The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 673. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3762. | OFFICIAL PAPER OF GENERAL COUNCIL AND FIRST MUNICIPALITY.....NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1848. | MAGNE & WHITE, PROPRIETORS, No. 92 Chartres, and 12 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Daily Paper, one year in advance.....$12 00
Country Paper, semi-weekly, one year.....5 00
do do do in advance.....4 00

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Advertising at the dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each place.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published twice in each, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged as if but for every TEN lines, for each language, and for each insertion.

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

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

First District—ALCEE LA COUTANT.
Second District—J. F. BENJAMIN.
Third District—MANUEL J. GARCIA.
Fourth District—A. ADAMS, Jr.
Fifth District—JOHN MOORE.
Sixth District—JAS. G. CAMPBELL.

WHIGS, WE ARE CONFIDENT, WE WAGE NO MERE WAR—*General Taylor.*

"I SHALL BE HOST ON CONSTANTLY, NOW AND FOREVER, ANY DISSOLUTION OF MY PART TO INTERFERE WITH THE RIGHTS OF WHAT IS TERMED THE PROPERTY OF THE CITIZENS OF THE OTHER STATES.—*Millard Fillmore.*

Thursday Morning, Aug. 24, 1848.

TREACHERY OF NORTHERN DEMOCRATS—DOUGLASS—POLK.

We exhibited yesterday the vote by which Northern Democracy, with only professions of Southern sympathy ever on its tongue, deceived, cajoled and ultimately betrayed the South. We showed, from the record, that *every Northern Democrat*, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, voted for the Wilmot Proviso to the Oregon Bill, on the Senate, that two Southern Senators—BENTON and HOUSTON—also had joined with the Abolitionists, and that JAMES K. POLK—a Southern President, elected by Southern votes and whom LOUISIANA assisted in placing in the Presidential Chair, *consummated the act of infamy by placing his signature to the bill.*

Among the names of the traitors, we find that of a man DOUGLASS, of Illinois. This man Douglass delivered a speech to the Locofoco party in New Orleans, shortly after the nomination of Cass and Butler. In that speech he professed the highest friendship for the South and respect for her institutions; he solemnly asserted his eternal hostility to the Wilmot Proviso, and roundly affirmed that though the representative of a non-slaveholding State, he won't not sustain the Proviso; but, that, if instructed to do so by his constituents, *he would rather resign* than obey their instructions. After gulling and cooning the Democracy of Louisiana by these honied words, this man DOUGLASS goes back to the Senate of the United States, and immediately tacrifices his pledge BY VOTING FOR THE WILMOT PROVISO!

What say the Democrats of New Orleans to this manly sentiment? Are they sufficiently to believe that Northern Democrats cherish Southern institutions? Is their credulity expansive enough to cover with its mantle even this startling exposition of gross perfidy and palpable fraud? Will they still willingly obey the edicts of their leaders, and sustain the men and the party by whom they have been defrauded and deceived? Will they yet sing paeans to the disinterestedness, patriotism and sound *Southern* sentiments of Democracy? If they will, all argument is lost upon them; they are dead to the voice of reason, and will not listen to the monitor until irretrievable and hopeless ruin stares them in the face.

Our Southern President, Mr. Polk, felt that some explanation was due for his affiliation with Northern Abolitionists. He, it seems, can vote measures intended to improve the navigation of our rivers and lakes, to facilitate the commerce and give impulse to the enterprise of the country. He can interpose his Royal assent to a bill for paying a just debt to the impoverished claimants upon the justice of the Government. But when a grossly unconstitutional act is perpetrated, when the highest and dearest interests of the South are set at naught and trampled upon, the member of the veto assents. He can approve such a bill, sanction a wicked and dangerous sophism, in palliation of the deed. His sophistry proves that Oregon needed a Government, and that slavery could not, under any circumstances, have existed in that territory. False and fallacious arguments these! Does not Mr. Polk know that the incorporation of the Wilmot Proviso in the Oregon bill was a solemn and deliberate acknowledgment of the right of Congress to legislate in the matter of slavery? Is he ignorant that the passage of that act, and its approval by the Executive, is the entering wedge for the restriction of slavery in ALL the new territories. The question seems to us almost hopelessly settled against the South. Mr. Polk has given to Abolitionism an immense vantage ground. He has paved into the hands of the anti-slavery Democracy of the North. Hereafter, the South may expect to be summarily jugled out of her rights. Northern Locofocism will insert the Wilmot proviso in every territorial bill, and JAMES K. POLK, upon the miserable plea that the territories must have a government, will sign and approve them all.

