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The New Orleans Bee.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to their regular business, strictly within the line of their occupation, and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1856. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXX—WHOLE NO 10,172.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23.

Subscriptions by the Week.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 15 cents

Mr. J. CURRIE 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. It has been tried and found true, faithful, and patriotic.—HENRY CLAY.

I respect no home — North or South, who opposes the administration for the North, as he does South or for the South as against the North; they are not the men who should have influence with me. For my own part I am only a country, my whole country — nothing but my country."— MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LANDING AT NEW YORK.

REGISTER YOUR NAMES.

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

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from

PENNSYLVANIA—THE FRAUDS.

We refer to the election in Pennsylvania for the purpose of the result. No one has ever entertained in our mind as to the There was an immense majority of the Keystone State opposed to assault that we had received so circumstantial details of the frauds contemplated by the Democrats, as, in conjunction with the expenditure of money, and the threats made by an army of strangers, nullify the apprehension which might apparently be entertained. They have succeeded in reducing a majority of 3,400 votes, to a small majority, as obtained, is an indication of what will be developed in November

The result of the contest have not been known enough to decide the question of legitimacy in the mode of May last, there would be a full vote was polled in the State, and an increase of over 20,000 beyond the last must have been the perpetration of such frauds as to put our majority beyond the people cannot lose, and

we have quoted the statements are from the Philadelphia papers upon the subject of disgraceful practices in conspicuous assessments, dead persons, double and tre- &c. A private estimates in Pennsylvania, as written by an assures us that the fication rather than that a fair vote and adds that if the field, Philadelphia at least Indiana will assuredly

applied to Philadelphia to effect through the whole country. It is more populous than a million of inhabitants. The opposition same cause. The opposition was to the Democratic majority in the Force bill, in which more than was your majority will be ours."

REGISTER YOUR NAMES.

are extremely active in the Register's office, names duly enrolled. See to it that they in their proper order for the last ten names of some hundred registered the name, earthly doubt that there are in New Orleans who will be before the Mon- while there are many of the important duty. It can be done together, or from sheet with a little trouble re- remark that de- *The lists of registration before the election*, that is on the November. Recollect that nine days to-day then, with all apathy and forward and be registered at

thanks are due the pub- Camp street, for

Appleton & Co., and the master-pieces of and dialogue—by principal and pro natural science in Louisiana. written in Louisiana, and as such, intrinsic merits, patronage. Mr. Steel has a remarkably neat

W. C. Worrell, No. 39 Wire.

Leslie's Magazine for the Young Sports- Stringer & Townsend, book for the

consignees by Francois Arago, expected from Messrs. Appleton & Co., and Wirr

American and Democrat enough laughing out- of there being two the Republican candidate Democrat man from the Catholic and Catholic churches.

Angelo Painters.—Mr. George A. of the oldest painters in New Broadway. He has been foreman establishment for over thirty connected with it, altogether, years. He was much re

Mercury announces the Bartlett, who worked in six years, and died consumption, at the age of twenty-six. During the whole Mr. Bartlett was never five miles from home, and never saw a railroad except from the win- the time in which he worked.

A SEXTON OFFICIATING AT A FU- Wednesday last, Mr. John Hall, and undertaker connected with church in Quincy, died sud- driving a hearse at a funeral. age, and it was supposed disease of his death was an affection heart. As he was riding along, it was that his hat fell from his head to the and that he appeared insensible of circumstance caused some one him when he was found to be seem, though he sat erect and during the rest of the ride with a firm grasp.

It is also in our record a similar case the performance of public duty of this peculiar character.—*Inquirer and Transcript.*

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

BRILLIANT VICTORIES BY WALKER!

THE COALITION ANNIHILATED.

The steamship *Tennessee* arrived yesterday afternoon from San Juan de Nicaragua. She brought no recent papers, but the purser, L. M. SCAMMON, Esq., has had the kindness to write out a brief narrative of the recent highly important events which have transpired in Nicaragua. We subjoin his account, simply remarking, for the present, that our government must have something to say touching the cold-blooded assassination of her citizens:

The *Tennessee* arrived at San Juan, from New York, on the 18th, and sailed the same day.

