine Providence, by that beating engine, the heart, it is driven to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the complicated machinery of man. This living fluid, whether we sleep or wake, rallies briskly through the arteries and returns softly through the veins. How necessary that it should be kept free from all impurity, and yet how negligent many are respecting this great essential to the enjoyment of perfect health. Derangement in the Liver and Nerves is generally the primary cause; and Jaundice, Indigestion, and all the harassing feelings attending Dyspepsia, [illegible] Suicide would rapidly follow [illegible]. No one should suffer long, who is able to obtain a bottle of Hoofland's celebrated German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, they surely fail to effect a permanent cure. For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., [illegible] Chartres st.

DIED.

On Saturday morning at 1 o'clock, [illegible] GEORGINA ROUSSEL, aged [illegible] four months, daughter of Dr. G. B. [illegible].

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
For Congress
FIRST DISTRICT.
CHAS. GAYARRE.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.
[illegible] P. DUBEY, L. PORTIER.

COMMISSION & FORWARDING.
J. C. DENIS,
No. 75, Second St., Mo.
PARTICULAR attention paid to Consignments, [illegible] the Produce of Western [illegible].

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

[illegible]

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 5, 1853.

The Cotton Market was quiet today and the sales did not exceed 1000 bales at former prices.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS—LOUISIANA AND [illegible]
[illegible]

We have not heard of any sales of Tobacco to-day.

For Sugar the demand continues brisk and the sales amount to 400 hhds. at steady prices. We quote Fair to Fully Fair [illegible].

Of Molasses [illegible] bbls were sold at [illegible] per gallon.

The Flour market is unchanged and the transactions comprise 10,000 bbls. including [illegible]. A sale of 1400 bbls St. Louis was made yesterday at [illegible].

Of Corn 1500 sacks were sold mostly at 64 and 65c. per bushel.

Of Oats 1000 sacks were sold at [illegible].

Provisions are heavy. A sale of 100 bbls. [illegible] Mess Pork was made at $14 25.

Nothing was done in Bacon and Lard.

A sale of 100 pieces Bagging was made at 12½c and 25 coils Rope at [illegible] per pound.

A cargo of 2500 bbls. Thomaston Lime has been sold at $1 20 per bbl.

Exchange is heavy. We quote Sterling [illegible] prem. Paris at [illegible]. Bills on New York at 60 days quoted 2½ per cent. discount. Checks ¼a½ per cent. premium.

Freights are stiff. Two ships were taken for Liverpool at ⅞d.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE
For Tax Collector.
☞ HENRY PEYCHAUD, Collector of State Taxes in the 2d District is candidate for re-election.

For Assessor.
☞ FRANCIS TURNER, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election, on Monday, the 7th November, 1853, and most respectfully submits his claims to THE PEOPLE.

For Justice's of the Peace.
RICHARD RICHARDSON, Third Justice of the Peace, is a candidate for re-election.
☞ FRANCOIS CALONGNE, Fourth Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, is a candidate for re-election.

For Constable.
Eds. Bee—Please announce that BERNARD GARETY is a candidate for Constable of the Third Justice's Court.
Election 7th November next. MANY FRIENDS.

For Clerks of Courts.
☞ W. F. [illegible] is a candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court of New Orleans.
☞ W. A. [illegible] is a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court.

"REMEMBER THE ORPHAN."
FIREWORKS.
☞ A GRAND PYROTECHNIC EXHIBITION
WILL BE GIVEN ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 9,
On Lafayette Square, by G. P. [illegible], consisting of NEW and BEAUTIFUL PIECES, being the most magnificent display of FIREWORKS ever made in the city.
The proceeds for the Benefit of the Orphans in the CAMP STREET FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM.
Tickets Fifty Cents.

Fire, River and Marine Insurance.
PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF TORONTO, C. W.
CAPITAL $500,000
A. M. CLARK, PRESIDENT. EDWARD G. O'BRIEN, SECRETARY.
Branch Office, No. 48 Camp street, New Orleans.
THE undersigned are now prepared to issue policies against the perils of the Seas and Rivers. Also, against loss or damage by FIRE, at the current rates of premium.
BENJAMIN FLORANCE, Agent. HARMON DOANE, Asst. Agent.

