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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to business strictly within the line of their business, and to what is usual in case upon every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

SYMPATHY FOR THE SEPOYS.

In reviewing the atrocious features which characterize the rebellion in India, we have to be scrupled to censure the British for the vindictive system of retaliation practiced by them—such as hanging Sepoys on the barest suspicion of complicity in the revolt, shooting them to atoms from the muzzles of thirty-two pounders, and the like. These summary and unnatural punishments are unworthy of a humane and enlightened nation. Yet if the impulses of unpowered wrath, provoked by devilish ferocity and cruelty, are ever to be extenuated, the course pursued by the British may find some palliation in the hideous torments deliberately inflicted by the rebels on every white-skinned individual who has fallen into their power, without distinction of age or sex. Such horrors have been perpetrated; such refinements of torture; such exquisite skill in procuring thrills of agony from nerves benumbed by protracted suffering; such diabolical malignity in rendering the dearest and most sacred affections the instruments for producing intolerable anguish, as scarcely leave room for wonder at the exasperation of the English troops, or the merciless severity they display towards offenders. We have published many harrowing details of the scenes witnessed in India, but we will give one more, in an extract from a Paris letter, to illustrate what we have said, and as an introduction to what we are about to add:

One of the saddest, cruelest, or I should say most diabolical incidents of the Indian mutiny has been furnished of a young lady married four years ago at the British Embassy in Paris. Her name was Clement. She was the daughter of a clergyman nearly related to the family of an Irish Earl. A more beautiful creature when in all the pride of eighteen she stood at the altar, it is not possible to conceive. She married a gallant young Captain of the name of Tower, of the 64th native infantry of Bengal. Her family, consisting of her mother, sister and young brother, are now living in the rue Torredeo, in Paris. They have just received intelligence that, on the 20th of June, their interesting relative was sacrificed in the following brutal manner: Her two lovely children, a boy and girl, were massacred joint by joint, while living, before her eyes, after she herself had been delivered over successively to the brutal lust of three fiends in human shape. From the scene of her mutilated children she was carried away and placed in a hot bath, after which a sleeping potion was given her and she was put to bed. The next day she was brought down again into the presence of other devils in human guise, six of whom having again gratified their diabolical lust, threw her out of the window to be scrambled for by the soldiery. In the rushing her head was found impaled on an iron stake. The husband has since blown his brains out. I have read the letter recounting these atrocities.

Premising that the ineffable horrors narrated in the foregoing present no isolated and solitary case, but are the normal result of every instance in which Englishmen, their wives and children have been captured alive by the Sepoys, we ask whether such abominable fiends, such pitiless, wolfish hounds are entitled to the smallest fragment of sympathy—much less to approbation? We say, we have seen at home and abroad that they have received both. A public meeting was held in New York not two weeks ago to express sympathy with the Sepoys, and was addressed in strains of violent exultation by a certain Col. DOUBDY, at the calamities which had befallen the English in Bengal. In that remarkably intemperate and ominous effusion the merciless and savage Sepoys were absolutely elevated to the dignity of patriots. We are gratified to state that the meeting was not a large one; that it was composed exclusively of that impulsive race which loathes England as the oppressed ever loathes the oppressor, and that the celebrities who had been invited to act with Messrs. MITCHELL and MEAGHER—found it expedient to decline attending. We passed it by at the time as one of the many rash and reprehensible movements which an overzealous and passionate nature is too apt to make, and should not refer to it now, but that we perceive by an extract from a Dublin journal, republished in the New York *Times*, that in Ireland as well as in New York there are people whose national antipathies incite them to the utterance of sentiments which their calmer reason must condemn. The passage quoted by the *Times* is as follows:

> Sweeter than the voice of love, sweeter than the warm caress of friendship, dearer than the mellowest sunshine of the heart, is the news of English discomfiture in India to the Irenants of the Irish people. They are delighted, rejoiced, and gladdened beyond measure when they hear of the rapture and humiliation of their ancient foe. There is not a vessel of hers which is wrecked, there is not a General of hers who is slain, there is not a battalion in her service which is routed and cutthroat, that the people of Ireland do not gloat over with the greatest satisfaction and delight. They are consequently delighted by the mutiny raged in the East, where the forces of the Great Mother are pounding the armies of Great Britain.—Wherever England draws the sword of lights the shaft, Ireland prays for her defeat, and at no time has she prayed more fervently in that way than she does now, when the pulse of Sepoys of India are endeavoring to shake the British power, and sweep it root and branch from the fair and fertile fields of Hindostan.

We should be very sorry to believe a tithe part of what is written above. We have a better opinion of human nature than to credit assertions so disgraceful to its dignity and manliness. What! rejoice that little children are cut to pieces joint by joint, tossed on pikes, or roasted to death, before the eyes of their distracted parents; that wives are subjected to the brutal lust of barbarians, and then slaved alive, or ripped up, and their quivering members strung together and hung around the necks of their husbands; that these last, after being forced to behold the hideous and harrowing spectacles, are done to death by torments the most agonizing that invention can devise! Rejoice at murder, mutilation, arson, torture, violation, rapine and ruin, because the victims were born in England! Call those who are the perpetrators of such nameless deeds of infamy "patriots"! We cannot and will not believe that any considerable portion of the Irish press echoes the tone of horrible exultation which pervades the paragraph quoted above; or that intelligent Irishmen, how deep rooted soever may be their hatred of the British government, can entertain any other feeling than one of abhorrence towards the promulgator of such atrocious sentiments. Indeed, we learn from the *Times* that they are indignantly repudiated by most of the Irish journals, and we are glad to proclaim it.

FOR THE LADIES.—Madame LELIEVRE, No. 210 Royal street, has received a large and splendid assortment of materials for artificial flowers, such as colored paper, glacé, &c., &c. Madame L. is likewise in receipt of every description of ornament for the decoration of the tombs on the approaching All Saints' Day—comprising garlands, crowns, wreaths of immortelles, and other tokens of pious affection in use on that solemn occasion. Families preparing for the ceremonies of the 1st November cannot do better than to apply at Madame LELIEVRE'S.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—The assessment rolls of the Third District have been completed and are now exhibited at the office of Recorder SOLOMON, and will remain for thirty days from the present date.

THE DANIEL WEBSTER.—We are requested to state that the steamship *Daniel Webster* will not leave until the morning of the 8th instant, instead of the 5th, as heretofore announced. The advertisement will be found elsewhere.

BOYER'S ACADEMY.—The classes in this well-known popular institution were reopened, after vacation, on the 1st inst. Few teachers come before our community with better established claims to respect and patronage than the venerable Mr. BOYER.

REMOVAL.—Dr. SABIN MARTIN has removed his office to No. 146 Conti street, between Dauphin and Burgundy.

PAPER-HANGINGS.—We invite attention to the advertisement of E. CHRISMAN, No. 157 Chartres street. He has received a most superb assortment of the latest styles of paper-hangings, which he offers for sale at reduced prices. Also, a variety of beautiful chimney fronts.

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.—Now is the time for all who desire to lay in a stock of excellent and well-made fall and winter clothing, at moderate prices. This can be effected by calling at ADAMS BRYSON & CO.'S one-price store, No. 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier. See advertisement.

A letter from Lauderdale Springs, Ala., dated the 1st instant, says:

> The cotton crop is used up badly. Within two weeks past the worm has taken it—told me he saw a planter near this place his says he will not make more than eighty bales; to-day the leaves have fallen off, the main fruit, the top crop gone. Frost then would do no injury.

