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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1854.

[No. 9482 Vol. XI.—NEW SERIES
Vol. XXVII.—Whole No. 7524.]

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, August 30, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures, see French side.*

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

THE JUDICIARY.

Our existing Judicial system is so objectionable in every aspect in which it can be viewed, that no excuse is necessary for reverting to the topic. The evils under which the community suffer are inherent and indigenous to it, and no hope can be rationally entertained for their removal or mitigation, until it is completely overthrown. No palliative or partial remedies will do; nothing short of its total annihilation, and the re-establishment of the time-honored system, approved by our ancestors and sanctioned by time and experience, will answer the purpose.

An elective judiciary inevitably tends to the demoralization and corruption of the electors and the candidates for seats on the Bench, by creating a necessity for an active and incessant canvass before the people. It engenders party passions, personal predilections and resentments—compels the candidates to resort to intrigues, cabals, dissimulation and falsehood, and the employment of money to ensure success. They are the objects of the exaggerated praises of some, and the atrocious denunciations of others, and when, with minds heated, and passions inflamed to the highest degree of intensity, and polled all over with mud by their adversaries, they reach the Bench, they are not in a fit state to administer the law between man and man with that calm deliberation and cool self-possession which should ever mark the conduct of a magistrate. Judgments rendered by Judges thus chosen do not carry with them that respect and moral weight, not inspire that confidence which should ever characterize the decisions of justice; and when a Court has once lost, or has never possessed the respect of the people, or the confidence of the Bar, the sooner we are rid of it the better.

Judges cannot, like politicians, do business on a small or borrowed capital, or conceal their deficiencies by silence. They sit either singly on the Bench, or, at most, they have but few co-adjutors, and each is constrained to deliver opinions on some of the most abstruse topics of law, which will be severely criticized by the public and the legal profession. If any flaw exists in their logic, or there be any misciteation or misunderstanding of authorities, detection and censure are alike inevitable. Many a man has passed and still can pass as learned and able in a crowd, and were he to remain where he is, his inaccuracies would either remain concealed or be known to few—But raise him to the Bench, place him on a pedestal, where the eyes of the intelligent, the sagacious and the learned, are fixed upon him, watching all his movements, noting all his sayings, and criticising all his judgments with an unsparing acumen and rigor, and if he be without merit, he will wane in reputation and popularity, and become an object of derision to his enemies and of melancholy pity to his friends. Soon does he discover that grave his significant nods of the head, oracular tones and attitudes, and theatrical tricks cannot save him from public and professional contempt, or supply the want of a vigorous intellect, logical power and legal acquirements. No legal sciolist, elevated by popular caprice or personal corruption, to the judgment seat can ever expect an enduring legal fame.

It is this class of men, that the detestable system that now afflicts the state has placed in office, to the detriment of justice, and the injury of the legal reputation of Louisiana. Political hacks, and uneducated tyros in the profession are the men preferred, and fill the seats once occupied by magistrates eminent for their profound erudition, their long experience, and their manly independence. Some of our judges, cannot write correctly the vernacular tongue of the country, and can say, with the Duke of ORLEANS Regent of France, "that they fell out with the rules of grammar in their youth, and never could reconcile their differences." Others have no knowledge of law, beyond the fly leaves of the Code of Practice, and the skimmings they have got, by glancing over the titles of the Civil Code.

The division of the state into judicial Districts, and confining the election of lawyers resident in each to the Supreme Court, is highly objectionable. There is more legal talent in the entire state than in a small territorial district, and by restricting the selection—for such is practically at least the law—to those only who are residents of the circle of choice is contracted, and inferior lawyers are chosen.

A principle of representation applicable alone to political offices, has been absurdly extended and applied to Judges. It is repugnant to common sense and common justice, and violative of all fundamental ideas on the subject. A Judge is in no sense, and can never be, if he is not corrupt, the representative of the people, or of a man, or a body of men. He is the representative of the majesty of law and equity, and how decided soever the popular will may be, upon any question that has assumed a forensic shape, or how strongly it may be expressed, the Judge must soar above all such influences, and be guided alone by the law. Can this be hoped for from such as hold their offices on short tenure by the vote of the people? Will not the spirit of faction invade the bosoms of these dignitaries, and will they not, to foil their places, succumb to the popular will? They did in England before their official existence was made permanent by the act passed when the Prince of Orange ascended the throne in 1688. They were the vilest instruments of tyranny in the hands of Kings and Ministers, and by corrupt and arbitrary judgments confiscated to their property and took away the lives of the best patriots in the Kingdom.—In the United States we have a King tenfold more formidable, and when his passions are aroused, more sanguinary than all the STUARTS and TUDORS that ever reigned with absolute power over the lives and fortunes of the British people—this monarch is the Multitude. When put in motion this tremendous power is irresistible, uncontrollable and despotic,—responsible to nobody, and sometimes, under evil influences, ferocious and reckless of all restraints of law, justice and morality. Is it not to be feared that this popular despot may oversway the Bench, and trample down the sacred barriers of the law

