THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.
Editors and Proprietors,
G. F. WEISSE, S. HARBY,
E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $5 00
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1854.

Vol. XV.—NEW SER. Vol. xxviii.—Whole

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, September 1, 1854.

☞ *For Steamboat Departures, see French side.*

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

GREYTOWN AND THE ENGLISH PRESS.

It is evident enough from the furious style in which the Administration organ has been assailing England, and endeavoring to prove that her intrigues in Central America have indirectly caused the destruction of Greytown, that that journal anticipated a tremendous explosion of wrath from the British press when the news of the bombardment should be received, and appeared almost to imagine that the event would be regarded as a *casus belli* by the English government. If such were the expectations of the Washington *Union*, it has been singularly mistaken. The London press comments upon the Greytown affair with *freedom*, censures it openly, but neither manifests unwonted bitterness, nor attempts to raise even the shadow of an international question. Nay, one of the leading journals of that metropolis hardly condemns the conduct of Captain HOLLINS, or at least sugars its reprimand with many sweet compliments.

The Thunderer of the *Times* concludes a history of the transaction with the following language which is not more decided than the terms of reprobation employed by the American press:

It is certainly a most extraordinary violation of the spirit of that treaty that an American ship-of-war should have presumed, in defense of at best a very doubtful cause, to attack and destroy the principal commercial station situated on this very line of communication which the American Government is expressly bound to maintain and protect. The act of Captain Hollins speaks for itself. It is, indeed, without a parallel in any history with which we are acquainted, for the place was wholly incapable of firing a shot in its defense, not a man was killed or wounded in the attack, and the enterprise was one of mere destruction. The American papers from which we have extracted these details record them with the strongest expressions of shame and regret; and we cannot doubt that the public opinion of enlightened classes in the U. States will condemn these proceedings as strongly as the judgment of every other part of the world. There is in this case no war and no provocation to account for or to palliate such a measure. Far from being at war with the States of Central America, the Government of the U. States has always affected to regard them with peculiar interest, and the first proof given of this interest is an act of violence which would have disgraced a buccaneer. Indeed, considering the species of protection established by the treaty of 1850, and the engagements contracted by the United States towards this country and the whole world for the security of the passage, this outrage of Capt. Hollins's is a contempt of the authority of his own Government and a gross breach of faith to every nation which may have mercantile transactions carried on across the Isthmus of Nicaragua.

The *Morning Chronicle* rehearses the history of the events which terminated in the demolition of Greytown, and then says:

It will be remembered that Mr. Borland [illegible] some time since interfered to prevent a [illegible] charged with killing another, being given up to the Greytown authorities for examination [illegible] and during a riot that ensued Mr. Borland was thrown at, and placed under arrest. But was it worth, while for such a matter to destroy all the place—the private property of the people? Even in a state of war, [illegible] bombardment of Odessa, the private [illegible] buildings were spared as much as [illegible] of the Governments of England [illegible]. But here, where no resistance [illegible] everything was destroyed. Her Majesty's war schooner Bermuda and [illegible] West India mail steamer Dee were in port. [illegible] that no actual Government existed [illegible] town that could be recognized by the [illegible] States. But this is an error, as an American Consul was stationed there, at and [illegible] the riot occurred. Be [illegible] charged with homicide ought to [illegible] to justice, whatever the act may [illegible]. There were, doubtless, faults on [illegible] sides; but be that as it may, the conduct of [illegible] is much censured by the American [illegible] who regard such a service as unworthy [illegible] character of the United States navy. It is [illegible] certainly known, however, whether [illegible] Hollins acted on his own responsibility, [illegible] positive orders from Washington. San [illegible] in the jurisdiction of no particular State. [illegible] of independent colony, now inhabited [illegible] English, Americans, and natives, under a [illegible] from the Mosquito King. Political an[illegible] opinion that this bombard[illegible] much prejudice against the [illegible] States throughout all Central America.

Last comes the *Daily News*, a paper of liberal [illegible] and unfettered with much na[illegible]. The article in the *News* is [illegible] the most indulgent we have seen—[illegible] we fear. Here it is, with but [illegible] abridgment:

The Americans have bombarded Greytown, [illegible] have shown a tolerable proof of [illegible] which has helped them to build up [illegible] remarkable empire in the world in the [illegible] space of time possible. It is said [illegible] that a popular Government is the [illegible] that can be devised in order to be [illegible] effectually with foreigners in the [illegible] corrupted relations. A popular Gov[illegible] it is said, may be admirably adapted [illegible] administration of the internal resources [illegible] but when foreign relations are [illegible] a unity, a concentration of pow[illegible] which can never be obtained ex[illegible] a state where the sovereign power is [illegible] hands of one or a few. It is a [illegible] answer to this assertion to say that [illegible] prosperous periods of many of the [illegible] states in the modern and an[illegible] have been precisely those where [illegible] the most directly in the sovereign[illegible]. The Government of the United States [illegible] dynastic interests to consult. Its min[illegible] taken from aristocratical families, [illegible] connection with the princely [illegible] of the Continent. When the national [illegible] is injured, or the national honor wound[illegible] the nation alone is committed the duty of [illegible] redress. The bombardment of Greytown [illegible] another proof of the determina[illegible] the American Government to insult [illegible] offered to its subjects or its represen[illegible] without redress being afforded. Some [illegible] back a native captain of the Mosquito [illegible] was shot in a quarrel which took place [illegible] himself and an American captain [illegible] Smith. On the news of this reaching [illegible] the Marshal of that place proceeded [illegible] arrest Smith, who had then arrived at Punta Arenas, on his ascent up the river to St. Juan. Mr. Borland, the American Consul, who was on [illegible] vessel, went on board Smith's [illegible] keeping his assailants at bay. [illegible] immediately interposed, telling the [illegible] that the American Government recog[illegible] authority existing at Greytown to in[illegible] with any American citizen, and ordered [illegible] away. The same evening an [illegible] was made to arrest Mr. Borland; he was wounded in the face with a missile, and [illegible] in the consulate all night. On [illegible] intelligence communicating these [illegible] the Government of the United States dis[illegible] the Cyane, man of war, to the spot, to [illegible] redress for the insult offered to their [illegible]. The authorities and residents refused [illegible] the slightest apology, and the town was bombarded and burned down. No lives were lost. This certainly seems sharp practice, but until further information reaches Europe, [illegible] final judgment should be offered as to [illegible] of the matter in dispute. All that [illegible] at present is, that nations have [illegible] as individuals; that when these [illegible] justice requires that the [illegible] redress, or in default [illegible]. The United States [illegible] as they did in the Koszta affair, [illegible] that the rights of the American [illegible] and of American citizens shall not suffer for want of vigor on the part of the American Executive. All we have to do is to take care that out of this Greytown affair [illegible] do not contrive to stir up ill [illegible] between ourselves and the Americans.

From these extracts the reader will at once understand that while the people of England condemn the indefensible conduct of Captain Hollins, their judgment is not a whit harsher than that passed by public opinion in the United States and that, so far from striving to get up a quarrel with us on account of the destruction of Greytown, they view the occurrence as one in which they have no national interest whatever—a wise conclusion, though it may sorely disappoint those Democratic journals amongst us which, for the purpose of diverting general indignation from the President and his advisers, have cunningly sought to array popular prejudice against Great Britain, by representing that country as being at the bottom of all the difficulties that have arisen in Nicaragua.

THE POST OFFICE.

To our great surprise yesterday afternoon we found, on enquiry at the Post Office, that the clerks of that establishment had left in a body. Whether they were dissatisfied at the manner in which Mr. KENDALL explained his singular idea of assessing his *employees* to make up any losses in his department, does not appear. We understand, however, that the ostensible motive of the withdrawal of these gentlemen was, that the Postmaster, having asked who was the author of the card signed by the clerks, which was published in the *Picayune*, and having been promptly informed, told the author to take his hat and leave the office, whereupon the others said that if he were discharged, they would all resign, and they were as good as their words, leaving together, and repairing to VICTOR'S, where they enjoyed an excellent dinner, not a whit concerned at losing their situations.

Seriously, however, we trust this difficulty may be reconciled, for many of those connected with the Post Office have been there for years are experienced and thoroughly conversant with their duties. They cannot well be replaced, and their loss would be a decided detriment to the community.

FOR THE PARISH OF PLAQUEMINES.—The steamer *Ceres*, Capt. Dimitry, will take the place of the *Ophelia*, which is laid up, and make regular trips to the Balize. For freight or passage, apply on board, at the foot of Bienville street, or to C. DEBLANC, 14 Customhouse street.

☞ It is stated upon good authority that the Erie Railroad Company has partially if not settled its difficulties.

☞ The BEE begins this day the twenty-eighth year of its existence, having been established on the 1st September, 1827, by FRANCOIS DELAUP—at present our respected and venerable foreman. The *Bee* is the oldest paper in New Orleans, except the *Courier*. It has passed through many vicissitudes and changes, and experienced, like other journals, some trying seasons. We are happy to add that it has never enjoyed more ample patronage, or reposed upon a more stable basis than it does now.

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The steamship *Asia* arrived at New York on the 24th August, with Liverpool and London dates to the 12th instant. Her advices respecting the progress of the War must be received with caution, as they are to some extent contradicted by later intelligence:

An American built brig, of 300 tons, timber laden, waterlogged, stripped and abandoned, and that had apparently been fired into by 32 pound shot, was boarded June 14th, in latitude 33 N., longitude 18 W., by the Croech Brothers, for Melbourne:—supposed to have been overhauled by a privateer.

THE WAR.

On the 9th Prince Gortschakoff announced to the Austrian Government that Moldavia as well as Wallachia will be immediately evacuated.

The Austrian troops on their way to Gallacia, the Bukovina and Transylvania, have received orders to halt for the present.

Simultaneous with this announcement is a telegraphic statement that 3000 French troops have effected a lodgement in the Island of Aland, and that an equal number have landed on the Isthmus of Perekop to prevent Russian reinforcements from reaching the Crimea.

Sir Charles Napier was to attack Bomarsund "next day," and a formidable expedition against Sebastopol was making ready to embark on board the fleet of transports that had assembled in the Bay of Varna.

The Paris Moniteur, says that notwithstanding the announcement by the Russian Envoy, of the complete evacuation of the Principalities, Count Buol, the Austrian representative, exchanged notes on the 8th, with the representatives of France and England, to the effect that Austria, in common with France and England, continued to look steadily for the guarantees to be exacted from Russia, to prevent a recurrence of the difficulties which have troubled the peace of Europe; and Austria further pledges herself, until the complete re-establishment, not to treat separately with the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, until such guarantee be obtained; in other words, Austria consents to insist on something more than the *status quo ante bellum*.

Omar Pacha has crossed the Danube with the main body of his army, from Shumla and the neighboring positions, and it is stated that 80,000 Turks are now in Wallachia. On the 27th and 28th July, a corps of 30,000 Turks crossed the river at Rassova and Silistria, which form the right of the army advancing on Bucharest, and by the latest statements received from Vienna, the Turkish advanced guard entered Bucharest, August 7th.

The Paris Moniteur of to-day (11th) publishes the Austrian demand on Russia, with the Russian reply. Also, the answer of the French Government, refusing to grant an armistice, but states that peace may be had on the following terms:

1st.—Abolition of the Russian protectorate over Wallachia, Servia and Moldavia.
2d.—Freedom of the mouths of the Danube.
3d.—Revision of the treaty of 1841 with reference to the limits of Russia in the Black Sea.
4th.—No power to have protectorate over Turkish subjects.

Notwithstanding the announcement of the Russian Envoy of the evacuation of the Principalities, the Russian regiment in Bessarabia and Kherson are to move in all haste to the Crimea, while those in Moldavia will march to occupy their places.

Omar Pacha on entering Wallachia published a proclamation to the inhabitants stating that he did not intend to make that province a theatre of war.

The Turkish fleet weighed anchor on the 29th, for the rendezvous at Varna.

It is openly stated that under favorable circumstances a landing of 30,000 men will be effected in 48 hours from the period of leaving Varna.

On the 17th July, the British steamers Vesuvius and Spitfire, started up the Danube to where Capt. Parker was lately killed.

On arriving at the small town of Sulina they landed and set it on fire. By three o'clock in the afternoon, the whole town was in ruins—Nothing was spared but the Church and Lighthouse.