FASHIONABLE STORE,
Corner St. Charles and Common streets.
J. DUCOURNEAU,
BEING just returned from Paris, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he will make this day, Saturday, the opening of his fall and winter goods received per ships Wurtemberg, Ashland and Sumner from Havre. Having selected with the greatest care the newest and most fashionable, and of the most elegant fancy goods his patrons may rest assured that they will find in his establishment the most elegant articles of the latest fashion:
Extra Superfine Black Cloth, [illegible list]
All kind and colors of Cassimere; Rich Waistcoats, Plush, Velvet &c., Cashmeres, Silk, colored and black, plain and embroidered Waistcoats. Embroidered Cravats and embroidered velvet do.
Embroidered White Satin for bridegroom do.
Black and colored neck and cravats, white cravats for bridegroom, Satin Cravats and plain Armures, elastic Suspenders, Parisian French Shirts, superior Lined Shirts of the latest fashion.
Ready made.
[illegible]
J. DUCOURNEAU, Corner St. Charles and Common sts.

Opening of Fancy and Fashionable Articles.
No. 36 Chartres street, corner of Customhouse.
MISS OLYMPE
HAS the honor to inform the ladies that she has just received from Paris a RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy and Fashionable Goods, consisting particularly of: [illegible]
Miss OLYMPE having selected her articles with the greatest care, hopes to deserve a continuance of the patronage bestowed on her by the ladies of this city.

Porcelaine! Porcelaine!!
THE undersigned have just received by the ship Sumner, from Havre, the finest assortment of Porcelaine do Paris articles yet imported into this country, such as: Vases, Fonts, Services, Tete-a-Tetes, Cups, Fancy Articles, Pomatums, Powder Pots, Pomatum Pots, Night Lamps, Fruit Baskets, Jewelry Boxes, Vide Poches, Bobeches, Frankfin, &c.
LION & PINSARD, 66 & 68 Royal st., corner Bienville.

Perfumery! Perfumery!!
FRENCH PERFUMERY!
LION & PINSARD have received, by the ship Sumner, from Havre, a complete assortment of French Perfumery, such as Cold Cream, Creme de Limacon, Guerlain's Ambrosial Cream, for the beard. Antique Oil, Weber's Tonic Oil, for checking the fall of the hair.
LUBIN'S FIXATURE, ASSORTED SOAPS, Assorted Extracts of Lubin & Guerlain, Athenian Water, Creme de Savon assorted, Cologne Water, &c. &c. &c.

Combs! Combs! Combs!
TORTOISE SHELL COMBS!
A LARGE assortment of imitation Tortoise Shell Combs, just received by the undersigned, by the ship Sumner, from Havre.
LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal st. cor. Bienville.

Glass and Crystal Ware.
LION & PINSARD, 66 and 68 Royal street, corner of Bienville, have received by the ship Sumner, from Havre, a large stock of crystal and glassware, such as Powder Boxes, Tumblers, Flacons, Cut Vases, Baskets, Glasses, &c.

Brandies.
A LARGE stock of Brandies of all descriptions, just received by the ship Sumner from Havre, and for sale by LION, PINSARD & CO., 66 & 68 Royal st. cor. of Bienville.

LANDING ex Charles Thompson, [illegible] South Columbia, brig Windward and bark Golden Era:
600 boxes Winchester and Livermore's No. 1 Soap;
400 packages Loaf, Crushed and Powdered Sugar;
[illegible]
For sale by JOS'H MARKS & CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

RICHARD ALDIGE & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, Oct. 1[illegible], 1853.
NOTICE is hereby given that the books of subscription for the [illegible] shares of the cash stock of this bank [illegible] will be opened, at this office, on THURSDAY NEXT, the 20th October, inst., under the superintendence of the Board of Directors. The subscription to be received every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., until the whole of said stock shall have been subscribed for.
By order of the Board, EUG. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
New Orleans, November 5th, 1853.
THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company on the 3d instant:
Resolved, That all subscribers to the capital stock of this Company who have paid, or who may hereafter pay their instalments, before the date fixed for their payment by the Board, shall be entitled to a discount on the same at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the date of payment to the day on which said instalments may have been made payable; it being understood that this shall not be construed as to repeal a resolution passed by the Board on the 30th June, 1853, which allows interest to all subscribers on their instalments from the day on which they pay said instalments to the date on which the tax subscription of the city falls due; the object of said resolution having been to place voluntary subscribers on a footing of equality with those who become stockholders by the payment of a tax.
JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Notice.
THE New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company offer for sale 100 Bonds of the State of Louisiana, for $1000 each, bearing six per cent interest.
—ALSO—
150 Bonds of the Company for $1000 each, issued by the Board of Directors, and payable August 1st, 1868, secured by pledge of the city subscription to the Capital Stock of the Company, bearing [illegible] per cent. per annum interest payable semi-annually.
Proposals will be received at the office of the Company, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley.
By order of the Board. BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secr'y.