The only remedy for such evils is a permanent and independent judiciary, which will ever be the barrier to the usurpations of the Legislature, and the injustice of a misguided public opinion. A constitutional code cannot contain a page more obnoxious to civil liberty, than that which organizes our judiciary. It is full of fallacies. The theory of it is false and pernicious. It has worked badly and can never work beneficially. It extinguishes all noble aspirations and laborious researches; discourages literary and scientific pursuits; takes away from the legal profession one of the most powerful incentives to the acquisition of knowledge and redeems to the same level the ignoramus and the *sciens*, the hard student and the luxurious idler—placing the learned jurist and the superficial pettifogger on an equal footing. Wisdom, capacity and virtue it has entirely dispensed with, and the man who "has shanned derelicts and lived laborious days," is constrained to see dullards and groundlings raised over his head to the highest seats of the law, which neither courtesy nor fraternity, amongst us, were reserved as the reward of eminent talent cultivated and developed by the incubations of twenty years.

We have expressed our views with freedom and independence on this important subject—having at heart only the welfare of our State and the elevation of its legal reputation. Solitary and alone we have assailed the vices of our judiciary system. It may be that the period is not yet ripe for reform, and that the people will remain insensible to evils deeply affecting their social and moral condition. At all events we have not been deterred from our duty by the fear of forfeiting popular favor, nor have we been willing to flatter the multitude at the expense of truth and justice. We have striven to point out the canker that is corroding our judicial organization, it is for the sovereign power of the common weath to apply the remedy

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamer *Soldier* for late St. Louis papers.

☞ The *Southern Sentinel*, an excellent journal published in this Parish of Iberville, is about to be issued as a daily paper.

☞ Information has been received by the underwriters, that the steamer *Franklin* has again been moved a short distance from where she has lain, imbedded in the sand, and that there seems to be more probability of getting her off. All the working part of her machinery has been taken out.

☞ The remains of Col. CHARLES LORING passed Jacksonville, Florida, on the steamer Helvidge, on Sunday, the 13th instant, on the way to St Augustine, where they will be deposited in the family burial ground. Col. Loring, although born in North Carolina, resided at St Augustine for many years previous to his going to California. He is a brother of Gen. Wm. Loring, of the Army, who won such merited laurels in the Mexican war.

☞ Three Russian ships laden with Circassian girls have been captured by the allied fleets in the Black Sea, and taken into Varna. Six Greek vessels, carrying supplies to the Russians, have also been captured and sent in charge of prize crews to Constantinople.

TEXAS.

By an arrival from Texas we have received dates to the 16th instant.

There is still some fever in Galveston, but the type is mild, and but a small number of the cases terminate fatally.

The Houston *Star* learns that Gen. A. Sidney Johnson, U. S. A. Pay Master, was robbed of three mules by Indians supposed to be Kickapoos, about 35 miles above Fort Graham, on the night of the 15th inst.

On the 10th instant the Indians stole some thirty horses from the upper part of Goliad county.

☞ Joseph Smithers, who resides near Huntsville, was struck on the head with a tomahawk, on the 19th instant, by his negro man, and considerably injured. The negro is still at large. He says the Indians.

A MURDEROUS CAUCHY.—The "San Antonio Ledger," of the 10th instant, says that Fieldman—who murdered Wiggins at Lavaca a short time since, and subsequently broke jail at Indianola—has been arrested in San Antonio by the Marshal of that city.

MURDER IN KARNES COUNTY.—We learn from the "San Antonio Ledger," that a man of the name of *Powers* was recently shot near Helena, Karnes county, by one Nat. Smith. Twenty-one back shot were lodged in Powers's person. It is represented as a most cold-blooded, shocking murder.