The Invasion of the Crimea.

It now appears that the expedition which left Varna on the 21st July, with Gen. Brown on board the Agamemnon, and Gen. Canrobert on board the Napoleon, was not, as had been supposed, the actual expedition against the Crimea, but merely an excursion to reconnoitre the coast. The excursion lasted six days. It was extended to Sebastopol and the statement is that an English steamer having Gen. Brown on board, actually penetrated into, and passed the night in the harbor of Sebastopol—a story which seems to want confirmation. On the 27th the excursion returned to Varna—On the 30th the large fleet of transports lying in the Bosphorus received orders to proceed to Varna, and a similar order was no doubt sent to those assembled in the harbors of Bourgas, Baltschik and Kostendje.

Cholera has broken out virulently at Varna. Typhus fever has also appeared. The British lose more men by these maladies than the French. General Dallonville, commanding a division of cavalry, had died.

A conspiracy to burn the Russian fleet as it lay at anchor in the harbor, is reported to have been discovered at Sebastopol. No particulars are given, and the rumor is doubtful.

THE WHITE SEA.—A Hamburgh despatch of the 7th says, two English steamers, after having destroyed the Russian convents on the shores of the White Sea, have entered the Gulf of Onegahsis, near Archangel.

The *Invalide Russe* gives the following as the Russian version of the same affair:

On the 6th (18th) of July, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, two of the enemy's steamers, one of which was the Miranda, having approached the monastery of Solovetsky, began to fire balls and shells at it. Between four and five o'clock the cannonade ceased, and the bearer of a flag of truce presented himself before the monastery to demand its unconditional surrender, as well as that of the garrison. The superior of the monastery, the Archimandrite Alexander, refused to obey this summons of the enemy, and the next day, at eight o'clock, the steamers recommenced the bombardment, which they continued incessantly until five o'clock in the afternoon. In spite of this bombardment of nine hours, nobody was either killed or wounded in the interior of the monastery, the only injury was, that the wooden one situated without the walls was pierced with several shot. As to the edifices situated in the interior of the ancient walls of the monastery, they did not sustain any injury. [This beats the Greytown bombardment.] After having ceased their fire the steamers weighed anchor and sailed for the cape in the Bay of Onega, where they arrived on the 8th (20th) of July, near the village of Liamitskaia, and on the 9th the crew landed on the island of Kyl (15 versts from Onega,) and set fire to the customhouse and several adjacent buildings, and entered the monastery, whence they carried away a bronze bell, which they took on board the Miranda, as well as several articles which they found at the customhouse.

ASIA.—A despatch dated Trebizonde, July 21st, says that the Turkish army in Asia is continually reinforced. A strong division of Cossacks, supported by cavalry and two pieces of cannon, recently came to forage on the Turkish territory near the left bank of the Kars Tchai. Ismail Pasha attacked them with less than two thousand Bachi-Bazouks, with such impetuosity that, though greatly superior in numbers, they took to flight.

BRITAIN.—Mr. Hume, in the House of Commons, called the attention of the British Government to the necessity of taking still more energetic measures for suppressing the slave trade in Cuba. Whatever measures the Home Government of Spain might have taken to fulfil the pledges given to England and to other countries, they were frustrated by the venality and treachery of the officials in Cuba. The consequence of such treachery was, that not fewer than 10,000 negroes had been landed in Cuba during the six months previous. The present he considered a favorable time for effecting the total suppression of the traffic on the part of the Cuban authorities, and he was sure that Espartero would give his best assistance towards carrying out that object.

Lord John Russell said, with reference to the measures of suppression recently taken, the intelligence was of a more satisfactory nature.

It was true that the venality of officers had to a large extent frustrated the efforts made to suppress the trade, but as the Queen-Mother of Spain, who—the fact was, unfortunately, too notorious—had been the chief promoter of the trade, had been removed, and a new government had been instituted, he doubted not it would give energetic aid to suppress the traffic. Gen. Concha has been appointed Governor-General of Cuba, and it may be confidently expected that he will zealously co-operate with the Duke de la Victoria (Espartero) who, there is every reason to believe, will leave no measure untried for that purpose. He (Lord John Russell) had long known Espartero as a man of the greatest honor, integrity and liberality of sentiment; and the British Government would urge upon him as strongly and as soon as possible, that all credit of the Spanish Government will be forfeited if the slave traffic be continued. Lord Aberdeen and the Foreign Secretary had from time to time urged on the Spanish Government that an earnestness of purpose was alone needed to enable that government to suppress the trade. His honorable friend (Mr. Hume) need move no address on the subject, as the British Government will keep a watchful eye on the matter, and feels that the total suppression of the trade and the consequent civilization of Africa, are objects deserving of the utmost endeavors to accomplish.

In answer to a question, Admiral Berkeley stated that the Admiralty had no certain knowledge whether or not the Russian steamer 'Vladimir,' had escaped from Sebastopol, and was now cruising at large in the Black Sea. A letter from Admiral Boxer mentioned that such information had reached him.

In the House of Lords, Lord Campbell drew the attention of the Earl of Aberdeen, to the circumstance that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster Abbey refused to grant two square feet of ground within that church for a monument to the poet Campbell, unless on the payment of 200 guineas, cash down. A representation had been made to the Dean and Chapter that the subscription fund was exhausted in paying even a moderate price for the monument, and that there were no means to pay this heavy additional claim. Campbell's executors had already paid £73 5s. 9d. for his grave, with £7 7s. extra, for permission to put the poet's name on the stone that covered his remains; and the statue of the poet has been five years in the studio of the artist, in consequence of its exclusion from the abbey. All these things had been duly represented to the Dean and Chapter, but they were relentless; they said they must have the 200 guineas, or the statue should never enter the Abbey of Westminster.

The Earl of Aberdeen entered into a rambling defence of the Dean and Chapter; they were poor, had no estates for support of the fabric of the abbey, and, no doubt, the circumstances of the Dean and Chapter rendered such a charge necessary. He (Aberdeen) was not prepared to hold out *hopes that a grant would be given from the public funds to purchase a site for the monument to the poet.*

The bill forbidding British subjects to trade in Russian securities was read a third time in the Lords.

Sir Charles Wood has given his promised statement of the finance of India. The result being as follows: In the years 1851 and 1852, there was a net surplus of £531,265 over expenditure, in 1852 and 1853, a surplus of £639,465, and in 1853 and 1854, a deficit of £678,336.

It is said that a treaty exists between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Russian Government, by which the Hudson's Bay Company enjoy, from the date of 1st June, 1840, for a specified period, the exclusive use of the Russian American coast, from 54 40 north, to Cape Spencer, near 58 north, in consideration of the payment of 2000 Otter skins annually to the Russian Company.

On this arrangement, it is understood that Britain will interpose an effectual stop to the negotiations at present pending for the sale of that territory to the United States.

Government has chartered ships to convey arms and stores for defence to Halifax, St. Johns, N. B., Quebec, Montreal, Bermuda, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, and Demerara.

Cholera is prevalent in Liverpool, and is increasing.

Weather in England very fine.

FRANCE.—The cholera, which was decreasing at Marseilles, is now increasing, and among the last deaths recorded are two medical men. At Toulon, on the 8th instant, 104 persons fell victims to the disease. In some districts the inhabitants have fled from their homes, leaving their field crops to those who might choose to gather them. In some departments where it had appeared, the cases were less numerous and of a less severe character.

PARIS, August 10.—The Three per Cents. closed at 72f. 5c., and the Four-and-a-Half per Cents. at 99f.

ITALY.—Four prisoners were executed at Parma on the 4th, for having taken part in the recent insurrection.

SPAIN.—Queen Christina is placed in a very critical situation. She is most desirous of leaving Madrid, but is so thoroughly hated by the population that they will not suffer the event to take place until she shall have been put on her trial for several alleged offences. The Junta have approved of this determination; and Espartero has acceded to the request that she shall not quit the capital until the Cortes shall have given their decision upon the question. She has made two attempts to depart, but each time failed; and had she fallen into the hands of the populace, it is feared that she would have met with a violent death. The charges against the Queen-mother are that she has given evil advice to her daughter, and been guilty of speculation and other corrupt practices.

GERMANY.—Austria and Prussia are expected soon to propose to the Germanic diet, that the Federal contingent be placed on a war footing. Bavarian troops will, in case of need, occupy the Austrian provinces in Italy. The Vienna Conference has not yet met. The Prussian army has not yet been "mobilised."

Fatal Accident to the King of Saxony.—The mournful intelligence of the death of this distinguished and popular monarch is communicated in a telegraphic message from Munich, under date of yesterday. His Majesty's demise appears to have been the result of an unfortunate accident while traveling from Munich to his own capital of Dresden. The carriage in which the King rode was, by some mismanagement, overturned, and His Majesty, falling among the horses, received from one of them a kick, which terminated fatally almost immediately afterwards.

The deceased monarch was a son of Duke Maximilian (who was born in 1759, and died in 1838.) His Majesty was born on the 18th of May, 1797, and succeeded, in June, 1836, by virtue of the act of renunciation of his father, to his uncle, King Anthony, having been co-regent from the 13th of September, 1830, to the period of his accession. The King of Saxony visited England in May, 1844, and was a guest of Her Majesty at the period of the Emperor of Russia's unexpected arrival in London. The two monarchs met at Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle, and were together at the Ascot race meeting of that year.

The King, although twice married, has left no issue by either consort. His first wife was the Archduchess Caroline Ferdinandina Theresa Joseph Demetrie, who was born in 1801, and died in 1832. His Majesty married, secondly, Marie Anne Leopoldine, daughter of the late King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, who survives her royal husband.

His Majesty is succeeded by his brother, the Duke John Nepomucene Marie Joseph, who married in 1822 the Duchess Amelie Auguste, daughter of the late King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria (sister of the present Queen Dowager of Saxony,) by whom he has a family of eight children.

POLAND.—A letter from Warsaw of the 1st, in the *Presse* of Vienna, says:—

"The approaching arrival of the Czar at Warsaw will be marked, it is said, by certain concessions to the Poles as respects their nationality. It is said that the Assembly of Notables mentioned in the organic statute of the kingdom of Poland of 1832, is to be convoked. The establishments of public instruction are, it is said, to be reopened, and the employment of the Polish language in official acts, the publication of the annual expenses and receipts, and the right to consent to direct taxes, ordered. The Polish army is, also, the report goes, to be re-established, but under the command of Russian officers. The fourth recruiting is finished; never had the population been placed under contribution to such an extent."

GREECE.—The Mavrocordato ministry have published their official programme, dated Athens the 31st ult., in which they pledge themselves to review every department of the State, to see what abuses can be remedied, and what benefits can be introduced, having a due regard to the rights of the throne as well as to those of the people.

INDIA AND CHINA.—Alexandria, August 2d.—The Indian mail has arrived with advices from Calcutta, June 29; Madras, July 5; Shanghae, June 1; Hong Kong, June 22; Singapore, June 29; Penang, July 3; Bombay, July 1.

Trieste, August 8th.—The steamer Australia arrived at Trieste at half past 3 A. M., in 114 hours from Alexandria.

Business in India is dull.

Great disturbances in the north of China. Shik-lung is in the hands of the insurrectionists, who threaten Canton with an attack.

The Latest.

(By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.)

SAXONY.—Dresden, August 10.—Prince John, brother of the late King, has issued a proclamation which is countersigned by the Ministers, announcing his accession.

LONDON, Saturday morning.—There is not a line of news from any quarter respecting the war.

The following commercial news is from the London Times of the 12th instant:—

"Owing to the fineness of the weather, the confirmation of the statement regarding the entire retreat of the Russians from the Turkish Principalities, and the character of the debate on Thursday in the House of Lords, the English funds opened on Friday morning with continued buoyancy, and were well maintained throughout the day. In consequence of the various points whence information may now be looked for, the market for the next week or two will show great sensitiveness.

"The demand for money, although still good, is less active than at the commencement of the week, and the announcement of a large arrival of Australian gold, had likewise a favorable influence.

"In the foreign exchanges this afternoon the rates generally were firm, and in some cases rather higher.

