The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28

Office, 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1860.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Auction Sales This Day.

By G. Lemonnier, Bleaker & Co., at 10 o'clock, at 62 Chartres street, American dry goods; also, boots, shoes and brogans, also, hats and caps.
By J. Roger & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 61 and 63 Old Levee street, boots, shoes, brogans and miscellaneous dry goods.

ARE THEY BLIND?

We are sorry to record that in spite of the clearest and most convincing manifestations, the people of the North appear afflicted with the most accidental dullness in respect to the serious tone and reality of Southern movements. The numerous public meetings in the South; the determined expression of hostility to a further political connection with the North; the evidences overwhelming and palpable of high-wrought excitement and invincible resolve—all are lost upon them. If we are allowed to determine Northern feeling on the subject by the tone of its press, we are led to conclude that a large majority of the people of that section do not regard no serious peril to the Union. It is true they cannot possibly overlook the demonstrations in South Carolina, or deny the avowed secession movements in that State; but they persist to talk of South Carolina as if she were a frenzied child, to be coaxed or chastised into obedience, while they fancy, in their self-complacency, unexplainable incredulity, that Georgia, and Alabama, and Mississippi, and Florida, and Texas, and Arkansas and Louisiana should quietly tolerate under temporary excitement what they have no well defined object in view. There are journals which claim to be better informed respecting the existing temper of Southern feeling. The New York Herald and the New York Express approximate in their estimates to the true state of the case. But these are only two out of hundreds. Even as able and usually well posted a sheet as the New York Times is fatally to comprehend the case. The Times admits that the movement at the South is a popular one—imp eserve no account of its strength, unity and evident enormity, and important, by reason of its bearing upon the destinies, social and political, of our common country. It acknowledges, too, with some surprise, that the movement encounters less opposition than was expected, from what it terms "the conservative sentiment of the South." It confesses that the secession feeling appears to have control of public mood in all the cotton States, and in South Carolina it is unanimous. And yet while heeding all these alarming tendencies, and arising from them discriminating and just conclusions, the Times displays the shallowness of its knowledge by attaching immense importance to the speeches of ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, and to a few Union meetings recently held in Georgia. This is a signal and amusing illustration of the ignorance which pervades the North touching Southern sentiment. Even the more sagacious spirits who see the orizon darken and hear the thunder roll, refuse to admit that the storm is near, because it has not yet burst in violence over the welkin. There less observant can see nothing more ominous than a passing cloud, charged, it may be, with a little harmless and frightening lightning.

We hold it to be a duty of the Southern press, and especially of those papers which are usually deemed conservative, to point out to the North the gross error under which it is laboring. There is no capital and pernicious mistake in the Northern mind—first, in supposing that the secession movement is limited in extent, or simply discontented and fanciful in character; and next in imagining, as does the Times, that a present do-nothing policy by the North will accomplish any good whatever. We, who have ardently loved the Union, who have clung to it persistently, and will still cling to it if we can do so without dishonor, we can assure the North that its ideas of the Southern secession movements are of utterly false quality and quantity. The spirit there, this dismissal proclivity is an epidemic in every one of the cotton States. Those men who were once wont to boast their unsectional attachment to the Union have disappeared. If there are any left, they are few in number, and indisposed to give free vent to their opinions. The only visible difference of sentiment among the people of the cotton States is as to the timeliness of immediate action. South Carolina rushes an unbroken voice for unconditional secession and separate State action. She will go out of the Union as soon as her constituted authorities have made the requisite preparations. Whether accomplished or followed by others, the Palmetto State will secede.

With regard to her sister States, let the people of the North fully understand that their dominant and unalterable position is that the cotton States have to be settled, or the Union will be destroyed. We speak now of those citizens of the South who have generally been considered moderate. There are thousands amongst us who are ripe for a more violent and precipitate remedy, and who would be ready to-morrow to march out of the Union and leave the consequences to God. We believe, however, the overwhelming lavor joint action by the South; that is desire to see the South assemble in convention and deliberate and act in common. They are willing, before taking the final step of secession, to give to the North a chance of concession; to allow it time for reflection and reason. If the North is really anxious to preserve the Union, the entire weight of responsibility is with her. She is the aggressor; we the aggrieved. Her State legislation; her pre-assumed doctrines; her prevailing sentiments; her practical enforcement of the hideous fanaticism; are just evidenced in the election of Lincoln; her persistent abuse of and assaults upon South ern institutions; her John Brown raids and Montgomery forays—all furnish damning proof that she is the aggressor. Let not the North delude itself with the fallacious impression that any thing short of a radical revolution in her policy can or will postpone or avert the calamity of dissolution. Let her be assured that the South is not swayed by a temporary gust of passion; that this is no political movement in opposition to the opinions of the masses like the Nashville Convention of 1850. Then to the Union of the North will [illegible] to the tremendous surprise and portents around her! Woe to it, if having sown the wind, the North fails to anticipate the whirlwind!