Democrats and Whigs of the South—will you tamely acquiesce in this shameless surrender of your rights? "If you have, nature in you bear it not!"

North Carolina.

We received yesterday the Raleigh *Register* of the 16th, containing full returns from all the counties in the State, except two. The aggregate vote is as follows: Manly 39,616; Reid 38,572. Whig majority 844. The two counties from which returns have not been received are Currituck and Cherokee. Their vote in 1844, for Governor, stood, Whig 520; Locofoco 720. Locofoco majority 200. Should they have voted as usual, Manly's clear majority will be five or six hundred. In no event can his election be defeated.

The Whig majority in the Legislature will be two on joint ballot.

ALL HAIL STANLY!—SEVEN HUNDRED AND FORTY-SIX VOTES for Manly, *twenty-six* for Reid, was the result in the county of Stanly, North Carolina, at the late election. At Albemarle, the county seat, the vote stood: Manly 190, Reid 17. The Whig majority of the county in 1844 was 169; in 1846 it was 552, and now it is 720. Let Stanly be remembered and honored by Whigs everywhere.

ILLINOIS.—The *Tribune* of the 14th, publishes two despatches from Illinois. One dated at Springfield, the 12th, announces the election of Scammon (Whig) to the Chicago district. The other, dated at Buffalo, N. Y., the 14th, states that Wentworth is re-elected. The *Tribune*—no friend to Taylor—says:

"Col. E. D. Baker, Whig, is said to be elected in the Galena District by 1,500 majority.—Thus at least four of the seven members elect from this State will be volunteers returned from the Mexican war—namely: Bissell, Richardson, Harris, Leonard, and Baker, Whig. There is a report that another, Marshall, Whig, is chosen in the place of McClernand, but it is decidedly wants confirmation." However, four out of the seven argues well for Gen. Taylor's chance here.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 14th, has returns from 99 counties, which exhibit a Whig gain of 1800 votes, and ensure a majority for Crittenden of at least 3,000 votes.

A BUFFALO CHOIR.—During the sitting of the Buffalo Convention, the pocket of the Rev. James Heath, a clergyman of the Methodist Protestant Church at Chicago Falls, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, was picked and his pocket-book taken, containing $6 in money, two notes for $152, and his certificate of ordination as a deacon and elder.

THE TELEGRAPH THROUGH.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 19th, says:

"After a long interregnum we are enabled to announce that the Telegraph is again in operation Northward.

"Yesterday afternoon we sent a request to Fayetteville, that a statement of the result of the North Carolina elections should be forwarded to us, and in one minute and a half the answer was returned that 'the Whig Governor has a majority of upwards of 800, and Whigs a majority of two on joint ballot in the Legislature.' This was given as the latest report."

Mr. Fillmore and his Slanderers.

We published, some weeks since, an article from the N. Y. *Tribune*—a paper altogether hostile to TAYLOR, and violent in its opposition to slavery—in which it was demonstrated that, of all the Northern men, MILLARD FILLMORE was the least obnoxious to the charge of affiliation or sympathy with abolitionism. The article in the *Tribune* was intended as a reply to Mr. MCALLISTER, of Ga., who had declared that he heard Mr. FILLMORE express abolition sentiments in a speech delivered in New York city during the canvass of 1844. The *Tribune* republished that speech, and showed that it did not contain the slightest allusion to the slavery question. Mr. MCALLISTER, thus closely cornered, declared that the speech in question had been made, not in New York city, in May, but at Avon Springs, in August. Hereupon the *Tribune* republishes a letter from this same Mr. MCALLISTER, descriptive of the speech of FILLMORE at Avon Springs on the occasion referred to, and proves incontrovertibly by the evidence of McALLISTER himself, garbled and disturbed as it is by Locofoco prejudice, that the said speech does not contain the smallest title of testimony to substantiate the charge that Mr. FILLMORE "affiliates with the Northern abolitionists," or that "he pours forth diatribes against the South and her institutions." This shows the disreputable calumnies to which Locofocoism is driven by desperation and terror. Here is a man, otherwise respectable we believe, in all his private and social relations, irreproachable, who yet descends to the filthy vocation of manufacturing libels and falsehoods, which are shown to be such by his own evidence, for the solitary purpose of bolstering up the sinking fortunes of his party. Can anything be more disgusting?