The steamship *Orizaba*, Captain Tinklepaugh, arrived at San Juan del Sur on the 8th, from New York via Straits of Magellan, making the run in the unprecedented time of fifty days and seven hours. The *Orizaba* would take the passengers of the *Tennessee* for San Francisco.

The news from Nicaragua is of the most interesting character, indicating the complete success and determination of General Walker's government.

The enemy having been for some time advancing towards Masaya, and evidently seeking to occupy that town, General Walker withdrew the small force stationed there, in order to encourage them to occupy the place, knowing it to be a much more favorable point to attack them than at Leon. After about ten days, the enemy had collected a force numbering 4000 men, and occupied the town. On the 11th October, General Walker marched against them with 1000 men, leaving a small force at Granada. On the morning of the 12th, while approaching Masaya, the enemy sallied out in full force and attacked him, but were immediately repulsed with immense loss and driven into the city—the Americans literally paving their way with the bodies of the dead as they advanced and entered the town.

The enemy occupied the four plazas and the principal houses of the town. During the day General Walker succeeded in driving them from all their points to the main plaza, which he himself gained at about 11 P. M., cutting his way through the walls of the houses, carrying his howitzers along; and only waited for daylight to renew the attack, when a courier arrived from Granada with information that a force of about 1000 natives, principally "Chamoristas," and 400 "Guatemalenas," were besieging that place.

On receipt of this news Gen. Walker immediately marched his troops for Granada, where he arrived at about 10 o'clock on the 13th; and upon his arrival on the heights near the city, found it to be barricaded by the whole force of the invaders; whereupon he charged them and drove them from their posts, taking all their field-pieces, and their commanders prisoners — entirely routing them from the town with great slaughter, strewing the streets and gutters with the killed and wounded, and following them from the city till not a vestige of the enemy remained.

The enemy lost at Granada 400 killed, at Masay 400 killed and 300 wounded—making in all 1100 men.

Gen. Walker's loss in both engagements was 16 killed and 28 wounded—nine of the wounded mortally.

It was reported that Gen. Mendes, the second in command of the enemy, was shot dead at Masaya.

At the time our informant left, Gen. Walker was to march on the following day for Masaya and Leon—his troops being in the most exalted spirits and eager for the march.

During the absence of Gen. Walker at Masaya, the citizens, learning the enemy were advancing, repaired to the Ordnance Department, and arming themselves, waited for the attack, and fought with unequaled bravery and desperateness for twenty-two hours, defending the government buildings until the arrival of the army.

Mr. Lawless, Rev. D. H. Wheeler, and Mr. Ferguson and son, citizens of the United States, who had never taken any part in government affairs, were taken out of their houses and murdered in cold blood by the natives.

The Hon. J. H. Wheeler, U. S. Minister at Granada, is lying dangerously ill from an attack of apoplexy.

Left at San Juan, H. B. M. ships *Orion*, 90 guns, *Imperieuse* 50, *Arrogant* 50, *Archer* 20, *Victor* 5, *Intrepid* 6, *Cossack* 30 guns.

On Monday, the 13th, a sailing regatta of the boats in the harbor and those of the squadron came off. The Mosquito boat *Lalee*, sailed and owned by Mr. A. C. Hutchinson, of Williamsburg, L. I., carried off the palm, beating everything in the race by a long distance.

