THE DAILY BEE,
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
G. F. HARRY, R. DUPONCE. | R. HARDY, E. DUPONCE.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance).....$12
COUNTRY PAPER, each weekly, (one year in advance).....5
In all cases subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

# The New Orleans Bee.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
THE DAILY BEE, Fifty Dollars for every THIS Inch, in each language, for the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement less than a square of ten lines. Fifty dollars in each language.
THE WEEKLY BEE, Fifty Dollars for every THIS Inch, for the first insertion, and Twenty Dollars for each subsequent insertion.
☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged Fifty Dollars for every THIS Inch, for each language, for each insertion.
The publication of Annual Advertisements is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to contract in one square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,550.

## THE DAILY BEE.

*MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 21.*

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### THE QUESTION OF THE DAY.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS.

We are heartily tired and sick of the very name of "Kansas;" but *our* editor-*ness*? It is the paramount national and political topic of the day. It arouses speculation, provokes discussion, inflames the passions of both sections of the Union, has an important bearing on the stability of our institutions, and therefore, though rehashed and revamped, and reiterated even unto nausea, we cannot, as public journalists, avoid frequent recurrence to it. Our readers will consequently, we trust, be indulgent, while, as briefly as possible, we lay before them the latest developments in relation to this momentous theme.

As regards the movements of the friends of equal justice and the South, the most notable intelligence is the proclamation of J. CALHOUN, President of the Constitutional Convention. This functionary, in virtue of the authority vested in him, has issued two proclamations. In the first he endows an election to be held on the 21st December, to determine whether the Constitution shall be ratified with or without the slavery clause, and requires the judges to keep the polls open, make proper records of the votes, and return the same to him at Lecompton within eight days from the closing of the polls. The commissioners appointed for each county are to appoint the judges of election, and to adopt proper measures for securing a full, fair and honest expression of the popular will. In the second proclamation Mr. CALHOUN, in conformity to the Constitution adopted by the Lecompton Convention, requires that an election be held on the first Monday in January, 1858, for a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Members of the Legislature, and one member of Congress—said election to be conducted in the same manner and by the same judges appointed to conduct the election on the Constitution on the 21st December; the members of the Legislature to be chosen according to the apportionment prescribed in the Lecompton Constitution. In all this Mr. CALHOUN has done nothing more than his duty, fulfilling scrupulously the mandate of the Convention.

The movements of the Free State party manifest the strongest possible resolution to resist the legal authority of the Convention, and to repudiate all action whatever resulting therefrom. We have before us an account of the proceedings of the so-called "Delegate Convention," which assembled at Lawrence on the 2d instant, in pursuance of a call of the chairmen of the State and Territorial Executive Committee, and in which Convention the whole Territory of Kansas is said to have been represented. The Convention held three sessions—morning, afternoon and night. The presiding officer was CHARLES ROBINSON, assisted by fifteen vice-presidents and several secretaries.

The notorious JAMES H. LANE, as chairman of a committee of fifteen, reported a series of resolutions which were adopted by acclamation. They are of a fiery and furious character—utterly denouncing and repudiating the Lecompton Constitution, and pledging the lives, fortunes and honor of the delegate elect "never to permit it to become the organic law of Kansas; treating the elections of the 21st inst. and 4th January next as a swindle, and a crime; recognizing the Legislature elected in October last as the only legitimate law-making body; reindorsing the Topeka Constitution, and memorializing the Territorial Legislature to convene the 5th to frame a just and impartial election law, and to submit to the people the Topeka and Lecompton Constitutions. Enough exciting oratory the "Delegate Convention" adjourned, to meet again at Lecompton on the day of the assembling of the Territorial Legislature.

Next in order are the proceedings of the Territorial Legislature convened by acting Governor STANTON, and the message of the now decapitated functionary. The Legislature met on the 7th, and adjourned to the next day for want of a quorum. On the 8th, eleven members of the Council and twenty-one of the House were present. We clip the annexed details from the St. Louis *Republican*:

The Council organized by electing C. W. Babcock President, J. K. Goodwin Secretary, G. A. Colton Assistant Secretary, D. H. Weir Enrossing Clerk, and divers other officers. In the House, G. W. Deitzler was elected President, C. F. Currier Chief Clerk, and a full set of officers.