INTERESTING SCHOOL STATISTICS.—The abjoined interesting Common School Statistics were condensed by the State Gazette, from the returns of Assessors and Collectors, made under the common school act of January 31st, 1854, to the Treasurer of the State. The returns state the number of children between six and sixteen years of age, in each of the counties enumerated:

Austin 729; Bell 696; part of Bexar 1,469; Brazoria 361; Brazos 231; Bornet 237; Caldwell 319; Cameron 945; Colorado 894; Comal 633; Cooke 386; Coryell 190; Falls 200; Gillespie 417; Gonzales 856; Grimes 754; Henderson 545; Hopkins 1,169; Houston 786; Hunt 930; Jasper 571; Kaufman 521; Karnes 168; La Vaca 668; Leon 544; Limestone 573; Madison 289; Matagorda 990; Milam 333; Montgomery 381; Nacogdoches 1,261; Newton 465; Orange 205; Polk 460; Red River 782; Robertson 392; Sabine 433; San Augustine 622; Shelby 834; Tarrant 582; Titus 1,031; Tyler 841; Van Zandt 565; Victory 641; Wharton 197; Williamson 494.—Total 26,370.

THE CALL FOR RANGERS.—The State Gazette, of the 19th instant, says:

The Governor has promptly met the exigency by a proclamation, in which the State is divided into six districts, for the enrollment of the six companies. The several places of rendezvous and times appointed are: 1st District—Goliad, rendezvous 20th October next; 2nd. Washington, 16th October; 3d. Cameron, 16th October; 4th. McKinney, 16th October; 5th. Tyler, 16th October; 6th. Nacogdoches, 16th October. As inspection, enrollment and organization of the companies will be made by a person authorized for the purpose. We shall publish the proclamation in our next.

A letter dated Palestine, the 15th instant, says:—"The drought is seriously injuring the cotton crop of this county. We regret to find that this complaint of the severe drought is very general through the counties of Eastern Texas, and in some parts of the West.

☞ The Halifax *Colonist* learns that the submarine cable forming part of the line of telegraph connecting Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with Prince Edward's Island, has been parted at two miles from the Nova Scotia shore, and it is doubtful whether it can be repaired the present season. It is also said that the idea of connecting Newfoundland with Prince Edward's Island by sub-marine cable has been abandoned, and the connection with this continent, if accomplished, will now be direct from Cape Race to Nova Scotia, at or near Cape North, to join the line of the Nova Scotia company.

☞ The reputed arrest of Arrison, for the murder of the Allisons, in Cincinnati, appears to have arisen from the arrest, at Keokuk, Iowa, of a Dr. Ward, who had recently been in that city. He did not know what the charge was and was thrown into jail by his arrival at Hamilton, when he had no difficulty in proving himself not to be Arrison. The men who arrested him showed no papers, and treated him with the Dorr very roughly.

NATURAL CURIOSITIES IN SOUTH WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Abingdon Virginian, in an article devoted to the natural advantages and wonders of South-western Virginia, says:

"And we have natural curiosities, some of them grand and wonderful. We have heretofore spoken of the Natural Bridge of Scott, of which that of Rockbridge is a mere straw. The arch sweeps in a pretty regular curve two or three hundred feet across Stock creek, leaving a tunnel large enough to drive the all the elephants in the jungles of Ceylon, with a carriage road on the summit, four hundred and twenty feet above the rapid stream that tumbles through the tunnel and washes its base. We have in this county, a few miles west of us, a perpendicular fall of water of about one hundred feet; four or five miles north of us, another stream that falls twice that distance in three grand consecutive leaps; a spring a few miles east of us that has ebbed and flowed once in twenty-four hours since Noah's flood; and a few miles south of us the Passaic Falls in miniature. We have caves and cliffs and gorges where perhaps the foot of man has never trod before, which we offered the eagle perches in safety and looks at the sun."

SINGULAR DISCLOSURE.—A surgeon in the United States army recently desired to know the most common cause of enlistment. By permission of the proper authority, he addressed fifty-five, the writer pledged never to disclose the name of officer or private, except as a physical or sociological fact, the true history was obtained of every man. On investigation, it appeared that nine tenths enlisted on account of some special difficulty, fifteen of them had changed their names, and forty-three were either drunk, or partially so, at the time of their enlistment. Most of them were men of fine talents and learning, and had once been in elevated positions in life. Four had been lawyers, three doctors, and two ministers.

GRISI AND MARIO.—It is not yet known what the prices of admission to the opera at Castle Garden will be. Mr. HACKETT has MARIO and GRISI engaged for nine months, or sixty nights' performance. He gives them one hundred thousand dollars, and pays their expenses. Mr. W. F. BURTON, the successful manager of Madame ALBONI's and JULLIEN'S concerts, has been retained by Mr. HACKETT, which is a sufficient guarantee that the "press" of such cities as they visit will have a gentleman to extend them his usual courtesies.