Passengers per the Tennessee.—Capt. R. L. Williams, Capt. P. A. Galpburgh, Nicaraguan Army; Capt. Meade, Minor; Dr. John Galpburgh, E. W. Kinaland, Albino Sue, wife and daughter, H. N. Carpenter, M. H. Mandly.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES IN BOSTON.—A series of very extensive forgeries became public in Boston on Monday week. These forgeries, so far as ascertained, were as follows: One check for $3,000, purporting to be signed by John H. Pearson & Co., was presented to the paying teller of the North Bank, by a young man who represented himself as being in their employ, but inquiries were instituted, when the check was found to be a forgery, so skillfully executed as to elude the suspicion of the bank officers. While the signature was under examination the young man escaped. One for $1,072, purporting to have been drawn by Messrs. Stimson, Valentine & Co., 55 Broad street, on the Blackstone Bank, was presented and detected, but while the signature was being examined the person presenting the paper found it convenient to make a sudden exit. Three other forged checks on the same bank, for different amounts, were detected, but the individual offering them eluded detection. Another forged check was in the name of Messrs. C. V. Poor & Co., 75 Broad street, for $970, on the Exchange Bank. This check was presented at the counter for payment, but not being promptly cashed, the presentor suddenly decamped. A check for $700, purporting to have been drawn by C. W. Forbush, on the Atlas Bank, was presented at the counter and paid—the person presenting it received one $500 bill and two $100 bills on that bank. A forged check on the Atlantic Bank, (the amount, &c., not ascertained) and another on the Granite Bank for $900, were also presented for payment, but on account of the paper being too closely scrutinized, the presentor in each instance beat a hasty retreat, and thus far has avoided detection.

Hon. Rufus Choate positively declines the nomination for Congress tendered to him by the Democrats of the Fourth District of Massachusetts, at their convention in Boston, on the 13th inst. He declines solely on account of his pressing private business.

ANOTHER CHALLENGE.—The Richmond *Examiner* of Tuesday contains a correspondence, the first letter of which is a challenge to Hon. John M. Botts, from Roger A. Pryor, Esq., in which the following language is used:

"Determined to afford you no apology for evading the issue with myself, I consented to come down to a level with your son. Having disposed of him, I now confront you, and demand the satisfaction which gentlemen are always ready to render those upon whom they have indicted wrong and insult."

This letter is dated the 11th instant, and on the following day Mr. Botts replied in a long communication, peremptorily declining to meet Mr. Pryor. Mr. Botts reviews in detail the ground upon which the challenge is made; denies having influenced his son in seeking a conflict with Mr. Pryor, and states that on the contrary he took every possible means to prevent such occurrence; and, among other reasons for his own determination not to engage in a duel, gives the conclusive one in the eyes of sensible men:

"Your life could not be the value of a pin's point to me, and I am sure I should derive no comfort from making your wife a widow or your children fatherless—therefore I have no desire to take it; whilst my own life is not only of value to me, but indispensable to the support and happiness of my family, and I hope to make it useful to my country—therefore I am not disposed to place it at your disposal."

WILLING TO ASSUME THE RESPONSIBILITY.—Mr. D. W. Roberts, a Hye Virginian, having been nominated a Fremont elector for that State, is much provoked at finding his name printed wrong on the ticket. So he writes a letter, which we frame in the Wellsburg *Herald* and Wheeling *Intelligencer*, saying:

My name is David W. Roberts, common signature, D. W. Roberts. The printer has it C. W., and if you mean to be a stickler, I am behind which I do not wish to take refuge. In case our worthy Governor should take it into his head to hang any, I am desirous that he should make no mistake and destroy an innocent person, and thereby add to the sum of his villainies.

THE GOVERNORS' CONVENTION—STATE FAIR.—Raleigh, N. C., Oct. 14.—Gov. Wise, of Virginia, was here yesterday. It is said that a convention of the Governors of the Southern States has been held here, to take early measures for defending their rights, as are to be claimed in case of Fremont's election. The convention, probably. If it comes off at all, will be fully attended, as the only Governor who were Governor Adams of S. C., and Governor Wise, of Va. Gov. Wise left to-day for Richmond.

The State Fair is in full blast.

By Telegraph.

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF BALTIMORE AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.—The screw steamer *City of Baltimore*, from Liverpool, on the 8th instant, has arrived at this port.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON.—Our Liverpool correspondence reports that the last steamer from the United States caused a greater firmness, but that the market fell off before the departure of the *City of Baltimore*, owing to the stringency of the money market, and the banks advancing their rates of interest. The average daily sales amounted to 6000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS.

Breadstuffs closed steady, with quotations generally unchanged. Ohio flour 36s. a 38s. Mixed corn 29s. a 29s. Wheat had advanced 1s. to 2s. The market was active and closed with an advancing tendency. The weather had been very wet.

PROVISIONS.