The party papers in the Second Congressional District are just now in possession of a pleasant theme for editorial comments, in the political discussion going on between GILBERT BENDY and MILES TAYLOR, the Americas and Democratic candidates for Congress. These gentlemen have spoken at Donaldsonville and Franklin, and are about to continue the contest at Thibodaux, Houma, and other points within the district. It would puzzle an outrider considerably to determine which of the two has gained most laurels in the combat. According to Democratic authority Mr. BENDY has been demolished; and though he keeps up the discussion with great pertinacity, rising from each overthrow with renewed pluck, he is none the less annihilated at every encounter with Mr. TAYLOR. The American journals, however, affirm with equal positiveness the political prostration of the Democratic nominee.—The Thibodaux *Minerva* says of the meeting at Franklin that "a more perfectly used up individual than the Hon. MILES TAYLOR we have not seen since Noah's flood." We do not profess to reconcile these discrepancies, but if we might venture a guess, would presume that both gentlemen have acquitted themselves to the satisfaction of their friends. Col. TAYLOR is undoubtedly a skillful politician and a persuasive orator. Mr. BENDY is an earnest, impressive and somewhat excitable speaker. We suspect they are both capable of commanding the attention of the sovereigns, and of meeting the expectations of their adherents.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S AMPHITHEATRE.—Our friend, David Bidwell, the agent of Messrs. Spalding & Rogers, has been employed the past summer in fitting up the Amphitheatre in such a manner that it is now unsurpassed in neatness and in the tastefulness of its decorations by any establishment of the kind in the country. It will be seen by referring to another column that Matt Peel's Campbell Minstrels open the season to-morrow evening, with an admirable brass band, and we have no doubt that their engagement will prove as profitable to themselves as it certainly will be agreeable to the public.

MONEY SAVED.—It seems that Mrs. Birch—wife of Mr. James Birch, of Fall River, Massachusetts, President of the California Stage Company, who was among the lost passengers of the *Central America*—was not left destitute by the death of her husband. Mr. Birch had sent on, in the *Illinois*, the steamer which preceded the *Central America*, $60,000 in gold bars, for which also he remitted a draft payable to the order of his wife. On Wednesday last, Mrs. Birch sent the bars to the Assay Office in New York to be refined and stamped.

The case of Mrs. Cunningham has been removed into the Supreme Court, on motion of her counsel, in order to allow the argument of a motion to change the venue of the trial. Mrs. Cunningham states that the prejudice against her here is so strong that she cannot get a fair trial.

Suspension of Payment.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* makes the following remarks pertinent to the times:

> When the strongest houses find themselves embarrassed, and many who have maintained a high character are obliged to suspend, there is danger that a scare may yield to the prevailing epidemic who might have stood by making greater efforts. Nothing but the utmost necessity can justly a suspension where there are sufficient assets to meet every liability. Every man should look his affairs in the face, in the face. If he is insolvent, if his liabilities are greater than his assets, and his affairs are growing worse, he should stop at once, and make an equal division of his property. But if he is solvent, if his balance is largely on the right side, and the alternative of suspension is no longer a question of final success, but of great present pecuniary sacrifice, he should go on at any cost short of risking his means to pay in full. A man of large property has no right to shut down upon his creditors because he cannot pay without making heavy sacrifices. He is bound to pay at all hazards as long as he can have enough to pay in full. Instead of this, we remember that during a severe pressure in some former years several wealthy merchants succeeded, with a large surplus of assets, leaving themselves, a fortnight after they had wound up their affairs at their leisure, while some weaker houses, who would have kept on but for the unexpected obstacle, were swept away, never to rise again. As long as any man has enough property to pay his debts, he should pay each when it is due, and not yield to the temptation which whispers that by a temporary suspension he can get out of his bargain but until the storm goes by, and then recover his position with less cost to his estate.

