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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO 10,160.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 8.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 25 cents.

Mr. J. Ollie is the only person authorized to collect accounts in the city for the New Orleans Bee.

"The foundation of my preference, is, that, Mr. Fillmore has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious."—Henry Clay.

"If there be those, North or South, who desire an administration for the North, as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should give their suffrages to me. For my own part I know only my country, my whole country and nothing but my country."—Millard Fillmore's Address on his landing at New York.

REGISTER YOUR NAMES.

No citizen, *though fully qualified by birth, naturalization, or residence, can vote at the ensuing Presidential election,* UNLESS HE IS REGISTERED.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from [illegible] Philadelphia.

BRECKINRIDGE, WICKLIFFE AND SLAVERY.

Governor Wickliffe endeavors to avoid [illegible] of opposition to the extension [illegible] which he has committed himself [illegible] unreserved endorsement of Major [illegible] Freesoil speech delivered for [illegible] the anti-slavery Democrats of [illegible] invoking the aid of his ardent [illegible] friends, Robert E. McHatton [illegible] B. Harbour. As these gentlemen [illegible] to in Col. Stewart's letter, [illegible] testimony is altogether officious and [illegible] Dr. Harney is more to the [illegible] evidence was referred to in the [illegible] of Col. Stewart. Desiring, [illegible] to give the Governor perfectly fair play, we annex the letters as we find them in yesterday's Courier:

LETTER FROM DR. HARNEY.
Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 3, 1856.

To His Excellency R. C. Wickliffe:

Sir: Your [illegible] asking me to give the particulars of a conversation between Colonel [illegible] Stewart and yourself, has been received [illegible] my attention to that portion of [illegible] conversation which related to the [illegible] the Hon. John C. Breckinridge at [illegible] *distinctly* that you stated, in reply to [illegible] Stewart, that you endorsed the [illegible] Major Breckinridge, and you further [illegible] explanation of that endorsement [illegible] were not in favor of the extension [illegible] of slavery by the strong [illegible] federal government; and further, [illegible] had no authority to interfere [illegible] and that this was the doctrine [illegible] Democratic party. I am sir, [illegible] your obedient servant,
B. F. Harney.

LETTER FROM GEN. M'HATTON.
Baton Rouge, La., Oct. 3, 1856.

To His Excellency Gov. R. C. Wickliffe:

[illegible] I received your note this morning [illegible] to detail a conversation [illegible] between Col. R. Stewart and [illegible] the occasion alluded to in your [illegible] that portion of it that relates to the Hon. John C. Breckinridge [illegible] and participated in the conversation [illegible] I remember the language used [illegible] Mr. Stewart asked you if you had [illegible] the speech of Major B., and you [illegible] it. In reply, you said that you [illegible] that neither the Democratic [illegible] Major Breckinridge or yourself were [illegible] the extension or the prohibition of [illegible] strong arm of the federal [illegible] and that Congress had no authority [illegible] and, as a Democrat, [illegible] against any interference on [illegible] of Congress. Very respectfully,
Robt. E. McHatton.

LETTER FROM MR. S. B. HARBOUR.
Baton Rouge, October 3, 1856.

[illegible] the conversation alluded to [illegible] Gen. Robt. E. McHatton [illegible] my recollection of the conversation [illegible] Col. Stewart and Governor [illegible] as he has stated it in his letter to [illegible]
S. B. Harbour.

Gov. Wickliffe is condemned even on the [illegible] own friends. Every one of [illegible] *the Governor endorsed Major* [illegible] *Tippecanoe speech.* In that [illegible] Democratic nominee for Vice [illegible] that he was not attached [illegible] desires the extension of [illegible] native of Louisiana pro[illegible] as the doctrine of the [illegible] and approves it. [illegible] by himself, and acknowledged [illegible] witnesses. It is true that, under [illegible] an adverse public opinion [illegible] seeks to qualify his endorsement [illegible] amounts absolutely to [illegible] demonstrate. Col. Stewart [illegible] deny that after the Governor [illegible] expressed his unreserved approval [illegible] Indiana speech, and was [illegible] with an arraignment before public [illegible] by the Colonel, he attempted to [illegible] statement by asking Col. S. if he [illegible] favor of the strong arm of the government [illegible] interposed for the extension [illegible] which the reply was, "that is [illegible] I presume no difference of [illegible] point can exist between you [illegible] Stewart then again interrogated [illegible] Wickliffe touching his approval [illegible] Breckinridge's views, and Gov. Wickliffe [illegible] endorsed them. Now, none of [illegible] witnesses impugn this statement, although [illegible] ascribe to the Governor a qualification [illegible] endorsement, such as that [illegible] when hard pushed by Col. Stewart [illegible] qualification is mere nullity and [illegible] Every intelligent man who ever [illegible] the Constitution of the United States [illegible] that the strong arm of the government cannot be outstretched to extend slavery, and that the Southern doctrine is [illegible] intervention. But Mr. Breckinridge says [illegible] the Democratic party does not desire to [illegible] slavery, and Gov. Wickliffe agrees [illegible] Now we say that the Democratic party [illegible] the South at all events—does desire [illegible] slavery. It seeks to establish that [illegible] in Kansas, to increase the number of slave States, to maintain the equipoise between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, so essential to the stability and peace of the Union. Major Breckinridge's [illegible] inevitably fatal to this theory. If the Democracy of the South are opposed to the extension of slavery, how are we to acquire Cuba, to place Kansas in the confederacy as a slave State, to carve Texas into four [illegible] slave States? Will not slavery, as the [illegible] result of Breckinridge's views, be [illegible] "cabined, cribbed, confined," [illegible] existing area, and will not this [illegible] and fulfillment of the ends and [illegible] John C. Fremont and his party? The [illegible] of slavery is the grand principle [illegible] Black Republicanism. Its leaders ask no [illegible] announce no other issue, and profess [illegible] slavery untouched where it now prevails. With Major Breckinridge they declare that they are attached to no party [illegible] desires the extension of slavery, or [illegible] a negative pregnant into an affirmative absolute, they declare they are opposed [illegible] the extension of slavery. They [illegible] as well as Mr. Breckinridge, Gov. Wickliffe, or ourselves, that the strong arm of the government cannot constitutionally be [illegible] either to prevent, or promote the extension of slavery, but they will employ [illegible] possible means to arrest the expansion [illegible] Southern institutions. Hence they are [illegible] to make Kansas a free State, and are [illegible] the acquisition of slave territory. If Mr. Breckinridge correctly represents the tenets of the Democratic party, we should like some astute philosopher or casuist to point out the difference between the two?

The Courier, in its effort to defend Mr. Breckinridge and the Governor, travels out of the record to assail Mr. Fillmore, and, as [illegible] disinters the musty and worm-eaten [illegible] letter of 1838. This policy cannot succeed, for several reasons: First, because Mr. Fillmore, not once, but twenty times, has repudiated the sectional prejudices of his early manhood. He did so in Montgomery, [illegible] Natchez and in Louisville, and our [illegible] bear testimony to the fact. Second, because Mr. Fillmore is a Northern man, and might not unreasonably be presumed to be as ardent in advocating Southern views [illegible] Mr. Breckinridge, who is a native and resident of a slaveholding State—a fact which renders his Indiana speech still more offensive. Lastly, because Mr. Buchanan, as is well known, not only was the most unconditional upholder of the Missouri Compromise, but desired to extend the line to the Pacific, voted for the annexation of Texas on the express ground that it would limit the spread of slavery, and is, moreover, the avowed defender of the atrocious doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty—a doctrine which would as effectually debar the South from extending slavery, as a constitutional inhibition could do. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

No. 12.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

Well versed in tricks of sleight of hand,
Which, to admire, one must not understand.

It has been seen that, for the purpose of exciting odium against the American party in the minds of a large and enlightened religious sect, Senator Benjamin has proclaimed its opposition to the creed of that sect, and its determination to proscribe from office all who may belong to it. This charge is made by the Senator in face of the fact that nearly seventy of the members of that church have been placed in office in this city by the party accused of hostility to it, and in the teeth of the declaration of the platform on which the party rests. In that assuming to be the champion protector and defender of the Catholic church, he again exhibits the versatility of his character and the futility of his resources. He appears in a new role. He is a sort of Peter the Hermit, with the cross upon his back, arousing nations and peoples, by his sacred harangues, to join his standard in order to deliver the Holy Land from the occupation of the Infidels.

Let us examine the principles on which this self-elected champion of Mother Church is making war, and we can readily see what foundation there is for his new crusade, and if there be any justification for his reproaches of the American party. The commission he bears from the "little god" of the Democratic party—Mr. Slidell—confers without doubt plenary authority to have recourse to all means and stratagems to defeat the American party, be they clerical, religious or secular; and to crush it in this State there has been concentrated in him religious and temporal power.

The tenth article of the American platform runs thus:

"10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith or worship, and no test oaths for office."

This article is declaratory of a fundamental principle of the federal Constitution, which the American party has adopted as a rule of faith for its government, in the event of its acquisition of power. Is this proscription of Catholics? Can the prolific ingenuity of the new proselyte of Democracy torture this article into an attack on any church or its worshipers? Opposition to the union of Church and State is a constitutional doctrine. Test oaths and interference with religious faith and worship are in like manner an infringement of constitutional law, which are likewise rejected by the creed of the American party.

Still the Senator has the audacity to declare and to repeat it, on all the hustings in the State, that Mr. Fillmore will not appoint a Catholic to office, and there are simpletons who believe the calumny.

Now turn we to the fifth article of the American creed, and it will be seen that it brings no modification to the article already quoted. It reads:

"5th. No person should be selected for political station (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action."