The Provision market is generally unchanged. Lard is dull. Beef and Pork are reported steady. In Bacon a limited business was done at previous rates.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The Money market is decidedly more stringent.

Consols for money are quoted at 93¼.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 22.—Full returns have been received from all but four counties. Scott's (Dem., for Canal Commissioner) majority is 3,772.

The remaining counties are unofficially reported to give 1,752 majority for the Union ticket, making the total Democratic majority in the State a little less than 2000.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Flour closed firm. Wheat closed with an advancing tendency at $1 69 a $1 71. Corn closed firm. Lard is dull. Whisky, 36¢.

CINCINNATI, October 22.—Flour closed firm at $5 90. Whisky, 28 a 28½c. Molasses is quoted firm at 55c.

No. 18.

Editors of the Bee:

I charge thee, Cromwell, to throw away ambition! by that sin angels fell; how can man, The image of his Maker, aspire to profit by it.

The politico-religious neophyte of Democracy is on his march in the State, conquering and to conquer the steadfast friends of his youth, to whom he owes his present elevation, and the position he occupies in society. He is ambitious to distinguish himself in his new vocation, and he will certainly do so. The duality of his functions he discharges with the zeal and perseverance that so eminently characterize him in all his undertakings. Leo and Hilderbrand never pleaded with more fervor and energy the cause of the Church than he: Arnold never combated with more enthusiasm and courage on the side of his new allies, after his perfidy to the Whigs of the revolution, than does Senator Benjamin for his new associates. A stereotyped edition of his Odd Fellows' Hall speech is repeated on every rostrum he mounts to address the people, and stale calumnies, stale reiterated, constitute the staple of his Democratic religious harangues. He unites in himself Church and State, morality and politics, religion and Democracy, and seems to ring the confound bolus down the throats of the people of the State. What effect a dose of such heterogeneous elements will have, future events alone can develop. The fulfillment of a double mission is reserved to but few; but the "admirable Crichton," to whom he has been compared by his servile flatterers, spoke all tongues, and was skilled in all accomplishments. The world has never as yet witnessed a double Messiah—a Messiah of Democracy and a Messiah of religion combined in one. He, it is conceded, can plead the cause of Democracy with the eloquence of Robespierre; but can he perish like the demigod of the universal Church with the majestic eloquence and fervent piety of Bossuet? Will his most enthusiastic admirers ever be able to say,

"Heaven listened while he sung.
And truth divine came mended from that tongue."

All must admit that the annals of our patriotic State may be searched in vain—prolific as she is in bright names—for such a prodigy of political ingratitude and perfidy, and constitutional and ecclesiastical learning. The club of Democracy and the falchion of religion he wields with equal force and dexterity, and he clinches the two in the faith by giving his new converts the consecrated water and the sacred oil.

The Senator is as well conversant in the lore of the Constitution as he is in the doctrines of Catholic theology, and he possesses a slender provision of both. He expounds equal-power sovereignty and alien suffrage with popular sovereignty and the rights of legitimate citizenship, and, by the subtilities of special pleading, endeavors to reconcile principles which are essentially contradictory and irreconcilable. He casts his vote—after having opposed it—for a bill which conferred on a man just landed in a federal Territory, who was not naturalized, the power of framing organic laws and political institutions for the government of the native and naturalized citizen who might locate himself in it, and he bestows on it the plausible name of popular sovereignty. He confers on the same man the right of local self-government; and after he has made a code of laws to regulate the municipal affairs of the Territory, he joins his new friends to abolish those laws, and votes in favor of Congress resuming their sovereignty over the Territory. In this he violates his own dogma, a dogma which he swears by, and which his new companions have laid down as the shibboleth of the party! He advocates a system of river and harbor improvements, and yet he is found "noses and points pigging together" with those who "go it blind" with a party that declares such improvements to be in violation of the Constitution. The President, whom he supports, vetoes such bills; he votes for their passage notwithstanding the vetoes, and adheres to him.