THE FINANCIAL PRESSURE.—The following from the New York *Times*, of the 2d ult., is a synopsis of the latest mail intelligence on the effects of the monetary crisis:

> The money pressure continues severe, and has not been broken down the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks on Saturday, predicted at most a *dead lock* in Wall street negotiations, it is now expected that the New York city banks will adopt their basis of business, and the consequence is great confusion in the domestic exchanges. The brokers refused, on Saturday, to make a price for drafts on either of the suspended cities, and this is certainly more continue a day or two longer. The banks have refused to discount these bills, except under special stipulation to defer the date of exchange on New York at the time of maturity for payment. The stock market was lower here on Saturday, and much lower at the South. The markets at the Philadelphia and Baltimore Boards of Brokers are now carrying stocks for a time, by paying medium, in which the home contracts are to be settled. The price of money in Baltimore, outside of banks, fell at one time from 30 to 12 per cent, per annum. In Philadelphia the credit system and want of understanding among the bankers seem to be in a state of chaos. Here, the highest rates of discount were, in some needy cases, substituted, to though the general disposition among lenders was to do as little as possible. Two leading private cattle firms, Garner & Co., a domestic goods, and manufacturing concern of previously reputed great wealth, and S. A. C. W. Foster, auctioneers, were brought to protest. There were also some minor suspensions of payment. The New England currency continued to be taken at the Metropolitan redemption, and up to the clock on Saturday the indications from Boston are that the New England banks would continue to redeem in specie. Our own state currency, fortunately, for the greater part secured by pledge of stocks, continue to restrict. The mercantile pressure in the city, if continued through a fortnight, will cut the very October payments, with the same intense stringency in January, and the heavy cost of 2 or 3 per cent. a month for the best paper, may induce a change of purpose on the part of the secretary of the Treasury, and a disposition to discount paper, but the present feeling is that relief will follow the suspensions in the neighboring cities, and cash payments to be continued without pressing the merchants too hardly. The receipt of another California shipment is also expected to afford the requisite relief. Foreign Exchange ruled on Saturday 10 to 10½ per cent. on London.

The Mobile suspension has not yet extended further South than Washington City. The Richmond banks made no change in their ordinary course up to Saturday P. M. We hear of nothing West of Pittsburg and Wheeling in the way of suspension. The telegraph advises that Gov. Pollock, of Pennsylvania, has called the Legislature to meet on the first Tuesday in October. Elsewhere will be found extracts from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and other papers in reference to the suspensions.

Attempt of a Husband to Repudiate a Wife With Whom He Had Lived Twenty Years.

A singular case of bigamy, desertion and avarice was revealed before Esquire Bray, yesterday afternoon. A man, Charles Fox, who seems of respectable parentage, and is five years past, brought suit against a woman residing on the side of St. Adams near the termination of Sixth street, for detention of property—a house and lot—which he claimed to be his. Fox had a wife with him and two small children, all of whom were in court; and it appeared during the trial that the woman, against whom he had brought suit, was also his wife; he having married her at New-ark, in this State, in 1837, and having had offspring by her, one of whom, a daughter, is now the head of a family and the mother of two children.

A number of witnesses were produced to prove the fact of his marriage to the first wife, and among them a physician present at the birth of two of his daughters, who were also present.

The assurance of the man's attempt to prove her wife was the faithful partner of his bosom for twenty years merely a rejected mistress, and his endeavor to dishonor not only her, but his own daughters, and the children of one of them, seem to evince a condition of mind, not to speak of its wickedness, bordering upon insanity.

All the parties are highly respectable in appearance, and are said to have occupied an honorable position in society. Fox is a man seemingly about fifty years of age, and conducts himself as if he were really defrauded of property that justly belongs to him and his wife and family.