We hear from the Territory that there was intense excitement among all classes of people, and it is hardly probable that the party opposed to the Lecompton Convention will permit an election to be held on the 21st at all. It appears, with three or four hundred of his myrmidons and fellow-thieves, he encamped near Lecompton, ostensibly to keep the peace, but really to overawe, as it seems to us, the members of the Legislature, and to secure such action as they desire with reference to the Lecompton Constitution. Many threats are uttered against Governor Geo. M. Dallas, and all the members who were concerned with him in the formation and submission of the Constitution, and of the Territory, and even to take their lives, have been made, but no outbreak of this kind had been attempted.

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Mr. STANTON'S message is an elaborate document, and is throughout a specious apology for the Free State party. He deems himself constrained by a sense of duty to call the Legislature together, in consequence of the profound agitation of the public mind, and the sense of wrong and injustice resulting from the action of the late Constitutional Convention. He refers to the election of the members of that Convention, to the refusal of one of the parties in the Territory to participate therein, to the imperfect manner in which the census was made out, and to the smallness of the vote polled at that election. He concedes that the refusal of what he styles "the majority" to vote, has produced all the evils and dangers of the present critical hour, and he adds:

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Mr. STANTON then argues at great length the question of popular sovereignty; maintaining that it has been violated by the act of the Lecompton Convention denying to the people the privilege of rejecting the Constitution, if they think fit; contending that Congress has no rightful power to accept a State Constitution, without the sanction of the people who are to live under it, and holding that the Legislature should therefore provide for a direct vote, under its own authority, upon the adoption of the Constitution which is to be partially submitted on the 21st inst. He recommends the passage of a law directing an election to be held, either under existing regulations, or in pursuance of other suitable provisions to be expressed in the act, in which the people shall be authorized to vote for the Constitution, in either of the forms presented by the Convention, and also against that Constitution in both forms. He further suggests that this election be a separate proceeding under different officers, but that it should be held at the same time, and in the same places provided for by the President of the late Convention.

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RIO GRANDE.—We have Brownsville papers to the 9th inst. They contain nothing of moment. The news from Mexico in the columns of the *Flag* has been anticipated.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—We invite attention to the resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company at their meeting on Saturday last. It will be seen that they distinctly declare that no frauds have been committed in the issue of stock by the Executive Committee in New York; nor any stock sold and issued under par. They likewise state that a full report of the condition of the company will be published as soon as practicable.

CONSUMPTION AND DYSPEPSIA.—It will be seen by the card in our columns that Dr. J. P. LANGDON, who has spent fifteen years in the study and treatment of disease of the lungs, stomach and liver, in the East and West Indies, and Europe, has reached our city, and will devote his time and attention to the special branches of his profession. Dr. LANGDON'S reputation as a skillful and experienced practitioner is very high. His office is situated at the corner of Camp and Natchez streets, second floor, over the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

F. MALARD & CO.—The extensive assortment of Messrs. F. MALARD & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Canal street, has been greatly enlarged and improved by the addition of a superior stock of fall and winter clothing, of clothing for youths, boys and children, and of all the articles suitable to a gentleman's furnishing establishment, which are offered for sale at extremely low prices. A glance at the advertisement will convince the reader that F. MALARD & CO. present every possible inducement to purchasers.

DIAMONDS AND DIAMOND-SETTING.—That most skillful and ingenious jeweler, A. CANDIDE, No. 91 Chartres street, announces in our columns that he has just received a magnificent assortment of diamond sets and ornaments, such as bracelets, crosses, rings, pins, &c., which he offers for sale at exceedingly reduced prices. CANDIDE sets diamonds and other precious stones in the most beautiful and tasteful styles. See advertisement.

ELEGANT PRESENTATION BOOKS.—In our advertising columns to-day will be found the announcement of a magnificent supply of illustrated new gift books for the holidays, for sale by THOS. L. WHITE, No. 105 Canal street. The list embraces a large number of works, richly bound and filled with superb plates and engravings, together with the productions of the standard authors in beautiful bindings. Look at the announcement, and select some one or more of these valuable publications.

FINE MARBLE STATUARY.—On Wednesday and Saturday next, N. VIGNIE will sell at public auction, at half past ten o'clock, at Mr. GALVANI's gallery, No. 53 St. Charles street, a superb collection of real Carrara marble statuary, marble vases, urns, chimney ornaments, alabaster articles, and other objects of virtu. See advertisement under the head of auction sales.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—Mr. C. DUHAMEL, No. 50 Chartres street, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, offers for sale to-day a splendid invoice of New Year's presents, such as stereoscopes, opera-glasses, magic lanterns, specticles of all kinds, &c.

