THE DAILY BEE.
C. E. WEBBER & CO.
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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1858. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 10,819.

One Dollar RATES OF ADVERTISING. Advertisements not to exceed ten lines will be charged One Dollar for the first insertion, and Half a Dollar for each subsequent one. Advertisements on the Third page One Dollar for square each insertion.
Advertisements inserted in Spanish or French will be charged One Dollar for twenty lines for each language, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisements is limited to advertisements strictly within the business of each business house, and in extent to one square every column day.
No subscription taken for less than one year. No subscription to advertising will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the proprietors.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22.

DOUGLAS'S FUTURE POSITION.

During the late exciting and arduous contest in Illinois we, in our humble way, defended Senator DOUGLAS from the assaults of the Abolitionists on the one side, and the Administration and its office-holders on the other, without in the slightest manner antipathizing the accession of DOUGLAS to the opposition, but rather with a full foreknowledge that he had been a Democrat all his life, and would in all human probability so continue, whether defeated or victorious. Sundry of the opposition journals, North and South, appear to imagine that because Mr. BRIGHAM and his unprincipled myrmidons waged an unrelenting warfare against the Illinois Senator, the latter would necessarily go back to Washington breathing hatred and rancor against his party, and ready to deal it terrific blows on every suitable occasion. Such has never been our own opinion; for had we entertained so poor an idea of DOUGLAS, we should have abstained from uttering a single word in his behalf. It must be remembered that DOUGLAS never sought to deny his party affiliations; that he was sustained by the great body of the Illinois Democracy; that he was opposed and traduced by the Black Republicans, and by a feeble fraction of Administration hirelings styling themselves Democrats, and that consequently he himself a Democrat, and avowed his fixed intention to remain a Democrat, so one has a legitimate right to complain that after the victory he expresses the same decided political affinities. Hence, whatever others may think of the subjoined article, taken from the Chicago *Times*—Judge DOUGLAS's home organ—and intended no doubt as an authoritative exposition of his principles, we behold in it nothing but what is just, reasonable and proper.

There seems to be a great misapprehension in other States respecting the future course of Senator DOUGLAS; and under this misapprehension his name has been suggested for the Presidency, as the nominee of the Charleston Convention, and as the nominee of a great "People's party," and of other organizations. We feel authorized in saying that the use of his name is wholly unwarranted. For twenty-five years he has been identified with the Democracy of Illinois, he has been active in all their struggles, and has been always a laborer in their cause. Their victories have been his, and his triumphs have been theirs. Never has had an aspiration that has not been for their honor and their advantage. He never has had and never will have an aspiration for honors or position unless such honor or position be freely tendered him by the Democratic party.

He, and the Democracy of this State, have always acted in perfect harmony with each other. It is one of the strongest points in the faith of Illinois Democrats that the only protection for the Constitution and the Union is in preserving, intact, the great Democratic organization of the country. To that organization the country must ever look for the preservation of all that is sacred and worth preserving. When that organization shall be broken up, when it shall be divided in sectional factions, then, and not till then, will the liberties of the people and the rights of the States be in danger of destruction. With the recent expression of approval, and renewal of confidence in him by the Democracy of Illinois, we suppose Senator DOUGLAS is perfectly content.

He placed his position and honor in the hands of his political friends in Illinois, and they have sustained him. They seek no honors for him outside of the Democratic party; nor do they ask support for him from any party that is sectional in its organization or in its principles. They do not present him as a candidate for the nomination at Charleston; but if any pledge be required as to their fidelity to Democratic nominations, they point to their history, and ask when did Illinois withhold her vote from the Democratic nominee for the Presidency? Whenever he nominated by the Democratic National Convention, will receive the hearty support of the Democracy of Illinois—of whom Senator DOUGLAS is a distinguished member. When the time arrives that the Democratic party shall call upon Illinois for a champion and a leader, then the Democracy of this State will present the name of DOUGLAS, and he, obedient to their demand, will take the standard and lead the column on to victory.

