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THE DAILY [illegible]

FRIDAY MORNING, O[illegible]

THINGS IN FRANCE.

The peace of Villa[franca] promises to be of short duration. In fact it was but a nominal peace after all; a merely temporary withdrawal of the French and Austrian armies from the soil of Italy, leaving a multitude of important questions unsettled, which are nevertheless essential to the permanent tranquillity of the Peninsula. Scarcely had the rival hosts taken their departure than Upper and Central Italy were again agitated by wars and rumors of wars. The machinations of the exiled Dukes of Modena, Parma and Tuscany; their efforts to resume station and power; the invincible determination of the people of their respective States to exclude them; their endeavors to secure the intervention of either Napoleon III or Francis Joseph; the hostile attitude of Garibaldi, with the continued warlike preparations in every part of Italy not enslaved by Austria or Rome—all tend to prove clearly enough that a stable and lasting peace was not to be expected. The exertions since made by the Conference at Zurich, and the proposed Congress of European powers, only serve to establish the exceeding difficulty of bringing about a satisfactory arrangement of Italian affairs, consistently with the resolve of France, Austria and every other interested party to accord to Italy as little of real freedom and independence as it may be willing to accept.

Late intelligence from Europe announces increased uneasiness in political and commercial circles. In France the active preparations for the continuance of the Chinese war were suddenly suspended; while in every other direction orders had been issued for energetic military movements. A general impression prevailed that hostilities would be soon resumed; but where the blow was to fall seemed to be a perplexing inquiry. It was hardly supposed that the Emperor would again take up arms in defense of Italy, and still less that he would aid Austria to repossess herself of her former power and influence. Hints dark and doubtful that England was to be the theatre of a *coup de main* were not wanting; but as this has been a standing subject of apprehension for years, or whenever the slightest prospect of war exists, less importance was attached to it than usual.

One of the most significant signs of the times is the revival of the restrictive measures touching the press. Whenever Napoleon is engaged in doing something which he does not desire to make public until the moment for action arrives, straightway he begins by muzzling the public journals. Sundry newspapers having ventured to talk above the regulated whisper of official adulation, and to indulge in certain commentaries other than those dictated from the Tuileries, the faithful *Moniteur* was instructed to warn the inchoate rebels of their danger, and to make them fully understand that the liberty previously granted them was to be construed in a Pickwickian sense, and to be enjoyed like the Barmecide's repast—in imagination alone. To this several journals had the boldness to object, and one of them indeed was so audacious as to reply that "it is not the liberty but the oppression of the press which has been fatal to all the French governments for the last sixty years." Nevertheless, the iron hand of the Emperor will be felt, and every journal will be compelled to return to its cautious and careful style, avoiding polemics, and specially eschewing even the appearance of censure.

These various circumstances corroborate the belief that Europe is soon again to be the theatre of a sanguinary struggle. In the words of a Paris letter-writer:

"Something is afloat again at home, and therefore no wonder that the rumor of war should be kept alive. For a long time past—even before the treaty of Villafranca—has the shadow of *some great coming event* been thrown over all which has taken place. Even now that shadow grows darker and more lengthened in its shape—taking in new objects, enveloping new figures every day. Anticipation of something on the eve of occurrence keeps us on tip-toe; and every mad act from the Tuileries seems hastening the end of the power which would seem to have been conferred but to break the rusty chain which binds the present generation from those which have preceded it."

The Crescent.—We take shame to ourselves for having neglected to notice the new and beautiful typographical habiliments of our friends of the *Crescent*. A handsome journal before, it is now one of the finest looking in the country. We rejoice at this among other evidences of the prosperity of our cotemporary.

Fine Groceries.—Messrs. Jamb Fez & Co., No. 99 Camp street, advertise in our columns a host of good things in the grocery line, which are enough to make the mouth of a disciple of Priessnitz water. We call attention to their supply of jams, jellies, pickled lobsters and clams, Spanish olives, fruits in their juice, new smoked salmon and halibut, pickled salmon, old cognac of 1802 and 1827 and many more delicacies and niceties too numerous to mention. Just give them a call and judge for yourselves.