That no shadow of a pretext for cavil may be started by Locofocoism, we annex that portion of Mr. McALLISTER's own letter, written in August, 1841, in the Savannah *Georgian*, which refers to FILLMORE's speech. Let the reader remember that this was the letter of a violent Locofoco, anxious to convince the South that her only safety lay in voting for POLK and DALLAS, and then say whether it is not a despicable and impotent failure to convict MILLARD FILLMORE of abolitionism:

"Mr. Fillmore commenced by stating that he *had been assigned the duty of discussing the tariff question*; he would be followed by another gentleman who would add some remarks in relation to the Texas question. There were two candidates for the Presidential office; one was Henry Clay, who, by his partisans, is unguisedly declared to be the great champion of the "Father of the American System;" a man who went for the protection of Domestic Industry against Foreigners. The other candidate was James K. Polk, a man whom he, Mr. F., had known for some time, while they acted in Congress as Representatives from their respective States. He would do Mr. Polk the justice to say that he was a man who would carry out the principles of his party and the doctrine he professed to believe. He (Mr. F.) believed Mr. Polk the man who would do this. At all events he dared not, in the event of his election, do otherwise, and with the awful warning before him, become a second John Tyler! Before adverting to those principles, Mr. F. said he would direct the attention of his fellow-citizens to the manner in which Mr. Van Buren had been cheated out of his nomination by the South. The reason is, that Mr. F. Southern interests and Southern counsels prevailed in the Baltimore Convention, and if Mr. Polk is elected, those interests and counsels will triumph over the North. Will such a party question in favor of Southern interests, Whig, are you willing to vote? asked Mr. F.! He would settle the case fairly. Whigs and Democrats alike were in favor of a Tariff for Revenue. But the difference between them said Mr. F., consisted in this point. The Democrats stopped with a Tariff for Revenue; the Whigs went farther; they were in favor of a Tariff for Protection. That this difference extended to the candidates of the two parties. Mr. Clay was in favor of a Bloody Tariff; Mr. Polk was opposed to it. (Here some one in the crowd immediately under the speaker said something to the speaker I could not hear, Mr. F. continued. I do not desire to misrepresent Mr. Polk, I know he has publicly declared, in a letter, which has been published, that he is in favor of a Revenue Tariff, and the incidental protection it gives.—But it is absurd (exclaimed Mr. F.) to talk of incidental Protection with a Revenue Tariff. No Tariff act can be passed which does not give incidental protection. This is not the Tariff advocated by Mr. Clay and the Whigs. They go for a Protective Tariff. I will illustrate what a Tariff for Protection is, said Mr. F. and its practical effect. Take as an instance a ton of rolled iron. Let us suppose it cost in England $30; add to this sum $10 for costs of transportation, insurance, &c.; then add as a duty, $10. These amounts equal the aggregate sum of $50. Now then, said Mr. F. that ton of rolled iron costs in this country $50. Some enterprising Yankee sets himself to work and manufactures a ton of rolled iron for $40. The advocate of this, said Mr. F., has made the foreigner fabricate a ton of iron for $20 instead of $30. And to the former amount $10 for transportation and $10 for duty, and the people have got the ton of rolled iron for $40, and the foreign manufacturer is made to pay the $10 duty, by being forced to manufacture the article at $20, instead of $30. After illustrating the beauties of a Protective Tariff, as distinguished from a Revenue Tariff, by one of two other instances equally logical and convincing with the foregoing, he concluded his remarks by alluding to some of the reasons which induced the South to go against a Protective Tariff.

"In the first place, said the speaker, the more wealth the South can extract from the North, to fill the pockets of the manufacturers of England, the greater price will these last be able to pay the South for its staple product. Again, said Mr. F., the Southern people can never become a manufacturing people. They cannot render their slaves sufficiently intelligent to become operatives in Factories, without perilling their peace in the district and express injury. Much more of this sort was said by the Honorable gentleman, when he closed his harangue by an invocation to the Northern people to rally around Clay and the Protective Tariff, against Polk, the South, and a Revenue Tariff. *I have given the sum and substance of Mr. Fillmore's speech, with the exception of a long eulogy he pronounced on the Tariff of 1842. If I have omitted any point, or stated any argument in full not use, it is the result of inadvertence, arising from misapprehension, which might have arisen from the distance which intervened between the speaker and myself, and the noisy crowd by which I was surrounded.* Considering the high position Mr Fillmore held among his party—that he had been for many years a member of Congress—at one time Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in that body—and is at the present time spoken of as a Candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair—his speech filled me with astonishment. Apart from the flimsy texture of its reasoning, and allude to the *spirit* of his speech. A great national question was converted into a mere sectional one. Everything was said to array the North in acrimonious hostility against the principles of honor and sorrow than in anger," of Mr. Fillmore's speech. It a man occupying the position he does can thus essay to conjure up the hell spirit of discord, in the discussion of a broad national question, what is to become of our beloved confederacy!