An opposition paper, commenting on this frank declaration, intimates that Senator DOUGLAS will be found a mere blind partisan in the ensuing session of Congress. This is a regular inference indeed from the course pursued by the honorable Senator. Blind partisans are not greatly in the habit of risking their political future, by exhibitions of manly independence in running full tilt against the concentrated power of the federal government. That DOUGLAS has Democratic instincts, and that on all ordinary occasions he will exhibit by the usages, and sustain the sentiments of his party, is tolerably certain; but his campaign in Illinois affords incontrovertible evidence that he is one of the last men in the world to be used as a blind partisan. Had he been such, he would not have opposed a darling project of Mr. BUCHANAN, and thus encountered his deadly and irreconcilable hostility. It is precisely because he was no blind partisan, but an independent Democrat who would not pass under the Caudine Forks of the Administration, that we admired and supported him. Nor is there any likelihood that his triumph will render him a particle more subservient than when he was struggling in the throes and agonies of the late contest. Let Senator DOUGLAS remain a Democrat; as long as he continues a judicious, far-seeing, honest and uncorrupted member of his party, his influence will not decrease, nor his popularity wane. Most a man needs be anti-Democratic to be entitled to the respect and admiration of the community? Is Senator DOUGLAS to win favor with Whigs and Americans only by turning recreant to his life-long principles? We trust that nobler instincts animate the masses, exclusive of all party considerations, and that they can bestow their esteem and sympathy on a gallant and high souled statesman, even though they may not be attached to his political creed.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMSHIP CAHAWBA.

The United States mail steamship Cahawba, J. D. Bulloch, commander, from New York via Havana, arrived at the Levee on Sunday morning, having left the latter place on the evening of the 18th. She landed one hundred and thirty-six passengers, and brings seventy for this place—among the latter is Don Ildefonso Marano, the Mexican Consul at this port, with the opera troupe of Max Maretzek had arrived via Charleston; they would soon open the Villanueva. The United States steamers Dispatch and Vixen were in port—all well on board. The health of Havana is very good. Sugar's slightly advanced; stock 60,000 boxes and moving off—no new sugars yet. There is a good deal of shipping in the harbor. Freights dull. Exchange slightly declined; New York 2 to 2½ premium; London 14 to 14½ do.; New Orleans 5 to 5½ do. November 15th, in latitude 30 deg. 15 min., longitude 77 deg. 15 minutes, exchanged signals with the American ship Arno, steering to the northward.

The Cahawba brings $850,000 in specie to several of the banks, and others, consigned as follows:

A. F. Kerrison	$100,000
H. Cruzat	100,000
J. J. Somers	150,000
Citizens' Bank	100,000
Southern Bank	100,000
Bank of Mobile	100,000
	$650,000
From Havana: J. Co	8,500
S. Pizzam	1,188
	$859,688

The following is a list of the passengers by the Cahawba:

Mrs J Thomas Taylor, child and servant; Mrs T F Hodges; E S Parks, H Auchincloss, lady and child; C Schriewald, G H Wilkins; Mrs Stebbins, child and servant; H Hall, F L Gutenhofer; A C Hernandez, C Lawrence; Mrs George Allen, M Hague, Mrs John Magincis; Mrs E Lawrence, four children and three servants; Mrs Nesbitt, E Bailey; Mrs H Plackpole, G Clautman; Miss Levieson, Mrs S W Bloufelt, three children and servant; H Morgan, lady, two children and servants; T J Wiley, D Warren, G Robertson, L Calderon; M A Rocha, E Turk, J Acaba, M A Herrera, M Bigelow, M Murray, Miss Levison, G Thiell, G H Rutlens, Mrs H Morinlle, Miss Fisher, Mrs H. Clair, Mrs Valoe, Miss Stewart, Miss Fisher, Mrs. Allie.

THE HURRY KNOT AT HOME.—An advertisement in our columns will notify the public that S. N. Moody, corner Canal and Royal streets, has thrown open to the public his vast depot of gentleman's outfitting garments. At this immense establishment every one may secure the finest or the plainest coverings for the outer man, at almost any price. Shirts, drawers, hosiery, handkerchiefs, undershirts, fancy articles, elegant trifles suitable for gifts, dry goods of all descriptions—in short, any thing relating to Moody's line of business may be obtained at prices so reasonable that nobody can possibly find fault with them. Go, then, to Moody's, if you wish to be thoroughly satisfied with the texture, the manufacture and the prices of the articles you purchase.

THE SHOW AND ASSOCIATION.—We invite the attention of our readers to the official account of the proceedings of this most meritorious association, published on our second page this morning; during the week ensuing, it will be seen that it has made such noble progress in mission.

NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN COLLEGE, 196 Chartres street, offers every possible inducement to parents who wish to be spared expense in sending their children to the city. Read the advertisement.

SUCCESS OF THE TEHUANTEPEC ROUTE.

The arrival of the steamer *Quaker City*, with the California mails of the 5th inst., puts beyond cavil the practicability of the Tehuantepec route. It proves beyond a paradventure the complete success of the project, and disarms the opponents of this magnificent enterprise of all their speculative arguments against it. The fact stands out boldly and broadly, that on the very second trip of the *Quaker City* to Minatitlan, not only is the road found open for the conveyance of passengers and freight, but the California mails are ready for transportation across the Isthmus, and are actually brought to New Orleans by the return voyage of the steamer in fifteen days. Here, then, we have the most tangible and convincing evidence of the triumph of the undertaking in the achievement itself. For the first time since the establishment of communication with California, advices have been received in New Orleans from that youthful but most important State in FIFTEEN DAYS. Let the croakers and doubters hereafter hold their peace.