Can any patriot refuse his assent to this article? Does Senator Benjamin withhold from it his concurrence and ardent approbation? If such is the case, he falsifies his own antecedents and his solemn oath, taken in the presence of a court of justice and before high Heaven. When he took the oath of naturalization, he solemnly renounced "all allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power," and he "recognized the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all laws, as rules of *political* action." Dare he, as a lawyer, to deny this? Dare he, as a man, to say, this is false? Will he, or any of his vulgar satellites who have written and spoken like him, say that a "person, native or naturalized, ought to be selected for political station who recognizes any allegiance or obligation of any description to any foreign prince, potentate or power, and who refuses to recognize the Federal and State Constitutions (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of *political* action?" What are the rules that guide every citizen of probity and patriotism in his *political* action? Are they not to be found in the Federal and State Constitutions, and the laws enacted in pursuance of their authority? What other rules of *political* action has he to control him? Would the Senator have us seek in the civil and ecclesiastical codes of foreign powers to get rules for our *political* action? I hold that no individual is fit to vote or to possess office in our republic who acknowledges the supremacy or submits to the influence of any power beyond its limits in his *political* actions. Be that power Greek or Roman, Turk or Jew, Christian or Infidel, Protestant or Catholic, he is not a good patriot who suffers it to exert any influence in his *political* action. If the Primate of England should use his spiritual or political power to influence Episcopalians in this country in determining their *political* proclivities, I would oppose that influence as promptly as I would the attempt of the British Queen and her ministry to protrude their authority in our politics. In like manner, if the head of any hierarchy, or the hierarchy itself, were to thrust themselves into our politics, and strive to influence men to give *political* votes in favor of those alone who belong to their peculiar sect, or should form into political combinations all the members of a particular church, to cast their suffrages for a party pretending to be their friends, I would oppose it. The constitutions of the Union and the States have separated religion and politics, and I adhere to it as a fundamental tenet of my political faith.

The same instruments have declared that there shall be no union of Church and State, or have used language of equivalent import, and this principle is sacred with true Americans. In all political matters we declared ourselves independent of all transatlantic and foreign influence, and this independence being necessary to our self-government and welfare, I cherish at the bottom of my heart. So do all true patriots. Elections are declared to be free, and every citizen is free to vote as his conscience dictates.—Would he enjoy this freedom if he allowed any foreign prince or power to dictate to him his vote? Besides, the oath of naturalization is an abjuration of all dependence and allegiance to any prince or power, and a transfer of that allegiance to the United States. So a naturalized citizen would violate his oath if he voted for a man he is ordered to vote for by any foreign prince or power, for it implies a recognition of his obligation to act *politically* as he is commanded to do.

None have been more persistent in their denunciation of the "higher law doctrine" of Seward than the Senator; yet he objects to the American condemnation of it. We have seen that the fifth section of the platform would withold political power from those who "recognize any allegiance or obligation of any *description* to any foreign prince, potentate or power paramount to the Constitution and the laws, as rules of *political* conduct." Will the Senator contend that if the religious conscience of a man teaches him that any axiom of the Constitution, or any law of the Legislature is contrary to his creed, or violates his conscience, or is in conflict with the opinions of his ghostly adviser, or is against natural law or expediency, that he may obstruct its execution and rebel against its authority? Suppose he conscientiously believes that the Church and State should be united; that in his political world the temporal authority ought to be subordinate to the spiritual; that there should be established a national religion, and a permanent spiritual aristocracy, and tithes should be collected for the priesthood, with the knowledge that he entertained such views, would the Senator elevate him to political station? Could a man who recognized the paramount authority of any person or any power over the constitutional obligations of the republic be a fit executor of the duties of any political station?

The American party seeks to disturb no man's rights. It interferes with no religion, nor compares the doctrines of any creed. It proscribes no man on account of nativity. It only says to one, keep your religion out of American politics, and to the other when you swear to be faithful to our country, and to renounce your allegiance to all other governments and princes, be true to your oath and to your new country. Take our laws and policy for your guides, and do not cast your eyes over the water for advice or commands how you shall act as a politician.

The spectacle now exhibited is strange, not to say wonderful. We witness a man, indifferent to all religion, and not at all faithful in his political principles, but a cormorant in ambition; vain, presumptuous and self-sufficient, going forth, with the crucifix in one hand and the crosier in the other, preaching a war of extermination against the Americans, in consequence of their supposed hostility to the Catholic church. The splendid scholars, profound writers and eloquent orators of that renowned church, who have mastered all literatures and sciences, and who command the admiration of mankind, are silent, and ignorant of the irremediable wounds the Americans have inflicted and are about to inflict upon their venerable mother; but the eagle eye of the secular Crusader could not be deceived, and for the purpose of vindicating the Catholic religion, and saving—as he thinks—its tottering fabric from toppling in ruins, he seizes the spiritual sword of Christ, and the temporal sword of Cæsar, and boldly and proudly marches forth to do battle in her service. Let him perform his Quixotic exploits until his ambition is completely satiated; let him fight shadows and flocks of sheep until they cease to trouble his visions; let him fulfil the mission which has been marked out for him by his new associates, and abuse his old friends and the Americans until he has exhausted his vocabulary of obloquy and disparagement. The oftener he speaks, the sooner will he lose all reputation for fidelity and principle, and he will ultimately become "an object of derision to his enemies, and of melancholy pity to his friends." People may love the treason, but they despise the traitor.
JEFFERSON.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

Quebec, Oct. 7.—A dispatch from our correspondent dated Liverpool, 24th September, 3 o'clock, P. M., says the sales of Cotton on Wednesday were estimated to reach 15,000 bales, of which speculation and export took 7,000 bales.

The market was unsettled, and excited at an advance of 1-16.

THE DUEL STOPPED.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Young Botts, Pryor, of the Richmond Enquirer, and their friends were arrested on the ground by the police this morning, before exchanging shots. They will proceed to Richmond this evening, in the custody of the officers.

ANOTHER DUEL.

Washington, October 6.—Young Botts, and Mr. Pryor, one of the editors of the Richmond Enquirer, have arrived here, with their seconds, and arrangements are made for a hostile meeting in the morning.

FAILURE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Sept. 7.—Wm. Dwight, Jr., a cotton-merchant, failed to-day. His liabilities are large.

A VIGILANT ARRESTED.

New York, October 6.—James Dawes, of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, was arrested to-day, at the instance of Charles P. Duane, one of the exiled Californians. Dawes was admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000.

MARKETS.

New York, October 6.—Cotton has advanced ¼c., with sales of 1,800 bales to-day. Orleans middling, 13c.; Uplands middling, 12½c.; Uplands fair, 13¼c. Naval Stores are steady. Rice unchanged. Freights easier.

MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 7.—Cotton closed firm, with an advancing tendency.

Sales of to-day amounted to 1,200 bales.

Spirits Turpentine, Rosin and Rice are unchanged.

Freights are steady.

New York, Oct. 7.—Flour is a little higher. State $6 20 a $6 50; Ohio $6 55 a $6 70. Wheat is firm, white $1 58 a $1 64; red $1 50. Corn is dull, with a declining tendency.

Cincinnati, Oct. 7.—Flour is dull at $5 57; Sugar 9½ a 11c.; Molasses held at 65c.

THE OHIO RIVER.

Louisville, Oct. 7.—The river remains without change at this point.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, Oct. 7.—The Gem passed down at 1, Belfast at 5, this evening.

STEAMBOATS AGROUND.

Vicksburg, Oct. 7.—Steamers Die Vernon, John Rea and T. C. Twichell are aground near Natchez.

The Princess got off this morning.

New Books.—We are indebted to Derby & Jackson, publishers, through B. M. Norman, No. 14 Camp street, for the following:

Three per cent. a month: or the perils of fast living—a story by Charles Burdett. It is an excellent hit at the mania for acquiring wealth rapidly and spending it prodigally, and is worthy an attentive perusal by all fast young men.

Messrs. Tickner & Fields, through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, have sent us the following:

It is never too late to mend—a matter-of-fact romance by Charles Reade. This is one of the finest works of fiction we have read for many a day—full of homely truths, minute in observation and analysis of human character, and at times exquisitely touching. The copy before us is the author's edition, and it exhibits an extraordinary disregard of the rules of punctuation that sets grammar at defiance, would lay Lindley Murray on a bed of torture, and not unfrequently perplexes the meaning of the text. Mr. Reade's ideas of commas, semi-colons, &c., are singularly original, but by no means satisfactory.

The Black-mail Agents on their Rounds.—The Administration black-mail levyers are again on their rounds through the Departments. The following is the scale by which the black-mail is levied:

Auditors—salary	$3,000,	Assessment	$40
Clerks "	2,000,	"	25
" "	1,800,	"	20
" "	1,600,	"	15
" "	1,400,	"	12
" "	1,200,	"	10
Messenger—sal'y	800,	"	8

The amount raised by this scale on the whole force employed by government in this city will be nearly $30,000. A large part of it is employed in betting, and the remainder will be used in Baltimore at the charter election.

Naturalization Papers.—The Philadelphia *News*, of the 11th inst., states that a Democratic alderman of that city is engaged in buying up the naturalization papers of *dead men!* It is said that he has purchased about five hundred, and is still in the market. The price paid ranges from one to two dollars. We presume this miserable game is being played in every large city in the Union, and we warn our friends to be on their guard. The old adage says "dead men tell no tales," but in this enlightened age of progressive Democracy, it appears that dead men make very fair voters.

The Hon. Chauncey Burr, a distinguished Hardshell Democrat, of New York, is making speeches for Fillmore and Donelson in old Kentucky. The Louisville *Journal* says:—"Mr. Burr has been heretofore a prominent leader of the old Hard Democracy of New York, and was the editor of the National *Democrat*, the organ of the New York Hardshells. He is now a whole-souled American, and is laboring energetically in the cause of Fillmore and Donelson. He is one of nature's noblemen."

The Boston Post Agrees with Messrs. Breckinridge and Wickliffe.—The Boston *Post*, Buchanan's New England organ, reiterates its statement regarding the policy of the Democratic party, as follows:

"It is downright calumny and lying to assert that the Democratic party have declared in favor of extending slavery into free territory."

The excellent New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* has the following well-timed rebuke of the traducers of Fillmore:

I am truly sorry to see Southern speakers abusing and traducing Mr. Fillmore, as some of our Harry Percys, South of Mason and Dixon's line, scruple not to do. Mr. Fillmore, at the North, is fighting both his own and Buchanan's battle—if he be not elected, his running will tend to defeat Fremont and favor Buchanan—were Mr. F. to withdraw, the Pathfinder would certainly carry both New York and Pennsylvania, and, of course, "run down the old Buck"—and, to say the least, it is bad policy (as well as injustice and ingratitude to a patriot statesman) to level the artillery and fire of Democracy against Mr. Fillmore, in so offensive a way. Ex-Governor Floyd, of Virginia, whose very pleasant acquaintance I made night before last, expressed to me the opinion that Buchanan and Fillmore ought and *would have to* unite, or combine, in order to throw Fremont out of the game.

Not So Fast, Gentlemen.