Dispatches from Washington are to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared his plan for $20,000,000 Treasury notes, and that the interest which they will be made to bear will not exceed three per cent. per annum. Part of the issue, it is believed, may be applied at a nominal interest. The whole is to be made receivable for all public dues, and subject to reissue, but to be redeemed at the end of a year in specie. The authority for the measure will be urged upon the House Committee of Ways and Means, as soon as the organization of that committee is announced.

SLAVE TRADE.—The several reports made to the South Carolina Legislature on the subject of the slave trade have been laid on the table, the General Assembly being desirous of avoiding the expression of any opinion whatever on the subject.

SUICIDE WITH MORPHINE.—A young man named Joseph Needham committed suicide in New York, on the 12th instant, by taking morphine. Deceased was a traveling agent, and by no means in destitute circumstances.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 12, 1857.

The House Committee, appointed to inquire when the new hall would be ready for occupancy, have agreed to recommend a removal on Wednesday, although the promises are banked with rubbish and in an unfinished condition. Capt. Meigs, the Superintendent, has made no provision for the newspaper press, an omission for which he is justly censured.

The Senate caucus yesterday postponed the proposition for the election of new officers, excepting the public printer, until December next. They were driven to this course by the importunate crowd of office seekers.

Speaker ORR was all day closeted at the Capitol with his political friends, forming the committees of the Legislature, and so secure such action as they desire with reference to the Lecompton Constitution. Many threats are uttered against Governor Geo. M. Dallas, and all the members who were concerned with him in the formation and submission of the Constitution, and of the Territory, and even to take their lives, have been made, but no outbreak of this kind had been attempted.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

### ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The steamer *North Star* arrived to-day, bringing $66,000.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—In the *Senate*, Mr. Crittenden submitted a resolution in favor of a material increase of the tariff.

The Treasury bill was resumed.

The *House* discussed Mr. Bennett's resolution for the appointment of a special committee to consider all papers on the Pacific Railroad.

STEAMBOATS COMING.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 19.—The Col. Judson passed down at 11½ M.

FROM BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship *Gen. Rusk*, Capt. R. W. Smith, arrived yesterday from Brazos Santiago, with several passengers and $45,583 46 in specie, consigned as follows:

O. S. Graham, $17,748 90; Caballero & Rosualdo, $6,338 56; A. A. Rabe, $8,000; Cromer & Co., $4,000; Pardenscyville & Brother, $2,464; A. Norris, $1,197; J. Marks & Co., $1,000; North, Finster & Co., $1,000; F. Ferrera, $1,003; J. H. Cirnes, $924; S. J. Wednes, $650; R. A. Howard & Co., $600; Weburg & Fleming, $500; J. H. Amber, $500; Turner & Sanger, $400; Frank & Osterle, $140.—Total, $45,583 46.

The steamship *Gen. Rusk* left in port on the 16th inst., when she left Brazos, schooner *Florence*, from New York, and schooner *E. Barnard* which had cleared for New Orleans.

### The Kansas Difficulty.

Iow, the well-informed correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, has the following in reference to this perplexing subject:

It is probable that the Kansas Legislature, called by acting Gov. Stanton, is now in session, and will take measures to annul the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention, and to obstruct or prevent the constitutional election which was assigned for the 21st. This will serve the more to complicate the subject, as the Legislature can have no legal existence until the 1st of January. Its acts will not be recognized by the executive government or by Congress as legal. What new difficulties are thus to be produced cannot be foreseen.

Congress, upon which body the subject devolves, must meet the question as a practical one, acting upon the policy recommended by the President, which is to quell the agitation in Congress and the country, and confine it to the limits of Kansas. To accept the Lecompton Constitution, in whatever form it may strike, is deemed by the President and Cabinet, and perhaps a majority of the Democratic senators and representatives, as the readiest and surest way of reaching the object in view. It is known also that the Southern members are very much disappointed in their expectation that Kansas would become a slave State, and attributing this failure to a departure by federal officers of the Territory from the principles of non-intervention which govern the Kansas-Nebraska act, are indisposed to any concession or compromise on the subject.

They are, however, so far committed to the support of the legally constituted Lecompton Convention, that they will sustain their constitution even if it came without slavery, but further than this, as I am advised, they will not go. The resolutions heretofore adopted by some of the Southern State Legislatures, and which are about to be adopted by the Legislature of South Carolina, will, very probably, govern the action of the majority of Southern members. Practically, therefore, the acceptance of the Lecompton Constitution would seem to be the only mode of solving the difficulty within the bounds of the Democratic party. But that constitution may not come before Congress at all, or it may come under circumstances so embarrassing, that it cannot command a majority of either House.