Loss of the Schooner Ellen Bush.—The brig John R. Dow, Captain White, arrived yesterday morning from Perez Island, (coast of Yucatan) having on board the captain (Summers) and crew of the schooner Ellen Bush, also a portion of her cargo, rigging, &c. Captain Summers furnishes us with the following report of the loss of his vessel:

The Ellen Bush was from Philadelphia, and bound to Galveston. On the 16th of September, whilst crossing the Gulf, encountered a heavy gale, during which the deck load, which consisted of sixty hogsheads of lime, took fire, but which was got under; found the vessel leaking at the rate of 300 to 400 strokes per hour, and when in latitude 24 deg. 10 min. determined to make for the nearest land, which was the Island of Perez, on the coast of Yucatan, which we succeeded in making, the crew being completely worn down by incessant work at the pumps; discovered two sail under way and one at anchor to the southwest of the island; hoisted a signal of distress, which was responded to by Captain White, of the brig J. R. Dow, which was loading with guano at the island. In the meantime Captain Summers had been confined to his stateroom by illness.

Captain White agreed to take out a portion of the cargo, which being done, sailed for the mouth of the Mississippi; on the way the leak gaining rapidly, and the crew worn out from incessant labor at the pumps, took all from her that could be obtained, and when in latitude 25 deg. 10 min., longitude 88 deg. 30 min., she sunk.

The Ellen Bush was owned in Wilmington, Delaware; was five years old, and valued at $18,000—partly insured.

From Hayti.—By the brig African, Capt. Thompson, from Port au Prince, we have dates to September 17th. The country generally was quiet. Some sixty of the conspirators against the Government had been arrested, among them Timoleon Samon, the assassin who shot the President's daughter. He had been in exile, but among others had been recalled. Their trial was set down for September 24th, and the President had declared they need expect no leniency from him.

The cargo of raisins and almonds of the Mary Cleaveland was sold yesterday by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, at the following prices, viz: Boxes layer raisins; $3 07½ a $3 10, halves, $1 70 to $1 ..; quarters, $1 ..; boxes M. R. raisins, $2 85 to $2 ..; halves, $1 45 to $1 47½, quarters, $1 07½ to $1 10. Tarragona almonds at 14½c.

Sale Continued.—We call the attention of buyers to the continuance of the sale of Tinware, Lamps, Glass Cases, Counters, &c., which will take place To-DAY, at 10½ o'clock, by Francis Fernandez.

The attention of buyers of Havana cigars is called to the sale advertised for THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, at No. 25 Tchoupitoulas street. See advertisement.

Credit Sale.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Boots and Shoes, Hats, extra fine Winter Clothing, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Leobe & Langmann's auction rooms, No. 77 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

St. Louis, Friday, October 14.—Mr. Otero, the delegate to Congress from New Mexico, who arrived here to-day, has informed the *Republican* that a general impression prevails there that various Indian tribes on the Plains design making attacks on the settlements of New Mexico this winter. That the Comanches and Kiowas are joined for this purpose is a well authenticated fact, and, in order to prevent open war, a sufficient number of troops should be sent there without any unnecessary delay.

The London *Times* says: "The British navy is about to lose one of the old frigates which played a conspicuous part during the American war—the St. Lawrence, formerly called the Shannon, which, under the command of Captain B. Broome, attacked and made the capture of the famous Chesapeake on the 1st of June, 1813, having arrived at Chatham yesterday, in tow of the African and Adder, for the purpose of being broken up. The St. Lawrence has been stationed at Sheerness for some time, where she has been employed in harbor service, but the Admiralty have now ordered her to be taken to pieces."

By Telegraph.

[WRITTEN TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

The Harper's Ferry Insurrection—Discovery of Arms and Ammunition—Further Development of the Plot—Prominent Abolitionists Implicated—Gerritt Smith and Others Furnished the Funds—Hundreds of Abolition Letters Found—Brown Not Dead Yet.

Harper's Ferry, October 19.—The Baltimore Grays started in pursuit of Cook and the fugitives under him on Monday night.