The Senator, last year, in his published letter, announced his neutrality, and said he would await the formation of a Southern party to protect our rights. He has united himself to a party that is sectional to the core. He declared the Democratic party demoralized by Abolitionism at the North, and did not deem them worthy of Southern support; he now supports that party. He was a Whig, was proud to be classed among the Whigs, and waited impatiently for the resuscitation of that party, when he could be found fighting under their banner; they are re-organized, and where is the Senator? Waging a relentless war against them, and pouring upon their devoted heads the seven phials of his new-born wrath. He approved of their principles, which are antagonistic to those of the Democratic party, and he marches over to the latter, "horse-foot dragoons and cartouche-box," and is exerting himself to carry over his quondam friends.

Once the advocate of Americanism, he is now the advocate of alienism; once he favored the exclusion of naturalized foreigners from the chief magistracy of the State, he now pleads their cause: once in favor of the exclusion of naturalized citizens from the ballot-box until they resided two years in the State, he now pours forth all the eloquence of his soul in denunciations of those who would exclude them: once indifferent in regard to all religions, he is now the fiery zealot, the ardent champion and holy knight of a church which has been assailed for twelve centuries the tempests and convulsions by which dynasties, and systems, and religious establishments have been shaken and subverted. He, doubtless, fancies that upon the might of his right good arm depends the existence of an ecclesiastical polity, which has passed successfully through the fiery furnace of persecution without the loss of a lock of its hair, or the smell of fire upon its garments.

But the Senator has mistaken his powers, and misjudged his destiny. He is not fitted by nature for a religious missionary, nor a constitutional expounder, nor the chief of a political sect. He is not endowed with the fearless heroism of Clay, the masterly abilities of Webster, the iron will of Jackson, the condensed logic of Marshall, or the consuming, imperious talents of Mirabeau. A man of strong convictions, consistent conduct, earnest nature and fiery temperament can alone make many proselytes, as he alone is capable of transmitting to others a part of his own divine nature. So we read of Socrates having made a convert? Can any one estimate the number of those made by the impetuous Peter? Thousands hung with rapture on the accents of Paul from his fervid lips, and were straightway baptized.

The motive of Senator Benjamin is apparent. He seeks a new election, and he is striving to reconcile his new party associates to him by works of political supererogation. By such means he hopes to wash out all the stains of Whiggism, and to become fit for his new companionship. They will forget the part he heretofore acted, and when his time comes round, he thinks they will be willing to bear testimony to his sincere contrition and his immaculate conception. His vaulting ambition will be disappointed, and he will be left an humble contributor, to see others promoted over his head.

JEFFERSON.

Shakespeare and Banks.

Shakespeare almost always implies a total difference in nature between one human being and another; one being from the birth pure and affectionate, another base and cruel; and he displays each in its native as having the nature of dove, wolf, or lion, never much implying the government or change of nature by any moral principle. There can be no question that in the main he is right in this view of human nature; still, the other form of virtue does exist occasionally, and was never, as far as I recollect, taken much note of by him. And with this stern view of humanity Shakespeare joined a sorrowful view of fate, closely resembling that of the ancients. He is distinguished from Dante eminently by his always dwelling on last causes instead of first causes. Dante invariably points to the moment of the soul's choice which fixed its fate, to the instant of the day when it read no further, or determined to give bad advice and bad example. But Shakespeare always leans on the force of fate, as it urges the final evil: and dwells with infinite delicacy on the growth of the wretched, and the inadequate or result dependent seemingly on little things. A fool brings in the last piece of information, a word of misdirected love or its noble issueless are both they might have been saved if the secretion had not stumbled as he walked. Othello changes his handkerchief, and so ruins everything to his last death. Hamlet gets hold of the sword but, and the rest is silence. Edmund's treachery is in the power of the hour, and Edgar's generosity and success at Gloucester's castle are alike too late at the moment. Lear's madness comes on at the moment when he was found to be sane, though he sat erect and Lear dying the ruins with a firm grasp.—We doubt if there is on record a similar case before the election, that is on the November. Recollect that nine days to-day then, with all apathy and forward and be registered at

Declaration of the Mexican Government.

GENTLEMEN,

In answer to the slanderous reports which one of the city papers has thought proper recently to circulate, (relative to certain acts of President Comonfort, please insert in your columns the following declaration addressed to me by my government. This official document, translated from the Spanish, will, I trust, suffice to enlighten public opinion.