The Isthmus route may henceforth be considered as fully established, and the citizens of New Orleans may reasonably expect at least once a fortnight to receive regular advices from San Francisco. Nor is there any reason to doubt that the route will be vastly improved by the labor now being bestowed upon it, and that in the course of a few months, or perhaps weeks, the trip across will be accomplished much more expeditiously and comfortably. The company are daily increasing the accommodations on the Isthmus by the addition of coaches, the construction of bridges, the complete grading and levelling of the road, &c. Those who have waited to discover whether the Tehuantepec route could really be opened and rendered entirely practicable, need give herbor no apprehensions of possible failure. The route is now a fixed fact. Soon the bulk of the travel to California must necessarily select this mode of conveyance. Persons anxious to repair to California will hardly be absurd enough to take the Panama road, and creep along in twenty or twenty-five days, when they can make the journey to Minatitlan in a little over two days, cross the Isthmus in from a day to a day and a half, be transhipped to a Pacific steamer, and reach the Golden Gates in nine or ten days—thus effecting the entire voyage in two weeks.

A new epoch has dawned on our enterprise and commerce. Thanks to the indefatigable energy and courage amidst difficulties innumerable of a few enterprising spirits, every obstacle has been overcome, and the Tehuantepec route will hereafter bring the Crescent City into intimate union with the trade of Asia and the East, and pour into her lap the cornucopia of commercial wealth.

"The London Cotton Plant" Association.

The magnitude of interest involved in the energetic and proper conduct of such a journal as *The London Cotton Plant*; the immense results, social, commercial and political, being daily promoted by it; the imposing defense of Southern institutions abroad; and the want which every Southern gentleman has long keenly felt, of some congenial and effective medium through which he can be heard in defense of his section, render it a duty on the part of the originators to place the paper upon such a foundation as will speedily make it a *power* in the world.

In organizing *The London Cotton Plant* as a joint stock enterprise, we desire to obtain the greatest possible amount of cooperation from the friends in Europe and America of the principles and interests we are advancing. The working capital proposed to be raised will effect this, and enable us to produce a work second to no other in Europe, and to achieve a circulation equal to, if not in advance of, the most successful metropolitan publications. The details of our plan will be set forth in the prospectus, which will in due course be furnished to the public.

The proposed distribution of the shares will be as follows:

It is proposed to have 8,000 shares as capital stock, of which number.....3,400 have already been subscribed.
Leaving.....4,600 to be appropriated among the following countries and States:
Capital stock 8,000 shares, at $25.....$200,000.

EUROPE.			
England	200 at $25		$5,000
France	200 at 25		5,000
Russia	200 at 25		5,000
Germany	200 at 25		5,000
Hanse Towns	200 at 25		5,000
Belgium	200 at 25		5,000
West Indies	200 at 25		5,000
			30,000
UNITED STATES.			
Maryland	200 at $25		$5,000
Virginia	200 at 25		5,000
North Carolina	100 at 25		2,500
South Carolina	200 at 25		5,000
Georgia	300 at 25		7,500
Alabama	450 at 25		11,250
Mississippi	300 at 25		7,500
Kentucky	130 at 25		3,250
Louisiana	750 at 25		18,750
Arkansas	100 at 25		2,500
Tennessee	100 at 25		2,500
Texas	150 at 25		3,750
Florida	50 at 25		1,250
Texas	150 at 25		3,750
			77,000
	4580		$114,500

We take the above from the *London Cotton Plant*, of the 30th of October, for the information of all interested.

The claims and purposes of the *Cotton Plant* demand the attention of the South.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MOBILE, November 20.—The Nicaragua emigrants are quietly awaiting the result of the instructions expected from Washington in regard to the clearance of the emigrant vessel. Serious trouble is anticipated if a clearance is not granted.

It is expected that many more emigrants will come here to-day from the interior.

The Deputy Sheriff is endeavoring to keep the excitement down, and promises to make known the definite orders of the government as soon as they are received.

WALKER'S EMIGRANT VESSEL.—It is reported that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided against granting a clearance from Mobile of Gen. Walker's emigrant vessel.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON CUBA.—Washington, November 20.—The Washington *States* of this morning says that France and England are preparing to erect the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico into a semi-independent monarchy.