On their way the Grays stopped at the farm which had been hired by Brown as the rendezvous of the traitors, where they discovered several wagons loaded with arms and ammunition, consisting of rifles and pistols bearing the stamp of the Massachusetts manufacturing company of Chicopee.

Also, a large number of spears and bowie-knives attached to poles, indicating that a large number of men were to be supplied with arms for their murderous work.

It is supposed that these munitions were brought through Pennsylvania.

The insurgents did not attempt to rob the Paymaster's department at the Armory, in which there was a considerable amount of money.

Brown, when he was supposed to be dying, declared his sole object was to free the slaves from bondage.

He also declared that no other persons than those about him were connected with the movement, and that he did not expect aid from the North.

He made the above statement in answer to questions propounded to him.

He also insisted that what he had done was right, and that he ought to be treated as a prisoner of war.

On Tuesday evening a party of United States marines and volunteers visited Brown's house, and found, in addition to the arms above mentioned, a large quantity of blankets, shoes, clothes, tents, fifteen hundred pikes, with large blades affixed to them, and various documents, indicating that their plans were deeply laid with ramifications through several States.

The troops also discovered letters from several prominent abolitionists; one from Fred. Douglas, containing ten dollars from a lady to aid the glorious cause (!); also a letter from Gerritt Smith about money matters, and a check or draft on a New York bank from Gerritt Smith for $100, endorsed by the cashier of the bank.

Governor Wise has taken possession of all these papers, and has offered $1000 reward for the capture of Cook.

A large number of armed men are in hot pursuit of Cook and his men.

ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

Washington, October 20.—The excitement in relation to the Harper's Ferry revolt is subsiding.

The question of jurisdiction in the matter between the Federal Government and the State of Virginia has been the subject of much discussion between Governor Wise and the United States Attorney, but it has finally been settled thus: The local authorities are to try the prisoners for murder, and the United States authorities are to proceed against them for treason.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

During the riot five citizens and fifteen of the insurgents were killed, three insurgents were wounded, and five were taken prisoners. The prisoners have been committed to the Charlestown, Virginia, jail, to await their trial.

BROWN'S CONFESSION.

The wound inflicted upon Brown, soon after the storming of the armory, has not proved fatal. He is now improving, and states further that he never had at his farm more than twenty-two men at any one time, but had reason to expect reinforcements from Maryland, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, and other parts of the country.

He says he had provided arms for fifteen hundred men, including two hundred revolvers and two hundred Sharpe's, which were stored at his farm.

He thinks he prevented reinforcement coming to him and caused the failure of his schemes by the mistake he made in stopping the railroad trains on Sunday night.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES.

A thorough search of the farm house and premises occupied by Brown has been made, and resulted in the discovery of an immense number of letters from all parts of the North. One dispatch says a bushel of letters have been discovered, relating mostly to money matters, and informing Brown from time to time as to the amount of money raised for his patriotic work.

One of Gerritt Smith's letters informs Brown of money having been deposited in a New York bank to the credit of J. Smith & Son, which, it has been ascertained, is the assumed name by which Brown transacted the financial business of the enterprise.

THE STEAMER BLUFF CITY SUNK.

Vicksburg, October 20.—The steamer Bluff City met with an accident and sunk last night in Yazoo river, about thirty miles above Vicksburg.

The boat is a total loss. She had on board a cargo of nearly 1400 bales of cotton. Most of the cotton will be saved in a damaged condition.

The passengers and crew were all saved.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

Vicksburg, October 20.—The steamer John Sharpe passed down at 12 o'clock last night, the Montgomery at 2, and the City of Memphis at 3 o'clock this morning.

Vicksburg, October 20.—The steamer Little Rock passed down at 3 o'clock this evening.

The United States mail steamship Empire City, Captain McGowan, sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for New York, via Havana, with the California mails, $150,000 in specie for New York, and the following passengers:

For New York—Nine in the steerage.

For Havana—Mrs Sawee and daughter, G C Leblanc, A Fougery, and five in the steerage.

