THE DAILY BEE.
C. F. WELLS, PRESIDENT. C. F. WELLS & CO. S. HARRY, S. DUVERGE, H. DUFOUR.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 24.

THE PRESS AND ITS PROGRESS.

Do any of our elderly citizens remember what newspapers were half a century ago?—say even thirty years ago, or within the space of a single generation? This is emphatically the age of improvement, and we consider that among the many mighty changes which have been wrought during the nineteenth century, the progress of the periodical press is far from being the least conspicuous. Take up a file of newspapers fifty years old; it matters not whether issued from New York or New Orleans. Glance at their diminutive and dwarfed dimensions, their spiritless and jejune columns, with perhaps a brief and bald editorial, or none at all, a scanty column of state news, not a shred of local intelligence, nor a tittle of commercial information.—In brief a bare, meagre and lifeless record, almost as impoverished and starved as the poorest village sheet of the present day. Then examine the advertising columns, and endeavor to discover therein the signs of that indefatigable enterprise and unwearied competition by which industry, and perseverance, and business tact win wealth and position in our age. Not a symptom of it will be visible. The newspaper was then in every respect but the faint and shadowy adumbration of what it has since become. It lacked almost every requisite of success—it was deficient in regularity, in power, in the ability to speak to the masses, to control or direct public sentiment, or to interest and attract the popular reader. It was not an institution, as it now is, but simply a feature of modern civilization. Of course it follows that the newspaper enjoyed but a limited circulation. In fact, skill and ingenuity had not yet learned to apply steam to the indefinite multiplication of copies; and the wooden press propelled by hands was unable to supply more than a tithe of those who in our days regularly enjoy the perusal of their morning journal, even while it is still damp from the impression.

The age has stamped its distinguishing characteristic on the newspapers. It is an age of extraordinary mental activity, of restless and daring research, of boundless activity, of unsatisfied ambition. The press has kept up with it *per saltum*. Gradually emerging from its humble and comparatively inert condition, the press has steadily increased in influence, in ability, in interest. It has secured the contributions of ready and forcible writers; of those who superadd education and intelligence that rare faculty by which thoughts are expressed in the most direct, forcible and comprehensive terms; that universality of knowledge which in treat of every topic without stumbling, and that perfectly trained and systematic command of the intellect which at any moment and upon any emergency qualifies it to immediate exertion. But the employment of talented and ready writers is only one of the vast reforms exhibited by the press. It is now the vehicle of every conceivable species of information. In politics, religion, in science, in social and domestic life, in morals, in recreation and amusement, in every possible phase of society the press plays an important and even an indispensable part. It chronicles every thing, from the fall of an empire, to a fight between two lobsters; from disquisitions on the dangerous topics to the latest improvement in the construction of mousetraps; from the march of an imperial action to the commencement of a petty scandal. The magnetic lightning pours into its spacious columns a vast stream from the four quarters of the earth, while nimble winted and swift-footed reporters gather up and make public every incident of home interest that occurs.

Moreover the press now addresses twenty-times the number of readers which it did formerly. The diffusion of education has largely widened the circle of those to whom the newspaper is an absolute preliminary to their daily toils; while mechanical ingenuity has devised the means of increasing *ad infinitum* its circulation. Thus the power of the press has augmented, its resources have multiplied, and its influence becomes incalculably great. Proportion as it secures these advantages, it is bound to employ them for the benefit of the community, and this can be effected only by maintaining the dignity and sobriety of its tone, and at the same time by preserving its stability, its truthfulness, its lofty tone, its honesty and incorruptibility. Keep the press unshackled and unpolluted, and its influence will ever be to elevate and instruct.

The many vast improvements which newspapers have undergone have created a perfect revolution in one of the most important adjuncts of the press—we mean advertising. It is only within the last twelve years that business men had conceived of every advantage that would be derived from advertising, because it is not much longer since the newspaper undertook to speak to the thousands where it formerly addressed hundreds. Publicity is what advertisers seek, and in no possible form can they attain their end so completely and effectually as by means of the press. Sagacious and far-sighted people understand this thoroughly. We might point to Bonner, of the *Ledger*, to Wright, of Schiedam schnapps celebrity, to Hostetter and his Bitters, to Radway and his remedies, and to thousands of others who have amassed fortunes by advertising. It is the soul of Barnum, that to his palmiest days when asked to what he ascribed his acquisition of wealth, he answered pithily, "To printers' ink." Barnum was as capable of appreciating the value of the columns of a newspaper as any man in America. He knew that competition is the life of business, and that those who are content to creep sluggishly along after the scarcely obsolete fashion of our ancestors will be assuredly left behind in the race. But our article has extended further than we had anticipated, and we must reserve to another day a more ample exposition of the philosophy of advertising.