AMERICAN PHYSICIANS IN THE RUSSIAN SERVICE.—Dr. Charles Henry, of Mobile, Ala., Dr. Draper, of New York, Dr. E. B. Turnipseed, of South Carolina, Dr. J. W. Holt, of Augusta Ga., and Dr. Courtney S. King, of Charleston, have joined the medical service of the Czar, and by this time, have arrived at the Russian head-quarters in the Principalities.

CONVICTED.—In Boston the 25th, William Wexford, convicted of assaulting Richard H. Dana, Jr., Esq., one of the counsel for Anthony Burns, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labor in the House of Correction.

☞ A private letter received from Madrid by the *Asia*, states that thirteen hundred persons were killed and wounded during two days fighting between the Government troops and the revolutionists.

☞ The New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island Legislature meet on the 1st September, to consider the treaty for reciprocity of trade between the United States and the British Colonies.

FRENCH GOODS COMING.—The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the following extract of a letter, dated Paris, Aug. 7th:

"Business is very bad in this city. The war has affected manufactures, large stocks of which, from England, Germany and France, will be sent to the United States, and forced off for cash this fall. I think we may look for a large import, and consequently a close money market, throughout the winter.

FEMALE LOBBYISTS.—The testimony in relation to the extension of the Colt patent, taken by a committee of Congress, to ascertain whether undue or improper influence had been brought to bear on the votes of the members, is coming out piecemeal. Some disclosures are made of a disgraceful character relative to the conduct of ladies who visit Washington, for the purpose of influencing legislation, and getting pet projects through Congress; by their flattering attentions to susceptible members. It appears that these "ladies" take all the doubtful and disputed projects in hand which promise to pay well if successful, and then bring all their charms of person and of fascinating conversation to bear on the members, either to exact promises of support or to detain them from their seats while the vote is being taken. The members appear to understand these ladies tolerably well, and the testimony shows more virtue in Congress than it generally gets credit for. It is recorded that several members, counted upon as secure for one of these projects, either from age or a sense of duty, were able to overcome the blandishments of female beauty, and voted "dead against it."—*Phil. Ledger.*

DECEIVING THE EMIGRANTS.—A story has been circulated in Liverpool, and has been repeated in Cork and Limerick with many additions, that "the United States will give 160 acres of land to the chief of every family arriving at the ports of New York and Boston." The effect of this story, when spread through Ireland and Germany, will be to vastly increase the emigration to this country.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

CAPTURE OF BOMERSUND.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The very latest accounts received at Liverpool, before the departure of the Europa, contained the intelligence that Bomersund was captured by the Allies on the 16th instant. The losses of the Russians, included 2000 troops taken prisoners.

STILL FURTHER BY THE EUROPA.

Particulars of the News.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—The following is an additional items of the news brought by the Europa:

AUSTRIANS ENTERING WALLACHIA.—The Austrian Government has issued orders for the troops to enter Wallachia, and the latest advices state that they had already commenced crossing the frontiers.

BOMBARDMENT OF ANAPA.—Admiral Lyons had bombarded Anapa, on the Black Sea, for 24 hours.

CAPTURE OF BOMERSUND.—No particulars of the capture of Bomersund had been received at Liverpool previous to the departure of the Europa.

EXPEDITION TO THE CRIMEA.—The prevalence of the cholera is assigned as the reason for the delay of the expedition to the Crimea.

TURKEY AND CIRCASSIA.—The Sultan of Turkey has concluded the treaty with Prince Schamyl, in which he formally recognizes the independence of Turkey. Schamyl offers to place 50,000 Mountaineer troops at the disposal of the Sultan.

THE PRESIDENT'S CUBA MESSAGE IN PARIS.—The message of President Pierce to Congress, regarding Cuba, has caused a great deal of uneasiness in the political circles of Paris.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE SPANIARDS.—Louis Napoleon has instructed the French Minister at Madrid to protest in the most energetic manner against the employment of violence against any member of the Royal Spanish families.

Yellow Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 30.—There have been twenty deaths from Yellow Fever in this city during the past week.

Yellow Fever in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 30.—The deaths from Yellow Fever in this city during the past week amount to Sixty.

Steamer Pacific.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The Europa's accounts state that the Collins steamer Pacific arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon, the 16th instant.

THE CASE OF DR. GRAHAM.

We copy from the New York *Times* the subjoined admirable letter from J. R. WHITING, in reply to some severe and highly ungenerous strictures in reference to the case of Dr. GRAHAM. It is proper to add that the *Times* disclaims the sinister object imputed to its article by Mr. WHITING:

To the Editor of the N. Y. Daily Times:

DEAR SIR:—In an article appearing in the columns of your journal yesterday, *referring* to the case of R. M. GRAHAM, M. D., of New Orleans—an article undoubtedly dictated from that honorable attention to topics of public interest, which ought to actuate every high-minded journalist—you copy a statement from a N. Orleans gazette, that Hon. RANDELL HUNT, of that city, is engaged for the defence of Dr. GRAHAM. At the conclusion of your editorial remarks based upon that statement, you say:

"*We shall have* a small army of lawyers on each side—arrayed against each other in intellectual combat—each doing his best to overreach or defeat the other. Witnesses *will be* bullied, some facts *will be* concealed, and others *will be* distorted, passions *will be* invoked, prejudices *will be* appealed to, everything *will be* done that logic, learning, wit, and eloquence can accomplish to sway the judgment and decide the result; and the *jurymen are to be made the victims of all this sharp and unscrupulous professional practice.*"

The italics are my own, as calling attention to the authoritative in which you enunciate the supposed conduct of his trial. I desire to correct the misunderstanding of the New Orleans paper and your own. Mr. HUNT, an intimate friend of Dr GRAHAM, was in this city at the time of this most unhappy occurrence, *en route* to Europe. He left on the following Saturday, and will remain for some months. At the inquest he sat near me, as the friend of Dr. GRAHAM, and as the evidence developed some of the most important facts of the case, was very much, if not wholly relieved from his painful anxiety about his friend. He certainly then (and I have heard nothing since to induce me to believe otherwise,) determined not to take part in the defence of the case. During the investigation he conducted himself in a gentlemanly and courteous manner, was most desirous that the truth, and the whole truth, should come out, and at once. There was neither on his nor on my part any bullying or attempt at concealment; no passions invoked or prejudices appealed to, nor was there any resort to sharp or unscrupulous practice. By what right then, or by what code of honor or gentlemanly bearing do you or can you justify this wholesale and unstinted abuse of an absent gentleman, who, for himself, has never publicly spoken a word on the subject of this case, and who, professionally never will take any part in it.

This attack does not stop at him, it not only seeks to strike a blow at the whole of our profession, but most particularly against me and such gentlemen as may be associated with me in Dr. GRAHAM'S defence.

It assumes that our characters are all bad—that we are all abandoned and profligate—capable of any enormity to defeat justice;—nay, more, it assumes to give the character to our profession generally. Against this wholesale denunciation, I beg leave most solemnly to enter my protest. Your article, in its tendency, is still worse. It is most illiberal and unjust—It assumes not only that Dr GRAHAM is guilty of the offence for which the Grand Jury have thought proper to indict him, but that resort will be had to bullying, falsehood, treachery and an unscrupulous practice, to bear down the truth. The scope and tendency of your article, if uncorrected, will prevent the accused from having a calm, fair, impartial and unprejudiced trial. If this was intended—as I hope it was not—I appeal to your own good sense and manliness to say whether you ought not at once to correct it.

As to myself, I have only to say that this is the first time to my knowledge, that in a professional career of over twenty-five years, I have been so causelessly and injuriously assailed. If I had earned such a reputation as you have chosen to give to Dr. GRAHAM'S counsel, I would be unworthy of my profession, and would at once, or long since, have been removed from it. It is a profession of which I have always been proud, as enrolling among its members not only very many who now adorn the Bench, but the Bar—and for its numbers, fairly comparing with any other in the land for high moral worth and mental power.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. R. WHITING.

MOBILE ITEMS.—The *Advertiser* of the 30th ult., has the following:

HEAVY THUNDER STORM.—We were visited on Monday night with one of the heaviest thunder storms we have witnessed this season. The display of celestial pyrotechnics was exceedingly grand and beautiful, and the frequent and heavy thunder peals seemed to make the very earth to tremble. We have rarely seen the atmosphere more thoroughly pervaded with electricity and with the deluge of rain which accompanied it. We think it ominous of good to the continued health of our city.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—*One Man Killed and three Wounded.*—A serious accident occurred Monday in the explosion of the boiler of the locomotive attached to the Winchester train on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which left the city yesterday morning. The accident happened about two miles above Deer Park, twelve miles above Citronelle, when the train was moving very slowly, and we regret to say, caused the death of one man, the serious injury of two others and a trifling wound to a fourth man. The cause of the accident is not yet known, but the engineers and some of the employees of the company went up to Citronelle yesterday to institute a rigid inquiry into the matter, and see what light an examination of the fragments of the boiler will throw upon it. The explosion injured the train very little, only throwing a couple of cars, loaded with iron, off the track, and not even destroying the locomotive tender. Mr. Jas. Rogers, the engine driver, who died yesterday morning, was esteemed a careful and experienced man, and has been some time in the employ of the company. But one wound was found upon him, which was a perforation of the temple to the brain, as if pierced by a sharp instrument. Benjamin Hackley, fireman, and Henry Searles, a track layer, were badly scalded; the latter having also a leg broken. The wood passer, name unknown, was also scalded, but not seriously. The wounded were brought to the city late Monday night and every attention was paid them.

This is a serious, and, under all the circumstances, a somewhat singular accident, and we shall await the result of the examination referred to with much interest.

PARDONED.—The President has pardoned Henry C. Pittman, formerly master of the bark Missouri, which he was convicted of robbing of several thousand dollars in silver coin, after the vessel was wrecked on the coast of Sumatra. He was sentenced to the Salem Jail for three years, and has been in confinement two years.

TELEGRAPHIC ITEMS.

TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—Cleveland, August 24.—A frightful fire is raging in the woods at Cuyahoga Falls, extending to Franklin, Randolph, Ravenna, Robertson, Northfield and parts of Summit and Portage counties. The soil is burning to the depth of one and a half feet. Barns of hay, grain, &c., are destroyed, and apprehensions are entertained for the town of Hudson.

The woods near Painesville, one mile in length, are burning, and all efforts to arrest the flames have been unsuccessful.

THE NOTES OF DOUBTFUL BANKS.—New York, August 24.—The brokers do not buy the notes of the following Banks, there is no certain information relative to them: Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Kent county; Bank of Castleton; Bank of Milledgeville; Merchants' Bank of Macon; South Royalton Bank, and the Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin free Banks. Their notes are purchased at five to ten per cent. discount.

BUFFALO, August 24.—The notes of the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank are redeemed here.

FIRE AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.—Norfolk, Aug 25.—Messrs. Wisemeyer & White's lumber yard, in Portsmouth, was burnt out by an incendiary last night. It will not affect their business operations.

NATIVE AMERICAN NOMINATION.—Philadelphia, August 25.—John Titus has been nominated for Congress by the Native Americans of the First Congressional District.

BANK SUSPENSIONS.—New York, August 25.—The Milford Bank, of Milford, Del., and the Drovers' Bank of Ogdensburg, Carthage county, New York, have suspended payment.

EXECUTION.—Courtland C. Johnson was hung at Harrisburg on the 25th, for the murder of his wife and a man named Collier. There was a large crowd of spectators.

FIFTY SIX SLAVES OFFERED THEIR FREEDOM.—The heirs of Augustine and George Law, of Loudoun county, Va., have offered to set free 56 slaves, valued at $30,000, provided the American Colonization Society will send them to Liberia, and make the usual provision for them after their arrival out. Some of these slaves have husbands or wives belonging to other masters, and efforts are about being made to secure their freedom also, so that there shall be no separation of families. Thos. Triplet, Esq., of Fauquier county, Va., is the owner of Henry Tyler, a valuable servant, whose wife and nine children will be freed by the heirs of the Messrs. Law. Mr. Triplett has agreed to set Henry free at half his value, and has permitted him to visit New York to endeavor to collect a sufficient amount. Rev. T. Herndon, also of Fauquier county, has a man and women and six children, it is said, whom he is willing may go to California, if their expenses are paid.

LOCAL ITEMS.