F. REBAUD,
Mexican Consul-General.

DECLARATION.

The government had before them the evidence that a conspiracy was on foot calculated to bring about anew all the horrors of civil war, and also that Mr. Cadena was deeply implicated therein, and it was deemed advisable and necessary to send him out of the country. The government had a right, and it was their duty, to act. If Messrs. Vega, Blanco, Gamboa and Zuarga Navarro consult their own consciences and answer like gentlemen, they will not deny that this is the only cause for their exile. They are not therefore the victims of President Comonfort, but have suffered for their own acts.

The charge brought against the President of wishing to convert to his own use property which Father Cadena was supposed to own under the form of an ecclesiastical association, is so futile as to need no refutation, and none but narrow-minded persons can believe it.

Granting even that Father Cadena did really own the above property, (and this would clearly betray the intention to evade or anear the law of extirpation) if it belonged to the clergy, no loss was to be sustained by the latter; if personal property, the heirs, by virtue of the law, were entitled to the same, for there is no enactment in Mexico authorizing the supposed confiscation and adjudication, the barbarous one enforced in the beginning of last year having ceased to exist with the administration that had promulgated it. The author of the article published in the *Propagateur* (relative to hereby challenged, since he seems to be so well posted up, to point out a single property among those herein alluded to, as long as he fails to do so, will be looked upon as a slanderer.

Our respect for the dead compels us to be brief in our answer, which otherwise would place the aforesaid writer in a shameful predicament.

Telegraphic Items.

PREMATURE RECEPTION.—Washington, Oct. 15.—The arrival in this city, and in large number of citizens, with the Marine band, assembled at the station to-night to welcome the President on his return. As the train approached a salute was to be fired, but the Mayor of Washington, that the water was so rough off Annapolis from the recent storm that he could not land from the steamer *Wabash*.

FILLMORE MEETING AT LANCASTER.—Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 14.—Gen. Henry A. Clay, son of Henry Clay, and President of the American Councils of Kentucky, spoke at the Fillmore meeting in this city last night. He declares that Kentucky will cast her electoral vote for Fillmore, regardless of the action of all other States. He opposes any fusion in Pennsylvania, and avows his intention and the intentions of the councils of his own State to fight only a battle of principle.

GOV. REEDER AND B. F. HALLETT.—Easton, Oct. 14.—Gov. Reeder returned home last evening, and received a perfect ovation. Acceptance of a challenge for a political discussion fixed for the 16th of October, at the National Hall, Philadelphia.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF "CHIEF'S GAIETY."—We notice with much pleasure that the Gaiety Theatre, on Gravier street, has been thoroughly renovated and is now being improved at considerable expense under the direction of its former excellent lessee, Mr. W. Chief of Subscribers; but can be push the daring crime of the universal Church with the majestic eloquence and fervent piety of Bossuet? Will his most enthusiastic admirers ever be able to say

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JEFFERSON.

The Great Russian Remedy
PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Say "young mother should have a box in the house handy in case of accidents to the children."
REEDEMER'S RUSSIA SALVE.
It is a Boston remedy of thirty years' standing, and is recommended by physicians. It is a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Piles, Boils, Corns, Felons, Chilblains, and Old Sores of every kind; for Sore Throat, Chest, Back, Small Head, Nettle Rash, Bolsons, Sore Nipples, (recommended by nurses,) Whitlows, Skin Diseases, Flea Bites, Spider Stings, Frozen Limbs, Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore and Cracked Lips, Sore Nose, Warts and Flesh Wounds; it is a most valuable remedy and cure, which can be testified to by thousands who have used it in the city of Boston and vicinity for the last thirty years. In no instance will this Salve do an injury, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is ready from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia, of articles growing in that country—and the Proprietors have letters from all classes, Clergymen, Physicians, Sea Captains, Nurses, and others who have used it for themselves, and recommended it to others. REEDEMER'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin cases, stamped on the cover with a picture of a Russian soldier, and on the bottom picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 25 cents a box.
REEDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass;
For sale in New Orleans by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.
Certificate of Ralph Lole, Esq., Editor Spirit of Times, Trenton, Ohio.
TRENTON, October 20, 1854.
Dr. C. M. Jackson—Dear Sir—The Bitters are in great demand here. In addition to the quantity sold by *Mosley & Barber*, your agents, the two other stores sold more of them than any other medicine. I find they are much used by consumptive fever patients to rebuild their broken constitutions. I have used during the last summer, in my own family, four bottles. They were recommended to me first by a neighbor, at a time when my system was much debilitated from the effects of a severe Bilious Fever. They gave me an appetite, and restored a use and vigor to my whole system. In one of the September numbers of my paper I related my experience of the good effects of the Bitters, since which time they have had a huge sale, and have now become the *standard* medicine in this vicinity.
In conclusion, I would say that I feel great pleasure in giving you this testimony of the value and success of your preparation.
Respectfully yours, RALPH LOLE.
See advertisements. oct16 1m Sawdw