For California—M Allen, J McFeely, F Nolan, J R Ravenna and lady, Mrs Kelly and two children, Miss Lacy, Mrs Fales and child, J Dupuy, A Schwarz, M Smith, S Wahning, P Schmidt, J J O'Shea, W Roechbaum, H Carey, Mad Lavinac, Mrs Langlet, G Ouetand, Mrs Gibbons, Mrs Newman, Gerard Jasper, lady and child, Mrs Holland, Mrs Mary Gealy, Mrs Whiling and child, J F Rhoades, S Leuner, N Goblinhart, F Kuhn, J A Walker, F Laroche, Miller and lady, and 11 steerage.

The Elections.

Iowa.—From Iowa we learn by telegraph that thirteen counties have been heard from at Chicago, and that they have gone about as in 1857, when the Republicans carried the State by 2000 majority.

Ohio.—The Republican majority in Ohio will be about 12,000. In twenty-nine counties the Republican loss, since last year, is 3400. The new Legislature stands: Senate—Republicans 25, Democrats 10; House—Republicans 64; Democrats 40.

Pennsylvania.—The Republican majority in Pennsylvania will be about 15,000. The Legislature is strongly Republican.

Minnesota.—Six counties in Minnesota show a Republican gain of 992 over the vote of 1857.

The will of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., late of Bombay, Parsee merchant, was proved in the Supreme Court by his sons. The whole of the property, personal and real, was sworn under 85 lacs of rupees—£8,500,000.

Prince Napoleon, says the *Nouvelliste Vaudois*, has purchased for 700,000f. a fine estate called the Bergerie, situated on the Lake of Geneva. The Prince seems to entertain strong objections against traveling with his wife. He left Paris about a fortnight ago for Geneva; his consort, Princess Clotilde, followed him on the wings of love three days after, but he ungallantly sent her back to Paris.

Kossuth has returned to England.

Lady Franklin has spent all her fortune in Arctic researches. She is in the south of France in ill health.

Mr. Robert Stephenson, the eminent engineer, is dangerously sick.

Mr. Rarey has recently completed the instruction of his first batch of English cavalry rough-riders, 20 in number. He pauses at this point, in order that his system may be fairly tested for a few months' experience of these men in their own regiments. Some remarkable cases of cure of rooted habits of vice in troop horses have been effected by Mr. Rarey—among them, one of a trooper who would not allow the farrier to shoe him without the fiercest resistance, rendering extraordinary precautions necessary during the operation. Two days' lessons from Mr. Rarey effectually cured the horse of this vice, and he now stands to be shod as quietly as the most docile charger in the service.

The Bible in the New York Schools.—The New York *Herald* of Saturday, Oct. 8th, says:

Yesterday was pay day of the public school teachers, and all of them except twenty-four, connected with the schools of the Fourth, Sixth and Fourteenth wards, received their salaries from the Finance Clerk of the Board of Education. The twenty-four sufferers are principals in schools the trustees of which have forbidden the reading of the Holy Scriptures as part of the daily exercises, in opposition to a vote of the Board of Education requiring the schools to be opened daily with the reading of the Bible. The teachers, be it understood, receive their appointments from the ward trustees, and their salaries from the Board of Education. In obeying the trustees on the Bible question they were certain of having their pay stopped; had they obeyed the Board they were certain of being dismissed by the trustees. It is probable that the teachers will appeal to the law courts to settle the question as to their salaries.

An Eloquent Sermon.—Among the able sermons preached in this city on Sunday last, none could have exceeded in simple, unaffected, heart-subduing eloquence that of Rev. Dr. Lay, of Huntsville, Alabama. The subject was the Restoration of the Widow's Son to Life by Christ. It was beautiful and transparent stream of thought, rolling on in gentle music, and as it rolled, over and anon, opening unexpectedly some beautiful landscape, and everywhere reflecting in its waters the calm, bright Heaven above. The simplicity of language and of manner, the passionless, lamblike countenance, and the soft, persuasive tone, brought back to our minds a vision of childhood—for it was so bright and brief, and spirit-like, that it seems now to be but a vision—the form, and face, and voice of John Summerfield.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

FURTHER BY THE AFRICA.