New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company.
New Orleans, November 2, 1853.
THE following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company on 31st October, 1853:
Resolved, That such portion of the subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, as has not yet been called in, viz: forty-five per cent., be and is hereby declared due and payable as follows:
Ten per cent. on the 3d January, 1854,
Ten per cent. on the 6th March, 1854,
Ten per cent. on the 6th May, 1854,
Ten per cent. on the 6th January, 1855,
Five per cent on the 5th March, 1855.
JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Notice.
Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. November 1st, 1853.
THE subscribers to the cash stock of this Bank are hereby notified that the second instalment of [illegible] per share, will be payable at this office on SATURDAY, the 5th inst. E. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.
THE annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on MONDAY, the 7th November, at 4 o'clock P. M. F. J. PORSTALL, Secretary.

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Jacob Gross, will please present the same, and persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make payment to the undersigned without delay.
H. MEEGENS, Executor of the estate of J. Gross, 31 Common st.
New Orleans, September 7, 1853.

NOTICE—During my temporary absence from the city, Alexandre Piaget, Esq., holds my power of attorney, as per act passed before Mr. Theo. Guyol, Notary Public in this city. All power of attorney previously given by me are null and void.
New Orleans, June 22d, 1853. J. N. CURIER.

EXCHANGE—Drafts on Bordeaux or payable in Paris at 60 days, for sums suitable to remittances, for sale by J. & J. [illegible], 31 Old Levee.

DRAFTS on Paris, 60 days sight, for sale by E. CAHUZAC & CO. 20 Old Levee st.

[illegible] prize in the Havana Lottery [illegible] by the undersigned [illegible].

University of Louisiana—Law Department.
THE Lectures in this Department will commence on the fourth Monday of November next, and will continue until the first Monday of April.
Those by Prof. McCALEB will treat of Admiralty and Maritime Law, and Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States.
Those by Professor HUNT will treat of Commercial Law, Contracts, and the Law of Evidence.
Those by Prof. JOHNSON will treat of the Common Law, Equity Jurisprudence, and Practice, and Criminal Law.
Those by Prof. ROSELIUS will treat of the General Jurisprudence of Louisiana, the Roman, Spanish and French Law, Land Titles, and the Practice of the Courts of Louisiana.
The Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred only on those who shall have attended two full courses of lectures, or one course, after having read law two years under a respectable Counsellor at Law, and who shall upon examination be found worthy of the honor. This will entitle the graduate to be admitted to the courts of this State.
The fee of each Professor is [illegible]. The matriculation and graduation fees will be each $5.
[illegible] RANDELL HUNT, Dean.

ROYAL MERCHANT TAILOR. 128
THE undersigned offers for sale cheap, to his customers and the public, the following articles [illegible] received per Ashland and the R. B. Sumner from Havre, viz:
Colored cassimere, new style, for pants;
Black cloths, for dress and frock coats;
Drawers, Cravats, Socks, Suspenders &c.
EXPECTED, per San Queen, from Havre: Cloth Coats and Frock Coats (Cromwell and Talma) Velvets, Plain and Quilted silk for Vests.
J. CASSERGUE, 106 Royal street.

ADOLPHE BLACHE,
No. 60 Royal street.
HAS just received by ships Ashland and R. B. Sumner, from Havre:
LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS:
English embroidered Mousquetaire collars and sleeves; [illegible]
CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
[illegible]

Bernard Hotel, Lake Borgne.
THE undersigned [illegible]
MRS. TRIM.

SILKS, MANTELETS and EMBROIDERIES.
Latest Styles.
P. A. HUBBARD has just opened a new invoice, received per ship R. B. Sumner, from Havre, consisting partly of the following articles:
[illegible list]
P. A. HUBBARD, No. 118 Canal st., near Royal, Touro's buildings.

Fashionable Store,
corner of St. Charles and Common streets.
THE undersigned begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has [illegible] J. DUCOURNEAU.

ARTICLES for the Mexican Market, [illegible]
RICHARD ALDIGE & CO.

[illegible]
P. N. WOOD, Treasurer.