Mr. Fillmore vs. the Democratic Pamphlet—Judgment by Default.

At a regular meeting of the Central Rough and Ready Club of the parish of Jefferson, held at Rough and Ready Hall, on Monday evening, the 22d instant, the President having invited ALEXANDER PITTMAN, Esq., to the chair, and appointed Dr. JAMES JONES, assistant Secretary, called the attention of the Club to their proceedings at the last regular meeting, in reference to a pamphlet which has been circulated in that parish, charging and purporting to prove from the journals of Congress, that MILLARD FILLMORE is an Abolitionist, and with a *few* explanatory remarks, submitted for consideration the following preamble and resolutions, which were read, and on motion, unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At the last regular meeting of this Club, on Monday evening, the 14th inst., the President brought to the notice of the assembly a pamphlet supposed to have been put forth by the leaders of the so-called Democratic party of Louisiana, charging that Millard Fillmore, the Whig candidate of the true Republican party for Vice President, is an Abolitionist; and purporting to contain extracts from the journals to prove the charge by his votes in Congress.

And Whereas, The said President on his official responsibility, in the name of this Club, then and there pronounced said charge to be false and slanderous, and supported in said pamphlet by a suppression of the most material and important parts of the record, and by exhibiting unfair, unfounded and garbled extracts from the journals, which, if fairly given, would have proven it to be without the shadow of foundation.

And whereas, The said President, then proceeding to review said pamphlet, clearly showed to the satisfaction of every candid man present, that it was a tissue of false, fraudulent and deceptive representations, artfully and cunningly devised to make a false and erroneous impression upon the mind of the casual and unsuspecting reader. That in attempting so prove the charge by showing that Mr. Fillmore voted against Atherton's resolutions in 1838, the *first* and the only one of them that involved the question of abolitionism, and which emphatically declares that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States of this confederacy is wilfully suppressed, because Mr. Fillmore voted for it, and that vote of itself proves that he is no abolitionist. He also showed to the satisfaction of all candid men there and there present, that the said pamphlet was false, fraudulent and deceptive, in that it represents Mr. Fillmore as a coward in stances as voting along with Adams, Giddings, and unsuspecting reader that Mr. Fillmore generally acted and sympathized with those men, when a candid exposition of the votes would have shown that in almost every instance he voted also with a large number of the leading members of the so-called Democratic party, whom the authors of this pamphlet are now proud to claim and act with, but whose names have been purposely suppressed in order to mislead and deceive the honest voter, and make him believe this false and slanderous charge.

He further showed that said pamphlet gravely charges Mr. Fillmore with having justified, by his votes, mutiny and the murder of white men by negroes. That an attempt is therein made to prove this monstrous and shocking charge, by merely showing that he *voted against a motion to lay on the table* Gidding's resolutions touching the mutiny and murder on board the brig *Creole*, in 1842. That a fair and candid extract from the journals in that case would have shown that his motive in giving that vote was not to favor said resolutions, but, on the contrary, to prevent them from being received, or in any manner entertained by the House. That in this vote, on which this terrible charge is founded, he voted with a majority of 125, including a large numbers of Democratic Southerners still hailed with pride as brethren by the authors of this pamphlet, and among others were John B. Dawson, Edward D. White and John Moore, the entire delegation from Louisiana.

That in defiance of all truth, the attempt is made to prove that Mr. Fillmore supported and aided Giddings in his disgraceful and fanatical course on that occasion, because he voted against a resolution to censure him—when a fair exposition of the *whole truth* would have proven the reverse, and that he opposed him at every step. That so far from giving him aid or encouragement, when the speaker had decided that Giddings had a right to speak on the resolution as a question of privilege, Mr. Fillmore took an appeal from the decision, which appeal was sustained by the House, and Giddings thereby prevented from speaking in his own defence.