The plan proposes a certain rental to be paid from the islands to England and France, in consideration of which those governments are to assume the payment of the debts of the islands, and guarantee them against annexation to the United States.

[The above is what we take to be the meaning of the telegraphic report, which comes to us in rather unintelligible terms.]

LATER FROM JAPAN.—Washington, November 20.—The government has received dispatches from Japan, which state that at Hackodadi (Japan) abundance of coal can be obtained at the rate of six dollars for two thousand pounds.

The Cortez arrived on the 23d from Victoria, bringing 500 passengers and $12,000 in treasure.

Six through-passengers left by the overland mail of the 21st; seven by the mail of the 25th; seven on the 29th, and five on the 1st instant.

An overland mail arrived on the 23d, a second on the 26th, a third on the 30th, and a fourth on the 1st instant.

The first great sale of real estate in another town plan on the 25th. A large number of property was sold at surprisingly high prices. Musical Hall brought $36,000.

Thomas G. Larkin, one of the oldest of the pioneer citizens of the State—a man of great wealth; and distinguished for his very many excellent traits of character—died on the 27th ult., after a brief illness, at his house in this city, in the 57th year of his age. Deceased emigrated to California as early as 1832, and was appointed United States Consul, to reside in Monterey, in 1844. He was married in 1833, and his children are the first of American parentage, paternal and maternal born in California. His funeral was a very large and imposing one. The Pioneer Association, of which deceased was once President, turned out in great numbers. Deceased was universally respected, and his loss is deeply deplored.

A destructive fire occurred at Vance's daguerrean gallery, corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets, on the evening of the 1st. The flames were first seen bursting through the skylight, on the roof of the building, which is three stories high. They quickly enveloped the attic, which, together with the main upper story, were consumed. Owing to the herculean exertions of the department, the fire was prevented from extending to the two lower stories, although these were greatly damaged by water. The loss of Vance is $15,000, on which there was $6600 insurance. The lower story was occupied by N. Skerrit, Danaher & Schmidt, dry goods dealers, and Wheeler & Wilson, sewing machines. The loss of the first named firm by water is some $4000, and of the second $6000, which is covered by insurance. Wheeler & Wilson saved their stock from injury. Alex. Grogan is the agent of the owners of the buildings. Their loss is not over $6000.

The ship General Cushing, which went ashore off Fort Point, as stated in our last issue, is a total wreck.

The steamers Pacific and Panama arrived from Victoria on the 24 instant. They brought down about six hundred passengers, most of whom are returning Frazer river adventurers.

The weather during the latter week of the fortnight has been quite cold, but no rain has fallen since the 23d ultimo.

Oregon.

Col. Wright and all his troops had arrived at the Dalles, on their return from the war. The troops are to be concentrated at Vancouver, to be there on the arrival of General Harney, who would make a new distribution of them.

Gen. Mansfield, Inspector-General of the United States army, had arrived at the Dalles from Fort Bisonie last week, having finished a tour of inspection to forts Walla Walla and Simcoe, and finally Fort Dalles.

A man arrived at the Dalles, last week, from the Colville mines, W. T., and brings the news that the Indians in that region are very troublesome, in fact so much so that all the miners were leaving. This man brought down with him $6000 in dust, the product of his own labor in a few months in that region.

A panic has recently occurred at Walla Walla among a large number of persons who were about to remove to and settle in the Walla Walla, owing to an order recently issued by Major Grier, now commanding at Fort Walla, forbidding any more settlers to come into the valley. The order not only affects those intending to settle, but also persons who are unemployed in the valley, who shall leave after a given notice.

Hawaiian Islands.

Our Honolulu dates are to the 6th ultimo. The whaling fleet which has cruised in the Arctic and Bhering seas and in Bristol Bay have done very poorly, many having but one whale, and quite as many, by last accounts, hailing "clean." But from the Okhotsk the news is more cheering. The Carolina brings reports up to the last of June from some sixty ships cruising in that sea, and their reports, considering that the season was but hardly commenced, are thought to be very good.

In the way of freighting oil, the probability is that there will be enough ships to take all the oil that will offer. There are now on the berth for the east, one clipper ship at Hilo, two at Lahaina, and five at Honolulu. Freight, it is thought, will be unusually low.

Later from Australia.

The bark Gem, which departed at San Francisco on the 27th ultimo from Melbourne, Australia, bringing thirty-four days' later news. The Fraser river gold fields were exciting much attention there, and a pioneering of adventurers had been organized to run between Melbourne and Victoria and Vancouver's island.

A magnetic telegraph had been constructed from Melbourne to Adelaide, a distance of five hundred miles.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—Maj. William Board has been elected to the State Senate from the parishes of Caldwell, Franklin and Catahoula, in the place of Hon. Francis Oliver.