NEW FAMILY MAGAZINE.—The October number of Frank Leslie's New Family Magazine has been received by FERRIL, No. 7 Exchange Place. It is an excellent number.

GAS FIXTURES.—Messrs. Henderson & Jones, No. 100 Canal street, announce an extensive assortment of gas fixtures in the newest styles, and at low prices. No charge is made for putting up fixtures sold by them.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE.—It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the classes in this institution will recommence on Monday, 3d October. Pupils are requested to be punctual in attendance.

A new opera house in St. Louis, constructed from the old "Varieties" theatre, was opened for inspection last Saturday evening. The house has two dress circles, one raised slightly above the parquette, and another forming the first tier—each capable of seating eight hundred persons. The parquette has seats for four hundred, and the second tier, or gallery, for eight hundred more. The lobbies are very large, and in case of emergency can accommodate at least two thousand. The width of the auditorium is seventy-two feet; the height from parquette to ceiling forty-two feet. The stage measures fifty feet in width between proscenium, and seventy-five feet in depth. The building is lighted by three hundred and fifty gas jets.

PATIENCE OF GOD.—How wonderful it is! Think what He hears and sees, and yet, though immaculately holy, so that it is infinitely offensive to Him, and infinitely powerful, so that He can punish it, how He spares! Take the oaths that are uttered, the tears them all, and they soar up in one grand chorus to the skies. Take the cries which wrong and oppression extort from widows, orphans, and the oppressed. He hears them all, and how, as Abel's slaughtered corpse called from the ground, must they pierce His ears and demand vengeance! The blood which is unjustly shed, drawn from the veins of innocence, He sees it all, and it is sufficient to make even Heaven. What a foul stench reeks up from corrupt cities, dwellings, and hearts of depraved humanity! And it all ascends to Him. And yet He spares—keeps back the struggling thunders. How amazing his patience! He is a God and not a man, and therefore His compassion falls not.—*Rev. J. Brace.*

A GOOD RULE.—A man who is very rich now was very poor when he was a boy. They asked how he got his riches he replied, "My father taught me never to play until my work was finished, and never to spend my money until I had earned it. If I had but one hour's work in a day I must do that the first thing, and in an hour, and after I was allowed to play; and then could play with much more pleasure than if I had the thought of an unfinished task before my mind. I early formed the habit of doing every thing in time, and it soon became perfectly easy to do so. It is to this I owe my prosperity."

VALUE OF THE SCRIPTURES.—As the beauty of the world is set off by a graceful variety, so it is in the Scriptures. There are sublime truths that the most aspiring reason of man cannot overtop; and there are more plain and easy truths of which the weakest capacity may converse with delight and satisfaction. He one is offended with his garden for having a shady thicket in it; so more are two men of thirty, with pale and clean-shaven faces, except the side-whiskers, who do the Blackstone. The correspondent of the London *Times*, at these places, tells me that he addressed one of this men in perfect confidence in English, and was responded to in the same language but with a German accent. There are still others of these men whose gentlemanly appearance and business air would lead me to totally exclude the suspicion of their true character. Alessandro, the Corsican, wears the livery of the Emperor, with a sword and two decorations—a strange conglomeration under the insignia of a servant, however imperial.

HOW TO LOOK YOUNG.—How is it that some men, thought to be so old, still look so young, while others, though young, look old? The cause very frequently lies with themselves. Mr. Hart once said, on being asked the reason: "I never ride when I can walk; I never eat but one dish for dinner; I never get drunk. My walking keeps my blood in circulation, my simple diet prevents indigestion, and my total abstinence from ardent spirits, my liver fears not being eaten alive." But he forgot to add one of the greatest causes of lasting youth—a kind, unselfish heart. Envy can dig as deeply into the human face as time itself.