PASCHALL'S
Fever and Ague Mixture.
PREPARED BY
E. S. MORRIS, PHILADELPHIA.
We call the attention of the trade, country merchants and planters to this preparation. It is highly recommended by all who have used it, and we believe it is not superior to any similar remedy for the prevention and cure of Fever and Ague, and other miasmatic diseases. Give it a trial.
Wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's prices.
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
oct16 eth 21 and 161 Chartres st., N. O.

A WORD TO A CANNY PUBLIC.—Scarcely four years have elapsed since the first bottle of this now celebrated nineteenth Bitters was made to you. You have tested their efficacy, and have manifested your approbation in a manner unprecedented in the history of proprietary medicines. Bearing in mind the fact that they have invariably accompanied all they purported to do, and if there is still among you a class who from sectional prejudice against medicine, or from personal prejudice against the Proprietor, refuse to avail themselves of the benefits of the Bitters, we have at present reserved in different sections of the Union about 1000 bottles, which we intend prosecuting to the fullest extent of the law.
HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Sole manufacturers of the genuine and proprietors,
247 Penn street, Pittsburg, Pa.
For sale by
J. WRIGHT & CO
oct21-6t dhc 21 and 161 Chartres st., N. O.

The Poetry of Perfec.—Doses have always been associated in the public mind with very little, and medicine has crowded, from the days of childhood, another word for nausea and disgust. Sir Peter Lely refused the most perfect of his pictures, unless the patient would bear as the revolting purpose we are compelled to employ in the retail Dr. Ayer's preparations behind another cure. His Cherry Pectoral is the honey on the pungent, and healing balm on the stomach. Its pills try Cathartic pills extant in the taste, and glide sugar shod over the palate, but their energy, although wrapped up, is there, and its influence is felt in the very best manner. For sale by Dr. Ayer's Agents.
Office, 13 Camp st.
Charges, from $1 to $5. oct21 6m

BALLY! BALLY!! BALLY!!!
FILLMORE AND DONELSON.
Positively and Americanism Climb!
MEMBERS of this Club will take notice that a regular weekly meeting will be held THIS EVENING, at the Club Room, corner Camp street, corner of St. Louis street and Exchange Alley at 7½ o'clock.
We had the pleasure of seeing the contemplated scenic painting as now being finished under Mr. Emiet's artistic skill and taste, and pronounce it admirable both in design and execution. Altogether, it will be a splendid "Crap's Gaesty" presentation of the theatrical season in New Orleans with unparalleled attractions. Accordingly, we trust that our citizens will not be slow in awarding to Mr. Crap the most encouraging patronage.
GRAND JURY REPORT.—This report, As presented to the Judge of the Fifth District Court through Col. Seymour, is a very solid one, of about 16 pages in length. We give an abstract of the most important features:
It censures, and urges compliance with the suggestions heretofore made to the Jury, as contained in previous reports.
It calls special attention to the great increase of crime, which it attributes to the imperfection of our criminal laws, and the uncertainty of their sanction by a slow tribunal.
It suggests, for the relief of the Criminal Court, and for exempting the city as well from the support of lunatics, the passage of a law, whereby Recorders and Justices of the Peace be empowered to try and finally dispose of such cases as arise for simple assaults and batteries, carrying concealed weapons, petty larceny, selling liquor to slaves, &c. The provisions of this law are especially directed to the attention of the next Legislature.
It states that 229 prisoners are at present in the Parish Prison, and alludes to the necessity of a visit to the interior economy of that establishment. It recommends that the Grand Jury hereafter visit frequently the said prison, and examine the condition of the prisoners, and that the Board of Administrators, in attending and visibly beautifying Miss Caroline Atkinson, of the second District.