There is another point to be considered, and we take occasion to allude to it in setting forth the views of the South as we are simply making known its determination. There is no remedy for the evils complained of, under the entire change in Northern policy. The South does not look upon the triumph of Lincoln, per se, with any special apprehension of danger. It only regards it as the crowning and culminating of grievances, the last straw on the camel's back, the drop that causes the cup of bitterness to overflow. It denotes the foregone conclusion of the North, and is the entering wedge to the series of hostile measures of which the South will be the victim if she remains within the Union. Hence the solemn and unchangeable determination of her sons to have the primary guarantees of their safety and equality as a people in the Union, or independence out of it. The South stands upon her reserved rights. She asks nothing, she suggests nothing. It is the North—if sufficiently impressed with the approaching danger, and solicitous to avert it—to tender justice, and nothing short of justice will content the South.

What we have written respecting Southern sentiment is sober truth, and we trust the North may so accept it. It is ascertain as any future event that unless the North is prepared to die a fratricidal death in every respect, to repeal its obnoxious laws, to secure to the South the peaceful and undisturbed possession of her property, to acknowledge her absolute equality in the Constitution and the laws, the Confederacy of the States will not survive the fourth of March next.

TENNESSEE.—A number of the leading citizens of Tennessee have issued a circular recommending assemblages of the people to request the Governor to call together the Legislature forthwith, with a view to their participation in a State Convention, the object of which shall be to bring about a Conference of Southern States, to consider existing political troubles, and if possible to compose our sectional strife.

INTERESTING MATRIMONIAL AFFAIR.—Col. Lewis W. Washington, of Jefferson county, Va., was united in marriage on Tuesday, the 6th of November, at Clover Lea, Hanover county, to Ella M., daughter of George W. Bassett, Esq. In this marriage a singular coincidence occurs; the groom being the great-grandson of one of the brothers of Gen. Washington, and the bride the great-great-granddaughter of the only sister of Gen. Washington, and also the great-great-grand-daughter of the sister of Mrs. General Washington.

In Pointe Coupée, East Feliciana and other parishes in the interior, large and enthusiastic meetings of the citizens have been held, and measures adopted for the organization of military companies.

A South Carolina paper proposes "Columbia" as the name of the Southern Confederacy when it is formed, and Columbia, South Carolina, as the capitol.

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—We are indebted to Graham Davies, Esq., Private Secretary to Gov. Ellis, for the official vote of the State of North Carolina in the Presidential election. The following is the vote:

Breckinridge and Lane.....	48,539
Bell and Everett.....	44,990
Breckinridge's majority.....	3,549

The old Union on the Breckinridge ticket only 3,000 votes in the whole State.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Georgia Bank Relief Bill.

MILLEDGEVILLE, November 26.—The bill providing for the relief of banks in the State of Georgia passed both Houses of the Legislature by a large majority to-day. The Governor's veto on the bill is expected. It will then probably pass over the veto.

The Vote of Louisiana.

The following figures are about as nearly official as they are likely to be. In two parishes, viz: De Soto and Vermillion, the majorities only are given. Bell's vote will just about reach 20,000, and that of Breckinridge 22,500, or in that neighborhood:

	Breckinridge.	Bell.	Douglas.
Avoyelles	788	299	7
Ascension	164	279	206
Assumption	311	362	261
Bienville	482	293	136
Bossier	660	293	55
Caddo	648	548	57
Calcasieu	205	74	80
Claiborne	695	749	106
Caldwell	276	139	9
Catoula	172	157	5
Carroll	539	288	24
Concordia	552	282	17
De Soto.....270 maj.	804	534	
East Baton Rouge	630	359	182
East Feliciana	377	371	151
Franklin	542	302	7
Iberville	535	229	181
Jefferson	196	264	109
Jackson	387	337	9
Lafaye te	467	71	20
Lafourche	214	324	205
Livingst..n	435	249	117
Morehouse	581	257	6
Madison	172	265	55
Natchitoches	784	398	176
Ouachita	312	560	147
Orleans	2645	2219	289
Pointe Coupee	538	193	71
Plaquemines	272	54	124
Rapides	1026	620	198
St Landry	981	281	2
St Tammany	163	382	10
St Bernard	198	36	19
St Helena	347	67	2
St James	169	178	66
St John	122	167	37
St Martin	572	297	48
St Mary	467	392	61
Sabine	230	277	3
St Charles	79	58	3
Terre Bonne	154	54	3
Tensas	611	446	84
Union	728	354	52
Vermillion.....26 maj.	804	778	600
West Baton Rouge	141	218	37
West Feliciana	272	182	35
Washington	387	112	3
Webs	297	297	241
Total	22,147	19,711	3,650