He further showed that said pamphlet containing these false and infamous slanders, and these fraudulent, unfair and garbled extracts in pretended proof of them, had been sown broad cast over this parish, and probably over the whole State, in such a manner as to avoid and escape all responsibility on the part of its authors. That it was addressed to the people of the State of Louisiana, without date, or any mark on its face to show from whence it issued, or any other evidence of its paternity than its striking resemblance to certain leaders of the so-called democratic party in this quarter. That those who concocted it, and put it forth to abuse and scandalize one of the best, purest of their fellow citizens, merely to assist a party schemer, were both afraid and afraid to put their names to it. That having been distributed among the people of the parish of Jefferson in the presence of said President, by the President of the Case and Butler Club of the city, in the presence of Col. Leon Jastremski, President of the Central Democratic Association of the State of Louisiana, and with his implied sanction, the said President of this Club, then and there boldly challenged the disinguished individual to appear before the people of this parish in its defence within a reasonable time, and modified him that in case of his failure, he should consider all his charges and allegations in reference to it as a tacit admission, he confessed, and that he would proceed to take judgment in the premises by default.

And whereas, Seven days have since elapsed, and service of said notice having been acknowledged on the record, by an announcement in the *Morning Chronicle*, and the said Wm. F. Preston having failed to appear and plead, answer, or demur to the indictment thus brought against the association, of which he is President, before the bar of public opinion; it is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed by this Club, that judgment be, and is hereby taken against said pamphlet, on all and singular, the foregoing allegations, by default.

Resolved, That in the premises, be it therefore unanimously resolved, as the sense of this Club, that said pamphlet contains a false, slanderous and libellous charge against an American citizen, whose character, both public and private, is not only above reproach, but above suspicion. That the evidence in support said charge is false, fraudulent and hypocritical, that the authors of it have given proof that they knew it to be so, by failing to put a responsible name to it, and sending it forth as a mere anonymous, fatherless bantling, that they are ashamed and afraid to own. That the authors of it have been guilty of an attempt to cheat and swindle the honest and unsuspecting voter out of his vote, by false and fraudulent representations, such conduct, in the ordinary transactions of life, and a resort to the same disreputable means to obtain the goods or property of a fellow-citizen, would be justly visited by the laws of the land with a term of imprisonment in the penitentiary, and that as a moral and political crime, it merits no less than the unqualified censure and condemnation of all good men of all parties.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution be published in the Commercial Bulletin, the Bee, in French and English, the Commercial Times, De Glocke and Live Oak.

JAMES H. ADAMS, President.
E. GOTTHEIL, } Secretaries.
JAMES JONES, }

Correspondence of the Bee.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1848.

Congress has at last adjourned, according to the *joint* resolution, and two-thirds of the members are already on their way homewards.—The scene was by no means an imposing one, as may be supposed, when all was "noise and confusion," and various interests were clashing, &c. appropriate the few remaining hours of the session. The Speaker announced the termination amid a call of the ayes and nays, to permit the Committee on Printing to sit during the recess, and the Senate retired into Executive consultation, where its labors were brought to a close. Thus has ended one of the most important and interesting sessions that ever assembled under the Constitution.

On Saturday the President transmitted a message to the House of Representatives, in answer to the resolution of Mr. Cocke, calling for the amount of moneys received by Gen. Taylor and Gen. Taylor respectively, and discriminating between regular pay and extra allowances. Upon examination, the statement was found to be *fraudulently compiled*, and without regard to the district and express intention of the resolution. This dirty work was done by J. M. McCalla, second Auditor of the Treasury, the scamp who has just been exposed for stealing Cuy and the Protective Tariff, against Polk, the South, and a Revenue Tariff. *I have given the sum and substance of Mr. Fillmore's speech, with the exception of a long eulogy he pronounced on the Tariff of 1842. If I have omitted any point, or stated any argument in full not use, it is the result of inadvertence, arising from misapprehension, which might have arisen from the distance which intervened between the speaker and myself, and the noisy crowd by which I was surrounded.* Considering the high position Mr Fillmore held among his party—that he had been for many years a member of Congress—at one time Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in that body—and is at the present time spoken of as a Candidate for the Gubernatorial Chair—his speech filled me with astonishment. Apart from the flimsy texture of its reasoning, and allude to the *spirit* of his speech. A great national question was converted into a mere sectional one. Everything was said to array the North in acrimonious hostility against the principles of honor and sorrow than in anger," of Mr. Fillmore's speech. If a man occupying the position he does can thus essay to conjure up the hell spirit of discord, in the discussion of a broad national question, what is to become of our beloved confederacy!