Our Democratic friends are consoling themselves for the defeat of Buchanan, now inevitable, by indulging in the delusive hope that the Senate of the United States will elect Mr. Breckinridge Vice-President.—Their argument is that there will be no choice by the people, that the election of a President will be thrown into the House, and the election of a Vice-President devolved on the Senate, and that in that body Mr. Breckinridge will be elected. A portion of their premises may be correct, but their conclusions do not follow. There may be a failure to elect on the part of the people, and the duty of selecting a Vice-President may fall on the Senate, but in that event John C. Breckinridge is not the man who will be chosen. The Constitution provides that the Senate shall select a Vice-President from the "two highest candidates," and in no contingency can Mr. Breckinridge be one of these. He cannot obtain the vote of a single Northern State, and must look alone to the South for his support. In this position, then, how can he get to the Senate?

Besides the votes of New York and New Jersey, Fillmore and Donelson will assuredly carry California, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana. These States will give them eighty-seven electoral votes, and admitting that Mr. Breckinridge will obtain the vote of the remaining ten Southern States, which we deny, he will only have seventy-nine electoral votes, and thus the contest in the Senate must inevitably lie between Donelson and Dayton! But, in addition to the Southern States we have given to Fillmore and Donelson, their prospects are to-day better for the votes of Georgia, Virginia, and Florida than Buchanan's, and should they carry these three States, as we incline to think they will, Mr. Donelson will go into the Senate with one hundred and fifteen votes! and then the body will be compelled to elect him to the second office in the Union, unless, in obedience to their natural instincts, the Democratic Senators elevate a Black Republican to power. But in no event can they elect John C. Breckinridge.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

A Sign.—The Norristown *Defender* notices no less than sixty papers that have taken ground in favor of Fillmore and Donelson, within the last few weeks. This is, indeed, a cheering sign, and indicates the current of public opinion.

Illinois.—As an illustration of the activity of the Fillmore men in Illinois, we perceive that in a single Congressional District eight mass meetings are called, to take place within two weeks.

Bradbury & Roberts.—The assortment of dry goods to be found at Messrs. Bradbury & Roberts's, No. 126 Bourbon street, is not surpassed by that of any other establishment in our city, and is remarkable in each for its elegance, variety and cheapness. [illegible] in their line can be obtained [illegible] that cannot fail to satisfy the [illegible] Those who doubt it would do well to try the experiment.

Telegraphic Items.

Destructive Fire—Loss $300,000.—Hartford, Sept. 30.—The factory of the Belting and Packing Company's India Rubber Works, situated at Sandy Hook, Newtown, was entirely consumed by fire on Saturday. The factory was the largest building of the kind in the United States, and the loss by its destruction is estimated at $300,000.—Nearly half of the property destroyed consisted of india rubber. The insurance upon the building and contents was only $80,000.

Destructive Fire in Louisville.—Louisville, Sept. 30.—Three large warehouses on Bullitt Street were destroyed by fire this morning. Messrs. H. D. Newcomb & Brothers occupied one, and their loss is estimated at $100,000, of which, three-fourths was insured in Eastern offices. J. S. Moorhead's warehouse, filled with merchandise in transit for the East, was also consumed. The loss is very large, and the amount of insurance is not yet ascertained. W. A. Richardson & Brother, who occupied the third warehouse, had their stock greatly damaged by water.—The other losses are comparatively small.

Philadelphia's Tariff Hardward—Another of Gambling.—Boston, Sept. 30.—The Board of Aldermen last evening adopted a resolution inviting the President to visit Boston and proffering him the hospitalities of the city.

A house, No. 20 Howard street, was entered last evening by a posse of police, who arrested seventy-eight persons engaged in "prop shaking," and other varieties of gambling. Wm. H. Mead, the keeper of the house, was among those arrested.

Republican Meeting in Reading.—Reading, Sept. 30.—The Republican mass meeting in Reading, last night, was attended by over five thousand people. The enthusiasm was unbounded. Burlingame and Wilmot spoke at great length, and with great power and unsurpassed ability. Set down the majority for the Union State ticket, in the city of Reading, at least 600, in a vote of 1,800.

Minnesota Land Districts.—Washington, Sept. 30.—The President has located the two new land offices for Minnesota; the Northwest district at Ojibwa, and the North-east at Buchanan, on Lake Superior.

Republicanism in Louisville.—Louisville, Sept. 30, P. M.—Cassius M. Clay, Fremont elector for the State of Kentucky, spoke at the Courthouse last night amidst considerable excitement. The citizens attempted to put him down by shouting.

Reception of President Pierce.—Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—Mayor Vaux, Collector Brown, Marshal Wynkoop, and a number of the members of the City Council received President Pierce at Wilmington. On the arrival of the train from Baltimore, the President and the Committee took their seats in carriages and drove rapidly to Walnut street wharf, where he embarked in the five o'clock line. There was a crowd of a few hundred persons who received him and witnessed his departure. The military were not out. The Baltimore City Guards, Capt. Warner, accompanied the President to this city. The Philadelphia Committee accompanied him as far as Trenton.

Second Dispatch.—New York, Oct. 1.—The President has declined an invitation from his Democratic friends to visit Boston on his present journey.

Arrival of the President in New York.—New York, Oct. 1.—President Pierce arrived here at 10 o'clock last evening, and stopped at the Astor House, where he was called on by a number of the United States officials and private citizens. He proceeded this morning to Boston via Springfield.

St. Louis, Oct. 1.—Our advices, full and direct from Lecompton (K. T.) are to the 26th September. All armed bands had dispersed, quiet and order reigned in all parts, and citizens and residents were directing their efforts and attentions to private business and interests, under encouraging prospects.

Gov. Geary had issued warrants of commission to Jones, Stringfellow, and other leading citizens, for the purpose of enrolling and organizing Companies of Volunteers, only to be employed and called on to preserve the established peace, and to repel all disturbing invaders or marauders from any quarter.

Fatal Affray in Baltimore.—Baltimore, Sept. 30.—An affray occurred at a boarding-house in South street to-day, between two young men named David Keaves and Edward Spencer, growing out of a quarrel about an umbrella. Keaves was stabbed to the heart and died in five minutes.

Strange sights are to be seen in the city of Gotham. While Broadway is thronged on Sunday with thousands of people in gay attire, flocking to the temples of worship, very different scenes are occurring in other parts of the city. Within five minutes' walk of Broadway, on either side, below Grand street, are exhibitions of the most shameless debauchery and prostitution—heathenism that would shame the worshipers of Juggernaut, or the man-eaters of the Cannibal Islands. The prodigality of every description congregate in the lowest dens of infamy and vice, indulging in every degrading excess, plundering and being plundered. Some idea may be formed of New York Sabbath life from a brief description given by the *Post* of one of its localities last Sunday. In front of a dilapidated grocery near the Five Points, a passer-by might have witnessed a group of the most degraded and wretched beings conceivable, congregated. Men, women and children in rags were swearing, quarrelling, fighting, and indulging in the most obscene and filthy language. Two negroes had been fighting, and one having been wrested, had got a quart cup, and filling it with filthy water from the gutter, was covering his enemy with mud, keeping out of his way by running around a large dry goods box. A woman, with scarcely enough clothing to screen her from the most indecent exposure, was rolling upon the ground in a state of beastly intoxication, swearing frightfully, while the principal attention of the crowd was directed to a bloody fight between two women, which they seemed to be relishing greatly. A more perfect scene of debauchery and degradation can scarcely be imagined. Mr. Pease's mission has done much for this vicinity, but any one witnessing that scene would have been convinced that much yet remains to be done before the Five Points locality becomes a paradise. The business of the police courts on Monday is generally composed almost entirely of cases of this kind. One hundred is a small average for them on that day, besides the far greater number that occur out of view of the officers.

No Fremont Ticket.—The Baltimore *Patriot* makes the following correction:

"We are authorized by one of the officers of the Republican Association to state that the Fremont and Dayton electoral ticket given to us for publication on Friday last, as emanating from the Association, was premature. Several of the gentlemen nominated as electors have declined to serve, and a difference of opinion exists among the members of the Association with regard to the propriety of forming a ticket."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—This body convened last evening, according to adjournment at the last meeting. Mr. Dupre in the chair, and a quorum present.

Reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with, after which a number of messages from the Mayor were read and respectively referred. One of these, notifying the Board that he had vetoed the resolution concerning the Second Drainage District, was laid on the table subject to call; as also one from the Lower Board, informing this one that they had persisted in the resolution, notwithstanding the veto.

The report of the Citizens' Bank, as the city's agent, was referred, without a reading, to the Finance Committee.

Sundry resolutions from the Lower Board were read for concurrence. One for improving the Place d'Armes was laid on the table. Another, for having the St. Mary's market kept clean at the contractor's expense, unless the latter attends to the subject, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted. A recommendation for employing a clerk, at a salary of $600 per month, was approved, and submitted to the Lower Board for concurrence.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This body met last evening, after the vacation. Mr. De Lalloere in the chair, and ten members present.

The Mayor, by message, informed the Board of the escape of persons from the Workhouse, and suggested that the matter be investigated. Mr. Holland offered resolutions annulling the contract of Capt. S. Brown, the Recorder; also, the ordinance leasing it out and placing it in charge of the Chief Warden. They were referred to a special committee of four—Messrs. Murphy, Raymond, Reid and Holland.

The Controller announced the sale of the contract for keeping the streets of the Third District in repair. Laid over.

The Treasurer informed the Board that Mr. Gossin, the lessee of the Port market, Third District, had failed to pay his notes for three months, of $680 [illegible] each. Mr. Holland offered a resolution annulling the contract, and providing measures for collecting the [illegible] of the market, which was adopted.

The Treasurer presented an account of licenses issued by him during the vacation, and the weekly report of the Treasury. Referred to the Finance Committee. The amount of funds on hand on the 4th instant was $3,271 38.

The Street Commissioner announced that L. C. Delarue had transferred his contract for keeping the streets clean to a third party—a proceeding which he refused to recognize. Referred.

Also, that F. Wilson had given up the contract for lighting the oil lamps of the city, and that he had made a temporary arrangement in the premises. The Building Machines were all represented as being in order and doing ample service. Action and report approved.

A resolution from the other Board was concurred in for having the slave depots on Esplanade street removed within six months. Referred, after some discussion, to the Police Committee.

The Board concurred in a resolution for paying S. F. Archinard $150 per month as Clerk or Secretary of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Holland offered a resolution for employing E. Holland, Esq., to collect the amounts of sundry judgments obtained by him, in behalf of the city, as Assessor and Attorney, and for allowing him five per cent. thereon as compensation.