[illegible] HONDURAS MAHOGANY [illegible] HENRY T. SHERMAN [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTS, LOST ETC

WANTED—A MAN to manage on the [illegible] of a Market Farm a few miles from the city; one who understands looking after Negroes, Cattle, &c. is required. Enquire of R. F. NICHOLS & CO., 54 Camp st.

Children Found.
FOUND yesterday, at the corner of Rampart and Esplanade streets, a lad and a young girl about four years of age. Both are [illegible], have light hair, blue eyes, and seem to be brother and sister. The parents may have them by applying at the Second District Police Prison.

Journeymen Shoe-Makers.
GOOD Journeymen Shoe-Makers will find permanent employment in Mr. G. P. Bonnard's shoe-making establishment, at the corner of Royal and [illegible] streets.

Wanted.
A DISTILLER understanding well the manufacture of Cordials. Apply at No 90 St. Louis street.

Clerk Wanted.
A CLERK having a knowledge of the dry goods business, speaking French and English or German, and who can come well recommended. Apply at the Red Store, to JOS. N. ROBERT & CO.

WANTED—A competent CLERK in a Dry Goods store, speaking French and English. A good salary will be offered.

WANTED TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR OR FOR the Grinding Season—only 15 to 30 good NEGROES, accustomed to field work. For good hands the highest wages will be paid, and the best care taken of them. Apply at 47 Bienville st.

Wanted.
TO purchase immediately—forty Creole Slaves for which high prices will be paid cash. Wanted, also, fifteen young negro boys or girls, from eighteen to twenty years of age and no more. Apply at No 56 Customhouse street, to J. B. DERBEY, Broker.

Wanted Immediately.
TWENTY Slaves for sale in the country. Apply at 56 Customhouse street to J. B. DERBEY, Broker.

Coppersmith Wanted.
A GOOD Coppersmith will find employment, by enquiring at No. 44 Tchoupitoulas street, corner of Natchez Alley.

NEGROES FOR SALE.
DIRECT from Virginia and Maryland—Will be received about the 5th of November, an unusually large and general assortment of Virginia and Maryland NEGROES. The supply will be kept good throughout the business season, at the corner of Moreau and Esplanade streets.
WALTER L. CAMPBELL, Master's old stand.

For Sale.
A NEGRO WOMAN, aged 27 years, with her [illegible] of a few months. She is a Creole Cook, good washer and perfect ironer, well recommended and free of all vices and sickness provided by law. Apply at J. B. Derbey's, No. 56 Customhouse st.

A Negro Boy for Sale.
FOR SALE—A Black Boy 19 years of age, house servant, fully guaranteed. Apply at 37 Common street.

For Sale.
A YOUNG Mulatto, aged 20 years first rate cook. He is well recommended and guaranteed of all vices and maladies prescribed by law. Apply at No. 56 Customhouse street, to J. B. DERBEY, Broker.

Grocery for Sale.
A GROCERY with the fixtures, having a good run of customers, corner Bayou Road and Treme streets. Apply to ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee st.

REMOVAL.
THE undersigned would respectfully inform city and country customers, that he has just removed from No. 44 Camp street, to No. 60 Canal st., where he will be continually receiving new supplies of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, and MILLINARY ARTICLES. The whole of which will be sold at the lowest market price. ISAAC RAWIS, 60 Canal st.

REMOVAL.
THE subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from the premises they have so long occupied, at No. 15 Chartres street, to their new store, corner of Canal and Royal sts., where they will be happy to receive the visits of their old customers, and of strangers visiting the city, to whom they offer a choice assortment of WATCHES and JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, MILITARY and FANCY GOODS.
HYDE & GOODRICH, corner Canal and Royal sts.

NOTICE.
DR. FAGET has removed to No. 170 Bourbon street, between St. Peter and Toulouse.

AT. GIRAUD, importer, has removed his store from No. 46 to No. 44, Old Levee street.

A. STURZENEGGER & ETERNOD
Have removed from No. 44 Bienville to No. 47 Chartres street.

Removed.
BRUGUIERE & CO have removed from 27 Bienville street to No. 18 same street.

B[illegible] & TAYLOR, have removed to No. [illegible]

H. DE [illegible] have removed to No. 26 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee street.

Removal.
MESSRS. Wilkinson, [illegible] & Co. have removed from 39 Poydras street to 131 [illegible] street, corner of Carondelet street.

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between J. H. Blache and Gabriel Leaumont, under the style of J. H. Blache & Co., has been dissolved this day, on account of the death of J. H. Blache.
New Orleans, October 25, 1853.