MATTER INFINITE APART FROM GOD.—It is a cheering fact that the eminent scientific men of our country are, almost without exception, believers in a personal God, and in a revealed system of religion. They find in their studies of the sciences that the Book of Nature and the Bible disclose the character and plans of one and the same Deity, and science and revelation must be in harmony. Professor Mitchell, of Cincinnati, in a course of lectures, recently commenced in New York, thus referred to the favorite dogma of some philosophers, that the operations of Nature are independent of God:

"I cannot conceive that it is possible that inert matter can have any power. I believe that this force is the will, the ever-acting, restless will of God, the omipotent Creator. Is there any power in matter? Go with me and examine the brawny smith at his anvil. See him wield his ponderous sledge, and mark how the bright sparkles fly, as he brings it down upon the heated iron with tremendous power. Is there power in that muscular arm? Nay! Cut it off. There is the same figure and form, the mass of flesh and blood, muscles and sinews. But it is inert and dead—severed from the will of Him who was the moving power. Cut God from the Universe, and chaos comes again."

CHEAP POSTAGE AND PROTECTION TO THE INDUSTRIES.—The Hon. James Cooper has written a letter to some gentlemen of Philadelphia upon the subject of cheap postage. He not only warmly approves the suggestion that the rates of postage should be increased (as was proposed by the bill of last session) but advocates its still further reduction, leaving it to be carried by the Government, selling stamped envelopes for the price of stamps. He denies that the Post-Office Department has a right to be made a self-sustaining institution, and says that the Judiciary Department, for he says the duty of a Government to afford a remedy for the deprivation of rights and protect the citizen of foreign is no more necessary to the welfare and happiness of the people than the duty of providing them with the Post-Office and mail facilities and cheap postage. The loss that would accrue to the revenue from a further reduction of the postage rates, he says, should be made up by increased duties upon foreign imports. He advises us to protect our domestic manufactures, and especially the iron interest; and in case Government refuses this duty of protection longer, he urges the formation of a league of all the suffering interests in politics. The iron interest now has the balance of power between the political parties both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

SHIPMENTS OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

SOUTHWORT PASS, September 23.—The dispatches from California to the Associated Press by the steamship Habana, which were detained here by an interruption of the line, state that the Pacific mail steamship took out $3,135,000 in treasure and 1300 passengers via Panama.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 23.—The steamer Lucy Holcombe passed down at 8 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Grand Duke passed down at 9 o'clock this morning; the steamer Charmer passed down at 1, and the steamer Republic at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Peculiar Institution.

From time to time, says the Richmond *Whig*, the real friends of the African race in this country, North and South, must feel gratification in the assurances furnished through the press, that common sense on the slavery question has not all died out, even in quarters where fanaticism most abounds.

Some Connecticut clergyman of liberal Christian sentiments, resident for a season in a Southern State of the Union, furnishes to his people at home the following picture of the condition of the negroes. It may be commended to the careful and prayerful attention of others of the Northern clergy.

Of the miserable darkies it is written:

Why they do not seek the inviting arbors of the gorgeous magnolia and the live oak which are within twenty feet of them, they best know. I have seen hands lie down in the fields on their backs, faces upturned to the burning sun, and thus spend their mornings, eating their dinners with shade trees within a few yards distant. Seeing some of them going to meeting, sheltering themselves from the sun's rays with umbrellas, I pitied their necessity to work in the sun, but my sympathies were relieved on this score at seeing a young buck escorting his dulcek (sweetheart) home with an umbrella over her under the clear silver moonlight! They do these things in imitation of their masters. Field girls go to meeting in low-necked dresses and bare arms. Some of the men having the good fortune to get a pair of white cotton gloves, will sit during a sweltering service with them on. I noticed one rare old buck yesterday, with a pair of thick buckskins on during the service. The negro loves thick soft and his white boss. He treats the man best who holds the reins stringently, but quickly reins him who don't. Nature has given the South negroes—I don't say slaves—and I have no fear but that the white race, through their sympathies and intelligence, will put the negro on his proper level in time. The evils of the present system of slavery are not borne by the negro. Let your hearts be at rest upon that. I am no apologist for slavery. I would sacrifice my blood to keep it from my native State, but that blood is equally ready to protect my Southern brother in his Constitutional rights.