After some other business the Board adjourned.

Alleged Embezzlement.—Joseph Rosenfeld, late book-keeper for William Hare, [illegible] [redacted]

What a Commentary [illegible] The Nation[illegible] [illegible]

Sale of Five Hundred Lots of Dry Goods [illegible]

The [illegible] attention is [illegible] this day [illegible]

A CARD.

Mr. Charles Gottschalk having thought proper to make a scurrilous and false attack on the undersigned, supposing that, by so doing, he can manufacture a public opinion which might re-establish his credit and reputation, I am bound (however reluctantly I do it) to appear before the public and make an exposé of my reasons for acting as I did to him.

Some time in the month of December last, Mr. Henry St. Paul informed me that Charles Gottschalk was about making a simulated sale of his drug store to one Jules Manouvrier, and as said Manouvrier was rich, a cab would be sent for him to come and take possession of the store. I knew that words had passed between those gentlemen; and determined to ascertain positively if such was the case, I called on Mr. Gottschalk to know if such were the fact. I then saw that his name had been painted off the walls. I met him, and, in the most friendly manner, asked him if what I had heard was correct. He hesitated. I remarked, "Charles, I have long been your friend; my purse, my name, everything I had has been at your service; is it thus you intend to treat such a friend as I have been to you?" "I cannot help it," he replied, "my store is now under seizure, and unless I can obtain time from my creditors, I am a lost man; by putting my store under Manouvrier's name, I hope my creditors to give me time, when I will work and pay them all." I could stand no more. I told him if he dared to put his threat in execution, that I would, as soon as I saw any other name but his own over his door, get some black paint and rub it out. This had the desired effect; he did not make the sale. The next day, he showed me two notes, each for $250, drawn and endorsed by himself, and bearing mortgage on certain property on Columbus street. He begged me to take the notes to a gentleman of high standing in our community and pledge them, in order to raise five or six hundred dollars. On presentation of the notes to that gentleman, he declined having any farther connection with Mr. Gottschalk; he had heard of the simulated sale affair, and could not be found in any transaction with him; and, furthermore, that Mr. Gottschalk had borrowed of him, eighteen months previous, for a day or two, the sum of five hundred dollars ($500), and since that time had never spoken to him on the subject, (that was a peculiar way of his own to treat his friends.) I returned the answer, and advised him to see his several creditors and endeavor to get time. But that gentleman, who is one of our most respectable merchants, had seen him and been pointed off his doors, refused, unless I would become responsible for the debt; and notwithstanding I had no farther faith in his probity or morality, but on the strength of his leaving with me the two notes of $750 each, I settled with his creditors, and thus relieved his store from the sheriff's hands. A few days after this, Mr. Henry St. Paul advised me to make him give me a mortgage on his property, to secure me. He did so; but as there were only second and third mortgages, I made him give me, as additional security, the rent of the office over his drug store, and of the lot in Customhouse street, occupied as a coal-yard. He signed the act, so did Mrs. Gottschalk, in the presence of Mr. Henry St. Paul, at the notary's office. A few days after the signing of the act, Mr. St. Paul told me that Mr. Gottschalk had rented the lot and office, and had received notes for the same. I immediately called on him for the notes, when he feigned surprise, said he never agreed to give me said notes, and that it was a clause that was in the act it was without his knowledge, and that he had been made to sign the act without reading it, and that he would not give up the notes. I asked Mr. Boudousquié about the matter, who assured me Mr. Gottschalk was present and heard the act read. I also told Mr. St. Paul of the matter, who declared him a liar and a man who had thrown off the mask and was capable of anything. A very short time after this, he met me opposite the Post-office, and began thus: "You know the two notes I gave you of $750 each; I want you to give me them back. They are not my property, and I had no right to give them to you; they belong to Mr. Jules Manouvrier, and he insists on having them back. To compensate you, however, I will give what rent notes I have remaining." (He had already paid off two of them to A. Pitot, Esq., attorney of Mrs. Reber, and discounted two others with a gentleman in the Louisiana Bank.) This was too much; forbearance ceased to be a virtue. I refused him any farther assistance; broke with him forever. A few days after this, a man I had sent to pay for him, twelve months before, for ($3000) three thousand dollars, became due, and it was protested. I paid it in the Citizens' Bank. A few days after another of ($500) was protested and settled by me, and so on. Both trifling notes of this nature were protested. [illegible] commenced suit on the first note of $3000. During the pendency of this suit, and in order (as he boasted) of compelling me to give him time, and his creditors. He was refused time, and his creditors were compelled to wait full payment to every body and a balance deposited in court by me of ($23 24) twenty-three dollars and thirty-five cents.

There would have been an additional sum of $769 as follows, but as he, in conjunction with Mrs. Olivia Monier, his wife, and Mr. Henry St. Paul, sued me for $6000 damages for slander of title—the former for $3500, and Mr. Henry St. Paul, as attorney, for $4500. In my tableau, my lawyer, A. Pitot, Esq., advised me to reserve that amount to meet the expenses of that suit, with that reservation my tableau was homologated. Now, as it is very evident that the article of Mr. Gottschalk, in the *Courier*, is intended to operate on the public mind, in view of a favorable verdict in this infamous and libellous suit now pending in the Second District Court, a few words are necessary.

Mrs. Olivia Monier, wife of Charles Gottschalk, brought in marriage a house, situate on Esplanade street, between Rampart and Burgundy. It is also stated in her marriage contract that she brought two thousand dollars worth of furniture and jewelry. Some two or three years ago, Mr. Gottschalk sold the house, but as it was necessary to secure the value of the house on other property, the amount it sold for being either four thousand five hundred, or five thousand dollars. Mr. Gottschalk transferred to his wife the property on the Bayou Road, one of the handsomest residences in the city, for the amount of the proceeds of the house in Hospital street, Mr. Gottschalk being about the same time, or a short time after, offered fifteen thousand dollars for this very property, when the creditors made the syndic. I asked of Mr. Henry St. Paul if Mrs. Gottschalk's title to the property was good; he declared in presence of witnesses it was null. I also consulted with my attorney, A. Pitot, Esq.—(who is looked on as one of our most able men at the bar) he told me the same, fearing there would be no cause to pay his debts. What I would do to institute suit to break the sale of the property from Mr. Gottschalk to his wife, of course reserving to Mrs. Gottschalk her $4500 or $5000 she brought in marriage. Was any thing more legal more right? Now, I will show I was not the only one that feared, in my capacity of syndic, that he would not be able to pay his debts. The fears first emanated from Mrs. Gottschalk herself.

Now, as I have already stated, Mr. Gottschalk brought in marriage two thousand dollars of furniture and jewelry. Did Mr. Gottschalk surrender any furniture or jewelry or silverware? Did I, as syndic, require any such surrender? No; I was one of the witnesses to the marriage contract, and knew the facts. The following certificate will bear me out:

Fourth District Court of New Orleans.
Charles Gottschalk
vs.
His Creditors, for a respite. } No. 9,576.

I hereby certify that, as per schedule filed in the above entitled case, there appears to be no household furniture nor jewelry surrendered by insolvent to his creditors, and I do further certify that the sum of twenty-three dollars and thirty-five cents was deposited by the syndic in Court on the 5th July, 1856, as the balance coming to Charles Gottschalk, after rendering an account of the administration of the estate.

Clerk's Office, Court aforesaid, 6th October, 1856.
[Signed] JAS. R. MURTAGH,
Deputy Clerk.

If all the parties concerned were so certain of Gottschalk's ability to pay all his debts, why the following petitions?

Petition filed March 20, 1856;
To the Honorable the Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans:

The petition of Catherine Olivia Monier, the legitimate wife of Chas. Gottschalk, respectfully represents:

That the contracted marriage with her said husband on or about the 24th day of December, 1849, and that by her marriage contract with said husband, she constituted to herself, besides her own dotal property in kind, a sum of two thousand dollars in movable effects, jewelry, &c., as enumerated in article 4 of said marriage contract.

Petitioner further represents that of late her husband has become involved in difficulties, and is now being sued by his creditors, and unless she take some measure to protect her interests, she may lose the whole of her rights.

Wherefore she prays that she may be permitted to sue her husband, and that after due proceedings had, it may please the honorable Court to decree a separation of property between petitioner and her husband, Charles Gottschalk, and that your said petitioner receive from her said husband the sum aforesaid of two thousand dollars, interests and costs and privilege, as by law granted to married women for their dotal rights, and as in duty bound.
[Signed] ST. PAUL & BOUNY,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Judgment.—In this case, submitted to the Court by consent of counsel upon the evidence of record, the Court considering that the allegations of plaintiff's petition are fully made out:

It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that there be judgment in favor of plaintiff, Catherine Olivia Monier, wife of Charles Gottschalk, against the defendant, the said Gottschalk; that there be a separation of property and a dissolution of the community of acquests and gains hitherto existing between the said parties, plaintiff and defendant, and that the said Catherine Monier do have and recover of her said husband, Charles Gottschalk, the sum of two thousand dollars, together with legal interest thereon from judicial demand, to wit: 20th day of March, 1856, until paid, and costs of suit, with the privilege granted by law to married women for the recovery of their dotal rights.

Judgment rendered 29th March, 1856.
[Signed] 3d April, 1856.
(Signed) T. H. KENNEDY, Judge.

A true copy.
Clerk's Office, Third District Court of New Orleans, 6th Oct., 1856.
(Signed) JNO. S. BARON,
Deputy Clerk.

On the 25th April, 1856, in my capacity of syndic, I told the whole of the Gottschalk estate. It was plain and evident, to all persons, and particularly to Mr. and Mrs. Gottschalk, that there was no necessity any fear of her losing her dotal rights [illegible] I was obliged to transfer to her, and not to her husband, a certain slave, named Field, which had been put in my name to secure a debt of five hundred dollars, due by Gottschalk as borrowed money, and by this means have all the immovable property and slaves in her own name. I at first objected to lend myself to this; but on being threatened with a law suit, and as all the creditors had been paid, I yielded, as the following certificate will show:

"We, the undersigned, Charles Gottschalk and Olivia Monier, his wife, separated in property, do hereby appoint and depute, jointly and severally, Mr. Henry St. Paul, of this city, for the following effect and purpose, to-wit:

"Whereas by a deed of sale a *réméré*, passed before A. Boudousquié, Notary Public, on the 24th day of November, 1855, Charles Gottschalk did transfer to B. Rodriguez a certain slave man named Field for the price and sum of eight hundred and seventy-four dollars, the said sale to be annulled and canceled, and the said slave returned to the said Chas. Gottschalk upon the payment of the said sum aforesaid, which sum has just now been paid by said Chas. Gottschalk in his settlement with his creditors before the Fourth District Court of New Orleans.