Our dates from Liverpool by the Africa are to the 1st instant.

The American Minister at Pekin.

The Paris *Pays* says:

The last news from Shanghae establishes beyond a doubt the arrival of Mr. Ward, the American Envoy, at Pekin. This diplomatist ascended the Ki-Tcheou-Yan-Ho, one of the branches of the Peiho, accompanied by all the members of his Legation.

Arrived at Ning Ho Foo, the American corvette which had brought Mr. Ward was retained in the port. The members of the Legation, under the guidance of a mandarin, were placed in a huge box, about five metres long by three broad, which was closed everywhere but above, so as to prevent those it contained from seeing the country. This box, or traveling chamber, provided with all things necessary to the comfort of the traveler, was placed on a raft and taken first up the river, and then up the Imperial Canal, as far as the gate of the capital. Here it was placed on a large truck, drawn by oxen, and in this way the Minister of the United States and the members of his Legation entered the town of Pekin. They were perfectly well treated by the Chinese, but were not allowed to see any thing. The truck was drawn into the court yard of a large house, which was to be the residence of the American Envoy, but from which they were not to be allowed to go out.

At the last dates they were awaiting their interview with the Emperor. They had not been allowed to have any communication with the outer world, but were permitted to send a dispatch to Mr. Fish, the American Consul at Shanghae, informing him of their safety.

After the interview the American Minister was to be reconducted to the frontier in the same way as that in which he came.

Bloodshed Expected in Central Italy.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent writes that, according to dispatches from Rome, the troops of the Pope are waiting reinforcements, when they will attack the federal forces concentrated at Rimini and elsewhere. The Papal Government is said to have applied to Austria and other Catholic people for soldiers. Bloodshed must be looked for ere long in Central Italy, and Austria will assuredly bring about hostilities. The same writer is assured that great efforts are being made to persuade the Emperor Napoleon to withdraw his army from Italy, as the only solution of the Italian question. The hostility of the Austrians towards Piedmont is augmented daily, and as soon as she can get the French out of the peninsula, the war will be renewed. The *Post's* Paris correspondent also states that neither the English nor French Ministers have the least influence with the Neapolitan Government, and then Filangieri has given up all idea of reforms, as the King has decided to govern like his father.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of the 28th contains the following:

Several foreign papers assert that the solution of the affairs of Italy will be obstructed by the desire which the Emperor has to create in Italy a kingdom for a prince of his house. These rumors need not be refuted in order to deprive them of every foundation. It suffices, without mentioning the engagements made at Villafranca, to remind the public of the acts and words of the Emperor, both before and after that epoch.

The Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, writing on the 27th, says: "At the hour I write, all over France councils of war are being held in the board-room of every journal in the land to debate a question of life or death to the liberty of the press. War to the knife is proclaimed in the *Moniteur*, and the intellect of the country is discussing whether to take up the gauntlet flung down by the Duke of Padoue or sneak into silence and realize Plato's definition of the human animal—pauless [illegible] *bipedes implumes*. This Corsican, Arrighi, Duke of Padoue, forgets he has Frenchmen to deal with, and his arrogant, barrack-room notification this morning is not a simple reprimand of any single paper, but a sweeping manifesto launched out against the whole collective press of the empire. The national pride is deeply wounded, and France is not disposed to cut in the eyes of Europe the sorry figure she must make if the thinking faculty and the attribute of manly utterance in French are to be thus 'snuffed out' by an article in the *Moniteur*. The style and wording of this comprehensive menace are not French, though it may be excusable in a Corsican. The Duke of Padoue says to those who ask for a *law* to supersede caprice in press matters, that he '*loyally*' refuses all discussion, and *loyalty* insists on arbitrary control, ignorant of the origin and significance in French of the word 'loyal,' which has *loi* for its very root. Nothing else is talked of all over town to-day. People meet each on the Boulevards, on the Bourse, in the galleries of the Palais Royal, and in cafés innumerable, the only topic of interest being—'Have you read that insane article in the *Moniteur*? Are the ordonnances of Charles X half as bad?'"