BOARD OF POLICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday, the Mayor submitted the following Protest and accompanying document which were ordered to be spread upon the minutes. No further action was had in relation to the abolished office of Chief of Police.

Widely differing in opinion with a majority of the Board of Police in their action had on the 24th inst., abolishing the office of Chief of Police, and convinced that such action is opposed to a good and proper administration of the Police, and at variance with the wishes of a large majority of the *law-abiding* citizens of New Orleans, who have hailed with pleasure the reforms effected in the Police by the energetic and unwavering discharge by that officer of the difficult and unpleasant duties devolving upon him in the exercise of his functions,—I beg leave to spread upon the minutes of this Board my reasons for voting against such proceeding:

1st. Because, since the passage of the act of 1853, creating this Board, composed of the Mayor and four Recorders, the Mayor having been divested of the power of appointment and control over the Police, cannot, for any practical purposes, be considered as the head of the Police, his power in the organization and direction being reduced to the influence of a single vote, hence the necessity of a head or Chief of Police, to direct and render uniform the operations of a department which, otherwise, would on almost every general occasion, be antagonist, sectional and insubordinate.

2d. Because the abolishing the office at this time is inconsistent with the action of the Board had on the 15th April last, creating that office and appointing the present incumbent, by which this Board has, in its solemn judgment, and acting under the obligations taken by its members, by virtue of the law organizing it, deemed such office necessary for the better administration of the Police, which judgment has been strengthened and confirmed by the action of the Common Council at different times since, granting additional officers as attaches of said Chief, and imposing upon him responsible duties, the performance of which becomes nullified by the suppression of the office.

3d. Because the said action is illegal and arbitrary for this, that this Board having in its judgment deemed said office necessary, and having appointed the present Chief, who has complied with the formalities required of him by law, the contract has become complete and binding on both parties, and has obtained the force of *res judicata*; and under the law of 1853, alluded to, the Board has no right to abolish the office previous to its legal term, or to deprive the actual incumbent, unless for *cause*, that is, unless he be charged with violation of his duty by act of omission or commission, and said violation regularly tried and substantiated.

4th. Because I firmly believe (and challenge proof to the contrary) that no just or sufficient cause can be alleged or proven which would justify the discharge of the present Chief or suppression of the office, but that, on the contrary, there is every just and sufficient cause why he should be [illegible], for I can really not see to imagine any charge which could be raised against him other than that he has displayed a considerable and praiseworthy zeal in the discharge of his duties, which as far as the sentiment of the *law abiding* and well-disposed citizens can be ascertained, is fully endorsed in this community, and which is confirmed by the document (A) made part hereof, and emanating from the Street Commissioner's Department.

5th. Because it is not true in fact, as has been alleged for cause of abolishing the office, that the Chief has rendered himself obnoxious to the police of certain districts, and that on that account harmony could no longer exist. It is difficult to understand by what process of reasoning an officer, to whom public sentiment, on all sides, with scarcely any dissent by parties or classes, accord the merit of being an efficient and worthy functionary, could render himself obnoxious to the official associates, unless it be taken for granted that there has been such inefficiency in, and dereliction of, duty on the part of the latter as to meet the censure and reprehension of the Chief, and in order to [illegible] more discipline and vigor in the department.

6th. Because it is not true in fact, as alleged for cause, that the suppression of the office would be a saving of $10,000 a year to the city. The accompanying documents, emanating from the City Treasurer, (marked B) made part of my reasons, will show a very [illegible] in the mind of the most common understanding, it [illegible] doubt that in the state of the present case, the city is [illegible] and must be obliged to pay the salary of the Chief, as well as the [illegible] special officers for the full term of their appointments.

And lastly, considering the course pursued is arbitrary, and [illegible] and opposed to sound policy, and [illegible] a punishment on an officer deserving of more commendation, I do therefore, protest most solemnly and [illegible] against such proceeding, and trust with confidence to the just and [illegible] of a law-abiding community to approve my conduct.

JNO. L. LEWIS, Mayor
And Ex-Officio President of the Police Board.

A.

STREET COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }
NEW ORLEANS, August 25, 1854. }

Hon J. L. Lewis, Mayor of New Orleans:

Sir:—In answer to your communication of this date, inquiring whether, in the discharge of the duties of my department, I have met with the aid and assistance of the Police Department of the city, and requesting me to specify the Districts wherein such aid has been most cheerfully and energetically afforded, and what, in my opinion, is the cause thereof, I have the honor to reply, that, generally speaking, instead of aid, assistance or co-operation, we have experienced indifference and sometimes opposition from the source referred to.

It affords me pleasure, however, to be able to state that exception should be mentioned in favor of the Chief of Police and his clerks, the Captain of the First District, and a few policemen in the First and Fourth Districts, and one or two in the Second District.

As to the causes, I have an opinion; but inasmuch as my position gives me no power to act in the premises at this time, it may probably be better at present to withhold it.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,
AUGUSTUS B. PHELPS, Street Com.

B.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, }
New Orleans, August 29, 1854. }

Hon. John L. Lewis, Mayor:

Sir: In accordance with your note of the 25th instant, I respectfully submit the accompanying statement as containing the information you requested. You are aware that, in consequence of the pendency of the suits testing the legality of the ordinance fixing the rate of coffee-house licenses, that until recently the revenue from this source was almost entirely suspended. Since the adjudication of the question many parties have called and voluntarily paid their licenses. This exception does not apply to the other sources of revenue, and you will perceive that there has been a large increase from almost every source to which you refer. This increase may be partly owing to a more perfect system of registering prosecutions in this office, and to activity in the Street Commissioner's Department; but a large portion of the increase is certainly to be traced to the energy and faithfulness with which the Police Department has discharged the duty incumbent on it. And it affords me peculiar pleasure to bear testimony to the zeal and ability with which the Chief of Police has seconded this department in the collection of revenue. Every requisition imposed by the ordinances referring to the revenue have been met by him with a zeal and ability which, if ever equalled, certainly has not been exceeded since my connection with the department. An analysis of the accompanying statement will show that much the larger portion of the increase in the revenue is to be traced to the efficient measures of the Chief of Police, and, should the same energy, ability and faithfulness be continued, the time will soon arrive when all will have to bear their just portion of the burthens of government.

Yours, very respectfully,
W. H. GARLAND, Treasurer.

Statement of a Portion of the Revenue of the City, from the 1st May to 31st July, 1853, paid into the Treasurer compared to the same period of 1854.

	From 1st May to 31st July, 1853.	From 1st May to 31st July, 1854.
Coffee-houses, &c.	$150 00	$18,5[illegible]0 00
Merchants, &c.,	9,199 00	33 515 00
Billiards, &c.,	200 00	1,600 00
Beer Licences,	100 00	500 00
Peddlers,	150 00	150 00
Drays, Carts, &c.,	853 00	3 064 00
Police Jails,	2,098 45	4,783 67
Fines,	2,338 85	5,127 25
	$12 485 30	$65 830 92

W. H. GARLAND, Treasurer.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, New Orleans, Aug. 28, 1854

FIRST DISTRICT.

LARCENY.—Frederick Fishler was arrested by Capt. Baldwin, but was sent to the First District to be examined on a charge of having, on the morning of the 30th of August, feloniously, entered the room occupied by George Euler, at No. 333, Tchoupitoulas street, and of having stolen from a trunk there, and then broken open, the sum of $232 in bank notes and gold coin to the prejudice of the said Euler. The accused when arrested, had on his person about $350 in gold coin, and among the coin was a twenty franc piece which Euler recognizes as having been stolen from him. Recorder Bloomfield admitted the accused to bail in the sum of $600!

DISCHARGED.—Bridget Hawkins was yesterday examined on a charge of having committed a breach of trust in fraudulently retaining a note for $130 intrusted to her for safe keeping by Mary McKay. The note, it was proved, was drawn by James Boyle, and was made payable sixty-five years after date, and as its loss was not considered a matter of great moment the accused was discharged. The Recorder however recommended Mary, to sue Boyle for the amount he owed her.

SNATCHING A NOTE.—Thomas McMahon is to be examined on the 5th inst., on a charge of having snatched a note for $100, drawn by himself and made payable to Hugh Ford or order, from one James Murphy with whom Ford had left it for safe keeping. McMahon asked Murphy to show him the note in order to ascertain the exact amount of it, and as soon as it was produced he snatched it, and refused either to pay the amount thereof or return it.

SECOND DISTRICT.

ATTEMPT TO STAB.—Francois Ader yesterday made affidavit to the effect that he is a butcher, and that a fellow butcher in the Treme Market, named Dupleris, made a great disturbance in the market and drew a knife with which he would have stabbed affiant had he not been prevented by persons who happened to be present. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

FRAUD IN THE SALE OF MEAT.—Joseph Lancier, who keeps stall No. 2 in the Treme Market, was yesterday arrested by Commissary Peralta on a charge of defrauding his customers by weighing meat out to them with false scales and weights. The offence is said to be one of long standing.

"MEDICINES OF GREAT VALUE." This is the term applied to STABLER'S ANODYNE CHERRY EXPECTORANT and DIARRHŒA CORDIAL, by sixteen of the best apothecaries in Baltimore—gentlemen acquainted with the skill and care used in their preparation. Praise from such a source is proof of the intrinsic merits of these "good medicines." In Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, and Consumption in the incipient stages, Stabler's Anodyne Cherry Expectorant is recommended with confidence; and for Diarrhœa and affections of the bowels generally, the Diarrhœa Cordial has as strong claims upon the confidence of the community. In these diseases named, both these valuable medicines have achieved an enviable reputation for their curative properties. See descriptive pamphlets, to be had gratis of the agents. Price of each, only 50 cents per bottle, or six bottles for $2 50. E. H. STABLER & CO., Proprietors, Wholesale Druggists, Baltimore.
For sale in New Orleans by J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents, 151 Chartres street.
Also by F. KALTEYER & [illegible], and by merchants generally throughout the United States. aug31—1m

Notice of Co-Partnership.
THE undersigned have this day entered into Co-Partnership under the firm of O. TALAMON & CO., and will continue the same kind of business as the former house of O. Talamon.
per pro O. TALAMON, A. [illegible], CHS. TALAMON, A. [illegible].
New Orleans, August 1st, 1854.—aug1-1m

COMMERCIAL.

ANNUAL COMMERCIAL STATEMENT.

BEE OFFICE,
1st September, 1854.

The business of the past year has been large in our general market, although in our great staple, Cotton, there has been a decrease in the transactions proportionate to the decrease in the crop. In Tobacco also, less has been done during the year, the crops of that staple having been light compared with that of the last year.—In Sugar and Molasses, a large increase is shown, the production of these articles having exceeded that of the previous year about 40 per cent. In Flour, the business shows a small increase, while in Grain, the excess over last year is very large. A considerable diminution has been shown in Provisions, owing mainly to the increased facilities afforded to the producers for transportation to the East. Prices have generally been well sustained throughout the year, the most important being Cotton, which although ranging high in the early part of the year, fell off in October to rates below the quotations for corresponding periods last year.

COTTON.—The crop of Cotton for the year 1853-54, embraced about 2,930,000 bales, against last year 3,262,000, and the year before 3,015,000 bales, showing a decrease this year from the last of about 332,000 bales. The receipts at this port for the year embrace 1,442,000 bales, against last year 1,664,000. The year's exports have been 1,425,073 bales, including 912,000 to Great Britain; 291,100 France; 93,750 to the North of Europe; 128,100 to other foreign ports, and 108,116 Coastwise.

The market opened rather buoyantly at the beginning of the year, and during September, Middling advanced to 10½@10¾ cts. During October, however, prices fell off fully 1½@2 ¢ lb., and early in November, we quoted Middling at 7¾@8¼ cts. They then slightly improved, and for the next three or four months ranged at 8@9¼c, as the inside and outside prices for Middling, but in the latter part of May, declined to 7½@8 ¢ lb, and early in June to 6¾@7¼c. This was the lowest point reached during the year. In the beginning of August, we quoted Middling at 7¾@8⅛, and at the close, our quotations are as follows:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	[illegible]	Fair	—@—10
Ordinary	[illegible]	Fully Fair	—@—
Middling	8—@8¼	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	[illegible]	Good & Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	[illegible]		

The sales since our last report, embrace 2 300 bales, including 500 on Saturday and Monday; 500 on Tuesday; 1,300 on Wednesday, and 300 yesterday.