The decision of the jury, which had been empanelled, was in favor of the first wife, thereby preventing the husband from dispossessing her of her property. As she could not, however, produce her marriage certificate, she could not, it is said, arraign Fox upon a charge of bigamy.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

RUNAWAY SLAVES—FATAL AFFRAY.—The Maysville *Eagle* of Tuesday says:

> Quite a stampede of negroes occurred on Sunday night last from the neighborhood of Washington, in this county, and we are informed as many as seventeen made their escape into Ohio. They were immediately pursued by a party made up on both sides of the river, and, on an attempt being made to capture one of the negroes belonging to Mr. Wm. Nelson, he made battle and cut and dangerously wounded two men named Pose Waldron and Wm. P. Pare. The negro was finally overcome by the party and brought back to this side of the river, where he is now safe in jail, but the two wounded men are said to be in a very critical situation and doubts are expressed whether either of them can recover. The balance of the negroes are yet at large.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

THE STATE ELECTION.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The steamship *Star of the West*, from Aspinwall on the 24th ultimo, has arrived.

She brings $1,250,000 in specie and 50 passengers.

The *Star of the West* touched at Havana and Key West.

The State election in California resulted in the success of the Democracy.

The vote for Governor stood: John B. Weller, (Democrat) 40,000; Ed. Stanley, (Republican and Settlers) 27,000; Bowie, (American) 27,000.

The resolution to pay the State debt was carried by a large majority.

The town of Columbia, in Toulumne county, had been destroyed by fire. The loss was estimated at $700,000.

Advices from Oregon state that the Constitutional Convention is in session.

The following dispatches were published yesterday by the Associated Press:

FURTHER BY THE ARABIA.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £278,000.

American securities are unchanged. There are more buyers than sellers.

Latest.

LONDON, September 19.—The dissatisfaction caused by the Indian news strengthens the belief that a new loan must be effected. The discount market is extremely brisk.

William Summerville, silk manufacturer, Manchester, has failed.

FINANCIAL NEWS.

NEW YORK, October 3.—The following failures are reported: Swift, Robinson & Co.; Powell, Ramsdell & Co.; Brummel & Boysters; P. Chouteau; Hutchings, Tiffany & Co.

Borrow, Harper & Co., Sharrons & Co. and Pond & Co. have failed.

PHILADELPHIA, October 3.—The Reading Railroad bonds went to protest yesterday.

NEW YORK, October 3.—Clark, Dodge & Co., bankers, have suspended. E.W. Clark & Co. say that this suspension will not affect their business.

The stockholders of the Erie Railroad met last evening and passed a resolution forming a committee of one hundred to solicit subscriptions to bonds or loans to the company. $175,000 already subscribed.

THE LAND WARRANT EMBEZZLEMENT.

Chicago, October 3.—A dispatch from Minnesota announces the arrest of the Fairbault land warrant forger, who is said to have stolen $175,000 of the warrants.

GEN. SCOTT VS. PILLOW.

Lieut. Gen. Scott has very briefly noticed a few of the points raised by the immortal Gibson in his late letter. The Commander-in-Chief is succinct, by no means vituperative, rather good-humored in fact, but he very quietly knocks away the scaffolding on which Gen. PILLOW stood, and leaves that worthy sprawling in the dust. Here is the letter:

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

My attention has been called to a letter addressed to the people of Tennessee by Gen. Pillow, in which he criticises my campaign in Mexico with the boldness of a master in the art of war, and at the same time eulogizes his own services therein with a hearty good will that leaves nothing to be desired. I do not propose at present to disturb that self-laudation, nor to reply to his animadversions on my plans and conduct, although he must provokingly mixes up in every statement a small grain of truth with a large portion of fiction, so as to give it with the careless all the effect of gross falsehood. If such tricks can influence the public mind to my prejudice, I shall then begin to regret that I was born an American.

Without, then, entering upon any formal recrimination of facts, Gen. Pillow or defense of myself, I shall proceed to inform, on behalf of others, to notice some two or three points in his address, in the way of explanation, and to show how he came to go beyond what will be merely incidental.

Gen. Pillow now says that, by agreement, Mr. Trist consented to pay to Gen. Santa Anna "cash in hand, as earnest money, ten thousand dollars," to induce him to entertain negotiations for a peace; and that subsequently Mr. T. told Gen. P. (Gen. P.) that Gen. Scott had furnished him (Mr. T.) the money, and that he (Mr. T.) had *paid* the ten thousand dollars."