Alarming Church Riots in London.

On Sunday, the 25th ult., in accordance with the directions of the Bishop of London, the parish church of St. George's-in-the-East was closed. At the Mission Church in Calvert street, a notice was posted up that no one would be admitted who was not provided with a ticket. There was nothing in the morning service to call for special remark. In the evening large bodies of people strove to gain admission, but their claims were firmly resisted by a body of gentlemen who were stationed to defend the outposts. Several vigorous attempts were made to break through, and at length the angry outsiders succeeded in forcing their way into the church. At this moment the gas was turned off, and the officiating minister implored the people to leave. They shouted, and when the gas was again lighted, it was found that a large body of police had been brought through the vestry. These very soon succeeded in clearing the church; but the disturbance outside was terrific, many thousands of persons who had congregated in the streets amusing themselves vociferating violent denunciations of Popery and Puseyism.

At St. Saviour's Wellclose Square, the admission in the morning was by ticket. The church was built for the Danes in 1696, but occupied for many years by the British and Foreign Sailors' Society. On their removal it was opened in connection with St. George's for the full services of the church on Tuesday, April 26, 1859, the sermon being preached by the Rev. Canon Stanley, chaplain to the Bishop of London. The service last Sunday were conducted by the Rev. Chas. Fuge Lowder, M. A., of Exeter College, Oxford, late curate of St. Barnabas, Pimlico, who preached from the 13th chapter of St. Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians, verse 13, "And now abideth faith, hope and charity; but the greatest of these is charity." His sermon was listened to with marked attention by the congregation, which was composed mainly of women and children, there being only 16 men present. A large number of boys assembled outside the church, and made rude remarks upon individual members of the congregation as they came out, but there was no other disturbance of any kind. The scene presented, however, in the evening was of a totally different character. A tumultuous mob collected, and expressed their determination to stop the service. Five or six gentlemen at the gates held them while the people tried to break them down. The mob spat in their faces, threw dirt at them, called them opprobrious names, and heaped all kinds of indignities upon them. At length, at about ten minutes to seven o'clock, Mr. Lowder made his way to the gate. His hat was knocked over his eyes, and he was violently hustled until the gate was opened to a small extent, and he was thrust down the steps into the churchyard. The choristers, who were insulted and beaten, succeeded in making their way into the church by a back gate.

During the service Wellclose Square became literally filled with people, and the conduct was of so violent a character that a large body of police had to be called out. When Mr. Lowder and his choristers came out, the mob set upon him, with the view apparently of beating him, but the reverend gentleman managed to escape to the Mansion House, the road having been successfully cleared for him by the police. An attack upon the house was proposed, and it would have been carried out had it not been for the police, who drew their staves and began to clear the place. A general battle ensued, and at length the police fixed upon one of the parties whom they supposed to be a ringleader, and whom they took to the station-house. This proved to be a Mr. Roshier, who, a few weeks ago, applied at the police court in connection with an assault on Carl Savage Hall during one of the Sunday disturbances. Several gentlemen of St. George's parish offered to become bail for him, but he declined, and was locked up for the night.

On Monday Mr. Roshier, and John Peterson, a Swede, and by trade a sugar-broker, were charged with taking part in the disturbances, but both cases were adjourned to Monday next.

Anecdote of Lablache.—Poor Lablache was absent-minded enough at times. One day the King of Naples summoned him to the palace. Lablache obeyed, and stood waiting his turn of audience in the drawing-room, which preceded his Majesty's closet. It was full of courtiers, who all knew him, and flocked around him to enjoy the brilliant conversation of the great singer, for Lablache was a thoroughly educated and intellectual man. As he had a bad cold, he asked permission of the gentlemen present to keep his hat on, which was, of course, instantly granted. The conversation was suddenly interrupted by the appearance of an usher, who told Lablache the King was waiting for him. Lablache took up a hat and walked rapidly towards the King's closet, which he entered bowing and stepping, persuaded his manners were quite majestic. The moment the King saw him, he roared with laughter. Lablache blushed, and felt exceedingly awkward. "My dear Lablache," said the King, "what in the deuce are you going to do with the hat I see you hold in your hand?" "I beg your Majesty's pardon," said Lablache, "I do not understand your Majesty." "I beg your pardon, my dear fellow, for I cannot see what you intend to make of the hat you hold in your hand." "Why—sire—I wear it." Lablache, with dumb pantomime to speech, attempted to put the hat on his head. The hat in his hand struck the hat on his head, and for several minutes Lablache did not know what to make of it; then he recollected how the circumstance occurred, and begged the King's pardon, but the King was laughing so heartily he could hear nothing, and Lablache joined his Majesty's laughter.