STATEMENT OF COTTON FOR THE YEAR.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st 1853 ... bales	19,472
Received during the year	1,442,676
	1,462,148
Exported during the year	1,425,073
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared. September 1st, 1854	36,075

TOBACCO.—With a considerable falling off in the crop, the receipts at this port during the past year fell proportionately behind those of the year before. They embrace 46,493 hhds., against last year 74,640 hhds. The exports sum up 54,389 hhds including 12,737 hhds to Great Britain; 12,127 to France; 14,103 to the North of Europe; 5,863 to other foreign ports, and 4,914 to domestic ports North. The decrease in the receipts are thus shown to be 28,048 hhds, and in the exports 9,779 hhds. Prices have generally ranged considerably higher than during last year, as will be seen from the following table:

The prices for Tobacco during the years 1853-'54 have been as follows:

	Lugs.	Interior to Common.	Fair to Fine	Choice and Selections.
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The rates during the years 1852-'53 were as follows:

	Lugs.	Interior to Common.	Fair to Fine	Choice and Selections.
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SUGAR.—The Sugar crop for the past year is without precedent in amount, reaching 449,324 hhds against last year 321,934 hhds. The receipts at this port for the year amount to [illegible] hhds., against [illegible] last year. The exports have been [illegible] against last year [illegible] hhds. With the large supply thus afforded, the rates have averaged considerably below those of last year, as will be seen from the following table:

The following are the rates for Fair to Fully Fair Sugar at the quarter of each month during the last year, compared with the prices ruling the year before:

	1853-'54.	1852-'53.
September	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]
January	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]

The business of the past week has been mostly confined to about 1000 hhds., at the range of our quotations. Inferior to common, [illegible]; Fair, 3¾@4; Prime and Choice, 4¾@5⅛ [illegible].

MOLASSES.—The yield of Molasses for the past year has amounted to about 31,000,000 gallons, against [illegible] the year previous. The receipts at this port for the year have been [illegible] bbls., and the exports [illegible], against last year [illegible] bbls. [illegible]

FLOUR.—The receipts of Flour for the year embrace [illegible] bbls against [illegible] last year. The exports have been [illegible] bbls., against [illegible] last year. Prices have generally ranged higher than during the previous year. [illegible]

CORN.—The supply for this article for the year has amounted to 1,746,000 sacks, against last year [illegible]. [illegible]

OATS.—The receipts of Oats during the year embrace [illegible] sacks, against last year [illegible]. [illegible]

BRAN AND HAY.—We have noticed sales of a few hundred sacks of Bran during the week, at $1 06@ $1 10. Hay has sold in small lots at $20@22 ¢ ton.

WHEAT.—The receipts of Wheat during the year amount to 183,614 sacks, against last year 48,272.

PORK.—The production of Hogs has been much larger this year than last, but the receipts of Pork at this port show a considerable decrease. [illegible] During the last month, however, they have advanced to $14 50@15 ¢ bbl, with sales during the past week of about 700 bbls at these rates.

BEEF.—The receipts of Beef for the year embrace 28,874 bbls and tierces, against [illegible] last year. [illegible] The closing rates for small lots of Beef are $15@16 for Mess, and $11 50 ¢ bbl. for Prime.

BACON.—The receipts of this article for the year amount to [illegible] casks and boxes, against last year [illegible]. The exports have been equal to 47,114 casks, against [illegible] last year. Prices have generally been lower than last year, but owing to the scarcity of Prime Meats, they have advanced during the last month to [illegible]. The sales of the past week embrace some 200 casks taken mostly in small lots at these rates.

LARD.—The supply of Lard during the year has comprised 131,295 bbls. and tierces, and 111,332 kegs, against last year [illegible]. [illegible] The sales of the last week embrace about 500 bbls and tierces, at 11@12c ¢ lb.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The receipts of these articles comprise 44,872 pieces Kentucky Bagging, and 103,669 coils Bale Rope. Prices for Bagging until the latter part of the year have not differed much from last year's range, but recently they have shown a considerable advance, the closing rates for small lots being 16@16¼c. Rope has been largely higher throughout, compared with last year's rates, and closes at 8¾@9c.

WHISKEY.—The receipts of Whiskey for the year embrace 129,287 bbls, against last year 127,941. The exports amount to [illegible] bbls., against [illegible] last year. [illegible]

HEMP.—The receipts of this article during the year have been 26,160 bales, against last year 17,496. The exports 16,938 against 12,970 last year. The last sale of Dew Rotted reported in our market was at $4 ¢ ton.

LEAD.—The receipts of Lead have largely fallen off this year compared with last, being confined to 75,808 pigs against 290,758 last year. The exports amount to 60,314 pigs against last year 211,800. The last sale in our market was at $7 25 ¢ 100 lbs. for Upper Mines.

EXCHANGE.—The fluctuations in the rates of exchange during the year have been few. The lowest rates for Sterling Bills were 7½@8 ¢ cent premium in February, and the highest 9½@10½, the market closing at the following quotations:

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	108½@110 ¢ cent prem
France	5f. 10@5f. [illegible]
New York, sixty day bills	1¼@2 ¢ cent disc
Do. Checks	¼@½ ¢ cent prem
Boston, sixty days	1¾@2 ¢ cent disc
Philadelphia, do	1¾@2 ¢ cent disc
Havana, at five and eight days	—@— ¢ cent prem

FREIGHTS.—With a good demand for shipping, most of the year freights have ruled considerably higher than last year. The lowest rates were [illegible] for Cotton to Liverpool early in the year, and the highest [illegible] in March. We quote as follows at the close.

FREIGHTS.

COTTON—Liverpool	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]
Antwerp and Trieste	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
Boston, &c.	[illegible]
TOBACCO—Cowes, &c.	[illegible]
London	[illegible]
Bremen	[illegible]
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c.	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
Havre	[illegible]
New York	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]
SUGAR AND MOLASSES—To Northern Ports:	
From the Coast	[illegible]
From the City	[illegible]
BACON—New York	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
PORK, &c.—New York	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
London	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
PORK AND BEEF—London	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
FLOUR—New York	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
London	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
LEAD—New York	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
WHEAT—Northern Ports	[illegible]
London	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
CORN—Northern Ports	[illegible]
London	[illegible]
Liverpool	[illegible]
HEMP—New York	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]
Europe	[illegible]

PAPER FOR CIGARETTES—For sale by MORENO BROTHERS, 34 Old Levee st.

CUBA LEAF TOBACCO—A lot on hand and for sale by MORENO BROTHERS, 34 Old Levee st. au29

HAVANA Preserves and [illegible]—from the (Dominica) [illegible] for sale by MORENO BROTHERS, 34 Old Levee. aug29

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES
THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES are widely and justly celebrated as the most safe, valuable and reliable Family Medicines ever offered to the public. They are endorsed by the first Physicians of the day, and those who have used them guarantee their beneficial action.
"A most valuable Pamphlet containing a list of more than 60 diseases with their symptoms and treatment, can be obtained without charge," from J. WRIGHT, & CO., Agents, No. 151 Chartres street.
Who keeps a full supply of the Medicines on hand at all times. jan25-1y

BILIOUS DISORDERS.
For tendency to Bilious Disorders, Fever and Ague and badly treated Fever and Ague, the evil effects of Quinine and other drugs, after a long fit of sickness, *Dr. Graefenberg's Hydropiper* has a wonderful restorative effect upon the Stomach, removing all Rheumatic Pains, Neuralgia, languor, pain in the head, face and teeth, dropsy of the feet and legs, coldness of the body and limbs, cold sweats, nausea, hunger for meat, palpitation of the heart, great weakness, pain in the small of the back, headache, burning in the ears, heat about the head and face, dry skin, sallow complexion, excessive nervous prostration, colic diarrhœa, costiveness, anguish and pressure in the pit of the stomach, falling off of the hair, inflamed sore eyes, scurf around the mouth, excessive sensitiveness to the weather, nervous debility and excitement, rheumatic pains, dropsical symptoms, disgust of life.

Weak and Delicate Children.
For weak and delicate children, of a feeble and scrofulous constitution, with weak and disordered stomachs, afflicted with imperfect digestion and want of appetite, this is the most natural, simple and useful remedy that can possibly be employed. Many children considered scrofulous and consumptive, are not really so; their disease consists chiefly in a disordered state of the digestive organs. The Hydropiper enables them to digest and convert into good blood the proper quantity of food, and they are speedily nourished and strengthened in a remarkable manner. The morbid condition of the bowels, which exists in such cases, is removed, and health and vigor, the natural results.
☞ RAYMOND & PATTEN, No. 74 Fourth st., Louisville, Ky., General Agents.
☞ For sale in New Orleans by the Agents, JARVIS & WOODMAN, Corner Magazine and Common sts, and J. WRIGHT & CO., 151 Chartres street.

Public Schools, Second District.
THE re-opening of the Schools shall take place on Monday next, 4th of September, at 9 o'clock A. M. sep1 E. STAES.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY, 83 BOURBON STREET. CONDUCTED BY G. J. LORD.
THIS establishment re-opens on TUESDAY, 12th September, when the Pupils are expected to join their classes without delay.
Parents intending to place their children here, are invited to send them as early in the season as possible. sep1 1m

Notice.
THE co-partnership existing in this city, under the firm of MAILLOT & COLARD, is, from this date, mutually dissolved. Mr. Jos. Maillot is charged with the liquidation.
J. MAILLOT, E. COLARD.
New Orleans, Sept. 1st, 1854.

MR. J. MAILLOT informs merchants and his friends, that he will continue, for his own account, the same line of business as the late firm, under the style of sep1 1m J. MAILLOT.

THE slave MARY alias FOLLEY, left two weeks since to get someone to buy her. Fearing that something has happened to her the owner will give a suitable reward to the person who will bring her to No. 99 Hospital street, to H. FARRACK, Esq. Mary is a black woman, stout and short, a superior washer and ironer, about 35 years of age. She is known to old Mr. Trudeau, of Lafayette, and Dr. Edwards, of Bacchus street. sep1 6t S. W. MITE.

LANDING ex brig Merthe, from Genoa, and for sale by the undersigned—3300 baskets Oil, [illegible]; 200 boxes Macaroni and Vermicelli; [illegible] Parmesan Cheese; 2 do Roman Cheese; 6 do Sardinian do; 64 bags [illegible]; 34 bales shelled Almonds, 10 do Tomato Preserves. JOS. LANATA. sep1 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse sts.

IN store and for sale by the undersigned—100 Orange Trees, Imported from Italy. 50 cases Prunes in jars; 25 bales shelled Almonds. JOS. LANATA. sep1 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse sts.

FOR SALE, in store—
240 casks ordinary good Red Wine;
30 do old family Red Wine;
80 do half fine family Red Wine;
20 do White Wine;
40 barrels White Wine;
80 casks old Catalogne Wine;
5 pipes Holland Gin (Swan brand);
45 quarter pipes Brandy, 34 proof, of the brand Edmund Jaulin;
25 quarter pipes old Brandy.
For sale by X. LAMBERT, No. 62 Magazine st. sep1

For Rent.
A TWO Story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, on Thalia street, between Prytania and Hayden streets, Possession given on the 1st of October next. For terms, apply to sep1 X. LAMBERT 62 Magazine st.