Railroad Statistics.

The *Railway Journal* gives the following statistics of railroads in the United States:

It appears that in nine years, or from 1850 to 1859, the railroads of the United States increased from 7355 to 27,945 miles in length. In this period the increase in the New England States amounted to 63.74 per cent., while in the Western States the increase was 1,301.41 per cent. At the same time the former gained in population 16 12 per cent. and the latter 46.26. The total cost of the roads up to 1859 amounted to $365,451,070, of which large sum it is supposed one-third has been very highly remunerative, and by their influence lands have been advanced in value, and the speed of internal communication greatly augmented, and the whole country benedicted. There are at this time 28,000 miles of finished roads in the United States, and about 15,000 miles either under construction or projected, costing $400,000,000 for their completion. It is estimated, however, that many years must elapse before sufficient capital can be diverted from other objects to carry them through. In the meantime many projected in a spirit of rivalry to other roads will be abandoned. It is calculated that 30,000 miles of railway are sufficient to do all the business of the country at the present time, and that 8000 miles have been constructed, in part from rivalry to other roads, which have proved a dead loss to stockholders, and to the main roads which they were built to blockade. The average cost of railways per mile has been $36,328—in the Middle States $40,919, in the Southern States $22,806, and in the Western States $36,833. The reason assigned for the cheapness of construction of railroads at the South is that they were built on the cash plan. Among the new roads since Panama shows the largest returns, being $9,504 per mile, and those earning the least, or nothing to stockholders, are found in Maine, Vermont, Mississippi, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, New York, &c. The list of dividend-paying roads comprises 78; among which two pay an annual dividend of 12 per cent; nine 10 per cent; two 9 per cent; ten 8 per cent; six 7 per cent; twenty 6 per cent; five 5 per cent; one 4 per cent; one 2½ and one 2 per cent. The list of delinquent companies on stock or bonds amounts to 33. The total bonded debts of the American railways, all of which mature between 1859 and 1874, amount to $411,199,705. The total debts of the States, including all liabilities, direct and indirect, including loans to railroads and expenditures for canal and banking purposes, amount, according to Mr. Stowe's statement, to about $291,894,860.

THE MINISTER WHO LIKED TO WRIT HIS OWN SUTTEN.—How frequently have I heard him request the gentleman who was going to preceede him by prayer to be sure not to be very long. Mr. Jay, at his own chapel, always preferred going through the whole of the service himself; and on one occasion he quaintly said to a minister who had offered to pray before the sermon, "No, sir, I am much obliged to you for your kind offer; but I like to whet my own scythe." The congregation generally thought that he could whet it better than any one else; and he had always considered that the prayers, which seldom occupied more than a quarter of an hour, including the Lord's Prayer, which he invariably repeated, prepared his mind for the sermon. It is a remarkable fact that, on entering the pulpit, he would open the Bible at that part where the Lord's Prayer appears, having on several occasions forgotten part of it, which he always attributed to his he adopted this mode of preventing any future vexation on this point.—*Recollections of H'n. Jay, Minister of Argyle Chapel, Bath.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW OPERA-HOUSE.—Although many large and costly structures have been erected in this city within the past year, none have claimed a greater share of public attention than the new Opera-House, on Bourbon street. And now that it is fast approaching completion, and the outlines and arrangement are being developed, it is visited daily by numbers of people. Observing this very general interest, we have thought a brief description of the building appropriate to the time, and that it would be something of a guide to visitors.

For one to appreciate the difficulty of making a plan for such a building as this. A certain piece of ground had been purchased for the purpose by the stockholders, and upon this had to be erected a structure which should contain a large opera-house, with all of its attendant necessities—the stage, green-room, property-room, dressing-rooms, &c.; meeting and other rooms for the stockholders, a miniature theatre for rehearsals, with saloons, promenades, crush-room, ladies' parlor, toilette and retiring rooms for the public, &c. Besides having to combine all these features in the whole building, the plan of the auditorium itself was a problem not easy to solve. Sixteen different plans were offered, and Mr. Thomas Bellbrook, the architects, borrowed the best qualities of each, and combining them with their own conceptions, the present plan was the result. As far as our opinion goes we think the new Opera-House will be the best arranged theatre in the United States.