In 1859 Victor Hugo published his remarkable work entitled "Last Days of a Condemned," and for the last ten years of his life he has himself been a "condemned" exile from his native France. He now resides in Guernsey, (England) and is said to have busied himself for some time past in translating into French some of the best of Shakspeare's plays. His latest political effort was a very spirited manifesto refusing to accept any thing like kindness from his old enemy, the Emperor of France. He has lately published in a poem entitled *La Légende des Siècles*, and is said to rank the whole idea a key of immortality.

More of the Splendid Wedding.

The Wedding Presents.—Affectionately watched by two good looking policemen in citizen's dress, stood the table of princely wedding presents, said to be worth fabulous sums, (from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand dollars, and "incomprehensible to the finite mind of our reporter." Verily

Presents flowed in upon in showers of gold;
They made their court, as Jupiter of old.

First may be mentioned the magnificent wedding necklace—the same worn at the reception as well as the marriage ceremony—and made by Tiffany & Co.

The bride's parure—consisting of necklace, brooch, bracelets, and earrings—was a superb composite of diamonds and pearls, each ingredient in the precious accretion being of the finest color and symmetry. The necklace is a broad festoon of four strands of pearls, of the most perfect roundness and orient, meeting in a riband of brilliants exquisitely arranged as a love-knot; this effective and appropriate centre being finished by a pendant pear shaped pearl of magnificent size and symmetry.

In proper keeping the bracelet is likewise a quadruple band of pearls, but confined within two rows of finely matched brilliants. The clasp is an elaborate medallion, its centre being a very large diamond set in a beautiful maze of pearls intertwined with brilliants.

The earrings are magnificent pendants, the upper of each being a splendid diamond *solitaire*, and the drop a pear-shaped pearl, of corresponding size and beauty, tipped with diamonds.

The brooch, like the clasps of the bracelets, is a rich commingling of gems, the centre being a very mountain of light set in a meadow of pearls, through which is introduced a stream of the first water brilliants. Supported by this diamond cordon as a pendeloque is—perhaps the most admirable feature of the whole parure—a violette diamond, of wondrous size and surpassing light, and so rare in symmetry and magnitude as to be unique in the United States.

Aside from the well nigh fabulous cost of this parure, its notable peculiarity is the entire apparent absence of metal. Nowhere is even a link or a rivet to be seen, but diamonds hold pearls, and pearls confine diamonds without any—the least—obtrusion of gold or silver.

Messrs. C. V. Haughwout & Co. presented a beautiful pair of Parian marble vases, inlaid with gold; Messrs. Ball, Black & Co. and Tiffany & Co. presented a silver bouquet-holder or flower vase; Mr. John N. Genin, a satin box for the dressing table, embroidered with gold; and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett two delicious bouquets; another friend presented a magnificent papier-maché dressing case, inlaid with pearls and silver; another a set of silver shell spoons, butter and fish knives; another a set of diamond studs; another, a breastpin glistening with precious stones; another some bronzes and statuary, and so on to the end of the chapter. But the most princely gifts have been those of the husband.