Notarial Lands.
ROBERT J. KER, Notary Public, No. 14 Exchange Place between Canal and Customhouse streets, will attend to the redemption of Real Estate forfeited to the State for non-payment of taxes, also to the entry and location of Public Lands at Baton Rouge, and to the collection and settlement of drafts or claims on the State Treasury. jy15 3m

$100 Reward.
LOST OR STOLEN on the 7th of St. James or on board a steamboat coming to the city, a SHAGREEN JEWEL CASE, containing the following precious stones:
A large diamond pin, with a pale gold serpent surrounding it.
A smaller diamond pin, set with leaves of red and green enamel.
Three diamond shirt studs, set on black enamel.
A diamond and cuff stud [illegible] enamel.
A pair of cuff studs and six vest studs of pale Lapis Lazuli, with Louisiana coat of arms on each stud.
Two cuff studs and three shirt studs of twisted gold thread.
Three hair buttons, set in gold and crystal.
City jewellers are requested to cause to be arrested any person who may offer the same for sale. The above reward ($100,) will be given for the delivery of the jewels to ROMAN & KERNION, Front Levee No. 2. au11-10t

To the Members of the Bar.
THE undersigned, having been appointed Agent for the distribution of the LOUISIANA ANNUAL REPORTS, would state that the Seventh Volume is now ready for delivery.
B. BLOOMFIELD, J. B. STEEL, Or address 80 Camp street. jy3

Removal.
J. CASBERGUE, Merchant Taylor, has removed his store from No. 108 Royal street to No. 97 St Charles street, between Union and Perdido streets, 1st. District. J. CASBERGUE, Merchant Taylor. jy17

Removal.
RICHARD, ALDIGE & CO. have removed from No. 67 Customhouse street, to Chartres street, No. 25, up stairs. je10

EUG. ROCHEREAU & Co., have removed to 23 and 28 St. Louis street, nearly opposite their former store. New Orleans, 8th May 1854.

Card.
WE miss some of our books and papers which we feel satisfied are in the hands of our friends. Any persons having them will do us a great favor by notifying us where they are in order that we may send for them.
A liberal reward will be paid in all cases where the parties will accept it. E. J. HART & CO, 107 Tchoupitoulas st. au20

STRAWBERRIES in JUICE—150 cases fresh Strawberries, for sale by au31 O. VALETON & CO, 25 Tchoupitoulas st

SCOTCH ALE—325 casks quarts and pints, Meyers' brand, in store and for sale by au31 O VALETON & CO, 25 Tchoupitoulas st

R. S. BYAN'S ALE & PORTER—160 casks pale Ale; 100 do London Porter, for sale by au31 O VALETON & CO, 25 Tchoupitoulas st

NEW YORK PICKLES—400 packages assorted sizes, Wells & Provost's brand, for sale by au31 O VALETON & CO, 25 Tchoupitoulas st

SARDINES—6000 half and quarter boxes, for sale by O VALETON & CO, au31 25 Tchoupitoulas st

PORK—500 bbls. Mess, for sale by au30 P COOK & CO, 40 Poydras st

BEEF—150 bbls. and half do Mess, Prime, M. O. and R., for sale by P COOK & CO, au30 40 Poydras st

BACON—150 casks Prime Western cured Sides, for sale by P COOK & CO, au30 40 Poydras st

LARD—1800 kegs, tierces and barrels, choice lead, for sale by P COOK & CO, aug30 40 Poydras st

HAMS—30 tierces Stagg & Shay's and 30 casks plain do, for sale by P COOK & CO, au30 40 Poydras st

Oil. Oil.
EXPECTED by the first arrivals from New York—500 baskets [illegible] oil in bottles and half bottles; 300 dozen Italian [illegible]. For sale by LANATA, GANDOLFO & CO, Jefferson st., No. 8 & 10. au30

FOR SALE to arrive per Deux Soeurs and Daniel, from Bordeaux—250 boxes Cherries in Brandy, [illegible]; 70 do Prunes and Apricots, [illegible]; 50 do Fruits in Juice, 50 casks white Wine, 60 do Claret. JOS. LANATA, au28 6t 11 Jefferson and Toulouse sts

IN store and for sale by the undersigned—24 cases of 100 hf boxes Sardines; 30 do of 100 qr do do 75 do of 94 whole do. J. LANATA, au26 6t 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse sts.

London Porter and Ale.
LANDING ex ship Niagara, from Liverpool:
190 bbls London Porter and Ale, of the celebrated brand R. & G. Hibbert;
30 bbls London Porter, large bottles;
70 do do do half do;
10 do Ale large bottles;
10 do do half do; for sale by
FAURES & NORMAN, aug29 Nos 33 and 35 Royal st

Asparagus.
LATELY received per steamboat Elephant, from St. Louis, a full assortment of plain Asparagus, to-wit:
60 large boxes;
159 half do;
300 qr do.
For sale by FAURES & NORMAN, au29 33 and 35 Royal st

[illegible] Preserves.
300 HALF boxes [illegible];
100 boxes [illegible];
100 half boxes [illegible];
100 do do Oysters in oil;
75 do do Tunny in oil.
For sale by FAURES & NORMAN, au29 33 and 35 Royal st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—15 firkins choice yellow, for sale by JOS. H. MARKS & CO., au29 76 Magazine st

LOBSTERS—300 cases, 1 lb and 2 lbs, landing on bark Saragossa, for sale by au29 JOS. H. MARKS & CO, 76 Magazine st

SOAP—500 boxes Winchester No. 1, for sale, to arrive, by J. H. MARKS & CO, au29 76 Magazine st

MACKEREL—80 bbls., 80 half do, 80 kits new No. 2, for sale by JOS. H. MARKS & CO., au29 76 Magazine st

POUCHONG TEA—450 half chests, for sale by J. H. MARKS & CO, au29 76 Magazine st

PAPER CIGARS—Of favorite brands, for sale by MORENO BROTHERS, au29 34 Old Levee st

SUGAR—500 packages loaf, crushed and powdered for sale by J H MARKS & CO, au29 76 Magazine st

LEMON SYRUP—300 boxes [illegible], New York, for sale by J H MARKS & CO, au29 76 Magazine st

JAVA COFFEE—500 packets old government, for sale by J. H. MARKS & CO, au29 76 Magazine st

[illegible] for sale by A. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee

SHIPS & STEAMERS

FOR Havana—The French bark STELLA, [illegible], master, will have quick despatch for the above port. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO, au6 17 and 19 St. Louis st

FOR HAVANA—The fast sailing schooner EDWIN DORSEY, G. [illegible], master, will have quick despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to D. BORNIO, Jr., 34 Gravier st, or to au3 A. LESPARRE, 54 Gravier street.

FOR HAVANA—Schooner MIDAS, Charles Rauch, master, having part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain on board, opposite the French market, or to jy25 R. CAHUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee st.

FOR Liverpool—The A 1 American ship CLARA WHEELER, Capt. Nelson, will have quick despatch. For freight, apply to jy E J HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st

FOR ATTAKAPAS AND OPELOUSAS.
United States Express Lightning Mail Route No. 7719, having been newly stocked and fitted up for the accommodation of the travelling communities of the Attakapas and Opelousas, will leave Donaldsonville every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., in four-horse post coaches, and connecting with the light draught, fast running passenger packet steamer FRANCIS JONES, lately fitted up in the most elegant style to ply between the Lake House on lake Verret to New Iberia, thence to Washington from New Iberia in four-horse post coaches. Returning, will leave Washington every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 o'clock. A. M.
Mr. PRICE hopes by strict attention to the accommodation and comfort of his passengers, to merit a full share of public patronage. The officers of the packet steamer FRANCIS JONES, will pay every attention to the safe delivery of small packages at the usual stopping places on the route.
P. S.—A four-horse post coach will leave Donaldsonville for Thibodauxville every alternate day.
For any further information, apply to Mr. Prince, Prince's Hotel, Donaldsonville.
J. R. PRICE, Proprietor.
FRANKLIN, July 8th, 1854.—jy10-3md

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 20th 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 Senator of the parish of Orleans to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Honorable J. A. Braud; 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. 22, 1854. au26 M. MARIGNY, Sheriff.

Academic Department, University of Louisiana.
THIS institution, Prof. C. W. SEARS, Principal, is now open for the reception of pupils. Apply to Prof. KOHLMEYER, University Buildings, Common street, corner Philippa, from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. aug31-1m

☞ FALL BUSINESS—All those who wish to be prepared to fill good situations in the Fall should begin immediately. New pupils received daily at DOLBEAR'S WRITING and BOOKKEEPING Establishment, 166 Canal St. All can easily learn to write a good business style, or to keep books when correctly taught. RUFUS DOLBEAR, 167 Canal

Office of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company.
Corner Bienville street and Exchange Alley.
THE remaining instalments of the Capital Stock of this Company will be due and payable at this office, as follows, viz:
9th instalment of 10 per cent—Sept. 4th, 1854.
10th " 10 per cent—Jan'y 1st 1855.
11th " 5 per cent—April 2nd 1855.
In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors, a discount of eight per cent per annum will be allowed to those who will anticipate the regular periods of payment on the above specified instalments or any of them.
By order of the Board of Directors,
jy19 BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Sec'y.

Office Pontchartrain R. R. Co.
NEW ORLEANS, July 29th, 1854.
Books of subscription to the additional Stock of this Company, as created, for the extension of the Railroad to Mobile, by act of the Legislature of 29th April, 1854, have, THIS DAY, been opened at the office of the Company, Victory street, near the depot. The increase of One Million Five [illegible] Thousand Dollars having been subscribed by the Mayor, in behalf of the city of New Orleans, the residue of said extension Stock is now open to public subscription, on the following terms, viz:
Ten per cent, payable on subscribing.
The balance payable in instalments not exceeding thirty per cent during any one year, and no call to be made until after 90 days notice in two or more of the city papers. The Books to remain open until the 1st September, 1854; unless the Stock is sooner subscribed for.
Books of subscription are now opened at the Bay of St. Louis, at Wilson & Co's Grocery Store, opposite the Louisiana wharf.
jy31—tsept1 F. M. GOODWYN, Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT.
AN Accommodation Passenger and Freight Train will leave the Depot, corner of Calliope and Solis streets, for the State Line and intermediate stations, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5¼ o'clock, A. M. Returning, the train will leave the State Line on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5¼ o'clock, A. M.
Due notice will be given of Excursion Trains.
Shippers of freight must mark upon packages the name of the station at which they are to be delivered.
au1 tf WARREN A. GRICE, Superintendent.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.
ON and after Monday, 14 August, 1854, trains on this road will run as follows—
WEEK DAYS.
Leave Algiers for Bayou des Allemands at 8 A. M.
" Bayou des Allemands for Algiers at 5½ P. M.
SUNDAYS.
Leave Algiers for Bayou des Allemands at 6 A. M.
" " " 4 P. M.
Bayou des Allemands for Algiers at 9 A. M.
" " " 8 P. M.
au13 tf BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

BLADON SPRINGS, ALABAMA.
THE Proprietors of these delightful Mineral Springs situated in a healthy region of Pine-woods, four miles west of the Tombigby river, and sixty miles north of Mobile, now beg to say to the public, that since the close of the last season they have completed the additional improvements and accommodations, and are now prepared to receive visitors in a style of superior comfort. They pledge themselves that nothing shall be wanting on their part to render the sojourn of their guests agreeable.
They beg to note the test of these waters duly analyzed by Professor Brumby, of the Alabama University, and found to contain—IN A WINE PINT—

Carbonic Acid Gas	4.075 cubic in
Sulphuretted Hydrogen (trace)	
Chloride of Sodium	0.9635 "
Carbonate of Soda	4.1112 "
do of Lime	0.3437 "
do of Magnesia	0.1706 "
Oxide of Iron	0.4380 "
Sulphate of Lime	0.0810 "
Silica of Alumina	0.0931 "
Crenic Acid	0.0912 "
Apocrenic Acid	0.0750 "
Loss	0.0400 "
	6 0982

"Hence, says Professor Brumby, this mineral water is very similar in composition to some of the best Springs of Europe, such as "Selmer," "Spa," "Pougue" and "Aix-La-Chapelle;" it must therefore in many diseases have decidedly beneficial effects." This opinion is confirmed by the extraordinary cures effected during the last season, by the use of these invaluable waters.
Carriages and horses are in attendance at all times to convey passengers to and from the river, and to the use of visitors during their stay.
CONNOR & WOOTEN, Proprietors.
N. B. The Proprietors beg to append the following recommendation of these waters that the public may judge for themselves of their value.
"We, the undersigned, from personal experience with the qualities of the waters known as the "Bladon Springs," Alabama, cordially unite in giving our opinion in favor of the valuable mineral properties therein contained, and the beneficial effects resulting from the use of them, especially in Chronic inflammation of the mucous membrane; in the muscular and articular Chronic rheumatism; in cases of inveterate gout; in chronic inflammation of the skin; in biliary calculi; in certain forms of diseases of the urinary organs; and in some diseases depending on rheumatic affections."
(Signed) P. A. LAMBERT, D. M. P.; A. [illegible], D. M. P.; AD. PECQUET, D. M. P.; F. ALPUENTE, D. M. P.; JH. ROUANET, D. M. P.
New Orleans, 26th Nov., 1854—my17-tf

G. BOYER'S ACADEMY, 148 Conti Street.
REGULAR course of Classes opened on next Monday, 4th of September. aug29

Public Schools—2d District.
THE situations of Principal and 4th Assistant in the 8th Ward Girls' Schools being now vacant applicants who have not yet passed an examination before the present Board, are hereby notified that the Examining Committee will meet at the Superintendent's office, Mandeville street, No. 45, on FRIDAY, September 1st, at 10 o'clock A. M.
au28 6t A. ROUGES, Superintendent.