Unlike Northern cities, where the opera never has been supported except during the temporary excitement of the stars, this system, in which occasional large audiences have to make up the deficits of many meagre ones, our Opera-House has only to accommodate a regular average audience, which has been calculated at 1600. This has enabled the architects to construct the house with unusual attention to the comfort and ease of the audience. No one will be crowded, unable to enjoy a full view of the stage, or out of perfect ease. There will be none of the odium of sitting in a cramped position for several hours, for, besides the luxuriousness of the seats, the ease, crush-rooms, promenades, &c., will generally be used between acts.

While there is no great ornamentation about the building, the perfect symmetry and fine architectural proportions, both outside and within, are at once striking and pleasing to the beholder. The building has a front of 146 feet on Bourbon street and 187 feet on Toulouse street. The centre portion of the front, sixty feet in depth, projects far over the sidewalk on Bourbon street, giving a covered vestibule under which ladies can alight from the steps of their carriages. While the front portion is four stories high, the main building towers above it, having a height from the ground of eighty feet. The front is of a simple Italian order of architecture. There are five large stores on the ground floor, all of which have been leased by Mr. Bellanger, of Pontchartrain street.

The main entrance is spacious, and gives opportunity for a quick emptying of the house in case of emergency. There are also entrances on Toulouse street for the artists and for stockholders. The theatre is elliptical in form, with a very wide proscenium, which will allow a fine effect and display of scenery. The height from pit to ceiling is 56 feet, and the width to feet. Besides the pit and parquette, there are a dress circle and three tiers of galleries. There are five italicized boxes on each side of the parquette, and boxes on each side of the stage, besides the twelve proscenium boxes, each with its parlor. The stage is 56 feet wide and 60 feet deep. On each side of the stage rise Corinthian columns 23 feet high, with pedestals of 10 and capitals of 3 feet. The orchestra, which is in the front part of the building, is 60 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 36 feet high.

While the interior is so filled up with stages and the hundreds of feet in an undivided state generally, it would be impossible to [illegible]

SHIED.

Yesterday, at half past 4 o'clock, P. H. J. BONFANTE, M.D., a native of this city, aged 38 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, this afternoon, at half past 4 o'clock, from his late residence in Dryades street, between Philippa and Josephine streets.

On the part of the family of the deceased.

Successors of MADAME VALERY HUNNEY.—To be sold at Sheriff's sale, on the 26 of September, in the parish of Iberville, five valuable Indian Plantations, a fine Sugar Estate, with fifty Negroes and other valuable interests. Terms very favorable to purchasers.

[illegible] D. LOVETT, Sheriff.

Grand Prodigious Opaloscope Entertainment.

FERRIGHT is received EVERY DAY (Sunday excepted) at the Ralph Landing of the Opaloscope Entertainment, by the steamer Ben Franklin, at twenty from Donaldsonville, per steam ships SEAL, SERF, ORZIBA and HAYGOODS. Charges so reasonable, and accommodations so far superior to have them by any other conveyance. Apply at [illegible] through plank on the landing.

A. B. SHEPP, [illegible] Agent and Superintendent.

Washington Hunkel Club.

Meet to the old Paper Mill, Third district.

THE last game for this year of the above Club will be played on SUNDAY, September 25, 1859. The members of the Club are requested to be on the ground at 3 o'clock. P. H. Gentlemen desirous of participating in the game are respectfully invited.

The Club will adjourn until the first Sunday in May, 1860.

J. H. JOYCE, Chief Bogue.

Wanted to Hire.

A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDENER for a small garden. To a sober and industrious person liberal wages will be paid. Address, through the Post-Office, Box F, No. 18, or apply on the premises, corner of Bayou road and St. John streets, in the Second District.

Wanted,

AN assistant BOOK-KEEPER or ENTRY CLERK. None need apply unless with the best of references as to capacity and integrity. Written applications only received. EVANS & CARMAN.

Office of New Orleans Insurance Company, New Orleans, September 20, 1859.

A MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at 4 o'clock, P. M., in conformity with the resolution adopted by them on the 15th of February last. [sept21] J. TOWER, President.