Some of the New York papers state that the price of admission to hear these artists will be five dollars, but we question much whether Mr. HACKETT will indeed the public to pay at so exhorbitant a rate.

Speaking of MARIO, the correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* says:

The only piece of gossip that I have heard at all, referring to these musical artists, is rather piquant, besides being literally true. An English woman seems to have become very much infatuated with MARIO, and knowing that it was his intention to visit America, and seeing it announced that he would sail in the *Baltic*, she, too, took passage in the same steamer, and arrived here on Saturday. She went to the same hotel as did the handsome tenor. The most singular circumstance, in connection with this romantic affair, is that the enamored and powerful English woman never spoke to MARIO in her life. She is neither young nor handsome, and MARIO is said to be exceedingly displeased at her annoying partiality for him. What Grisi thinks of it, is a matter of sage conjecture.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—New York, Aug. 21.—A fire occurred on Sunday morning, at Williamsburg, in a row of buildings occupied by poor families, in North First street, which were destroyed. Patrick Hinkman, Edward McManus, and Ann Fagan, a married woman, perished in the flames.

ARTISTIC SUICIDE.—It is said that the price of tickets to the entertainments of Grisi and Mario are to be fixed at $5. This will ruin the enterprise in a pecuniary point of view. The American people under no stimulus will pay such a price.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A HOAX.—Some time since a coarse practical joke was played upon a young gentleman named Jessop, a clerk in the dry goods establishment of Mr. Lee, on Fourth street, by Stephen Smith, a young gentleman who formerly edited the Forest Gardens. Letters purporting to come from an intelligent and romantic lady were sent to Jessop, and he being quite a ladies' man, responded in amorous epistles. The correspondence was continued for several weeks, and at last a meeting was agreed upon. The lady was to pass Alf. Barbelle's saloon in a carriage, and at a signal Jessop was to hand her out. Of course he was all impatience for the arrival of the happy moment. A number of them came, but were present, and when, to the horror of Jessop, the lady proved to be a very sooty wench, they were overjoyed at his chagrin, and the result of their trick. Not satisfied with this, Smith had the letters published, with such comments and slight altering of names as informed everybody who was meant. Jessop, who is a worthy but sensitive young man, was made amenable by the unanimousness of the ridiculous position in which he was placed, and the jeers of his acquaintances. Discovering that Smith, to whom he had, in the confidence of friendship, shown his letters, was the author of the hoax, he was naturally stung to the quick. Smith and Jessop met in the telegraph office in Hamilton on Saturday last, and an altercation ensued, which resulted in a shoulder-hitch. The hitch passed through the mark, and Smith is probably dead ere this. Jessop was arrested to answer the charge. He could not have blamed Jessop for contemplating, but didn't shooting him was carrying the joke rather far.—*Cincinnati Column, August 14.*

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—On Thursday of last week, while a negro belonging to Dr. *Sim*, Hill were busily engaged in making cord wood, the lightening struck one of the best and finest adjoining his plantation, and caused an almost instantaneous death.—*Opelousas Courier.*

☞ The Plaquemine *National* says:

We are daily visited by heavy rains, and it is feared that, if no change happens in the weather, a great part of the crop will be endangered. The weather continues to be oppressively warm.

☞ We have been favor, chosen, and Know-Nothing.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The Cotton market here is dull, and prices have declined about ¼c. within a week past. Middling Orleans is quoted at 9¾; Fair Orleans has been depressed, and prices are about 2c ⅌ bushel lower. Pork has tended downward in the return, and to-day's sales show a decline of 25c ⅌ bbl.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, August 28.—The river here is falling slowly, with 15 inches water in the channel.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 28.—The river here has risen 4 inches during the last 24 hours.

Flour is firm and in good request, with sales to-day at $4 25 ⅌ bbl. Corn is now selling at 62c. ⅌ bushel. Pork is firm and Bulk sides have sold to-day at 6c ⅌ lb. Sales of Lard at 10c. ⅌ lb. Whiskey is steady at 30c. ⅌ gallon.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—The river here is falling with 25 inches water in the Canal. Heavy rain fell yesterday here and above.

[By the Southern Line.]

Railroad Accidents.

MOBILE, Aug. 29.—The Locomotive Mississippi yesterday burst its boiler on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Six miles above this city, killing the engineer and badly wounding three other persons.