Hopes are therefore entertained that some mode may be devised of anticipating and avoiding all difficulties, with the concurrence of the Democratic members. A recurrence to the Toombs act of 1856 may afford such material aid in effecting this object. That Mr. Douglas will introduce this bill, the history and character of which will be remembered, and will commend it to public attention. This act, framed by Senator TOOMBS, of Georgia, was to enable Kansas to form a constitution and State government preparatory to admission into the Union. It passed the Senate, pending the Presidential canvass, with the vote of every Senator who had sustained the Kansas-Nebraska act, and was rejected in the House by the vote of every Black Republican.

This act, as it passed, did not provide for the submission of the constitution to the people; and Mr. Douglas, in accordance with the special recommendation of the President in his late message, will introduce this provision in the words of the Minnesota enabling act. The practical benefit of such an act would be the immediate adjustment of the Kansas difficulties, as it stood in Congress, in the country, and in Kansas itself. It would embarrass no Democratic members, for it would require none to recede from any position he had ever taken.

## TEXAS.

By the steamer *Texas*, arrived yesterday, we have been put in possession of Galveston papers to the 17th inst.

HEDEMORA.—The *Democrat* states that Archibald Murphy, indicted for the murder of Wiggins, has been acquitted. Wm. Oliver, charged with the same murder, was convicted and sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. The *Democrat* thinks this a rather light sentence for such a crime.

James F. Martin, one of the proprietors of the *Democrat*, has disposed of his interest to the editor, Col. M. D. Ector.

HENDERSON.—The *Enquirer* states that a young man, named Felix Harrington, was killed on Jacksonville, in that county, on the 4th inst., by another, whose name is not given. The murderer was arrested while attempting to escape.

The *Enquirer* notices a large number of emigrants passing through Tyler, from the African squadron, dated St. Paul de Loanda, October 13. He arrived at the above port on the 10th. Commander McBlair had left the day before, having received information with regard to American vessels lying in the Congo river, supposed to be engaged in the slave trade, which induced him to leave immediately for that place. The Commander also sends a list of American vessels that have been captured by Britannia Majesty's cruisers during the last three months. The Commander had addressed a note to the British Commander resident at Loanda, asking for information of the circumstances under which vessels purporting to be American had been boarded and searched by British cruisers. He says the slave trade appears to be carried on at present to an unusual extent, and seems principally centered at or near the mouth of Congo river. He had ordered the sloop of war *Dale*, with four months' provisions, to cruise along the Southern coast. He also informed the Department of the absolute inefficiency of the squadron, composed as it is entirely of sailing vessels, for any effectual suppression of the slave trade. He also calls the attention of the Department to the legalized traffic in native Africans which is at present being carried on in the name of the French government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1857.

The object of Sir William Gore Ouseley's mission not be specifically communicated to the State Department until the opinion of Her Majesty's government relative to that part of the President's message concerning Central America shall have been ascertained.

More than $100,000 has been distributed by the Sergeant-at-Arms, in part payment of the mileage of members of Congress.

It is contemplated by FRENCH parties to call a meeting of the Democratic party in Louisiana, to take measures for the election of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and Members of the Legislature, and one member of Congress—said election to be conducted in the same manner and by the same judges appointed to conduct the election on the Constitution on the 21st December; the members of the Legislature to be chosen according to the apportionment prescribed in the Lecompton Constitution. In all this Mr. CALHOUN has done nothing more than his duty, fulfilling scrupulously the mandate of the Convention.

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FLORIDA—INDIAN NEWS.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamer Cahinon we have received papers from Key West, and from Tampa Bay to a late date. The *Pioneiner*, of the 12th inst., has a long article chronicling the capture of one warrior, three squaws and thirteen papooses by Capt. Conn's command. The amount of its goods, tomahawks in their other a fingering march of eleven days, Capt. Conn's company discovered an Indian town, and charging upon it, seized one old Indian, with five squaws and thirteen papooses. One warrior and a boy about thirteen years of age were killed. On returning the party was fired on by some twenty or twenty-five Indians, but sustained no injury. The command was so jaded that it was found impossible to follow the savages. The *Pioneiner* says further:

But the worst was to come. On the 26th, at the houses of Stephens and Stewart's companies were grazing in Billy's garden, the Indians came down and stolen thirty horses of Stephens's and four of Stewart's. Some of the horses got away, and their company, not being certain of a repulse that some thing was wrong. Capt. Stephens, with thirty-five men, was immediately detached to the Indian town, and in the garden. On opening there he found the deposition of feal they too true. The horses by in piles with their heads cut off, and their bodies scalped up to the most valuable prize. The price of dollars is only one dollar. Among the worthy of special are one of the most complete and dwelling-house, a lady's magnificent watch, enriched with diamonds; that mester-piece of mechanical skill, the singing bird; musical boxes, jewelry of all kinds, &c., &c. The drawing will take place at Armory Hall, as soon as the tickets are sold. The prizes may be examined at Franko's store The managers of the tombola have been selected from among the most respectable citizens of New Orleans.

DOLZEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 106 CANAL STREET.—Winter classes are now beginning. Those who wish to be qualified for bookkeepers, or acquire the French, Spanish, German or English language, Penmanship, Mathematics, &c., should call and judge of the facilities offered for the acquisition of a practical business education. See advertisement.

We call the attention of the trade to the sale of a large assortment of Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Shirts, Caps, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Hinche & Lemonnier's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms cash.

### Nothing Else Did It.

There are certain people who will scarcely believe their own senses, if they see a very thing stated to their senses partaken either of the miraculous or the extraordinary. But we give no credit to these we would scarcely feel disposed to admit ourselves. But to others we offer a word in season. We desire further to convince our readers, we appeal to the understanding, when we say that nothing ever put the constitution half so much on the *Fear and Ague*. When we stated it was well to once acknowledge the *fact*. Will it be considered, then, out of place, when we say, a certain and a never failing remedy had been found, and is offered to the unfortunate. *No other thing under the sun will permanently cure Fever and Ague.*

OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE.

*We have a protector friend who had been for two years a victim to Fever and Ague: he tried every thing else, but of no avail was all the Family to him. he tried*

OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE,

*and was permanently cured. Nothing else did it.*

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

F. BRIGHAM & CO.,
21 and 141 Chartres st.

General Agents for the South, and to whom all orders should be addressed.

Confidence.

When the whole public acknowledge to have perfect confidence in the superior virtues of the celebrated Jayne's Expectorant, and the backed by the good opinion of the medical and the moral, and approved of by the abled and learned of the Medical Profession, then an unknowable of testimony carries the thing, whatever it may be, into effect.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

has accomplished this, and is now applied for and taken by the children of a person of character. We are happy to enlighten that she has recovered, and that she will appear this evening as usual. She will be supported by Madame Latouche and Messrs. Ville Holtsem, Dolphyn and Maihlen in the chief characters.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Sentence.*—Judge Hunt pronounced the following sentences on examination day:

F. Vavasour, convicted of murder without capital punishment, was sentenced to hard labor for life.

Thomas Price, convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to five days' imprisonment in the Parish Prison and to pay costs of trial.

Patrick Fleming, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to imprisonment in the Parish Prison for twenty-one days and to pay costs of trial.

John Mallen, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

R. Tertelle, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment in the Parish Prison and to pay costs of trial.

Tony, alias Mitchell, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to one year at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Philip Wagner, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to imprisonment for one week in the Parish Prison, and to pay a fine of $5, or default, two weeks' additional imprisonment.

Thomas Bonnecaze, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

George Usner, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment in the Parish Prison.

Charles Ward, convicted of assault and battery, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Parish Prison, and to pay costs of trial.

Edgar Dunn and Edward Lee convicted of assault and battery, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the Parish Prison, and to pay costs of trial.

Sentence in the case of Robert Johnson was postponed until this morning.

RECORDERS' COURT.—Thomas J. Coxe was arraigned before Recorder Bush this morning, and held to bail for examination on the 19th of January, on a charge of having sided and abetted one F. P. Kendall in removing about $400 worth of furniture, while under seizure in a house on Howard street, with the intent to defraud Kendall's creditors.

James Bellour was held under bond of $1000 to answer, on the 23d inst., to a charge of following the occupation of dog stealing, and more particularly to a charge of having stolen a bull-dog on the Levee, belonging to John Cameron, of Cincinnati.

Patrick Reilly, made of the steamboat "Virginia," was examined and committed for jury trial on pretty positive proof of his having attempted to outrage the person of Ann West, while en route to this city as a passenger from St. Louis.