C. A. HARRISSE & BROTHERS, WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have now opening their fall stock of

BRITANNIA TEA SETS;
SILVER AND WOODEN DAMASKS;
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS;
TABLE COVERS, TAPESTRY AND DOWLAS;
PLANTATION SHOES;
BLANKETS, WOOL AND LINSEYS;
KENTUCKY JEANS, &c.
IRON POPLINS;

which they will offer at great pleasure in charging. Also a full assortment of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES.

C. A. HARRISSE & BROTHERS, 128 Canal street, Tours Buildings.

For Rent.

THE upper story of the house at the corner of Orleans and Royal streets. Possession given on the 1st of October. Apply on the premises, or to F. GRAS & L. LOUIS, [illegible] corner Bagatelle and Old Levee sts.

ALL persons having claims against the schooner "NEBRASKA" are requested to present the same for the adjustment of their claims to the master on board, when which and claims will not be recognized.

CHAS. CAPTAIN, Owner.

Corner Magazine and Market sts.

New Orleans, Sept. 7th, 1859. sept19 tsept10

NEW CARPETING.

J. D. DAMERON & CO.,
126 Canal street,

HAVE received a large and choice assortment of English Velvet and Tapestry CARPETING of the celebrated mines of Crossley & Sons, and others.

Brussels Brussels and Venne, ingrain carpets; Three ply and ingrains of the best manufacture; Rugs, Shams, Door Mats, &c.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

We would call attention to our extensive stock of all descriptions of

Brocatelle, Satin de Lahps and Wooded CURTAIN MATERIALS.

Lace and Muslin CURTAINS; Table and Piano COVERS; Cords, Tassels, &c. sept18

WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES.

In this branch of our business great pains is taken to get up the newest styles, and our stock has no equal.

OIL CLOTHS.

Three feet to twenty-four feet wide of the best quality and new patterns. sept18 tw

Fall and Winter Dry Goods.

GIQUEL & JAMISON,
30 and 32 Chartres street,

HAVE received by recent arrivals, and will open, the 20th inst., a full and complete assortment of FRENCH, EN-LISH, GERMAN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, comprising in part of—

Tafetas, Grenadines, Poplins, Poulard de Soie, Jaconas;
Plaid and Plain Taffetas;
Plain and Colored Poplins;
Fancy Silks;
Green d'Orient Silks, Black Gros Grains, Black Silks;
A large variety of Fancy Dress Silks;
Plaid and Colored Poplins;
Printed and Plain Delaines;
Book Muslins, Swiss and Jaconet Collars and Sleeves;
Embroidered Muslin and Jaconet and Swiss Bands;
Lutes' L C R S Handkerchiefs;
" " G T. B. " " " " " " " "
French, American and English Prints;
Cambrics, Linens, Linen Sheetings, &c.
Cotton Domestic; Silk and Cotton Hosiery;
Embroidered Muslin Cravats;
Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves;
Fancy Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Corsets, &c.
Gentlemen's Cloth Cassimere and Satinet Suitings;
Cassimere and Satinet Pantaloons;
Cotton Drilling, Linen Drilling, Cambric Drilling;
Brown, White and Fancy Linen Drillings, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, JANUARY 1, 1859.

Furniture Warehouse.

PERSONS who contemplate of a capital of from $50 to $100, can be taken into partnership in a lucrative trade, with a third of all the profits. For further information apply, by letter, to G., at the office of the Bee. [sept17]

Wanted.

A YOUNG man, who can furnish a capital of from $50 to $100, can be taken into partnership in a lucrative trade, with a third of all the profits. For further information apply, by letter, to G., at the office of the Bee. [sept17]

Jobber.

DR. CHOUX, Fancy Jobber, begs leave to inform the public that, having returned to the city by the steamer, he is prepared to receive his friends and customers at his rooms, Dauphine street, No. 102, (late 112) between Conti and St. Louis. [sept18 tsu]

For Sale.

PLANTATION on the Gulf Shore, twelve miles from Lake Pontchartrain, in the Parish of Terre Bonne, containing sixty and hundred arpents of land, with the buildings there on and well cleared open, and the best of land cultivated. The land belongs to Dr. L. Pomier, of Iberville, Orleans, and may be seen and terms and sold