"And whereas, in the meantime and pending the proceedings aforesaid before said Court, Olivia Monier, wife of said Charles Gottschalk, did obtain from the Third District Court of New Orleans a separation of property and judgment in the sum of two thousand dollars, interests and costs, against her said husband, *which judgment remains still unsatisfied.*

"Be it therefore known, *that in part satisfaction of said judgment,* Mrs. Olivia Gottschalk has agreed to take the said slave Field for the price and sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, and she therefore, jointly and with the authorization of her said husband, authorizes to receive in her name the said slave from the said B. Rodriguez, through said Henry St. Paul, their hereby constituted agent.

"(Original signed) CHAS. GOTTSCHALK,
OLIVIA MONIER.

"I, the undersigned, notary, do hereby certify that the foregoing power of attorney is a true copy of the original one annexed to an act passed in my office on the 16th day of June, 1856, purporting to be a transfer of slave from B. Rodriguez to Chas. Gottschalk, and sale by the latter to Mrs. Gottschalk, his wife.

"Signed the 6th day of October, 1856.
"A. BOUDOUSQUIE, Not. Pub."

Now, I ask the public, after the perusal of the above, can *I* be accused of desiring to ruin this man, or to persecute him? I knew it would not do to give him the time he asked for; seven-eighths of his creditors were of the same opinion. He had no energy; he neglected his business too much. At early candle-light he would go off amusing himself, which I well knew would not do in the drug business. I could ill afford to lose the amount he owed me. I had just met, with another such a friend, a loss of two thousand seven hundred dollars—a man in whom my entire confidence was reposed, and with whom I never had a business transaction in my life. On account of his amiable lady and daughter and their social relations with my lady, I forgave him and lost it. Mr. Gottschalk has similar claims on me; but the family of Mr. —— (I will spare his name) are destitute, while all that Mr. Gottschalk had has been transferred to his lady. She has a judgment hanging over his head, and can, to-morrow, seize any movable property he may have, to satisfy this unjust claim. For my own part, I could not afford to lose near six thousand dollars due me by Gottschalk.

If any body has been persecuted, it has been myself. As I before stated, a sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars was left in my hands, as syndic, to defend that infamous and libelous suit for damages. Mr. Henry St. Paul, attorney of Mrs. Gottschalk, called on my attorney, A. Pitot, Esq., and wrote the following agreement and receipt:

"The case of Mrs. Gottschalk vs. B. Rodriguez, syndic, in reconvention, having been discontinued, and Mr. Gottschalk consenting that the costs in the case of Megesvrier vs. Rodriguez be paid out of the funds of the estate—and Henry St. Paul, Esq., Attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Gottschalk, having further left in the hands of A. Pitot, Esq., counsel for B. Rodriguez, a check of one hundred dollars, to be collected by said A. Pitot, Esq., on its face, in case the injunction suit now appealed from should finally go against Charles Gottschalk—it is now understood and agreed that Mr. B. Rodriguez, syndic of the creditors of Charles Gottschalk, shall, and he is hereby requested and authorized to pay over to Charles Gottschalk, on the receipt of H. St. Paul, hereto annexed, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, which has heretofore been reserved to meet the several suits above-mentioned.

"ARMAND PITOT.

"$700.—Received, New Orleans, August 23d, 1856, of B. Rodriguez, Esq., syndic of the creditors of Charles Gottschalk, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, as above.
"HENRY ST. PAUL, Attorney."

I was highly gratified at this, and immediately gave a check to my attorney for the amount. I was rejoiced to think that my great exertions as syndic, and the happy result I had brought the estate to, had at last kindled a spark of gratitude, and that all parties had seen their folly; and then turning round to my attorney, asked him: Can I now make the disposition I spoke to you of some days ago, of the commissions awarded me as syndic, for I have been long wanting to do it. My attorney advised me, to wait a little longer; there was no hurry in the matter. Three days after I had been divested of the seven hundred and fifty dollars, suit was again instituted (in another Court) for the same case, and in the same words, and by the same attorney, he had himself written the agreement and signed the receipt. Comment is unnecessary. Why Mr. Henry St. Paul has instigated these people to harass and perplex me with lawsuits I know not. I have done my duty to the creditors, to my fellow men, and myself. I have been his friend also; served him whenever he desired it, and in the manner he desired. His conduct in this matter is the more inexplicable, as he himself has been made to suffer insult and contumely by Gottschalk in being called, in his own house, *homme à deux faces,* (a two-faced man) and yet did not turn him out of his house! But no, he turned right against me, and forced me at last to write him requesting a termination of our friendship, which he has changed a friend, as I was to him, for Charles Gottschalk, a man he so often told me he despised.

With respect to Mr. Gottschalk having endorsed for me, I freely admit that whenever I required an endorser, or any service, sometimes did, he was ever at my service. Did he suffer by his confidence? No. Did he intend to make me suffer is a question I leave with the public. The idea of all having got into difficulties by endorsing for me is so ridiculous that it requires no notice. Before I close, I must express my regret at having been obliged so often to speak of Mr. Gottschalk, but she was so mixed up in the matter, perhaps against her will, that I could not avoid it.
B. RODRIGUEZ.
New Orleans, Oct. 7th, 1856.

A PERFUMED BREATH.

What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as a dentifrice would not only render it sweet but leave the teeth white as alabaster. Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush, and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty cent bottle will last a year.

A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples, and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning.

SHAVING MADE EASY.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only fifty cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., proprietors, in New York.

For sale in New Orleans by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres street.

[illegible] worms [illegible]
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres st.

DOCTOR [illegible] the causes of worms in the stomach and bowels [illegible] Vermifuge [illegible]
For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
Nos. 21 and 151 Chartres st.

American Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:
MILLARD FILLMORE,
of New York.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ANDW. JACKSON DONELSON
of Tennessee.

ELECTORS.

FIRST DISTRICT:
J. H. WILKINSON, Jr.,
Of Plaquemines.
Hon. GEORGE EUSTIS, Jr.,
SECOND DISTRICT:
GLENDY BURKE, of Orleans.
SUBSTITUTE:
M. M. REYNOLDS.
THIRD DISTRICT:
R. C. THIBODAUX, of Terrebonne.
SUBSTITUTE:
FERGUS GARDERE, of Jefferson.
FOURTH DISTRICT:
PRESTON POND, Jr.,
Of East Feliciana.
SUBSTITUTE:
M. EDWARDS.
FIFTH DISTRICT:
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.
SUBSTITUTE:
A. D. COCO.
SIXTH DISTRICT:
P. ALEXANDER, of Tensas.
SUBSTITUTE:
L. P. CRAIN, of Caddo.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

FILLMORE RANGERS' MASS MEETINGS.

The Fillmore Rangers will hold a series of Mass Meetings at the following named places on the days designated, viz:

1. At the Claiborne street Market, First District, on Wednesday, 8th October.
2. At the Poydras Market, Second District, on Wednesday, 15th October.
3. At the Washington Market, Third District, on Wednesday, 22d October.
4. At the Magazine street Market, Fourth District, on Monday, 20th October.
5. At the St. Mary's Market, First District, on Wednesday, 29th October.

The speakers who are invited to address the above meetings respectively, will be announced on the days preceding each meeting.
E. T. PARKER, President.
R. K. Howell, Secretary. oct7

FILLMORE RANGERS.
National Club.

The members of said club are requested to assemble on WEDNESDAY, October 8, at 6½ o'clock, P. M., at St. Philip Ball-room, to attend the grand MASS MEETING of the FILLMORE RANGERS.
By order of the President. oct7 2t

PELICAN CLUB.
Fillmore Rangers—Third District.

The members of the above Club are requested to meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7 o'clock, at their Club Room, United States Hotel, for the purpose of installing the officers, and perfecting the organization of said Club.
WHEELER LOGG, President.
F. Coumanns, Secretary. oct7

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!
Fillmore Rangers.

The Fillmore Rangers will assemble at 6½ o'clock P. M., WEDNESDAY, 8th instant, in LAFAYETTE SQUARE, to march in procession to Claiborne street Market.

All Fillmore and Donelson Clubs in the city and vicinity are invited to meet with them, and join in the procession.
E. T. PARKER, President.
R. K. Howell, Secretary. oct7 3t

The firm of [illegible] & [illegible] is dissolved by mutual consent, and F. A. GONZALES is authorized to liquidate the business of the firm, as per act passed before F. Lacoste, Notary Public.
F. A. GONZALES.
A. GONZALES.
C. O. FLEISCHER.
New Orleans, Oct. 6th, 1856.

F. A. GONZALES will continue the same business, for his own account, at the same stand, No. 11 Front Levee, near Bienville street.

Coal—Wood—Coal!

Get your orders for coal [illegible] you please, but be sure [illegible] for your Coal at the City Coal [illegible] Office, No. 15 Exchange Place, [illegible] Post-office, where is always on hand, at the lowest prices, the very best qualities of Pittsburg, English and American Cannel, Anthracite, by ton of legitimate, and Lower Ohio Coal. Receiving receipt from our old stand, 77 Customhouse street, opposite the Barber Barracks, and customers will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at 15 Exchange Place, or at our Coal Yard, No. 100 Burgundy street, corner Notre Dame, oppo[illegible]
P. S. Also, Oak, Ash and Pine Wood.
F. E. WILLARD, Agent.

Wanted.

ORANGES.—200 bbls Oranges, in good shipping order.
[illegible]
9 Gravier st.

For Rent.

The two and desirable three-story house [illegible] St. Charles street and [illegible] The property has been [illegible] thoroughly repaired. Apply to
A. LECOUX, 136 Bourbon st.

EDOUARD GARDERE,
FENCING-MASTER,

Informs his pupils and the public that his Fencing-School has been transferred to Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville streets.
Hours—From 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and 5 to 8 P. M.

Wanted.

In a wholesale and retail grocery store, a CLERK [illegible] Apply at the office of the Bee, to F. B. [illegible]

ST. CHARLES COLLEGE,
Grand Coteau.