Mrs. Parent's Day and Boarding School.
Corner of Rampart and Dumaine streets.
MRS. PARENT begs leave to inform the Parents of her Pupils and the public in general, that the regular course of classes will open on the 1st of September. au22

Merchants and Clerks.
And all persons who are of intend to be business men, should be able to keep their own books correctly, or they are liable to great losses and constant errors. All can acquire this knowledge at DOLBEAR'S WRITING and BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY, 166 Canal st. jy31— RUFUS DOLBEAR.

TINCTURE OF SWISS ARNICA—150 vials Tincture of Swiss Arnica, prepared with the fresh plant. It is used with assured success in the following cases; Bruises, Knocks, Scratches, Stings, Cuts, Headaches, Painful Lassitudes, &c., &c. For sale by LION & PINSARD, aug 7 66 and 68 Royal st corner Bienville.

HAVANA SUGAR—White, brown and yellow, in store and for sale by au29 MORENO BROTHERS, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS—The undersigned keep constantly on hand a complete and well selected assortment of genuine Havana Cigars, consisting in part of the following favorite brands, viz: [illegible], Individual, Regalia, Filantropo, Mensagero, Dos Hermanos, &c., &c. and for sale on reasonable terms. au29 MORENO BROTHERS, 34 Old Levee.

French Prints.
THE undersigned is receiving from the North, the following Goods, which he offers at the lowest market prices—
24 cases French Prints, new pattern;
24 do for mourning and half do;
14 do bed Tick, ([illegible] brand;)
6 do white and brown Canton Flannel, (Hamilton brands;)
2 do " do (Towanda brand;)
3 do white and blue Merrimack Prints;
2 do black and blue [illegible];
4 do Kentucky Jeans, various colors;
Daily Expected, a full assortment of Goods, suitable to the city and country trade. Also—Blankets, Kerseys, Linseys, [illegible], &c., &c. LOUIS DUCOURNEAU, Chartres street, No. 83 between Customhouse and Bienville. au1

SUNDRIES.

To Contractors.
PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned at the office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Rail Road Company, until the 15th proximo, for filling Square 909, [bounded by Calliope and Solis streets,] with brick rubbish or batture sand about 1½ feet deep, requiring about 4000 cubic yards.
Also, for making an embankment over the Temporary Cribwork from Owl Bayou to the "Piney Woods," requiring a movement of about 50,000 cubic yards of earth, for which car and a locomotive will be furnished by the Company.
au25 JAS. H. GRANT, Chief Engineer.

Negro Wanted to Hire.
WE want to hire a good NEGRO for our store, who must be well acquainted with the city. DUNTZE & AIKEN, aug19 Corner Royal and Conti streets.

Buggy Wanted.
A SECOND hand BUGGY, warranted to be in perfect order, will be purchased at a reasonable price. Apply at the office of the Bee. au19 tf

Slaves Wanted.
ALL persons having Slaves for sale, in the city or country, would find it to their advantage to apply at No. 86 Customhouse street, where Slaves, whether guaranteed or not, will find purchasers.
J. B. DERREY, Broker, aug11 86 Customhouse st.

Slaves Wanted.
WANTED—Thirty young Creole SLAVES, from 10 to 15 years of age, for whom the highest price will be paid.
Also—Several creole Servants, cooks and washers, and well recommended. Apply to J. B. DERREY, Broker, jy26 86 Customhouse st.

FOR SALE.
100 DEMIJOHNS double Mayorca Anizado, 20 degrees, and superior;
10 pipes Catalonia Wine;
200 boxes and quarter boxes fresh Raisins;
50 boxes sweet shelled Almonds;
35 sacks Garbanzos. For sale by
SANTIAGO GALBARAN, au23 1m Robin st., No. 117, fronting on the Levee.

Wanted.
A GOOD Journeyman BAKER, to be employed on the Coast, to whom good wages will be given. None to apply unless with good references. Apply to ANT. GIRAUD, au23 44 Old Levee

Wanted.
FOR a gentleman and his lady, a good sized, airy front Room, comfortably furnished and board for the entire season as a home, in some respectable family, (creole preferred,) where there are none, or but few boarders. Situation must be either in a respectable part of the Second District, or upper part of the 3d Dist. Address G. H., at the Bee office. au23 tf

NOTICE.
E. J. HART & CO. inform their customers and correspondents, that they will continue business as usual at No. 107 Tchoupitoulas street, above Lafayette. aug7-4

NOTICE.
THE undersigned hold the power of attorney of Messrs. Martin Bros. of Brownsville.
au25 A. STURZENEGGER & STERNOD, 47 Chartres street.

DEMIJOHNS—1000 of ½, 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallons, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO, au28 100 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKEY—50 barrels fine old Monongahela and Rye for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO., au28 100 Tchoupitoulas st

PIPES—500 boxes Pipes, for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO, au28 100 Tchoupitoulas st

JULEP STRAWS—[illegible] landing and for sale by C. T. BUDDECKE & CO., au28 100 Tchoupitoulas st

MARKET BASKETS—1000 nests, market Baskets, for sale by C T BUDDECKE & CO. au28 100 Tchoupitoulas st

GUM ARABIC—[illegible], for sale by au28 ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee

GREEN ANISEED—[illegible], for sale by au28 ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee

OPORTO WINE—[illegible] sweet Oporto wine, for sale by ANT. GIRAUD, au28 44 Old Levee

BORDEAUX AND MARSEILLES WINE—50 casks Bordeaux wine; 20 do [illegible]; 20 do [illegible], for sale by ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee

VERMOUTH—[illegible] casks vermouth [illegible]; 150 do [illegible] Turin, for sale by ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee

MARSEILLES SOAP—50 cases blue marble soap, for sale by ANT. GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee

MAGNOLIA WHISKEY—100 bbls., in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., au25 105 and 107 Tchoupitoulas st

SAW PAPER—100 reams, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., au25 105 and 107 Tchoupitoulas st

GUM ARABIC—[illegible] in store and for sale by E J HART & CO, au25 105 and 107 Tchoupitoulas st

ARROW ROOT—American, in tins and boxes, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., au25 105 and 107 Tchoupitoulas st

GUM CAMPHOR—[illegible] landing from ship Westminster, for sale by E J HART & CO, au25 105 and 107 Tchoupitoulas st

CASTILE SOAP—100 boxes, for sale by E J HART & CO., au25 105 and 107 Tchoupitoulas st

KENTUCKY MUSTARD—100 doz, in store and landing from steamer Lexington, for sale by E J HART & CO, au25 105 & 107 Tchoupitoulas st

HAVANA SEGARS—100,000, assorted qualities and brands, for sale by E J HART & CO, au25 105 & 107 Tchoupitoulas st

QUININE—2500 oz. [illegible], for sale by E J HART & CO, au25 105 & 107 Tchoupitoulas st

LONDON PORTER—50 casks quarts Barclay & Perkins, for sale by E. J. HART & CO, au25 105 & 107 Tchoupitoulas st

LOAF, Crushed and Powdered Sugar—100 packages, landing and for sale by E. J. HART & CO., au25 105 & 107 Tchoupitoulas st

CHAMPAGNE WINE—100 baskets, in quarts and pints, of Nectar and Anchor brands, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., au25 10t 27 Old Levee st

STAR CANDLES—500 boxes [illegible] in store and for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO, au25 15 Tchoupitoulas st

BEEF—100 bbls prime and prime Mess in store and for sale by VOORHIES GRIGGS & CO, au25 15 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD OIL—50 bbls in store and for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO, au25 15 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD—150 kegs in store and for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO, au25 15 Tchoupitoulas st

HAMS—[illegible] tierces sugar cured and 25 casks Western [illegible] and for sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO., au25 15 Tchoupitoulas st

RECEIVED per steamship Crescent City—4 cases Gruyere Cheese, for sale by J. N. CURIER, au25 23 Toulouse st

155 Boxes [illegible] 50 half boxes [illegible], for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., au25 10t 27 Old Levee st

5 Demijohns superior Port Wine; 5 do do sherry Wine, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., au25 10t 27 Old Levee st

COGNAC PELLEVOISIN—15 half, 30 quarters, 50 eight pipes, 4th proof, pale or dark. Cognac Durand—25 quarter pipes 4th proof, pale. Cognac Julien Laferriere—30 half, 50 quarter pipes 4th proof, pale. Cognac Kiaras—3 half pipes, 1st proof, pale. For sale by TH BAILLY BLANCHARD & Co, au25—10t 27 Old Levee street.

SARDINES, to arrive—50 cases in quarter boxes, new fishery, per ship Daniel, from Bordeaux, for sale by TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO., au23 10t 27 Old Levee st

A Further Reduction.
ALL those desirous of purchasing Dry Goods on liberal terms, are notified that from and after this date, our Stock will be disposed of at a further reduction, among which our PLAID SILKS, at 60 cents per yard. U. LAROUSSINI, Red Store on the Levee, near the Vegetable market. jy27

EXPECTED per ship Stella, Townsend Jones and Eugenie, from Bordeaux—
2° quarters Cognac, Samuel Richard;
30 octaves do do do;
40 boxes Brandy Fruits;
600 do Claret, Fromis & Co.;
200 do Strawberries in juice, Jh Peneau, Nantes
10 cases Green Peas, Jh Peneau.
For sale by J B PREAU & CO., jy15 31, 33 Gravier street

HAVANA PRESERVES & SWEET MEATS—Just receiving a fresh lot of each, and for sale by au15 1w MORENO BROS, 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS—227 000 Regalias, Media Regalias, Londres, Cazadores, Prensados, Millar, Brevas, and other sizes, of the finest quality and the best brands, landing ex schooner Edwin Dorsey, from Havana, and for sale by au3 D. BORNIO, Jr., 34 Gravier st

30 BBLS Haut Sauterne White Wine; 216 boxes do Leon's brand; 108 do St Estephe Claret do; 108 do old do do; 25 do do Chateau Lafitte Claret; 40 do Brandy Fruits; 4 do Chauvet's superfine Aniseed, 5 sales (4000 each) demijohn Corks; landing ex ship Denmark, from Bordeaux, for sale by je7 V & E MAIGNAN, 85 St Louis st

SUNDRIES—150 casks common Claret; 40 do family do; 100 boxes Vermouth, La Noilly do; 30 do Claret, hf bottles; 50 do Orange Flower Water; 50 do Lomet Brothers Limpid Oil; 15 do. 12 hf glass jars each, Prunes; 75 do James Pagnol's Oil, large bottles, 25 do do do, hf do; 50 boxes French Soap; 100 do Anchovies; [illegible] Olives; 25 do Pickles; 15 hampers [illegible] Empty Bottles; 15 do empty hf do; 1, 2, 3 and 5 gallon Demijohns. Brandies of the following brands: Henry Sutton, 1800 and 1834; M. Daniels, 1st proof, [illegible], 1st proof; J. Ducastaing & Co, 1st proof, in store and for sale by au13 B. TALAMON, 131 Royal st

OLIVE OIL—175 baskets, 12 bottles each, Oil, brand Jas Pagnol; 75 do. 24 half bottles each, do.; 50 boxes, 12 bottles each, do.—In Customhouse and entitled to drawback For sale by jy27 R. TALAMON, 131 Royal st

ANTI-RHEUMATISMAL OINTMENT.—100 Pots Anti-Rheumatismal Ointment, and unfailing remedy which will effect a radical cure in a few days. Sale Depot in New Orleans at LION & PINSARD, au7 66 and 68 Royal st, corner of Bienville.