Address Sale of Household Furniture, Wines, &c.—By reference to our auction columns, it will be seen that Messrs. Edward Duparsan & Co. advertise their Common Pantry will, TUESDAY, the 28th inst., sell, at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Hall, No. 9 St. Ann street, Pontalba Buildings, a variety of elegant Household Furniture and a choice lot of Wines. See advertisement.

PRIVATE, QUIET, PLEASURE, PERSON MANSION, &c.—The personal attendance of lovers is called to the sale of 17 much-desirable Quadroon Girls, French, Spanish, and as having been found useful in its administration.
It reports the St. Elizabeth's Female Asylum as needing monetary resources, and being eminently worthy of support. It contains about 100 inmates, from seven to eighteen years of age, who are well instructed by the Sisters of Charity in needle-work. The boys and girls of the Orphan Asylum, Fourth District, are reported as being well cared for, though the buildings are in need of repair.
The Widows' Asylum and Orphans' Home "on Jackson street, Fourth District, are represented as being in very fine condition.
The Charity Hospital is spoken of in terms of high commendation. It is suggested that a special building be erected for resident students near the premises of the hospital.
The Workhouse buildings were found by the Jury to be in excellent order. The inmates were found to be well treated, with a plenty to eat and not overworked. The lunatic system, it is thought, will succeed. It is suggested that the Jury have a right to complain of the manner in which sick and crippled prisoners have, in several instances, been transported from the Sister Regis's Institution, or "Female Orphans' Asylum," to prosecuted a "mocket institution," containing 300 children from one month to thirteen years old.
The location and building of the Girls' House of Refuge, corner of Girod and Robin streets, (the Robin street Watch-house is pronounced to be a mockery and a nuisance, and a total object—) of which Messrs. Hyde and Goddard are reformers.
The "Immaculate Conception Asylum" for orphan girls, corner of Dauphine and Bienville streets, Fourth Ward, as containing 70 inmates, who are taught French and English, and needle-work.
Most of the schools were represented as being in very satisfactory condition.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Hon. J. B. Robertson.*—Thomas Brown was tried before this Court, yesterday, and found guilty of an assault and battery on Thomas Alver, f. m. c., who found guilty of a similar offence.
INQUEST.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Patrick Callaghan, an Irishman, 35 years old, found dead in the river. Verdict.—Come by visitation of God.
LUNACY.—Ann Clarkson was sent to prison yesterday by Recorder Fabre, at the instance of Mr. Enos, for having some months ago threatened to murder his son in Mobile, in his possession.
A free colored woman, named Ann Thompson, was also sent to prison to await examination on a charge of larceny.
BURGLARIES.—The jewelry store of Mr. Fleury, situated in the Second District, on Bienville street, near the parish prison, was entered the other night by some daring thief or burglars who succeeded in escaping with a large lot of bronze pins, rings, and other articles of jewelry, value at about $600.
A Jourdan's residence, in the Fourth District, was also had entered on Monday night last, and jewelry, &c., to a small amount. A slave man of Mrs. Collins has been arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the matter.
SHOT BEFORE THE CRIMINAL COURT.—Armand Lafrenaye was yesterday committed by Recorder Genella to the Criminal Court for trial, for assaulting Barney Coyle at night with a dangerous weapon, and with the intent to kill.
Thomas Campbell was committed for trial, on the charge of having shot at and wounded Alex. H. Gentry, with a rifle ball, with the intent to commit murder.
Mr. S. T. Ryder and wife were committed for trial by Recorder Fabre, the first as principal, and the latter as accessory, in attempting and violently beating Miss Caroline Atkinson, of the second District.

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