The next session of this Institution, directed by the Jesuit Fathers, will open on the 15th instant. The President of the College will be in New Orleans, corner Baronne and Common, will himself take charge of the students that may be entrusted to him. He will leave the city on the 14th instant, at 5 o'clock, A. M., by the Opelousas Railroad.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.

20........CHARTRES STREET........20

We are receiving direct from manufacturers a very large assortment of Carpeting, such as: Medallion, Velvet, Wilton, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, Druggets, [illegible]

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, from 3 to 24 feet wide, of various qualities, which can be cut to fit any size room, [illegible] &c., all of which we offer at the lowest market prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

Wanted.

To take charge of a shoe and clothing store, a young man perfectly familiar with the business, and speaking English and French. He must be honest and bring references. Good references required. Apply at the Carrollton store, corner Poydras and Baronne streets.

Wanted.

Two Clerks, speaking English, and familiar with the business, in a retail dry goods store.
Apply to C. LANDOUBSI & CO.

SPLENDID STOCK.
P. MALLARD,
97........ROYAL STREET........97

Mr. P. MALLARD, being back from his trip to Europe, informs his numerous friends and the public generally that he has for sale a magnificent choice of FURNITURE for parlor, dining-room, bed-room, &c., from the best manufactories of Paris, and of his own manufacture.

Also, a splendid assortment of Lamps, Bronzes, Dinner Sets, Chandeliers, Clocks, and stuff of all description for drapery and curtains.

[illegible]

To the Citizens of the Third District of this city.

The undersigned is prepared to take risks, as agent of the [illegible] Insurance Company [illegible] on buildings, goods in [illegible]
For terms and conditions, apply to
F. A. LABARRE, Agent,
No. 26 Victory street.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
No. 59 Bourbon street.
Conducted by C. J. Lord.

This old and popular establishment was reopened on the 1st of October. Parents who intend to place their sons [illegible] are requested to send them early in the session. The pupils are disposed [illegible] studies without delay.

DOLBEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
162 Canal street.

[illegible] Book-keeping [illegible]
[illegible] DOLBEAR,
162 Canal street.

REMOVAL.
186........CANAL STREET........186

J. D. DAMERON & CO.

Beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally that they have removed their stock of Carpeting, Oil-cloth, Window Curtains, &c., to their new and splendid store, No. 186 Canal street, Touro Buildings.

We are now receiving a large and varied assortment of [illegible] Velvet, Wilton and Brussels TAPESTRY CARPETING, of [illegible]

Also, [illegible] and Venetian CARPETS [illegible]

[illegible] CURTAINS [illegible]

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH, 3 to 24 feet wide by 100 feet long, which we cut to suit any size room or hall. All of which we offer at the lowest market prices.
J. D. DAMERON & CO., 186 Canal street,
Touro Buildings.

[illegible] Soap—1000 boxes [illegible]

[illegible] boxes [illegible]
LANATA BROTHERS.

In store—[illegible] Claret, St. Julien Medoc; 10 do [illegible]

[illegible]

Justice of the Peace.

The [illegible] roll of the Second District of the city of New Orleans will be open for examination and correction during thirty days from and after Monday, the 6th of October, 1856, at my office, [illegible] from 10 A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M. A clerk will be in attendance, and will furnish to those applying for correction blank letters and affidavits free of charge.
[Signed] J. L. FABRE,
Recorder Second District.

Notice to Tax-Payers of the Third District.

The roll of assessments of the Third District of the city of New Orleans will remain open for examination and correction during thirty days, from and after the 4th day of October instant, at my office, corner of Hospital Fields and Goodchildren street, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 3 o'clock, P. M., Sundays excepted.
JOS. SOLOMON,
Recorder Third District.
New Orleans, October 3d, 1856.

Notice.

The copartnership between LEON BUSSY and A. [illegible] is dissolved, as per act passed on the 29th of September last, and a new one has been formed, under the style of BOUSSAN & JACQUIER, by Messrs. Auguste Boussan and Joseph Jacquier, for transacting the business of the late firm. Bussy & Boussan, as per act passed before Alphonse Barnett, notary public. The liquidation of the late firm will be attended to by the new one.
AUGUSTE BOUSSAN,
JOSEPH JACQUIER.

THROAT AND LUNGS.

Dr. GILBERT, No. 10 Bourbon street, near Canal street, will continue to give special attention to diseases of the Chest, such as "Throat-Ail," Bronchitis, Consumption, Asthma, Heart Diseases, &c. In treating these diseases, he employs inhalation, [illegible] and such remedies only as are [illegible] under his own supervision.

[illegible] the Doctor's "Inhalations" "Consumption," "Errors of Treatment," &c., [illegible] "Circular," which will explain the whole matter.
Address DR. GILBERT,
No. 10 Bourbon st., New Orleans.

Medical Card.

W. [illegible], M. D., would respectfully inform his friends in the South and South west, that he has permanently located himself in the city of New York, where he will continue to devote his whole attention to the medical and surgical treatment of Chronic Diseases, especially those of the Lower Bowel—such as Piles, Constipation, Fistula, Fissure, Falling of the Bowel, etc. He has devoted a number of years to the treatment of these diseases in Louisville, Ky., New Orleans, La., and in the practice, including his peculiar practice, as well as other important information on the subject, he refers to his work on these diseases, lately published by J. S. Redfield, of New York, especially addressed to non-medical readers, and for sale at the bookstore of B. M. NORMAN and J. C. MORGAN, New Orleans.

Letters can be addressed to Dr. W. Bodenhamer, 48 East Twenty-first street, New York.

A RARE CHANCE!
For Sale—A Bargain.

That well-known Coffee and Boarding House, "THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE," on Front Levee, between Ursulines and Hospital streets, is for sale on very advantageous terms.

This Coffee-house is doing a good business, and is offered for sale on account of departure. Apply on the premises.
R. WEHMANN.

FOR SALE.

A COFFEE-HOUSE, having a good stock, corner of Rampart street and Bayou Road. A Billiard Room is attached to the establishment. For terms, apply on the premises, or at No. 42 Royal street.

Office of the New Orleans Insurance Co.
New Orleans, Sept. 30, 1856.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of 20 per cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand to the stockholders, or their legal representatives.
J. TUYES, President.

NOTICE.

From and after this date, the business of the firm [illegible] will be continued under the style of [illegible]

C. BROSSARD'S INSTITUTION.
No. 163 Conti Street, New Orleans.

This Establishment will remain closed during all September. Classes will re-open on the First of October.

The undersigned has associated in the practice of the law, from this date, under the style of MICHEL & KOONTZ. Office, 26 Camp street.
J. J. MICHEL,
W. B. KOONTZ.

GEORGE HERNANDEZ, Jr.,
Auctioneer,
THIRD DISTRICT.
No. 17 Frenchmen street, between Victory and Moreau Streets.

Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, &c., sold on Commission.

LANE, MAYFIELD & CO.,
Cotton and Sugar Factors
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 22 Camp street, N. O.

Captain EDMOND ROGERS, of Clarksville, Arkansas, is a member of our firm from this date, (September 1st, 1856.)
LANE, MAYFIELD & CO.

Wanted.

A competent and experienced DRESS-MAKER, to take charge of a large business. Also, a young lady acquainted in [illegible]
Apply to J. GUYCHARD & CO.,
123 Chartres street, up stairs.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, 16 or 17 years of age, speaking English and French, and who will be enabled to learn a trade. The situation is a profitable one. Apply to Duraune & Co., 10 Chartres street.

Wanted Immediately—Two young men, one speaking English and German, well acquainted with dry goods business; the other one, French and English. None need apply without good city references.
Apply to A. PEPIN & CO.,
Red Stores.

Wanted to Hire—A Good Cook. Apply at No. 125 Conti street.

Wanted.

Immediately, good Shoemakers, for men, youths and children. Those applying forthwith will receive constant employment by the year.
BLANCARD & GUITET,
Corner Royal and Dumaine sts.

GAS FIXTURES.

A FINE assortment of Gas Fixtures may be found for sale, at very low prices, at
HENDERSON & GAINES,
50 Canal street.

Notice.

SCHR. REPUBLIC, of Sabine. Persons having any claims against said schooner, by presenting same to Jacques Volcker, are requested to present them without delay, or to forward them to the under signed.
J. W. WILMER, 5 New Basin.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

[illegible] Havana Lottery [illegible]
BORNIO & BRO., 24 Gravier st.

REMOVAL.

P. A. BERARD has removed his office from No. 116 Canal street to No. 3 Baronne street.

POTATOES.—500 bbls Northern Leaden Lakes, in store.

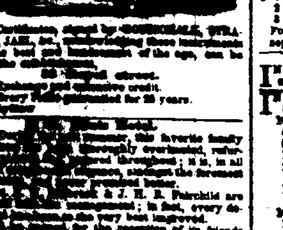
BEANS.—50 bbls new Northern, landing from ship Liberty.
POTATOES.—500 bags Louisville Mechanics, landing from steamer Chancellor.
DRIED APPLES.—200 bbls new Northern and new Western, sun-dried, in store.
PEACHES.—[illegible] bbls new Western, sun-dried, in store.
CHEESE.—500 bbls Northern Rods and Silver Skins.
[illegible] Navy and Egg, landing.
[illegible] yellow Silver Skins, landing.
For sale by
[illegible] & CO.,
66 Tchoupitoulas street.

Havana Segars.

Cigars.—200,000 Havana Cigars, about to be landed from brig W. D. Miller, consisting of a splendid assortment of Regalia, Brittanica, half and small Regalia, London, and Media, of the choicest brands, such as [illegible] of the best quality.

The undersigned always have a large assortment of the best brands of genuine Havana Cigars, imported direct, and keep, besides, a good stock of the [illegible] corner of Customhouse and Royal streets.
CABALLERO & BASUALDO,
36 Old Levee,
between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

Pianos! Pianos!! Pianos!!!
56 Royal street.
FOUR GOLD MEDALS
HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO
J. FAIVRE,
At the Last Exhibition of Paris, 1855, for his
PATENT AMERICAN IRON FRAME



[illegible] Certificates, signed by GOTTSCHALK, STRAKOSCH, JAEL, &c., [illegible] these instruments to be the best and handsomest of the age, can be seen at the establishment.

56—Royal street.
Exchange and extensive credit.
Every Piano guaranteed for 25 years.

[illegible] Medal.