EMBROIDERIES!
F. JAUFROID,
NO. 52 CHARTRES STREET.
RECEIVED by steamship Crescent City, a fine assortment of Laces and Embroideries, as follows:
Jaconet Habits and Sleeves, new style,
Frilled Chemisettes,
Jaconet do,
Black Crape embroidered Collars,
Puff do Sleeves,
Book Habits,
Valenciennes Edgings,
Black Silk do,
Do Guipure Laces,
Wove thread do,
Jaconet Inserting,
Do and book Bands,
Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Dearborn's Patent Balances.
WE are constantly in receipt of shipments of DEARBORN'S BALANCES, to weigh from 1300 to 2500 pounds.
—ALSO—
FAIRBANK'S PATENT PLATFORM SCALES Of all sizes, from 100 to 3000 pounds, with a full assortment of Counter Scales of different patterns, of the most approved makers, for sale by
Jy14 H. M. BARLOW, & CO, 13 Canal st.

THE copartnership existing in this city under the firm of O. Valeton & Co., has been this day dissolved by its own limitation, O. Valeton having taken charge of the liquidation of said firm.
New Orleans, May 31, 1854.
O. VALETON, M. DODART, June1 A. FOURNIER.

O. VALETON, announces to the merchants and to his friends, that he will continue for his own account the same business at the old house, and under the name of O. VALETON & CO.
New Orleans, June 1, 1854.
Je1 G. VALETON, 25 Tchoupitoulas st

LARD—1500 kegs in bbls Prime, for sale by P COOK & CO, 40 Poydras.

MEDICAL.

COPAL PECTORAL SYRUP,
PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE, | PRICE, $1 PER BOTTLE.
L. GAMOTIS,
New Orleans, corner Bayou and Rampart sts.
THIS Syrup which is the particular attention of its author, and in the preparation whereof he devoted all his time, is an [illegible] Balm.
Repeated experiments have already demonstrated that its medicinal powers are superior to most of the compounds of this kind heretofore known, and recommended with success in the affections of the lungs. It eases coughs, expels readily asthmatic oppressions, oppressions arising from the stagnation of the bronchial vessels in case of acute or chronic catarrhs. Colds which have resisted the action of numberless remedies have yielded in its application. It is most beneficial in cases of hooping-cough, retarding and lessening the fits of cough. It has the advantage of being pleasant to the taste and scent and of thus uniting the useful to the agreeable.
The dose for grown persons must not exceed 8 large spoonfull in 24 hours, and for children 3 tea spoon full a day at most. For children under 12 months, one-half tea spoon full is sufficient 3 or 4 times a day. It may be taken without mixture or in an infusion of pectoral flowers. ma 29

STEAM AND SULPHUREOUS BATHS.
Both of Vapor and Fumigations.

SINCE many are compelled to resort to Vapor Baths and aromatic Fumigations for the cure of cutaneous affections, rheumatic pains, lumbago, chronic catarrhs, paralysis, swellings about [illegible] joints, engorgement of the glands, etc., it is highly important that a convenient and appropriate apparatus should be used for the application of these special remedies.
The undersigned, after twenty years' experience, has succeeded in perfecting his apparatus in such a manner as to graduate the strength of the fumigations to the feelings of the patient and the gravity of his complaint.
As several persons are now selling rice powder, the undersigned feels it a duty to inform the public that he will take the necessary measures to maintain the rights specified in his patent.
☞ Physicians are invited to visit the establishment, connected with the Manufactory of Perfumery No. 23 ST. LOUIS STREET, between Chartres and Royal sts. F. MAUBERRET. my20 tm

A CERTAIN REMEDY.
FOR the cure of Pale Colors, (Green Sickness,) White Flowers, Suppressions, amenorrhea, etc., etc. This remedy has left at behind, in all cases; Blancard's and Vallet's Pills, and all ferruginous preparations known.
☞ For sale only, at the Drug Store of L. L. GAMOTIS, corner of Rampart and Bayou sts. N. O.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISIANA.
LAW DEPARTMENT.
THE Lectures in this Department will commence on the second MONDAY of November, 1854, and continue until the first Monday in April, 1855. They will embrace the most important branches of the Civil, Common, Constitutional and International Law, as well as Equity, Jurisprudence and Practice. Lectures will be delivered by four Professors.
Those of Professor McCaleb will treat of
I. Admiralty and Maritime Law, embracing the rights and obligations of Masters and Mariners, Collisions and other Maritime Torts, General Average, Salvage, Civil and Military [illegible] Contracts, Marine Insurance, and Hypothecation [illegible] Contracts for Maritime Services in building, repairing and supplying Ships.
II. International Law embracing the Law of Prizes and the Practice of Prize Courts in the Admiralty, Rights of States in their peaceful and belligerent relations, Treaties of Peace, and Private International Law.
III. The Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, embracing the Original and Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme and Circuit Courts and the Original Jurisdiction of the District Courts and Courts of Revenue and of Prize and Instance Courts of Admiralty.
Those by Professor Randell Hunt will embrace
I. Commercial Law in its relation to Mercantile Persons, Mercantile property and Contracts and Mercantile remedies. They will treat of Sole Traders, Partnerships and Corporations; of Principal and Agent, of Bills of Exchange and promissory Notes and Shipping, of Bailments and Contracts with Carriers Contracts of Affreightment by Charter Party, and for conveyance in a General Ship, Freight, Salvage and Average, [illegible] of Sale, Guarantee, Liens and Stoppage in Transitu.
II. The Criminal Law and Practice in Courts of Criminal Jurisdiction.
III. The Law of Evidence.
Those of Professor [illegible] will embrace,
I. The Common Law and Equity Jurisprudence and Practice and Pleadings in Civil Cases at Common Law.
II. Constitutional Law.
Those by Professor Roselius will embrace,
I. The Civil Code of Louisiana, in connection with the Roman, Spanish and French Laws, and a Critical Analysis of the Decisions of the Supreme Court of the State.
II. Land Titles, whether derived from England, Spain, France or the United States.
III. The Practice of the Courts of Civil Jurisdiction in Louisiana.
The Degree of Bachelor of Law will be conferred on those students only who shall have attended two full courses of Lectures, or one course after having read twelve months under the direction of a respectable Counsellor at Law, and who shall be deemed deserving by the Professors on examination.
The fee of each Professor is twenty-five dollars, matriculation fee, five dollars, and ten dollars for the diploma.
All communications must be addressed to the Dean of the Faculty at New Orleans. C. ROSELIUS, aug 10—13m Dean of the Faculty.

LOUISIANA SAVINGS COMPANY.
Corner of Camp and Lafayette Sts.
THIS institution has been organized under an act of incorporation, passed by the last Legislature of this State, and will be opened for the transaction of business on THURSDAY, 1st June next.
The basis upon which it is established is simply that of a Savings Institution, for the purpose of affording an opportunity to accumulate their earnings, it is provided in the Charter that no amounts shall be received on Deposits.
For money deposited no interest, the following rates have been established:
Deposits for not less than 90, nor more than 90 days, interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
Deposits for not less than 3 months, nor more than 6 months, interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
Deposits for over 6 months, interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.
Money deposited subject to call will be received, but no interest will be allowed.
On Fridays, deposits will be received only from Females.
TRUSTEES.
W. H. GARLAND, JAMES M. FORGAY,
PAT. IRWIN, JNO. COLEMAN,
GEO. C. LAURASON, DENNIS CRONAN,
R. L. ROBERTSON, JNO. R. CARDEN,
W. S. BOBB, JAMES M. RAND.
New Orleans, Aug 9, 1854. au2 tf W. H. GARLAND, President.

Removed.
J. W. DOLBEAR has removed his Writing Academy to 15 Camp street, where every facility is afforded for the rapid attainment of a quick business style of writing. All pupils are desired to continue their lessons until their style is fully accomplished. Former pupils can attend free of charge. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 6 P. M. Ladies may attend from 4 to 6 P. M. J. W. DOLBEAR, 19 Camp st.

Company B National Guards, ATTENTION!
ATTEND Drill every TUESDAY and FRIDAY evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Armory, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, and monthly meeting every second TUESDAY in each month, until further order.
By order of Capt. O. VOORHIES.
jy31 3m J. B. FORAPURU, O. S.

TO PLANTERS AND COOPERS.
MOLASSES BARRELS—MOLASSES BARRELS.
THE undersigned are prepared to sell to Planters and Coopers, patented stave-dressing Machines, fully guaranteed. The economy of labor and consequent reduction of cost in the manufacturing of Molasses Barrels and Sugar Hogsheads, resulting from this useful and very simple invention have been satisfactorily ascertained on the plantation of Calisto Villere, Esq.
The machine can be seen in operation by applying to CAMPBELL & RICKARBY, 48 Gravier street.
Or on the premises, at Charles Lafitte's Stave-Yard, corner Celeste and Levee streets, First District. mr22 ly

For Sale Low.
A CART with top, a HORSE and HARNESS, suitable for a peddler. Apply to J. N. ROBERT, jy27—tf Red Store.

For Sale Very Cheap.
A COMPLETE set of Fixtures and Apparatus for a GYMNASIUM, which has been left with the present proprietor in payment of a debt.
It would be suitable for a college and would be sold on the most reasonable terms.
au11 VICTOR, 16 Chartres st.

To Merchants and Planters.
THE subscribers have now in store and shall be constantly receiving from Wheeling, Va., a full assortment of Carts with shafts and iron axles which they offer at manufacturers' prices, and guaranteed equal if not superior to any others in the market.
They also take orders for all kinds of Wagon work, and deliver them on plantations along the river without any additional charges.
They are receiving from the North and Europe a large assortment of Hardware which, with what they have already, will complete their stock, which they offer at very low prices.
DeBLANC & FAUCHEUX
au24 6m 36 Old Levee, between Bienville and Conti.

Carpet Warehouse—22 Chartres st.
WE are now receiving from several vessels, a large and beautiful assortment of the following, viz:
CARPETING of all kinds and qualities,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, from 3 to 24 feet wide,
MATTING, from 4-4 to 6-4 wide,
Table and Piano Covers from $30 to $50 each.
Druggets and Linen Crumb Cloths from 4-4 to 16-4 wide,
Rugs, Mats, Hair Cloth, Window Shades, &c.
All of which we offer at the lowest market prices, wholesale or retail.
au24 1w A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

LOAN ON MORTGAGE—Money to loan on mortgage in sums of $500 and upwards by GEO GOTTSCHALK, d14 Broker, 26 Common st.

Scrip. Scrip. Scrip.
SUN, CRESCENT, AND HOME INSURANCE Scrip purchased by GEO GOTTSCHALK, d14 Broker, 26 Common st.

CITIZENS' BANK MORTGAGE STOCK wanted. GEO. GOTTSCHALK, md 26 Common st.

STOCKS—State Bank, Bank of Louisiana, Water Works and Merchants' Insurance Stocks wanted, Canal and Union Bank for sale. feb16 GEO. GOTTSCHALK, 26 Common st

CHECKS ON HAVANA, in sums to suit, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, feb27 27 Common street.

ORLEANS INSURANCE AND WATER-WORKS STOCK for sale. Merchants Insurance Stock wanted by GEO GOTTSCHALK, d14 Broker, 26 Common st.

RAILROAD TAX RECEIPTS purchased by GEO. GOTTSCHALK, Broker, d14 26 Common st

EXCHANGE ON MEXICO AND PUEBLA, short sight, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 27 Common st. jy19

TEXAS MONEY purchased and Texas Land Warrants for sale by GEO GOTTSCHALK, d14 Broker, 26 Common st.

CITIZENS' BANK STOCK—Full Paid, [illegible] GEO. GOTTSCHALK, Broker, d14 26 Common st

EXCHANGE—Exchange on Paris or Bordeaux for sale by R. CAHUZAC & CO, jy11 30 Old Levee st

SIGHT EXCHANGE ON New York, for sale by E J HART & CO. 75 Tchoupitoulas st

EXCHANGE—Sight Checks on [illegible] Bank Charleston, for sale by E J HART & CO, 75 Tchoupitoulas

EXCHANGE ON PARIS, for sale by EUGENE ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 & 19 St Louis street.

HAUT SAUTERNE [illegible] wine, for sale by [illegible] TALAMON, 131 Royal st