Being morally certain that Mr. Trist never made such declaration, it is almost useless to say that I never turned over a dollar to him for such or any other purpose whatever, and am very sure that Mr. T. had not a dollar of public money in his possession while in Mexico, and that he never had sufficient for his very moderate expenses in his private purse; and I certify on honor that I never, at any time, paid to Gen. Santa Anna, or caused to be paid to him, or to another for his use or benefit, one dollar or more, on any account or in any way whatever. President Santa Anna was at the time, and is, worth millions, and had, in that office, the unquestionable control of all the pecuniary means of his country. It is hardly probable, therefore, that he would have stooped to pick up a sack of ten thousand dollars in gold, if he had accidentally stumbled upon one in a private walk.

The blunder of Gen. Pillow, no doubt, of some kind he could conveniently picked up about headquarters that I had given, I suppose sum unknown—and "for important information received—and to be continued from the enemy's camps and outposts." The account current with the War Department of secret disbursements, printed by order of the Senate February 4, 1848, p. 11, it was likely, therefore, that the names of ——— and ——— were never confided to Gen. Pillow, as it is certain, from the example before us, he would, contrary to the faith and honor of our country, have published them in full, to the ruin of those concerned, and their descendants. Even then, Santa Anna, to whom the credit be worth any thing, could not now be traced to Mexico, no matter under what pretence to lead the effect a good and peace inducing.

Written, to the Secretary of War from the city of Mexico February 5, 1848, I said:

"I have not reported on the subject of secret disbursements since I left Jalapa, first, because of the uncertainty of our communications with Vera Cruz, and second, the necessity of certain explanations which, on account of others, might not to be reduced to writing. I may, however, say briefly add that I have never tempted the honor, conscience, or patriotism of any man; but have held it as lawful in time of war as in war to purchase valuable information or services voluntarily tendered me." [Mexican War Correspondence, House Document, No. 60, page 1085.]

And again, at Washington, June 28, 1848, on rendering my account-current of secret and other disbursements, and asking for a final settlement, I said:

"I am ready to go, confidentially, into all those different sums of receipt and disbursement with the Secretary of the Treasury of War, or any other member of the Cabinet. I am under an obligation of private and public honor, according to the usages of nations and armies, not to disclose names and circumstances, except as above." * * * "In the plainest principles and usages of nations and war, I have, I hereby add, a man government, in respect to *secret disbursements*, I can, in a few hours, *see*. (See Senate's Executive Document, No. 34, page 36, ordered to be printed Feb. 4, 1857.)

And that account has been definitively settled on the principles I had proposed.

A word as to Mr. Trist—long in private life, and struggling with honorable poverty—whom Gen. Pillow has so wantonly dragged before the public. He is represented in the address as the cunning and malignant genius who instigated me—otherwise a good enough sort of man—to acts of injustice and persecution! The officers in Mexico (and Mr. Trist, a distinguished West Pointer, stood with them before the enemy, the brave among the brave) will smile to hear this character of their senior General and his companion, the negotiator. No man was more admired than the latter for his quiet, unobtrusive manner and amiability. He was eagerly received and honored by all foreigners of distinction, diplomats and others, with whom he came into contact, and under cover signal disadvantage negotiated a most important treaty, which was here gladly accepted by the Senate and the country. For this great service he is still without reward.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

New York, September 25, 1857.