City Intelligence.

AMUSEMENTS.—*The Orleans Theatre.*—The Barber of Seville was presented again on Saturday evening, not to a crowded, but to a fair and appreciative house. Mlle. Cordier was warmly greeted, and we do not see how she can fail to win the favor of the public, so fresh and charming is her acting, so delicious and true is her singing. The opinion that this is her "first appearance on any stage"—that she comes direct from school to the boards of the Orleans Theatre—with such powers of pleasing, should and will make her a great favorite. This evening Donizetti's beautiful opera of La Favorita will be performed—Delagrave, our old favorite, in the part of Fernand; Mlle. Bourgeois as Leonore; Beauce the King; and Vila the monk; Mr. Meizier, a debutant, as Don Gaspahi.

The St. Charles Theatre.—Miss Fanny Fitz Farren had a full house for her benefit on Saturday night—and well deserves the compliment. To-night, Mr. Collins, the Irish comedian, commences his engagement, when he appears in the Irish Ambassador and Hold to Pay the Rent. He is so well known in New Orleans as scarcely to need commendation. The bill of fare concludes with Mr. and Mrs. White—Mr. White represented by Vining Bowers, who is not only one of the cleverest of actors, but a clever fellow and a gentleman of the stage.

The Ethiopians.—The Mark Buckley's are still having a successful time, notwithstanding the strong attractions elsewhere. To-night they give a choice melange of negro minstrelsy, preceded by Donizetti's opera of Lucrezia Borgia.

Tannuchi's Museum.—Col. Slymaker, the dwarf, the large girl, and the little one, have so added to the other attractions at Vannuchi's that he has placed beyond the number of visitors who are daily and nightly presenting themselves for entrance.

EMIGRATION TO NICARAGUA.—Within the past few days quite a number of emigrants have gone from this city to join the Nicaragua emigration party at Mobile, which, according to the last advices, will, in all probability, be permitted to sail about the middle of this week. Nearly 500 men are already assembled at Mobile for the expedition.

We are informed that there is certainly that all who have made up their minds to go to "the land of promise"—beautiful and rich in resources as we know it to be—will be in time for the Mobile expedition if they apply at the City Hotel before 2 o'clock this afternoon. No doubt is entertained that the vessel will start for Nicaragua in a day or two.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.—A meeting of stockholders in the Southern Pacific Railroad was held at the Bee Office, on Saturday evening, Mr. Durel presiding, and Mr. Bryan acting as Secretary. Col. Mills, of Texas, made a lengthy address to the meeting, setting forth the numerous benefits of the road, and urging that it should be built in spite of all the difficulties and opposition in the way. Without coming to any definite action, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

SOME EVIDENCE.—The very rainy, cold and disagreeable weather yesterday served to show in some measure what a vast number of people there are in New Orleans, causing them to hurry indoors, and, consequently, to crowd together at all the usual places of resort from bad weather. We have rarely seen so large a crowd in any similar establishment as took dinner at the Merchants' Hotel, owing partly to the great popularity of the hotel, and the fact that the numerous boarders and patronizers had crowded up—all about the same time—in anticipation of the danger of the rain keeping them away from the sumptuous repasts which the popular proprietor provides, and in order therefore to make sure of being on hand at the very interesting hour of dinner. As a consequence scores, in whose patronizing appetites the good things of the table had more of relishing through the long theory forenoon in the idlest Italianesque, had, quietly to exercise their patience by waiting until other scores, who were more agreeably exercising theirs in eating, had duly finished. So much for the tempting nature of the exceedingly appetizing bill of fare presented yesterday in the ordinary of the Merchants' Hotel.

THE RECORDER'S COURT.—*Before Recorder Summers.*—John O'Brien, Sr., John O'Brien, Jr., and Michael O'Brien, were on Saturday held in $500 bonds to answer, on the 25th, the charge of having assaulted and wounded Patrick Egan, corner of Poucher and St. Patrick streets, with stones and other missiles, with intent to murder. Bridget Louis was held to answer for refusing to vacate two kitchen rooms in the rear of a house on Dryades, near Foydras street, belonging to Joseph Field. John Roche was bound over to answer the charge of striking and knocking down Johanna Carleton, on Gired street. John Dougherty was fined $5 for disturbing the peace of his mother. Wm. Shea was bound over to answer, on the 25th, the charge of driving men off the levee and threatening one with the head with a stone. Michael Jourdan and Mary Bohlmen were held to answer on the 25th—Margaret Sarton, charging the former with stealing a dress pattern, and both with together assaulting and beating her. John Charles was dismissed from the charge of fraud made against him by John C. Stewart. Henry Schmiage was held to answer the charge of having struck Reginal Sumnial with a heavy iron key.