—DIED—

Last night, at 10 o'clock, very suddenly, Mrs. STERLING RICHARDSON, aged 21 years. Her funeral will take place this (Thursday) evening, at 5 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Rugan, No. 95 Dauphine street. The friends of the family are invited, without further notice. aug 24.

Notice.—THE ROUGH AND READY CENTRAL CLUB ROOM, No. 81 Chartres street, will from this date, be open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 6 P. M., every day, and will be supplied with the Daily and Weekly Taylor papers of the Union.

Seventh Ward—First Municipality.

THE UNDERSIGNED, residents of the Seventh Ward, 1st Municipality, request all the citizens of said Ward, who are the friends of OUR ZACH, to meet on SATURDAY, 26th inst., at half past 7 o'clock, at the Rough and Ready Garden, on the Bayou Road, corner of Valmy street, for the purpose of organizing a Rough and Ready Club for the 7th Ward.

John Watkins.	L. Dominic Jumonville,
L. Sergi,	Chas Claiborne,
H B Weiss,	F. Barthe,
T B Coutier,	Albert P Bonz,
John Baker,	Rud Hornbrooser,
J B Sompurto,	F C Gandy,
J Michel,	Eugene Estelle,
L Eustene,	Alcide Dubler,
Chevalier Jumonville,	L Honrd,
M Barnett,	H Elliott,
G Preval,	R Murphy,
J Lonzere,	Oscar Lastelle,
F Generally.	

aug24-4d

Barrefield Club.

☞ A meeting of this Club, will take place This Evening, THURSDAY, at the 7th Ward House, corner Prytania and St. Paul streets, at 8½ o'clock, to march to Madame Calderwe's "Franklin House," 3rd Municipality.

The friends of Ireland and of active and progressive measures, are invited to attend. aug24

☞ ACADEMY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Under the Superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. Bet ncut. The advertisement of the above Academy, to be found in another column of this paper, is recommended to public notice.

This institution, for both sexes, founded in January, 1847, is highly commendable for the attention bestowed on every branch of education.

The English language is taught by Dr. Ellis. The studies are regularly prescribed in both languages.

The terms for day scholars have been reduced for both languages to $4 25, and for two pupils from the same family to $7 50.

This institution is inferior to no other in the city. Families are invited to visit the establishment, and may apply for further information to the best and most commercial references, as offered in the advertisement. aug24

Purify the Blood!

The great virtues of Sarsaparilla, as a remedy for purity in the blood, are well known to the world, and the great object is to procure the genuine article. CONSTOCK'S SARSAPARILLA has met with most distinguished success in the cure of Scrofula, and breakings out upon the face, ulcers, running sores, and all diseases arising from impure blood; and it is as tested equal to any Extract ever made, at the low rate of 50 cents per bottle, and in as large bottles as any sold at $1.

A bottle of this Extract will be found very beneficial to strike the system to bear up against the debilitating heats of summer, and resist the inroads of disease. Planters upon the River who wish to purchase, can send in their address, and it shall be forwarded to them at $4 per dozen.

☞ Sold by CORSTOCK & CO., 39 POYDRAS Street. jul5

☞ Dr. Bullow's Vegetable Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine article has the written signature of the proprietor, "H Bullow," on the wrapper of each bottle.

Sold by Druggists, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans.

☞ Ship LYCURGUS, from Bordeaux, is now ready to discharge her cargo. Third Municipality, near the Railroad. Consignees are requested to send their permits on board immediately, as all goods not permitted within the hours will be sent to the public stores at their expense and risk.

aug24 3d L. CANVIN, 23½ Magazine st.

NOTICE.—During my absence JAMES M. WAYNE will hold my Power of Attorney; and the Power of Attorney of JOHN FINN, of Cadiz, of Dulcos & Pine, as per act before R. & C. Lewis, Notary Public.

aug24 R. F. WAYMOUTH, 17 Chartres st.

NEW AND INTERESTING PUBLICATIONS.—For sale at No. 14 Camp street—
ADVENTURES OF A MEDICAL STUDENT IN FRANCE.
THE KING, COURT AND GOVERNMENT, Before Louis Philippe.
THE BARONESS DE PICHELER, AND HARRY KUNK, By Mecking.
Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.