Southern Pacific Railroad.

We copy the annexed interesting intelligence from the Memphis *Appeal* of Saturday last:

It is not easy for one unused to the complications of our door affairs to realize the difficulties to be overcome in undertaking a railroad enterprise, small or great. When, then, a highway for the commerce of the whole world is to be constructed, the obstacles are almost infinite. All have been surmounted, to the time, by the energy of Dr. J. Fowlkes and his associates.

We are happy in being able to state that our townsman, Dr. Fowlkes, arrived in Memphis on last night.

He has just received letters from a French banker, who has entered into a contract for the completion of this enterprise, on the part of an association of capitalists and contractors at Paris, the ratification of which was so near completion at latest dates as to only await the sanction of an almost partner, daily expected. This will be doubtless heard from by the next steamer.

Col. V. K. Stevenson, of Nashville, arrived in London, as we learn, on the second instant. A letter was yesterday morning received from him by Dr. Fowlkes, in that date, in which the most expeditious manner, completed the purchase of iron for the road, for bonds. This was all that remained to be done, as it has been for other companies tried by other gentlemen from several States without success. Col. Stevenson acknowledged high character for railroad and financial matters rendered his mission in London easy, where all others had failed. His acceptance of the presidency of the road certainly in directs its future success.

He was to leave London to go to Paris the day after he wrote. Before this can go to print, no doubt the French contract is ratified. If so, the means are at hand to complete, in spite of adverse circumstances, an enterprise demanded by the wants of the whole world.

Several hundred hands are working on the road, and nothing now is wanting but the stockholders to be true to themselves by unity and promptitude of action. It will place in their possession such a franchise as the East India Company, in its palmiest days, could not boast of. Many have heretofore passed that Texas and her people do not give full confidence and support to this enterprise. This is not so, and may be true that early mismanagement did create want of confidence. Now, parties are changed; faithful and energetic officers are in power; admirable contracts for its completion effected, and it deserves not only the active consideration of the stockholder, but the attention of every friend of commerce. The liberal endowments by Texas to the enterprise preclude any further doubt of its ultimate success. Before long her granaries and her stock will be thus rendered the source of untold wealth.

FURTHER FROM KANSAS.

THE ABOLITION OUTRAGES.

WARSAW, Mo., November 22.—Judge Williams, the United States District Judge of Southern Kansas, arrived in town to night. A meeting of the citizens was immediately called and Judge Williams delivered a calm and cool statement of affairs in the Territory. He had been for twenty six years a Presiding Judge on the borders of civilization. He is an old man with snow-white locks and fine appearance, formerly of Pennsylvania, and Attorney General Black was his law student.

Judge Williams said that since Saturday night he had been in the saddle. He came to warn Missourians of the approaching danger. South ern Kansas had been delivered over to Abolition outrages, under Montgomery and others. For three and a half years he had been residing Judge there, and endeavoring to maintain the supremacy of the laws, and to that end had used his efforts on and off the bench, faithfully, notwithstanding the evidence of marauders and lawless men who were there. For that purpose only, he had organized and held courts in all the counties of this District. These ruffianly desperadoes are now joined by men who procure means from the States under the pretense of aiding the sufferers of Kansas, but appropriate them to carry out their designs of rebellion against law. They are the same men who procured the passage of the sawmill and other legislation at the Lecompton session, and would maintain the laws and power in order in Southern Kansas, but this has only proved a resort to enable them more effectually to prepare for the accomplishment of their designs.

A messenger of undoubted veracity had arrived, stating that on yesterday fourty 100 men had entered Missouri, fully armed, and passed down the Osage river to Ball's mill, twenty miles over the line, with four armed regulars proceeding in advance with coils of rope, &c.

The Judge then made the same statement in substance as had been previously telegraphed, and closed by urging the people not to go into Kansas, but to protect themselves within their own lines, and to send aid to the border counties at once, as they are at the mercy of these out-laws.