FINANCIAL PROSPECTS.

The New York Herald, from the increasing symptoms in the movements of the stock jobbing, commercial and financial world, predicts an impending monetary revulsion, analogous in its causes and results to the memorable collapse of 1837. It maintains that the Crystal Palace was the thing that over did the thing—that it was the inauguration of that, that inaugurated the beginning of the collapse—that it was the old monomania of the South Sea bubble, the Yazoo scheme, and the morus multicaulis imposture, in a new shape. Everybody expected to be made rich by it, and everybody grew wasteful and extravagant upon that anticipation. Stocks, it says, went up, Parker veins, and veins in Grass Valley and in the Moon went up, breadstuffs and provisions went up, town lots and country homesteads went up, marble stores and brown stone palaces went up, and rents went up to an incredible figure, and continued to go up till last May, when they were raised to such amazing figures of extortion as to excite a sensation of reaction, something of a pause, and something of a pause. Last year, it says, the new buildings erected in New York might be counted by thousands; this year, with all the materials to be had at much lower prices, they are reduced to a few scattering hundreds. The sales of merchandise, too, were doubled, trebled, and quadrupled in quantity. They commenced in earnest princely expenditure of individual credit in fine stores, fine houses, splendid turnouts, royal dinners and fast horses. It adds:

"But the dance is over, and the filer, hat in hand, is collecting his pay. We are beginning to count our exports of specie to Europe by millions per week, our merchants are falling back upon the country, and the country is slow to raise the needful supplies. Wall street is dull, trade is dull, stocks are down, and money is only a drug upon our hands. The comfortable supplies of last year's stock of importations still remain on hand. They must be shoved off at a sacrifice to the country, or sold for what they will fetch under the hammer. Room is wanted for the fall style of 1854, and the surplusage of 1853 and of the last spring cannot be permitted to remain over as so much dead capital when cash is so badly wanted. The prospect, therefore, is that the drain of specie to Europe will continue, and that our importers, in many cases with all their efforts to meet their European liabilities, will fail to do so, from the failure of the interior to come to their relief. Extraordinary loans upon usury by the banks will only transfer the bare and from the merchants to the banks themselves; and when they fail, the revulsion will be complete and universal.

"A more palpable falling off in the mortgages entered in the City and County Registers and Recorders, far more decisive and remarkable than the lightness among the merchants, is the decline in the city in rents and real estate. In every principal street there are hundreds of houses and stores, and significant and unmistakable placards literally pointed up, notifying the passenger of 'this house to let,' 'the upper part of this house to let,' 'for sale or rent,' &c. Here and there an unfinished block has been stopped in course of erection, and the interest, at least, of the capital expended is lost, from the want of capital to finish it, or the whole capital expended in it, have been sacrificed, from the anxious terms upon which it was borrowed.

"While there was hope of restoring the equilibrium of things without material detriment to the community at large, we were disposed to pass by these evidences of an over strained speculation and trading in land. We knew that the day of settlement is at hand, and the disease appears to be an unmistakable epidemic. We may be mistaken, but we remain thus twice that distance in three grand consecutive leaps; a spring a few miles east of us that has ebbed and flowed once in twenty-four hours since Noah's flood; and a few miles south of us the Passaic Falls in miniature. We have caves and cliffs and gorges where perhaps the foot of man has never trod before, which we offered the eagle perches in safety and looks at the sun."

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☞ Irving then provided a enchanter for the tailor, in Moore's Dairy owners the following passage:—"Hogan called with the first sketch of my coat to try on; and he would give me better than ever I was dressed in my life: 'There's not mason of you, sir,' said he, 'and, therefore, my object upon to make the most of a fine form.' Quite a jewel of a man, this Hogan; have great in him in consequence of my formal tailor being bankrupt."

☞ A long man went to a Sunday school and for a few moments listened very attentively to the discourse proponded to the scholars; but, being anxious to add his knowledge of "antipathy" and "sympathy," he stood up, leaning on the front of the pew with both hands, "Pa—ma—pa—ma—ma—ma—ma," such was the noise of three good-natured "Uncle John." Pulled down, he was with a solemn face, in a drawling tone, "don't you know, Jim, we to the bottle of rum and the pipe? Jim, we to the bottle of rum and the pipe." Yes, we to the bottle of rum, and the pipe of tobacco, too. Ask the apothecary.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1854.

There was rather more movement in Cotton to-day, and we notice sales of 800 bales, at about the range of our quotations.

L. VERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5 ⅝	Fair	9½
Ordinary	6¾	Fully Fair	9
Middling	8—32	Good Fair	9—
Good Middling	8—32	Good and Fine	9—
Middling Fair	9—32		

The sales of Tobacco yesterday included 54 bales Mason County, at 6c ⅌ lb.

Sugar and Molasses, at previous rates.

Flour is firmer, and some 200 bbls have sold at $7 87½ Superfine, and $8 25 ⅌ bbl. Rosin and extra brands. Sales of 1000 sacks Corn at 70c. for ordinary. The few white meal yellow, and 60c for white.

Pork is firmer, with sales of 300 bbls at 46c., and 2,000 at a higher price.

Sale of 200 bales Western Hay, at $72 ⅌ ton.

A sale of 20 bbls Lard Oil sold at 60c.

Nothing doing in Freight.

Exchange dull, and fluctuating lower. We quote:

EXCHANGE ON OUT SOUR.

Sterling.....[illegible] ⅌ cent prem.
Francs.....[illegible] ⅌ cent.
New York, sixty day bill.....[illegible] ⅌ cent discount
Do. Check.....[illegible] ⅌ cent prem
Boston, sixty day.....[illegible] ⅌ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days.....[illegible] ⅌ cent dis
Mobile at five to eight days.....[illegible] ⅌ ct prem

Notice of Election.

PURSUANT to two separate writs of Election, to me directed, by his Excellency, P. O. Hebert, Governor of the State of Louisiana, both dated on the 25th of July, 1854. The qualified voters of the parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 11th of September next, 1854, for one member of the parish of Orleans to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable J. A. Brent; also for one Representative for the First District of the city of New Orleans to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable H. M. Summers. The polls will be opened on the day above mentioned, from the hour of 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening, at such places, and under the superintendence and management of the commissioners and clerks to be approved by the Common Council of the city of New Orleans.

The said election to be conducted, and duplicate returns made, to the undersigned returning officer, according to law.

Sheriff's office, parish of Orleans, Aug. 25, 1854.
aug26 H. MARIONY, Sheriff.

PORK—500 bbls. Mess, for sale by
P COOK & CO, 60 Perdido st

BACON—100 bbls Prime Western, cured, for sale by
P COOK & CO,
60 Perdido st

LARD—1200 kegs, tierces and barrels, choice leaf, for sale by
P COOK & CO,
40 Perdido st

HAM—20 tierces stagg & Mary's and 31 sacks plain do, for sale by
P COOK & CO,
60 Perdido st

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!
Infallible Preventative against
YELLOW FEVER.
Prophylactic Vaccination.

WM HUMBOLT, Medical Doctor and Surgeon of Montpelier and City of Mecca, Louisiana, Ex-scientific Medical Professor of Europe and America, offers his services to the public, and the country at large, and begs to remind them that they are usually treacherous, and be get that terrible malady.

An advance and profound study of this disease in different parts of America, and especially in Vera Cruz suggested to me the idea of attempt toward the discovery of a preservative. Under this idea I made a multitude I have made numerous experiments, during the last years, on more than one thousand persons; and I have found at last the means of preventing this terrible disease.

It has been generally agreed by learned Doctors, that yellow fever is an enzootic or disease confined during a certain season of the year, by the heat combined with the putrefactions of vegetable and animal substances, whose miasma cause on all the inhabitants, from a sighing that resembles the filthy characteristics symptoms of yellow fever. Now, I think that this disease is the effect of contaminated blood, and that fever is the result of a poisoning of the blood, and that fever follows a state of organism, a pathologic-physiologic operation, defined by the miasma contagious virus of the small pox whose preservative is the vaccine, and the cow pox.

I have found a matter or substance which, introduced by vaccination by some endermic method (as used in vaccination) will produce the same effect as the cow pox, or any prescription, for the period of nine days, and I have found in such a state, that the producing miasma of that disease must be carried about with me, ready to be used at any time.

This vaccination is applied on a few days ago Mr. R. W. Keen made an affidavit in which he charged that Stephen Mellasy and Ed. Mather, engaged his office, and that Mather, near the Depot Station, and intended to kill Mr. and he would forever have his wife and he carried their threats into execution if other parties had not come immediately to his assistance. The accused were bound to keep the peace under a bond of $500 each.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Michael Duffy, who gave to Wm. Higgins some Paddy gave the drum, and Wm. Higgins, who had made free with the drum beats in the intended, was yesterday sentenced to the drum, and the drum beats, and the drum beats, and the drum beats