A BOY THIEF.—We agree with a confrere in his pity for a boy 14 years of age, who was detected on Saturday in the act of robbing the till of Mr. Demouliu's grocery store, corner of St. Philip and Bourbon streets. The boy was taken to the Second District lock-up, where his account of himself, his distress and apparent sincerity, impressed all, even the police, with the belief, that he was not "old in iniquity," and this was his first theft. He was, however, locked up to await trial. How many children, alas! are made felons for life by being treated as hardened criminals for their first offence, and also of the law, when the intervention of a friendly helping hand and heart would convert them into honest and useful citizens.

HOTEL THIEF.—This class of rascals has already commenced operations. One of them, who had registered his name at the City Hotel as George Edwards, was caught by the chamberman in the room of a lady who was at breakfast, with a satchel in his hand. He endeavored to escape from the hotel watchman was too quick for him, and the enterprising chap was handed over to the police.

STEAMBOAT BURNT.—One of the stateroms of the steamboat Anna Perritt was robbed on Saturday night of a gold watch and a purse containing about $20. The robbery was accomplished while the occupant of the state-room was performing his ablutions in the wash-room. Travelers should never leave things lying around loose.

BURGLARY.—The cigar establishment of A. F. Walls, No. 49 Exchange Alley, was burglariously entered, before daylight yesterday morning, and robbed of about ten thousand cigars, $10 in cash, and a lottery ticket, No. 20,123. Entrance was effected by means of a "jimmy."

☞ AMONG DISEASES, Dyspepsia and Diarrhea rank as most difficult to cure. We are pleased to have it in our power to point out a remedy which has proved effectual in many cases, and which we can safely recommend as a certain and infallible cure. It has been the means of rescuing thousands from an untimely grave, and gives the glow of health to many a lean and cadaverous form. The medicine we have reference to is "HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS." These Bitters, whose virtues are permeated through the State, are continually increasing in the favor of the public, and, from the many cures they have effected, have doubtless the necessitary over any other preparation before the public.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere, and by J. WRIGHT & CO.
nov23 1d 4ds 21 and 141 Chartres street.

Electric Oil.

The operation of this Oil in removing rheumatic pains and other ills is indeed astonishing. Like every good article, it has a base counterfeit, entirely useless.

Get the preparation of Prof. De Groth, of Philadelphia, has received testimonials from Congressmen, mayors of cities, merchants, hotel proprietors, all of the highest character, attesting its beneficial effects in cases under their own observation.

It can be had of the agents here. See advertisement in another column.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
nov22 6ds 21 and 141 Chartres street.

Wanted.

A FRENCH woman, so promptress, accustomed to making children's clothes.
Good city references required. Apply at No. 221 St. Charles, second door from John street. nov22 1i

TO Arrive per ships Dreams Sacer, C. A. Harriss and South America, from Bordeaux, New Hampshire and Mailan, from Havre—2000 boxes claret and white wines; 50 casks do do; 25 pipes cognac, E. Mesleris, Goldenburg and Larrouda; 500 boxes sardines in oil, half and qr. boxes. A. Gillet; for sale by
V. & E. MAIGNAN,
nov22 20 St. Louis st

POT WINE—30 quarter superior, L. Pierre & Co., in Custom-house store and for sale by
nov22 V. & E. MAIGNAN, 20 St. Louis st

Notice.

G. W. DUNBAR & Co. have the honor to inform their friends and the steamer that they have returned to their old stand, No. 5 Magazine street, and offer for sale a fresh and very desirable assortment of SOUPS and SPICES, well adapted to the country and city trade. Their entire stock, has been received within the past month, in fresh and of superior quality.
nov1 1m 4ds

DOLHEAR'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
100.....CANAL STREET.....100
Lessons in
BOOK-KEEPING,
PENMANSHIP, FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, &c.
are given daily from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Able Professors for each branch. Citizens and strangers are invited to call and inquire for themselves.
nov22 BRYCE DOLHEAR.

Twenty Dollars Reward

WILL be paid for the delivery, at No. 9 Planche street, of the mulatto woman CELINA, forty years of age, five feet eight inches high, very black, speaks both English and French, hair dressed, very fine teeth, has had a sore on the right leg for the last fifteen years. She resided for a long time in suburb Marigny.
nov22 S. N. RITE.