Col Snyder, with some four or five others, left Bolivar yesterday afternoon for Nevada City and the borders, to ascertain, if possible, the state of things in that section. He left the Polk county rangers at this place to be commande, in readiness to march immediately upon the receipt of orders from him so to do, and we may hear of a battle being fought, resulting in the loss of more or less lives. Yesterday was the day appointed for the election of Lincoln. Kansas, however, will not be counted in the list, although the vote will be taken.

Between twelve and one o'clock, the night of the 22d, our city was visited by a terrific squall, which, had it lasted ten minutes, must have done great damage. Fotunately, however, the force was spent in less than two minutes. One of the Alabama and Florida Railroad sheds was blown down, doing some slight damage to one of the locomotives. A frame house in course of construction, belonging to Dr. Brounhahan, was blown down. Several small boats were capsized and driven ashore. Ship Clerk, it shrugged its shoulders and vanished. The clerk proceeded on his way, and there is a great mystery about the whole affair, which is pronounced supernatural.

A JAPANESE DINNER.—A Japanese dinner, according to Japanese notions, must be the great modesty of expression, black hair, flattened up and decorated with long gold pins and scarlet crape flowers, outer robe of the most costly silk, embroidered in gold, and the waist held by a scarf upon which the highest female art has been expended in ornament, and tied in a large bow behind, the whole flowing over a long train formed by seven or eight silk petticoats, each longer and richer than the other. A sailor may pry no further to the mysteries of female finery. She must be accomplished in music, embroidery, singing, and, above all, in skillfully improvising verses on the delineation of her future-lord. Deep, mellow tones of keys, weakly accounts, and good housewifery are all very well. They are a good—the Japanese gentleman would say—thing for the wife, but she must not rock the cradle, then re-claiming on the cushions a velvet lining that the gay light gloated o'er, viewing crookedly the lining (with the sun light gloating o'er) to shall prove, ah! nevermore. This is thought in the air grow thicker, and he ordered up some liquor, brought by lacquey's whose soft footfalls scarcely touched the floor. "Could you," he cried, "my plans" souls break down this bold, defiant, unyielding little giant, whom the ladies almost adore? Quoth the lacquey's, "Nary time." "Prophet, prophet," said he, "what a fate, with many a plotter, that I've failed to crush this traitor and pierce him to the core. 'Tis beyond my power, I wanted that this cure'd non-intervention should win at the convention held in Baltimore—the convention of the people that was held in Baltimore." The buzzard echoed, "Baltimore." "Prophet," said he, "thing of evil! I'll send Douglas to the devil—the Charon's ferry on the dread Plutonian shore, though I bring to utter ruin you fiasco of the Union, so there'll be no more communion of the States forever more." Quoth the buzzard, "Never more."

He that your sign of parting," shrieked the President, upstarting. "Since it seems that nothing can my character restore, leave a black plume as a token of the sorrow you have spoken—leave my bitterness. Leave no relic of the bust above my door—take your bill from out my heart, and take your form from off my door!" Quoth the buzzard, "Baltimore!"

And the buzzard, never flitting, still is sitting, still is sitting on the pallor bust of Dallas, just above the chamber door, and his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming, and the gas light, o'er him streaming, throws his shadow o'er the floor; and his soul from out that shadow that is floating on the floor mutters "Baltimore."

M. de Tallevrand, when reproached by a friend for certain diplomatic financing usually attributed to him, replied: "There is nothing in the sphere of politics so hard to get believed as the truth. My career I have revealed the pure and simple truth. I have always been suspected of dissimulation. I have always been believed when I have resigned myself to the necessity of concealing it. I predict that the first statesman who shall have the moral courage to avow, hour by hour, all that he thinks and all that he knows, will reach for himself the reputation of being the most consummate hypocrite."

A PROBLEM SOLVED.—The following problem has arrested many a fellow in his rush through Old Hadley's arithmetic, partly by its difficulty of solution, and partly by the cryptic poetry:

A hen in the midst of a meadow supposed,
Made fast to a stake by a line two rods long,
How long must the line be that, feeding all round,
Will permit this hen just to reach a ring of ground.

The Manchesterville *Express* volunteers a solution as follows:

It's a very plain case if you'll only "suppose."
That this just saves feet from his tail to his nose;
For the line will be long enough, and no longer,
Ah-ut seven feet less than it died on his tail.