SOMEBODY SAIN.—In a late number of the Pittsburg *Chronicle*, there is a case recorded, which would be amusing, were it not suggestive of painful thought, illustrating the beautiful effects of "little tattle" and scandal. Three well-dressed ladies called recently upon the Mayor of that city and communicated their "suspicions" that another young lady had been guilty of infanticide.—The case was traced from one idle gossip to another: from this "guess" to that "shouldn't wonder" of the coterie, until the Mayor rendered his verdict in the following remarks to the ladies who had shown themselves so very desirous of getting up a "case" and figuring as witnesses in "rich developments":

> I do not think it necessary to call any witnesses for the defense, for there has been nothing whatever proven against the defendant. You (turning to Miss M. and her party) made a very serious charge against this young girl, and now, when it comes to be investigated, you cannot support it by any evidence whatever. This girl has a character to support, and through this gossiping of what Mrs. Somebody may have told Mrs. Somebody else, her prospects in life might be ruined. I therefore dismiss the case.

It should be remarked that the strictest investigation had shown the entire innocence of the accused and the utter impossibility of the charge. Unfortunately, all cases do not turn out so well. Very few young girls, or very few people of any sort, are apt to court investigation of charges, though they know they may be ever so innocent; and even if publicly acquitted, they invariably make enemies of the gossips who started the rumor, and who, to vindicate themselves, will fasten with avidity, years after, on any shadow of a pretense to renew the charges against the victim. It is to be regretted that some striking and effectual punishment cannot be inflicted on those whose greatest pleasure in life and *forte* is conversation consist in discussing "other people's" with special reference, by innuendo or hint, or to their character and conduct. A few good examples might work wonders.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

LANGUAGES.
French, Spanish, German, English, Italian, Portuguese, Portuguese, Dutch-speaking, etc.
DOMESTIC COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 100 Gravier street. There are upwards of twenty teachers and professors for each language, who are constantly practiced in SPEAKING AND WRITING any language they wish to learn, so as to fit them for BUSINESS. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and judge for themselves. Merchants apply here for clerks and book-keepers.
RUFUS DOLBEAR.

TO SMOKERS OF CUT TOBACCO.

THE undersigned respectfully informs city and country dealers, and consumers generally, that he has lately added to his manufactory of SNUFFS, which obtained a medal at the Universal Exhibition at Paris in 1855, the manufacture of all kinds of SMOKING TOBACCO, which he guarantees as good, at least, as those of the most celebrated houses, besides being perfectly pure and of a pleasant taste. General Depot at his Store, No. 16 St. Louis street. Manufactory at McDonoghville, Louisiana.
A. DELPIT.

For Rent.

THE first floor of store Nos. 19 and 14 St. Louis street, perfectly clean, and suitable for a business office. Apply to A. Delpit, No. 16 St. Louis street. oct5

FOR SALE.—On account of their being of no use to the owner, two powerful and excellent cart and harness horses. Apply to A. Delpit, No. 16 St. Louis street. oct5

POSSESSION given on the 1st of November, of HOUSE No. 43 Bienville street. Apply to J. RICHIE, No. 140 Fond street. oct5

For All Saints' Day—Great Exhibition!
TOMB ORNAMENTS,
AT LELIEVRE'S,
210 *Royal street.*

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail—
500 Velvet Wreaths, with inscriptions, all sizes;
400 Wreaths, perpetual flowers,
200 Pearl Wreaths
300 Wreaths, pansies and perpetual flowers,
700 do, do, lilies and pansies,
300 Double Wreaths,
1000 most beautiful Garlands, assorted,
300 Velvet Medallions, with inscriptions;
A splendid lot of Crosses, all sizes;
An extensive assortment of Vases and Urns, specially for tombs.
An immense quantity of Bouquets and Artificial Flowers
One hundred reams Black Glazed Paper. oct5