J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp st.

INSTORE—40 cases old Roussillon Wine, 15 do old Lafitte wine, 30 cases do family wine, 60 do do Bordeaux, 20 do Claret, 10 do Madeira, for retail Cognac, Leroy brand, 3 do Madeira wine, 25 do white wine; 500 boxes genuine Swiss Absynth, 50 do do do; 100 do do Anisette and Peppermint; 10 do Kirschenwasser; 100 do Brandy, Frosts, Pontac; 100 do Cherries, 30 do Strawberries in juice, Tyrnebouch brand; 500 do Claret, St. Julien, good quality; 50 do white wine, in half bottles; 100 do orange flower water; 300,000 assorted corks, 10,000 regular do, 200 do Champagne, 75 gallons each, 100 boxes empty bottles, 50 do Claret, for sale by

aug24 N. DUBOURT, 13 Toulouse st.

LANDING, ex ship Alfred, from Bordeaux—60 casks St. Julien, Medoc, Claret; 50 barrels white Bordeaux Wine, 20 do do, 6 puncheons, good quality, for sale by E. DEPEYRE FF.

aug24 13 Toulouse st.

LATE ENGLISH EDITIONS OF VALUABLE PUBLICATIONS, for sale at 14 Camp street—THE HIGH PRESSURE STEAM ENGINE INVESTIGATED, by Dr. Evans, Author of SCOTT'S ENGINEER AND MACHINISTS ASSISTANT.

CREUZE'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF CIVIL ENGINEERING.

BARLOW and BABBAGE'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF MANUFACTURES AND MACHINERY.

THE DOCTOR, &c., by the late Robert Southey.

Just received and for sale at the "New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse."

aug19 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

Trial of Freemans, &c.

THE TRIAL OF WILLIAM FREEMAN, for the Murder of John C. Weaver, in New Orleans, in the Circuit Court of the Augusta Court, with the decision of the Supreme Court quashing a new trial, on the ground of the Death of the Foreman and of the not mentioning of his name by Andrew Duncan, W. D. and others, reported by Robert C. Bell, Esq., Reporter.

BELL'S SOUTHERN REPORTER, Second Edition, OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEYS GENERAL of the United States, by Hall, Esq., Reporter.

Just received and for sale at the "New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse."

aug19 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

COPY OF THE CULTURE of the State of New York. Just received and for sale by

ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Book Publishers and Stationers,
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Writing.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 29 Chartres street, and 15 Camp street, will keep their WRITING ACADEMY open during the entire Fall, so that people can in a short time, be well fitted to fill the most good able situations. All people are invited to attend until they write in a free, bold and graceful manner style. Hours, 9 to 12, and 3 to 6, or 7 to 9 P. M.

Dolbear's Gillotts 404 pens.

aug23 Fritzmaller's new System of Learning to Write, Perfectly, Setting of Imperious Pinnys, Setting of Imperious Pinnys, Letters, Lines and Cents streets.

FOR Sale—A BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE, well assorted in types, having a Super Royal Cylinder Press, Cutter, &c. &c. Also, a material for job work parties desirous of establishing a country paper. Address, No. 10 Exchange Alley.

Pomey Lost—A brown POMEY, stolen from Triton Walk, on Monday night, the 7th inst., had on nothing but an halter. A reward will be paid on delivering him at No 3 Bank Place.

aug24 C. J. WHEELER, Broker, 8 Commerce.

Mr. Henri Herz Piano Forte.

THE undersigned, Agent for Mr. Henri Herz, Paris, 11 Rue de Marivaux, 3 Camp street, is authorized to sell only agent for the sale of my Piano Fortes in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas, consisting of my Square and Grand Pianos and Pianettes. The instruments are made to my Manufactory, at Paris, and intended to give the perfection of tone.

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French Garden Seeds—Warranted growth of 1848—Just received from Philadelphia—Turnip, Cabbage, Lettuce, Radish, Onion, Carrot, Parsnip, Beet, Cucumber, Melon, Pepper, Tomato, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Celery, Egg Plant, Okra, Pea, Bean, Corn, Spinach, Mustard, Cress, Parsley, Leek, Sorrel, Lavender, Thyme, Sweet Marjoram, Sweet Basil, Rosemary, Sage, Savory, Fennel, Dill, Coriander, Caraway, Cayenne