CAMDEN, AND HOW THEY ARE CUT.—Rome is now the chief seat of the art of cameo cutting, two kinds of which are produced—those cut in hard stone, and those cut in shell. The stones most valuable for this purpose are the oriental onyx and the sardonyx, provided that they have at least two different colors in parallel layers. The value of the stone is greatly increased for this purpose if it has four or five differently colored parallel layers, if the layers are so thin as to speak in manifold for the use of the cameo. For example, a specimen of stone which has four parallel layers may be cut into a cameo of fifteen, in the ground of which would be dark gray, the face light, the bust and helmet black, and the crest over the helmet brown or gray.

All such cameos are wrought by lapidary's lathe, with pointed instruments of steel, and by means of diamond dust. Shell cameos are cut from large shells found on the Indian and Australian coasts, and generally show two layers—one white and the other a pale-coffee color or deep reddish orange. The material is found in small steel chisels cut of the white portion of the shell. Shells adapted for cameo cutting are dense, thick, and possess equally of three layers of differently colored steel material. In one variety of these shells each layer is composed of very many thin plates, that is, laminated, the laminæ being perpendicular to the plane of the main layer, and each laminæ consisting of a series of elongated prismatic cells, adherent to their long sides. The laminæ of the outer and inner layers are parallel to the lines of growth, while those of the middle layer are at right angles to them. In another variety, known as the cameo, there is an additional layer, which is a duplicate of the nacreous layer, formed when the animal has attained its full growth.

"AXING FOR HER."—Colonel Dick Nash tells a rich story about axing "for her," in his earlier days. He was deeply smitten with the daughter of a wealthy old planter residing in Alabama. The Colonel, self-confident of success, arrayed himself in his best suit, and proceeded to call on the "parents," for the purpose of obtaining his consent to the consummation he devoutly wished. Matters had all along gone on prosperously, and Colonel Nash had every ground to hope for success. Finally, a Cerberus in the inhabitants, the latest news o' Montgomery's movements being that a portion of his band were to be built's Mills, only twenty-five miles from Osceola, and it is feared that he will go on to the latter place. A small independent company of Missouri has been left here this evening well armed, for the scene of action.

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—Gov. Stewart has ordered Brig. Gen. Frost to hold his command subject to the requisition of the Sequestered Mission. Engineer Corps, and a company of artillery, to repair to the southwest border to arrest the invasion of the State by Montgomery's band of outlaws. Gen. Frost will start for Fort Leavenworth this afternoon.

STORM AT PENSACOLA.—The *Gazette* of the 20th instant says:

Between twelve and one o'clock, the night of the 22d, our city was visited by a terrific squall, which, had it lasted ten minutes, must have done great damage. Fotunately, however, the force was spent in less than two minutes. One of the Alabama and Florida Railroad sheds was blown down, doing some slight damage to one of the locomotives. A frame house in course of construction, belonging to Dr. Brounhahan, was blown down. Several small boats were capsized and driven ashore. Ship Clerk, it shrugged its shoulders and vanished. The clerk proceeded on his way, and there is a great mystery about the whole affair, which is pronounced supernatural.

AN UNWELCOME VISITOR.—They think they have a ghost in St. Louis. It frequents insurance offices! A book keeper, writing at his desk one evening, recently, was interrupted by the entrance of a tall, dark-featured and well-dressed man, who inquired after a man unknown on the premises, and then gazed fixedly at the clerk. The latter shot at him with a revolver, but the ball passed within ten feet of him and a good shot, his first since the war, startled on the ghost. After looking contemptuously at the clerk, it shrugged its shoulders and vanished. The clerk proceeded on his way, and there is a great mystery about the whole affair, which is pronounced supernatural.

FASHIONABLE PREACHING.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Times makes the following statement:

A new method of amusement has been adopted in Paris. Fashionable people who do not find the ordinary theatrical or private concerts suited to their tastes, give private concerts, which are created in the drawing room and the hostess takes a great deal of pains to secure a popular and attractive singer. Great sacrifices are made that they are not outdone by their neighbors in the matter of eloquence. Of course it is not to be supposed that these services are open to the public, but especial cards of invitations are issued to the unfinde religieuse, with especial attention to the quality of the guests invited.