[illegible] the favorite family [illegible] thoroughly overhauled, refurnished [illegible] throughout; [illegible] J. H. R. Fairchild are [illegible] In fact, every department [illegible] very best improved. [illegible] his friends [illegible]
CHAS. L. [illegible], Proprietor.

[illegible] Forest State and [illegible]

[illegible]

Heavy Goods.

[illegible]

[illegible] and 5 gallon kegs; [illegible] Wine, Soda and Sugar [illegible]

Justice of the Peace.

P. G. LABARRE,
AGENT OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL........$200,000.
AND FOR THE
Continental Insurance Company of Phil'a.
CAPITAL........1,000,000.
No. 26 Victory Street, Third District,
NEW ORLEANS.

Administration:
O P MILLER & CO., General Agents.
P G LABARRE, Agent for the Third District.
L A DUBOIS, Director.
J B DUGGINS, Outdoor Clerk
DR. J M KOVALESKI, Examining Physician.

E. D. BEACH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Druggist and Apothecary,
Corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets,
NEW ORLEANS.
DEALER IN
Drugs, Medicines, Surgical Instruments, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, AND ALL KINDS OF PATENT MEDICINES.
—ALSO—
Paints of all kinds; Sperm, Lard, Linseed, Neatsfoot and Chemical Oils; Turpentine, Alcohol, Camphene, Gasolene, Spirits Gas, &c., &c.
Physicians, Country Merchants and Planters supplied on the most reasonable terms.
All articles warranted of superior quality.

500 OUNCES QUININE, just received per steamer Empire City, for sale low by
E. D. BEACH, Druggist,
Corner Chartres and Customhouse sts.

NEW EAGLE
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 50....LEVEE STREET....NO. 50.
Between Port and Enghien streets, Third District, New Orleans.

All kinds of Merchandise, Salt, Grain, &c., TAKEN ON STORAGE AT LOW PRICES.
A. BOULANGE.

CHEAP
DRY GOODS STORES,
Corner Robertson and Orleans streets, and 97 Craps street.

THEODOR DANZIGER,

Is now offering a complete assortment of Fall and Winter Dry Goods, amongst which are particularly to be noticed:

A large assortment of Cloth Mantles, late Parisian style—a great bargain. Also, a beautiful lot of Silks and Silk Robes, Swiss Ribbons, Trimmings, Embroideries, &c.

Just received, per Empire City, an assortment of Oil-Cloth, of all widths; 2 cases fine linen to remnants.

BRANDIES—Received per Morning Glory:
5 half pipes Hennessy, 4th proof;
10 quarter pipes Hennessy, 4th proof;
20 quarter pipes Alexandre Seignette, 4th proof;
50 eighth pipes Archambeaud Bros., 4th proof.
For sale by
GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.,
20 Customhouse street

PORT WINE—M Reg brand—124 qr. pipes, daily expected per ship Emma, and for sale by
GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO.,
20 Customhouse st.

LANDING ex ship Morning Glory, from Bordeaux:
50 casks Claret, St Julien Medoc;
15 do White Wine, Haut Sauterne;
100 boxes Claret, St Julien Medoc.
For sale by X. LAMBERT,
65 Magazine st

WINES IN BOXES—
150 boxes Chateau Leoville, 1847;
150 do Haut Talence, 1851. For sale by
J. & J. TARDOS,
21 Old Levee.

IN STORE—40 casks claret, St Julien Medoc; 30 do old claret, St Emilion, 400 boxes claret, St Julien Medoc, rich labels, 200 do white wine, Haut Sauterne; 200 do do. Haut Barsac; 30 qr pipes old sherry; 5 pipes old Madeira. For sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson st

SARDINES, BONBONS and DRIES:
15 cases, in cases each;
5 do 100 half do;
[illegible] do 100 quarter do;
[illegible] do 100 quarter do.
Landing ex ship Morning Glory, and for sale by
GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO,
20 Customhouse st

PRESERVES—Received per Morning Glory:
Mushrooms—4 cases, boxes and half boxes;
Green Peas—20 do do do;
Strawberries in Juice—20 cases, 12 bottles each;
Pâté [illegible] and half;
Truffled [illegible];
Truffles—1 case Perigord truffles;
Capers in Oil—3 cases, half boxes; Salmon, Endives and Dutch herrings. For sale by
GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO,
20 Customhouse st

CLARET—Received per Morning Glory—45 casks claret, St Julien; 45 do do Bordeaux; 30 do do St. Julien; 10 do do. Leoville, 1850; 20 casks do, St. Julien; 50 do do, Margaux. For sale by
GRATIAA, COMMAGERE & CO,
20 Customhouse st

Claret and White Wines.

50 BOXES Washington Morton claret, qts, Margaux;

15	do	do	do,	pints,	do;
10	do	do	do,	qts,	Lafite;
20	do	do	do,	pints,	do;
27	do	do	do,	qts,	Larose, 1849;
20	do	do	do,	qts,	Leoville, 1850;
10	do	do	do,	qts,	Leoville, do;
17	do	do	do,	pints,	do;
19	do	do	do,	Sauterne,	1849;

Landing ex ship Morning Glory, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
FREAU & COUTURIE,
21 and 23 Gravier st

Brandy Fruits.

50 CASES assorted brandy fruits, "Chauvet," landing ex ship Morning Glory, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
FREAU & COUTURIE,
21 and 23 Gravier st

CHATEAU MARGAUX and LAFITTE, 1848—18 boxes superior Wine, imported since 1849, and for sale, to close, by
J. & J. TARDOS,
21 Old Levee.

LANDING ex ship Morning Glory, from Bordeaux:
200 casks St. Julien Claret;

20	do	Pauillac
20	do	Margaux
30	do	Margaux
20	do	St. Estephe

10 bbls Haut Sauterne White Wine;
200 boxes St. Julien Claret;
15 qr pipes Cognac, Boyer;
25 do do J. B. Bonne, 1848;
25 do do W. Leroy & Co., 1851;
30 do do Pellevoisin;
10 boxes Preserves, Rodel & fils, Sardines.
For sale by C. CAVAROC & CO.,
79 Old Levee.

CHAMPAGNE CABINET—40 baskets, in pints and quarts, for sale by J & J TARDOS,
21 Old Levee.

For Sale.

A CERTAIN PROPERTY, with a corn-mill thereon, measuring 30 feet front on Roman street, by 87 feet in depth; together with a steam engine, eight-horse power, 3 large mills, Burrow's steam-dryer, one elevating apparatus, for corn-meal, three bolting tubs, one cart, stables, &c. Apply to
J. B. DENNEY,
Corner Bourbon and Customhouse sts.

[illegible] pairs Russell [illegible] at 30 per cent. below cost.
LEON PEREE & CO.
21 Chartres st.

Paper-hangings........Paper-hangings.

E. CHRISMAN,
Corner of Bourbon and St. Louis streets,

Has just received per ship Johannisberg, from Havre, a very extensive assortment of latest style and very rich PAPER-HANGINGS, which is offered at very moderate prices. Buyers are invited to call and examine the stock.
E. CHRISMAN,
Corner of Bourbon and St. Louis sts.

NOTICE.

The undersigned are now offering for sale at the lowest market price,
TO GARDENERS.
Red and White Dwarf Beans, in boxes to suit all parties.
TO PLANTERS AND COMMISSIONERS.
200 barrels small No 3 Mackerel, just landing from Boston.
500 barrels Mess, M O Prime and Rump Pork. Reidsen Bacon Shoulders and Sides, Flour, Whisky, Mess and Prime Beef, Lard, Butter and Potatoes.
1,000 sacks Carolina Cowpeas. For which orders are respectfully solicited.
F PATENDE & SON

Mourning Goods de Bond.

50 BALES 4-4 fine Imperials;
20 bales 5-4 fine Madder Prints;
20 bales 9-8 fine dark blue Prints;
20 cases Verona Handkerchiefs;
20 bales Printed Shawls;
20 cases Ball Thread;
10 do Spool Thread;
10 do Bishop Lawns and Book Muslins.
—ALSO—
A full assortment of Flannels, Brilliants, Green, Bengal, Listados, white and brown Drillings, Scotch and Irish Linen Goods of all qualities and descriptions, for the city as well as the plantation trade.
For sale at manufacturers' cost, by
G. F. GRAHAM,
96 Gravier street.

Blankets and Blanketeers.

5 BALES heavy gray Blankets;
5 do do white do;
2 cases 12-4 merino do;
2 bales black Blankets.
For sale by O. B. GRAHAM,
96 Gravier street.

New Mackerel.

In STORE—50 bbls new No. 2 Magdalen Mackerel.
A. TITUS, No. 15 Old Levee street.

In store and for sale by the undersigned:
50 casks old family Claret;
100 do ordinary Claret;
60 barrels Haut Sauterne White Wine;
20 do ordinary Whisky;
20 do Old Madeira;
20 hf do Monongahela Whisky;
[illegible] barrels Peach Brandy;
5 do Domestic do;
5 do Port Wine;
300 gallons Holland Gin, in 4½ gal. demijohns;
10 qr do Cognac, various brands, 1st and 4th proofs;
40 boxes old St. Julien Claret;
200 do Claret, various brands;
50 do Haut Sauterne White Wine;
30 do Frontignan Muscatel;
50 do Brandy Cherries;
30 do Absynthe, Edouard Pernod;
10 do Anisette;
10 baskets Anglais Cherrybounce.
20,000 extra fine Corks, in bales;
14,000 polished Corks, in bales;
14,000 extra fine Corks, in sacks, 500 each.
15,000 pointed Corks, in sacks, 500 each;
10 hogsheads Bordeaux bottles.
PAUL LACROIX,
13 Toulouse street.

Wood! Wood!!

FOR SALE—5000 cords fire oak, deliverable in the course of the season. A portion of the whole of the same contracted for, but wholesale only.
PAUL LACROIX,
13 Toulouse street.

Fine Parisian Shirts.
G. LAVIE,
St. Charles, No. 21, between Canal and Common.

Just received, an extensive assortment of linen shirts and linen-bosom shirts, at the lowest prices.

PRESENT'S CARTRIDGES

[illegible]
G. LAVIE,
21 St. Charles street.

COLCORAMA.

For the cure of Corns, sole depot at
J. LAVIE'S,
21 St. Charles street.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.
PETER LORILLARD, Manufacturer,
No. 42 Chatham street, New York,
Successors to Peter and George Lorillard, offers for sale all kinds of SNUFF and TOBACCO in general use. For particulars, a Price Current can be obtained by addressing as above.
This establishment is one of the oldest of the kind in the United States.