COON ALE—100 qr pipes 4th proof, 1858, Campaigne & Vineyard Proprietors; 50 eighth do do, on do 46 eighth do do, 1857, do do do do do 1856; 100 eighth do do, 1856, Goldenburg; 10 do do do, 1855, do; 10 do do do, 1852, pure and fine champagne; 25 do 5th proof, Lanoria Bordeaux; 15 eighth do 1st proof, Lanoria old cognac; 5 bf do 5th proof, Alexandre Seigneret; 40 qr do do, do; 15 eighth do do, do. In Customhouse stores and for sale by
V. & E. MAIGNAN,
nov22 20 St. Louis st

WINES—100 casks, 12 bottles each, claret, St. Julien, Margaux, Pauillac, Lafite, Leoville, Lafour, Lafite, Margaux, and Cos Vineyard, glass corks; 20 do, do do do, superior claret, Chateau Beychevelle; 15 do, do do do, do do, do Margaux; 15 do, do do, superior wine, H. Sauterne, 1847; 15 do, do do do, do do, do, Chateau Yquem; 2 casks H. Pasterne white wine, 1848; 2 do do claret, Chateau Margaux, 1848. In Customhouse stores, in store and for sale by
V. & E. MAIGNAN, 20 St. Louis st.

WINES AND BRANDIES—100 casks very thick Bergasse claret; 100 qr pipes superior port port wine; 100 bbls Madeira wine; 25 do sweet Malaga; 40 casks claret, St. Julien Medoc; 25 do do, old Margaux Medoc; 200 boxes do, St Julien Medoc; 100 do do, do do, 24 half bottles; 100 do do, old Margaux Medoc, 24 half bottles; 200 boxes H. Pasterne white wine, 12 bottles; 100 do do, Chateau Margaux, 12 do; 100 do do, old St. Rizze brandy, 1848; 100 eighth do do brandy, Coubac & Martin. For sale by
LANATA BROTHERS,
nov22 1 and 11 Jefferson st

CONFITURES—200 boxes brandy cherries; 200 boxes do Apricots; 50 Hedsieck champagne; 200 do champagne, Lefourcade & Co.; 100 bbls Italian orange flower water; 10 boxes gum arabic; 50 do Angers cherry bounce; 5 bbls curcasao; 20 do European liqueur; 500 1, 2 and 3 gallon jars.
LANATA BROTHERS,
nov22 1 and 11 Jefferson st

ANISETTE at ship Hampden, from Bordeaux—45 qr casks de Julien clasq; 20 do Montfourand; 10 do Palas Dor; 400 boxes St. Julien do, 12 bottles each; 27 bbls white wine, G. de Guales; 4 quarter and 10 eighth pipes brandy, Cognac & Co. For sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
nov22 17 and 19 St. Louis st

BLANKETS—5 bales, 250 pairs each, grey Blankets, landing at the Memphis, from Richmond, and for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
nov22 17 and 19 St. Louis st

Direct Importation from Paris.

THE undersigned, agent for the French special dealers, has lately received, per ship Nuremberg, from Havre—
2500 Sacks Pelletier's (Lyons) Sausagemeat lozenges;
500 Sacks Pelletier's strychnine vermicelli;
1000 " Pectoral's syrup;
1000 boxes Grels & Cerle's lozenges;
400 " Ergotine lozenges;
453 " Canvin's pills;
400 bot les Peyron's wine;
1000 " Vichy water;
4 large Sacks superior orange flower water;
100 Dr. Epailier's irrigators, assorted numbers.
10 bils. discordeiras;
10 " theriaque;
12 " Semencontra.
Perfumery of La Société Hygiénique.
40 doz. Philocome oil;
40 " " pomatum;
50 " vice powder.
Received, per Charlotte Road, from Bordeaux—
1000 bottles Faure & Maillet's cod liver oil.
TOUZARD GUILLOT,
nov24 4ds 144 Royal street.

Millinery and Latest Style Goods.

OPENING.

MDLLE SOPHIE,
60.....CHARTRES STREET.....60
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets,
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of New Orleans that she has returned from Paris, and will open, on TUESDAY NEXT, 23d November, the goods selected by herself with the greatest care.
nov20 1m

"THE SHADES,"

ON St. Peter street, opposite the First District Court-room, is now open, and ready for the reception of the public. A fine LUNCH will be set EVERY DAY, at 10 A. M. The stock of Liquors has been carefully selected, and contains the finest brands to be found in the city.
nov20 1m H. M. COOK.

Fine Wine.

A FRENCH gentleman, who has been long in the wine business, and who has the best of recommendations, will shortly open a small but choice assortment of Wines, Liquors, &c., at his residence, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Hevia streets. Those who wish to patronize a gentleman who will sell only the purest and best of wines, will do well to call on him.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Judge Cuccia, Judge of the Second Municipality, to take charge of the property of the late Mr. Jean Gaspard, deceased, hereby notifies all persons who have claims against said property, to present them to him, and all persons who are indebted to said property, to make payment to the undersigned.
JOHN MCKEE,
Dative Testamentary Executor,
nov20 3m 6 Exchange Place, New Orleans.