The worst man has told us that there is no new thing under the sun, and this drawing-room preaching will be found among the other fashions of the day as apt illustrations of the truth of the saying. It is no novelty in Paris. It was "all the rage" a century ago, in the Court of Louis XIV., when the fine ladies of Boordaloue, Massillon and Bossuet made even preaching fashionable. It is to be hoped, however, that this amusement will not cross over the Atlantic. We have fashionable churches and fashionable preaching enough already.—*National Intelligencer.*

A GRAPE SCENE.—The Rocky Mountain correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Idaho Territory, relates the following:

Among the deep deities of these mountains a small company of men stood around the new made grave of a dead companion. With hands uncovered they stood contemplatively to the words of the preacher as he offered up a prayer. While in the midst of it, one of the company stepped back a few paces, and in the earth at his feet threw up to make room for the remains of the deceased. In a loud whisper he communicated the intelligence that he had discovered a rich gold mine. All ceased to listen to the clergyman, who, finishing his prayer, opened his eyes in the midst of a scene of every direction to stake off gold claims. Calling in a loud voice in which to make him of a "claim," he turned around and found only his fellow prayer, and escaping claims to join his fellows in excavating claims.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen—The Lease of the French Market Ripped over the Knuckles—The Claiborne Canal—Board of Assistant Aldermen—The Carrollton Company Went to Run Steam Cars Through the Streets—The Minutes Not Written Up—The City to have Gas-Light Every Night—The Financial Panic Invades the Council Chamber and Seizes Upon the City Fathers.

A communication from the Mayor was read before the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, on the subject of the unsanitary condition of the streets and public places, and the outrageous conduct of the citizens, complaining of the outrageous conduct of the inmates of the French Market, Second District, in contion to peddlers and hucksters the space along the footpath in front the meat and vegetable markets, in violation of law. His Honor endorsed the memorial as just and proper, and recommended the Council to take prompt and effective action on the subject. It was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee. The above communication from the lower Board directing the Turners' Hall to be closed came up for concurrence, but instead was laid on the table, and will be taken up by the Streets and Landings committee, where it will no doubt find a merited grave.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported, in place of the ordinance relative to the Claiborne canal, a resolution authorizing the Claiborne Canal Company to close Esplanade to Elysian Fields street, and for digging the same from Elysian Fields to St Anthony street. Adopted. The report was concurred in by the Board of Assistant Aldermen and sent to the Mayor for his approval.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen held its session as usual. $2360 was reported to be on hand by the Treasurer. They adopted the four-wheeled vehicle ordinance and the market ordinance as they were amended by the upper Board. A petition was read from the President and Superintendent of the Carrollton Railroad Company, offering to donate to the city a lot of ground, 70 feet front on Bayou St. John, by 62 feet on Esplanade, if they will by the city for the use of market wagons, &c., if they are expended the privilege of making switches between Canal and Jackson streets, so as to give greater convenience to the travelling public, and allowed to run their patent steam propelling cars through the streets, such as emit no smoke or steam, make no noise to frighten horses, and can be guided and checked more easily than horses. The subject was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A resolution was adopted providing for a joint session of the Council next Tuesday evening to elect a Board of Assessors. An ordinance fixing the fine and imprisonment for negroes in the Parish Prison at 25 cents per day, 25 cents for whipping, $1 for treadmill, &c., was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Dupré offered a resolution to have the proceedings of this Board, complete, since 1853, engrossed on the journal, as required by law, at an expense of not more than $600. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen then adjourned.

Serofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, arising from an impurity of the blood, which may be inherited, or acquired through bad living. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out on any part of it. Running sores, ulcers, and the various eruptions of the skin, are but the efforts of nature to throw off this foul matter. Hence, when this is carefully expelled by means of powerful alterative medicines, these sores heal, and the system is left pure and healthy. Such a remedy is found in AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. Its power to cure this disease is known to thousands, who have used it for this purpose, and who have been entirely relieved by it. Scrofula is a terrible enemy, and it is well that there is a remedy so certain to conquer it. Let no one neglect a fair trial of this antidote, who is afflicted with any of the various forms of disease which arise from this cause. Its effects are often wonderful, and cases which seem desperate yield to it readily. Those who have suffered from Scrofula, and have been cured by this medicine, are among its most powerful advocates. Their friends and neighbors know them, and their statements are unquestionable. Many such cases are known in every community. Ulcers, Tumors, Boils, Pimples, Blotches, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Female Weakness, and Debility, arising from Scrofula in the system, are literally driven out of the body by the use of this powerful remedy. The proper health follows. Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Rheumatism and Diarrhea.

Being desirous of convincing the citizens of Louisiana of the efficacy of the remedies for RHEUMATISM and DIARRHŒA recommended and advertised, the proprietor avails himself of the short and simple method of publishing two out of the many certificates in his possession attesting the excellent effects of these remedies. Numerous other certificates may be seen on applying at No 117 St. Ann street.