JEANS AND LINSEYS—1 bales, for sale by
O B GRAHAM,
96 Gravier st.

NEW YORK, BREMEN & SOUTHAMPTON
United States Mail Steamers.

The ships comprising this line are the WASHINGTON, Capt. E. Cavendy, HERMANN, Capt. Edward Higgins. These steamers stop at Southampton, both going and returning.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING—1856.

	From New York. Saturday.		From Bremen. Saturday.		From Southampton for New York. Wednesday.	
HERMANN	Jan	26	Feb	23	Feb	27
WASHINGTON	Feb	23	March	22	March	26
HERMANN	March	22	April	19	April	23
WASHINGTON	April	19	May	17	May	
HERMANN	May	17	June	14	June	
WASHINGTON	June	14	July	12	July	16
HERMANN	July	12	Aug	9	Aug	13
WASHINGTON	Aug	9	Sept	6	Sept	10
HERMANN	Sept	6	Oct	4	Oct	8
WASHINGTON	Oct	4	Nov	1	Nov	5
HERMANN	Nov	1	Nov	29	Dec	3
WASHINGTON	Nov	29	Dec	27	Dec	31

Stopping at Southampton, both going and returning, they offer passengers proceeding to London and Havre, advantages over any other route, for the economy of time and money.

PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN—First Cabin, main saloon, $130; First Cabin, lower saloon, $120; Second do., $60.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post Office.

No bills of lading will be signed or parcels received on the day of sailing.

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each ship.
For freight or passage, apply to
G. H. SAND, 11 South William street, New York
C. A. HEINEKEN & CO., Bremen,
CROSKEY & CO., Southampton,
WM. ISELIN, Havre.

SOUTHERN
Clothing Manufactory,
Corner Chartres and St. Louis sts., No. 130.
Edmond Rodrigues & Co.

Inform the public and the city and country trade especially, that they have on hand, in their new establishment, already well known as the "Southern Clothing Manufactory," the fullest and most complete assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING, at the lowest market prices, on account of their being manufactured by the firm.

Orders from merchants or planters attended to in the shortest delay, owing to the large number of workmen.

WANTED—From one hundred to one hundred and fifty seamstresses.

CONFECTIONERY.

J. VINCENT.
F. LEFEVRE, Successor,
Corner of St. Peter and Royal, and corner of Canal and Carondelet streets.

F. LEFEVRE respectfully informs the public that his new and splendid Ladies' saloons are open daily from 6 A. M. to the close of the theatre; nothing has been neglected to give satisfaction to the ladies. The saloons are elegantly decorated.

A splendid assortment of ice creams, ices, sherbets, punch a la Romaine, vanilla, coffee, chocolate; strawberry, raspberry, apricot and almond ice cream; pine apple, strawberry, lemon, raspberry, apricot and gooseberry iced lemonade.

The undersigned, Agent for the sale of the well known HARMONY SHERRY WINES, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Brown, Pale and Gold SHERRY, of direct importation.

Also, choice MADEIRA and PORT, which he offers for sale on liberal terms.
H. MEUGNIER, 21 Commercial street,
Successor to M Garcia

Union Restaurant,
93....St. Charles street....93

We beg leave to inform our friends and the public in general that we have, at great expense, fitted up the above very central house, as a first-class restaurant, to every respect, and will open it for their reception THIS DAY (Thursday) September 25.

Our stock of Wines and Liquors has been selected with great care from the very best brands obtained in the city; and it will be our constant endeavor to keep our table supplied with every luxury the market affords.

Having had considerable experience in the business, we feel confident of our ability to give satisfaction to all those who may honor us with their patronage, and we hope to merit our highest approbation.
E. GRAPIN, JULES PERRENIN, Proprietors.
A saloon for private parties.

M. LEBOIS,
BAYOU ST. JOHN.
HALF-WAY HOUSE RESTAURANT
BAR AND BAR ROOM,
Near the Toll-gate.

This establishment will be opened for the reception of customers on the 1st of May.

SWISS ABSYNTH—20 boxes superior Absynth, Ferrets & Lecoultre; 25 do superior Kirschwasser, Ferrets & Lecoultre. For sale by
FAURES & NORMAN,
33 and 35 Bienville st

GODCHAUX BROTHERS,
107 AND 109 OLD LEVEE STREET
JUST received per steamers Philadelphia, Star of the West, and ships Elise Holmes, Far West, Vanderbilt and Westminster:
20 cases plain and fancy Satinets;
25 do do Cassimeres;
15 do black do;
15 do blue and black Cloths.
Also, a very extensive assortment of gentlemen's and children's Clothing.
200 dozen men's and boys' Hats, suitable for this market, at the very lowest prices.

CALF SKINS.
GUIET, FAVARGER & CO.,
21 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
DEPOT OF THE WELL KNOWN BRAND OF
GUILLOT, Jne.,
PARIS.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of CALF SKINS, PATENT LEATHER, &c., &c., of the above mark. For sale by
GUIET, FAVARGER & CO.,
39 Broadway, New York

Paper-hanging........Paper-hanging.
DELCROIX,
108........Chartres street........108
Between Conti and St. Louis.

I am now opening several invoices of the above articles, from the best manufacturers in Paris. The assortment is complete and well adapted to suit general wants.

Persons desirous of buying new articles in the line for their apartments, are invited to call and examine. Mr. Delcroix's goods, which are superior, and at [illegible] prices.
DELCROIX, 108 Chartres st

LELIEVRE'S BOOKSTORE,
210 Royal street.

Just received, the following French works, by [illegible]: Devoirs de la femme chrétienne; Les veillées de famille; Défense du Christianisme; [illegible]

LELIEVRE,
210 Royal street.

Ladies are respectfully informed that the above house has just received a splendid assortment of articles for ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, the finest received heretofore.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the stock, which is offered on moderate terms.

Those persons who had left orders for articles in the above line are notified that the same can now be attended to.

"SI J'ETAIS ROI!"
FOR SALE AT
BENOIT'S MUSIC STORE,
Chartres street, No. 78.

The Score for Song and Piano, and all the separate morceaux of the Opera "SI J'ETAIS ROI!"

Pieces for Piano Solo, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas, &c., and a fine assortment of NEW MUSIC for Piano Solo.

Always on hand, Waltzes, Polkas, &c., by E. T. LEHMANN, Leader of the Orchestra for Balls and Evening Parties.

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For SALE, on very moderate terms, in Columbia street, No. 38, 200,000 CIGARS, best brands, lately received from Havana, and guaranteed.

TAPIOCA—30 bbls, landing ex ship Cynosure and for sale by JOSEPH H. MARKS & CO.,
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CIGARS—1,250,000 of the best known brands of Havana, such as Partagas, Cabargas, Washington, Dolmedad, Congreso, Sol, Galland Premium, Noble, Monte Christo, Garamlinda, Rio Hondo, Cuatro Saborinos, Quarodo, Know something, Nueva Empresa, Rio Seila, Hercules, Quevedo, &c., &c., for sale, in store and under Customhouse Bond, by
LABORDE & XIQUES,
30 New Levee, opposite Natchez Alley

Mineral Waters.

CONGRESS WATER—100 doz., from Messrs Clarke & White's Congress Springs, Saratoga.
20 barrels BLUE LICK WATER.
20 do ABITA WATER.
5 do BLADON WATER, just received and for sale at SYMES'
Drug and Chemical Store,
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Grass Cloths for Ladies' Skirts.

10 BALES Grass Cloth, brown,
2 cases do fine half-bleached,
2 do do superfine bleached.
For sale by O. B. GRAHAM,
96 Gravier street

BORDEAUX BRANDY—5 qr. pipes 4th proof Brandy, A. Reynal. Ir English do do do.
Landing ex ship Morning Glory, and for sale by
FREAU & COUTURIE,
21 and 23 Gravier st.

GIN—5 pipes Anchor; 5 do Swan; 5 do Schnapps, Landing ex ship Globe, from Havre, and for sale by J & J TARDOS, No. 21 Old Levee st.

WINE IN CASKS—160 casks, landing ex ship Morning Glory, from Bordeaux, and for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
21 Old Levee st

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE—50 boxes Teyssonneau, new crop, for sale by
J. & J. TARDOS, 21 Old Levee st.

HAVANA CIGARS—300,000 Havana Cigars; 35 bales Leaf Tobacco; 25 bbls Cigarettes; by the brig W. D. Miller, coming up the river from Havana. For sale by
BORNIO & BROTHER, 24 Gravier st.

BLANKETS—10 bales, containing 50 blankets each, landing ex ship Morning Glory, from Bordeaux. For sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 & 19 St. Louis street.

CLARETS—20 casks Claret, Cantenac; 12 do do, Beychevelle Margaux; 15 half do do, Beyzie Margaux; 20 cases do, St. Julien, 12 bottles; 20 do do, Latour, 12 bottles; 15 do do, Lafitte, 12 bottles; 20 do do, Lafitte, 24 half bottles; 25 do do, Margaux, 12 bottles; 20 cases do, Chateau Deveau, 15 cases do, Chateau d'Uzan, 12 bottles; 17 do do, Chateau d'Uzan, 24 half bottles; 19 do do, Chateau Deveau, 12 bottles; 17 do do, Chateau Deveau, 24 half bottles. Landing ex ship Morning Glory, from Bordeaux. For sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

HAVANA CIGARS IN BOND—50,000 Londres, one of the well known and celebrated brand, "La Perfeccion," of Senor P. del Real, most elegantly put up in cedar cases, of 15,000 each, expressly for the London and Liverpool markets, just received from Havana, per brig W. D. Miller, and for sale by
BORNIO & BRO., 24 Gravier st.

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE—Landing ex ship Morning Glory, from Bordeaux, 100 cases new Strawberries, of different brands, for sale by
DOWTY & IKEN,
Corner Royal and Conti streets.

CHEESE—150 boxes English Dairy;
50 do Pine-apple;
50 do Goshen. Landing and in store, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

SPLIT PEAS—100 half barrels, landing and in store, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

PAPER—1,000 reams Straw and Manilla, landing and in store, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

TO arrive per Morning Glory and Protector, from Bordeaux—
[illegible] casks St. Julien claret;
50 do Cotes de Fronsac claret;
50 boxes old claret, Chateau Lafitte and Chateau Margaux. For sale by
J. B. CURIEN, 23 Toulouse st.