Epidemic of 1858.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION OF NEW ORLEANS, New Orleans, 20th November, 1858.

The following exhibits the transactions of the Association during the late epidemic of yellow fever in this city, as reported by the undersigned, who were specially appointed to prepare the same for publication:

CASES OF YELLOW FEVER

Natives of United States	469	Natives of Ireland	1,865
" Germany	1,069	" France	259
" England	69	" Scotland	19
" Switzerland	10	" Italy	54
" Sweden	6	" Norway	7
" Denmark	10	" Portugal	1
" Holland	6	" Holland	2
" West Indies	1	" Canada	2
" Belgium	3	" Malta	1
" Bavaria	3		
			1,930
Total cases			3,414
Died			771
Discharged cured			2643
			3,414

E. F. SCHMIDT, President.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

* The number of patients are exclusively the sick of yellow fever attended to. From motives which the recipients of our charities will appreciate, we have not included in our report the destitute who have applied to us for sustenance; the number thus relieved is several hundred.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

ASSETS.

Cash balance on June 1, 1854		6,474 67
Contributions acknowledged in daily papers		10,422 33
Obligations of Old Fellows' Hall Associations	131,650 00	
Less amount paid to negotiate the same	92,067 67	39,607 33
Total		$45,504 53

DISBURSEMENTS

Paid physicians	$4,905 00	
Paid apothecaries and nurses	10,494 10	
Paid Matron de Santé and Infirmary	6,130 00	
Paid General Relief—Cash in our convalescents and to destitute applicants at the office; also, for the weekly board of convalescents in charge from Charity Hospital, and for expense of sending destitute ones to their friends	8,867 16	
Paid Expense Account—Rent of office, stationery, &c	710 00	
Paid directors—Supplies furnished for the support of the families of the sick	3,263 37	
Paid nurses	7,885 70	
Paid Printing—Advertising, cards, &c	350 31	
Paid cabs for the use of our physicians and members, and for the convenience of sick in hospitals	1,624 25	
Paid cemeteries	1,200 00	
Balance cash on hand	670 09	
	$45,504 53	
Nov. 2—To balance cash	$ 670 09	
To investments secured by mortgage	1,250 00	
Total assets this day	$1,920 09	

JOHN LIVINGSTON, J. J. BROWN, HENRY HUNT, } Finance Committee.
WM. L. ROBINSON, Treasurer.

The Howard Association present herewith the result of their operations during the prevalence of the epidemic of this year. It assumed, on the 15th of August, the responsibility of declaring the yellow fever epidemic, and on the 1st of November of announcing the cessation of this epidemic. It commenced with a fund considered adequate to give relief to all the destitute sick, and which would have answered the purpose had the epidemic continued only its usual length of time. Its extraordinary duration compelled it to appeal to the citizens for relief in two contributions. It acted upon the principle that "*Charity should begin at home*," and it sent forth no circulars, public or private. It made no appeals to foreign aid. Its discontinuance of every attempt to accumulate a fund which might not be wanted during the present season. But when it found that assistance would be required, it appealed to its own citizens, and the liberality with which responded is without personal solicitation—and when enough was sent in, that appeal was withdrawn.

It has, it is believed, fulfilled its mission. Three thousand four hundred and fourteen cases of yellow fever have been treated, with a result, considering the malignant type of the fever, very gratifying—the deaths averaging about twenty two per cent. Those cases, it must be recollected, were among the destitute sick—those who were outside of public or private charity and who were dependent on it, with the various charitable institutions. They were treated under every disadvantage—in hovels and rooms without comfort or convenience, and many only administered to after the fever had obtained a firm hold upon its victim.

Death has terminated the sufferings of several hundred our valescents—those discharged from the hospitals and those suffering from want. The sever, as expected, proved fatal with eleven dollars for each person treated and relieved.

It is most gratifying to the Association to know that its efforts were appreciated among our citizens—in the place where it was first organized—where it has labored, and where it intends to labor so long as opportunity offers at home.

Abroad, the association has the honor to acknowledge that it has numerous friends—that offers were made to collect funds, and that funds, equal to any emergency, would be promptly forthcoming if its continuation had been given that funds would be wanted. To those non-resident friends it returns its sincerest thanks, and it hopes that no future epidemic will ever appear in our city, in so aggravated a form as to tax their benevolence; but should such a calamity again visit us, it will be a pleasure to them, with a firm conviction that its appeal will not be made in vain. It hop