CERTIFICATES.

I have been afflicted with Rheumatism, and have tried most every thing to relieve me, but all in vain. I was advertised that a remedy to cure it could be had at No. 117 St. Ann street. I went there, bought it and used it, and lo! I was cured in less than fourteen days. This I certify as the truth, and with pleasure recommend it to all who suffer with Rheumatism as the sole remedy.

No. 20 St. Mary street. EDWARD MURPHY.

I certify that I am cured of Dysentery, and with the remedy obtained at No. 117 St. Ann street. I suffered much for four weeks, and two bottles of this medicine have cured me radically.

ALEXANDER LAROCH,
Restaurant, No. 32 Conti house st., near Tremé.

RECEIVED per John Carver, from Bordeaux—20 bales Hessian cloth, 20 bales burlaps, 20 bales cheesecloth, 2 bales Dunnating; 20 barrels wine, and 400 cases do do; 20 cases brandy, and 100 cases do do. For sale by
VAUDET & THIBAUT.

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined with the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expulsion of this fell disorder from the system. Its power to eradicate a splendid selection of Papers from the manufactories of

DELCOURT, GILOUX, MERY JOUANNY, and other celebrated houses.

Also, a full assortment of Printed Paper, Tie and upwards. Satined Paper, guaranteed French 20c and upwards. Gilt Trimmings, 6¼ and upwards. Medallion centers, 12½ and upwards, every description. Ceiling Ornaments, Best Type Rose, &c., &c. Orders for the execution of skilful workmen have been executed by Mr. HARRY. nov6

Music! Music!! Music!!!

A. ELIE,

.....Royal Street.....66

HERZ & PLEYEL

PIANOS.

AGENT

Of the manufactories of H. HERZ, which received the medal of honor at the Universal exhibition.

Sole Agent for the celebrated

INSTRUMENTS OF SAX,
HARMONIUMS AND HANDLE ORGANS,
Suitable for all Kinds.

He has received by the latest arrivals a large stock of Vocal and Instrumental Music; also, a number of superior Herz & Pleyel Pianos. nov2 1y

CROOKES'S
Invigorating Aromatic Vegetable
STOMACH BITTERS,
For Restoring and Preserving Health,
PREPARED FROM AROMATIC BITTER HERBS,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN,

Effectually protect the system against the lingering and annoying Fevers incident to our climate.

The Bitters regulate and regulate the functions of digestion; they tone and tone to the nervous system; refresh the system, and are unequaled as a purifier of the blood. By combining the use of a wine-glass full morning and evening with the food, for a few weeks, they will afford convincing proofs of their great restorative powers, and under the influence of their health-restoring power, that physical condition necessary to the enjoyment of a sound body and a sound mind.

The Aromatic Bitter Herbs, since time immemorial, have been famous as a blood purifier, and for the cure of bilious diseases, none will deny, and CROOKES'S STOMACH BITTERS are confidently produce all the good effects on the human system attendant on the possession of the medicinal properties of Aromatic Bitter Vegetable Herbs only needed to be known to secure establish the fact that it is the purest and most agreeable Medicine Vegetable Tonic ever offered for sale.

They may be sold by Grocers, Druggists and Dealers generally, and can be had on the beverage at all respectable Bars and Saloons.

FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN for sale by
oct28 1mBw&c E. TURPIN, 55 Old Levee st.

Copartnership.

SINCE the 1st of October I have taken my son, Mr. T. BOUNTY, as a partner in my house. The firm will hereafter be conducted under the style of Widow M. BOUNTY & SON.

Widow M. BOUNTY.

New Orleans, Oct. 30, 1860. nov6

CARONDELET REFINERY
—AND—
BI-SULPHITE OF LIME WORKS.

THE undersigned, SOLE AGENTS for the above establishment, are fully prepared to supply the trade and purchasers with this "well-known brand" of *BI-SULPHITE OF LIME*, and solicit an inspection of orders to be sent at an early date to them, at No. 7 Front Levee street, or No. 7 Carondelet street, Bienville ste.
nov1 1m AUGUSTIN & THIBAUT.

HAVANA SUN.—50 pipes white and colored rum, in store; for sale by
E. TRIGUEROS, 16 Custom-house st.

SHERRY WINE.—150 hhds landing from bark Rebecca Caseres and Old Levee st.