Notice of Co-Partnership.
MRS. JOSEPHINE BLACHE, widow of the late J. H. Blache, and Mr. GABRIEL LEAUMONT have this day formed a co-partnership, under the style of BLACHE & LEAUMONT, for the transaction of the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, and will continue the business of the late firm of J. H. Blache & Co.
New Orleans, [illegible] 1853.

Dissolution of Partnership.
THE partnership existing in this city under the firm of [illegible] & CO., is dissolved by limitation from the 1st instant.
E. TATOUT. H. CLOSTERMANN.

THE undersigned will continue the same business under the style of H. CLOSTERMANN & CO., who will attend to the liquidation of the former firm, and will merit the continuance of the confidence bestowed upon their predecessors.
H. CLOSTERMANN. E. TOURNE.
New Orleans, November 1st, 1853.

BADAU DU TREIL. CHS. DEGETAU.
THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the style and name of BADAU DU TREIL & CO., for the transaction of a general commission business in this city.
BADAU DU TREIL, CHS. DEGETAU. 13 Customhouse st.
New Orleans, 1st November, 1853.

Commercial Notice.
THE undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has established his store in Chartres street, No. 102, up stairs (L. Mabire's house.) He hopes that the well known [illegible] and the low prices at which the goods will be sold, will secure a liberal share of public patronage. JULES BOULENGER.

Store in Liquidation.
Corner Conti and Royal Streets.
I BEG leave to inform the ladies of New Orleans and the country, that, wishing to retire from business, I will sell from this date At Cost Price not only the remaining stock of my goods, but also a rich and complete assortment of Nouveautes and [illegible] received from Paris.
MADAME ETERNOD, cor Conti and Royal sts.

[illegible] Writing and Book-Keeping Academy.
[illegible] Canal street, between Chartres and Royal sts [illegible]
LADIES' Class 11 to 12 A. M. [illegible] Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays [illegible] Success guaranteed to all.
[illegible] RUFUS DOLBEAR, 106 Canal st.

NOW LANDING from bark Sarah Bridge, from Bordeaux, and for sale—
[illegible] boxes [illegible] brandy, new crop; 40 cases of 20 qrs each. fresh sardines in oil; 60 do at 100 qrs do [illegible] boxes of superior white wine 1849, [illegible] do ordinary do [illegible] qr pipes [illegible] Cognac, 1825.
[illegible] JOSEPH LANATA, 11 Jefferson, and 12 Toulouse st.

At No. 60 Camp Street
NEW MEDICAL WORKS.
JUST received—Rational History of Hallucinations. By A. Brierre de Boismont.
Walton's Operative Ophthalmic Surgery. By Littell.
Periodicals—The British and Foreign Medico-Chirurgical Review, for July, 1853.
Ranking Abstract, for July, 1853. For sale by J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp st.

New Law Books.
THE subscribers have received a further supply of the following Books:
Third Volume of Greenleaf on Evidence, making the work now complete.
[illegible]
Burrill on Voluntary Assignments [illegible]
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.
Law Book Sellers and Stationers, 21 Camp street.

PAPER [illegible]
STATIONERY
WRITING & BOOK PAPERS, Playing Cards, Printers' Cards and PRINTING INK.
Blank Books of all Kinds.
And a general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY, Adapted to every branch of the trade.
HENRY L. POTTER, 27 Camp street.

Diaries for 1854.
THE subscribers have received a handsome assortment of Diaries for the coming year, (1854) of all sizes and various bindings for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.
Law Booksellers and Stationers, 21 Camp st.

[illegible]
LANDING ex ship Wurtemburg from Havre and for sale by the undersigned, [illegible] Madras [illegible]
A. STURZENEGGER & ETERNOD, No. 44 Bienville st., but from Oct 15, 47 Chartres st.

CARPETING. CARPETING.
67 ROYAL STREET.
THE undersigned would state that they have received by ship J. J. Whitney, from Liverpool—a choice selection of Axminster, Brussels, Saxony, Ingrain, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting; Mosaic, Axminster, Tapestry and Chenille Rugs and Mats; Silver Ware, Cutlery, Plated Castor Ware, Plated Silver Waiters, &c. [illegible]
F. MAILLARD & CO.

[illegible]
Perfumer and [illegible], No. 73 Royal Street, [illegible] received from France, [illegible]

[illegible]