CLOTHING FOR THE MILLION.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,
Corner of Gravier, New Orleans.
Are in receipt of a large assortment of
Men, Boy and Children's Clothing,
suited to all the vary of tastes and callings
—ALSO—
FURNISHING GOODS,
Large and complete assortment
One Price the Motto!
And, in part, comprising the following styles
BLACK AND FANCY CLOTH FROCK COATS
BUSINESS SUITS to match
RAGLANS AND SACK OVERCOATS—All kinds.
PANTS—Cloth, Cassimere and Satinet
PANTALOONS—Black and Fancy Colored—All qualities
Patent or Challenge Shirts.
Their merit is that they are made in the best possible manner, as good goods for the price as those of any other make, and superior in form and fit to any.
BOY AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—In all the various styles made for boys, suitable for dress or school purposes.
INDIA RUBBER CLOTHING—All kinds, and sold at MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
TRUNKS, CARPET-BAGS AND UMBRELLAS.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 Magazine street,
Northeast corner of Gravier street

CARPET WAREHOUSE.
19.....Chartres Street.....19
We are receiving direct from Europe, and offering at the lowest market prices,
TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREESELLY, INGRAIN,
VENETIAN AND DUTCH CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL CLOTH, of various qualities and colors, which we cut to suit rooms, halls, &c.
Also—Cocoa Matting, Rugs, Door Mats, Hearth and Piano Covers, Window Shades, Hair-cloths, Mattrasses, &c., &c.
Cocoa and Canton MATTING, &c.
All of which we offer at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
A. BROCKHOLZ & CO.

ALCOHOL—200 bbls Doyle & co.'s 97 per cent, proof. For sale by
JOSEPH LANDES & CO.
oct5 35 Tchoupitoulas st

WHISKY—200 bbls Boyle's Rose, 100 bbls Fletcher's Extra. For sale by
JOSEPH LANDES & CO.
oct5 35 Tchoupitoulas st

CANDLES—1000 whole, half and quarter boxes, Proctor & Gamble's Plain, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDES & CO.
oct5 35 Tchoupitoulas st

BRI—100 bbls Fine and Family Meal, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDES & CO.
oct5 35 Tchoupitoulas st

BACON—60 casks choice, clear, ribbed sides and shoulders, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDES & CO.
oct5 35 Tchoupitoulas st

POTATOES—200 bbls large Louisville Mechanicks, ONIONS—250 bbls and sacks choice, in store
DRIED APPLES—20 bbls Prime, ship stock
RICE BEANS—30 bbls new cultivation Beans
Manufactured Paper Tubes.
DRIED APPLES—4 bbls and sacks new West Coast, ready for cooking
PINE—Cargo Pensacola
WHITE BEANS—A few bbls long saw, landing from steamer Peter Tellon
PINE—Cargo of 1 bbls—20 boxes Northern choice, landing per steamship Tennessee
POTATOES—Ship bbls choice of Louis Pink eye, in store and for sale by CHAVANNE & MAHOC.
oct5 35 Tchoupitoulas street

MERCHANTS!
Landing ex ships Aquila and Maccoonoo, and barks Ann Sherman and Lucy
MACKEREL—
200 half barrels, No. 1,
40 barrels, No. 1,
40 barrels, No. 2,
SPICE AND WAX CANDLES—100 boxes Rose Sperm Candles, 20's to 1 pound—50 boxes Star Sperm Candles, 20's to 1 pound—50 boxes Wax Candles, 20's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 20's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 10's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 5's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 2's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 4's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 6's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 8's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 10's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 12's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 20's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 40's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 60's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 80's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 100's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 120's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 140's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 160's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 180's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 200's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 220's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 240's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 260's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 280's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 300's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 320's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 340's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 360's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 380's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 400's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 420's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 440's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 460's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 480's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 500's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 520's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 540's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 560's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 580's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 600's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 620's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 640's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 660's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 680's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 700's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 720's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 740's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 760's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 780's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 800's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 820's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 840's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 860's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 880's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 900's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 920's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 940's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 960's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 980's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1000's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1020's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1040's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1060's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1080's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1100's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1120's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1140's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1160's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1180's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1200's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1220's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 1240's to 1 pound—Tom and 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pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 2240's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 2260's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 2280's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 2300's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 2320's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 2340's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 2360's to 1 pound—Tom and Jerry Candles, 2380's to 1 pound—Tom and J