Charles Ward, Jas. Elbrader, and Bernard and Frederick Meiretch were held to answer to a charge of having robbed a lady visitor at the Museum of Revolution. By Refus W. Griswold, in aspect to the Northern Assistance Hospital.

THE MUNICH, DRESDEN AND BERLIN GALLERY. Imperial quarto.

BUTLER'S PULPIT OXFORD BIBLE.—Quarto size.

Do FAMILY BIBLE.—Royal quarto.
Do Do do Royal quarto size, in variety of binding, and at various prices.

A large and complete assortment of

STANDARD WORKS!

by approved authors, beautifully bound, suitable for New Year's and Christmas presents, at

THOMAS L. WHITE'S,
105 Canal STREET.

NOW IS THE TIME!

NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE RICH AND BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

NOT at times rubbish particular, but of the very rich and beautiful kind.

The most complete in point—
Fine WATCHES,
Rich JEWELRY, in Sets and Half Sets,
BRACELETS, BREAST PINS and EAR-RINGS,
FINGER-RINGS, in every variety.

*FANCY GOODS.*

Papier Maché Desks, Inlaid Desks, Work and Chess BOXES, Silver, Pearl and Ivory Card-Cases, Porte-Bonnaies, &c.

*PERFUMERY*

Lubin's and other celebrated EXTRACTS, including the celebrated FRANGIPANNI, MOSS, ROSE and POMADE, together with an unusually extensive variety of Toilet and Fancy articles, at the very lowest prices.

Remember No. 20 Camp street, under the City Hotel.

FRANKLIN ROBERTS.

Toys and Fancy Articles.

A. BARRAUD & CO.,
138 Canal Street.

NOW open, their immense assortment of Toys and Fancy Articles, suitable for Christmas and New Year's Gifts, offered at a great reduction, viz:

Boats, all styles, fished and dressed;
Children's Dressing Bureaus, Armoires, Bookcases and Beaureaus;
Tea and four wheel Carriages;
Papier maché Goods, of every description;
An assortment of the richest and most interesting.
Dolls;
Ladies and Children's Fans;
New style Pearl Necklaces;
Sachets, Porte-monnaies, Pins for head-dresses;
Mantilla Rose-buds;
Swan and Silk Bretons for dresses.

Constantly on hand, a full and complete assortment of Stationery, Rich Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c.

A. BARRAUD & CO.,
138 Canal st.

*GIFTS!.....GIFTS!*

AT C. DUHAMEL'S, OPTICIAN,
No. 50 Chartres st.

BEAUTIFUL NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Presentation and Views of all quarters of the globe, grand, moon scenes, other, &c.

OPERA-GLASSES,
NEW STYLE, very rich and beautiful.
*MAGIC LANTERNS,*
JUGGLER'S BOXES, beautiful EYE-GLASSES,
SPECTACLES TO SUIT ALL EYES,
with gold, silver, steel and shell frames. Fine varnishes, varnish of the finest quality.

C. DUHAMEL, 50 Chartres st.

YOUTHS, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.

F. MALARD & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Canal st., corner of Old Levee.

THE subscribers have just received a large and varied stock of CLOTHING for Youths, Boys and Children, consisting of
Boys' and Youths' SATINET SUITS, attached—Light Gray and Mixed Mixed.
Boys' Cloth and Cassimere SATINET PANTS and JACKETS—Light Gray and Mixed.
Youths and Boys' BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS.
Youths and Boys' CLOTH, SACK, RAGLANS, TOGAS, &c.
Children's SACK, RAGLANS, TOGAS, etc.
Youths and Boys' TALMAS.
Boys and Children's LANARTINE TALMAS.
Youths and Boys' CASSIMERE, SATIN, SILK and VELVET VESTS.
Youths' Boys and Children's CASSIMERE PANTS, with Silk stripes.
Children's VELVET FLY JACKETS, handsomely trimmed.
Children's FANCY CLOTH FLY JACKETS, handsomely trimmed.
The whole of their Youths, Boys and Children's stock of CLOTHING is got up in the most tasty manner, and of the best material ever offered in this city, and will be sold at LOW PRICES.

F. MALARD & CO.,
Nos. 58 and 60 Canal street, corner of Old Levee.

We have just opened a very large assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING OF THE LATEST STYLES,

which we offer for sale at LOW PRICES. Our assortment consists in part as follows:

Fine French Cassimere OFFICE SUITS—Cloth, Satin and Vesta silks.
Fancy Cassimere PALETOTS, SACK and OFFICE COATS.
Black Cloth FROCK COATS—At all prices.
Pure