HOLLAND GIN.—10 cases Meder's imperial Kegs; 10 do Reuber's Queen brand, in bond, and for sale by [nov15] D. GRATIAA & CO, 86 Commonhouse st.

CRANBERRIES.—100 white, half and quarter barrels, just received and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO, 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CURRANTS.—50 bbls New Currants, just received and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Murder Trials To-Day.—The cases of James Reed and Philip Bury, charged with murder, are each fixed for to-day in the First District Court. The probability is that the defense will not be ready in the latter case, but the trial of Reed will no doubt come off.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of 120 cases boots, shoes and brogans, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at G. Lemonnier, Bleche & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 62 Chartres street.

SALE THIS DAY—*Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Dry Goods, &c.*—E. Roger & Co. will sell this day, (Wednesday) 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, at their sales-room, Nos. 61 and 63 Old Levee street, 150 cases boots, shoes, brogans, and 150 lots dry goods, to which sale particular attention is called.

SALE OF DRY GOODS.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of dry goods to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at G. Lemonnier, Bleche & Co.'s auction rooms, No. 62 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—The operation of this palatable remedy upon the stomach, liver and secretory organs is singularly soothing and conservative. It regulates, corrects and purifies them. Dyspepsia in all its forms yields to its control and invigorating properties, and it is recommended to mothers subdued by the duties and cares of maternity, as the safest and most effectual restorative of health and vigor of female life it will be found eminently useful, and aged persons will derive much more benefit from its use than from ordinary stimulants. Sold has been the popularity of this infallible preparation that a host of imitators and counterfeiters have sprung up in various parts of the country, in the hope to profit by imposing upon the public, against which we caution all to see that every bottle they buy has a fac-simile of the proprietors' autograph upon the label, and the words, "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown in the glass and stamped in the cork covering the cork. No matter our note of hand on the bottles or the engraved label. All these marks we give to secure purchasers against imposition.

HOSTETTER & SMITH.
nov28-6t

LEMONS, LEMONS.—200 boxes Lemons, landing ex ship City of Bath, from Malaga, and for sale by
LANATA BROS.
nov28 2 and 11 Jefferson st.

FACIN IN JUICE AND BRANDY FRUITS.—100 boxes Fruits in Juice; 100 do Brandy Fruits, landing ex ship Rachel, from Bordeaux, and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
nov28 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Rachel, from Bordeaux, and for sale by C. de Mc. Jolliet, Lavedan & Fils, 24 do do, Verdeuil, Cazenave & Co., 70 do do, Lagrange, Fils & Lawton, 30 boxes do do, paints, 20 boxes tomato juice, 20 do do do, half pints.
E. TRIGUEROS, 16 Custom-house st.

Received per bark L. Allen, from New York—100 baskets Heidsieck champagne, quarts and pints; 20 do Eugene Cliquot, quarts and pints.
E. TRIGUEROS, 16 Custom-house st.

In Custom-house stores, and entitled to debenture—20 boxes sheetts, G. Perard; 20 quarter pipes cognac brandy, Jules Robin & Co.; 20 do, first press, Jules Bouchet and 4 eighth pipes cognac, first press, E. Depoux, for sale by [nov15] N. CURIEN, 29 Toulouse st.

COGNAC.—Castille, Lesueur & Co.'s Fine Brandy expected per ship Egypt, and for sale by
EDWARD MURPHY,
nov27 30 Carondelet st

SPERM CANDLES.—200 boxes Sperm 6, Stark; 50 do Shaw's Gem 6, Stark; 50 do do, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
nov27 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

ALMONDS.—100 barrels Soft-shell Marseilles Almonds, just received and for sale by
LANATA BROS.
nov27 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

AMERICAN HALF DOLLARS for sale by
BERNARD TUPIN,
nov27 3t No. 55 Old Levee street.

CLOVES.—50 bales cloves, in store, and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
nov27 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

MALAGA RAISINS.—Landing ex ship Mississippi, 1000 do do do, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
nov27 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

DEPPER.—100 bags for sale by
S. TURPIN,
nov26-6t 55 Old Levee st

JAMAICA AND SANTA CRUZ RUM IN BOND.—18 puncheons for sale by
S. TURPIN,
nov26-6t 55 Old Levee st

SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY IN BOND.—8 puncheons for sale by
S. TURPIN,
nov26-6t 55 Old Levee st

TO ARRIVE.—For ship Rachel, from Bordeaux—100 boxes, 12 bottles each, Medoc; 100 do do, 24 half do, do; 100 do, 24 half do, do