Besides the necklace mentioned above, he has purchased from Ball, Black & Co. a complete set, consisting of diamond necklace, brooch, earrings, and hair-pins, with large emeralds and black pearl drops; a complete set of the same articles set with diamonds and rubies, with ruby pendants; a complete set of the same articles set with cameos and diamonds, of skillful workmanship; a complete set of the same articles in coral; a complete set of the same articles in diamonds and purple pearls; another diamond set, consisting of two bracelets, necklace, brooches, hair pins mounted in emeralds in the Moorish style; a diamond ring costing $180; another ring costing $1300 (advertised as lost); a pair of diamond every-day earrings costing $2300; another sapphire and diamond ring; besides a great number of statues, statuettes, vases, bronzes, &c. There was also a diamond watch and chain worth $1000; a brooch of antique form, with three diamond clusters of rosettes, from each rosette depending a similar cluster, and earrings to match. There were no less than four hundred pearls in the necklace worn at the ceremony, and one hundred on the bracelet of that set. There were also sleeve and chemisette buttons, card-cases, and innumerable trifles of costly character.

The bridegroom himself had a breastpin worth, it was said, $8000, with chain and ring to match. It is said that he is very particular about having his jewelry in sets, wearing emeralds, pearls, diamonds and rubies in their turn. In fact, the jewelry of the rich Cuban and his wife would have perhaps created the envy of Cellini.

The Bridal Tour.—The bride and groom left yesterday afternoon for Boston. After a tour of the United States, they will locate on Oquendo's estate in Cuba. It is to be hoped that the extended publicity given to the circumstances of their union will not interfere with their happiness, and that they will live to prove to the most joyous "Sine B" or the crushed "Bad B" present at the ceremony as that if marriage is a lottery they each have drawn a prize.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Lively Cowhiding Affair on Camp Street. An Artist Chastised for a Base Threat.—That commercially demure thoroughfare, Camp street, between Common and Poydras streets, was suddenly made the scene of an intense commotion and excitement about one o'clock yesterday afternoon, by an unusual and lively race between two men, in which the hindmost kept continually exciting the one in advance to greater speed by the vigorous use he made of a stout cowhide. A young gentleman had been standing at the corner of Common and Camp streets, in company with a friend, when a certain artist of German birth, who is well known in New Orleans as a portrait painter, sauntered leisurely up, evidently without anticipating in the slightest manner the reception he was about to meet with. At the corner, the young gentleman confronted him, and introduced himself and his views upon the artist's conduct in a very brief but pertinent and comprehensive manner. Whether or not the artist at this moment remembered a pressing engagement up town we are not informed, but he instantly started up Camp street at a pace that would lead the astonished beholders to give him credit for great agility, as well as an ardent desire for more than natural had granted him. Notwithstanding the artist's abrupt and unceremonious departure, the young gentleman, who had drawn a cowhide from beneath his coat, exhibited unusual anxiety to keep company with him, all the while expressing a decidedly uncomplimentary opinion of the now flying painter, which opinion was continuously "illustrated with cuts."

Up Camp street the couple sped without giving time to several sporting characters who desired to bet on the race for an agreement upon terms. Book keepers dropped their pens on their ledgers, business men threw aside their correspondence, exchange brokers threw down the specie they were counting, darkies stopped and opened their mouths, newsboys ceased crying the evening papers, and operations of all kind were suspended as the unusual apparition came in view. At Commercial Alley the artist doubled on his pursuer in a skillful manner, and led him to St. Charles street by a length. Here the race came to an end by the interference of a police officer, much to the relief of the painter, who felt considerably used up by the run and was much cut up by the cowhide. His face had received several bad gashes, but the most painful strokes were those lower down, where his coat tails, flying out in the wind, had not given that protection from the cowhide they otherwise would have afforded.

Both parties now adjourned to the police office at the corner of Lafayette and St. Charles streets, where the artist preferred a charge of violent assault and battery, and the young man gave bail to appear this morning before Recorder Summers and answer to the charge. The friend who had been standing with him at Common street brought up in a short while, though he had been distanced in the race, and signed the bonds for the young gentleman's appearance.

The cause of this affair was as follows: A merchant of this city, who desired to perpetuate the features of himself, his wife and their daughter through the divine art of Praxiteles and Titian, was recommended to patronize a German artist of some repute, in the Second District. The arrangement was made, and in due course of time three portraits in oil were offered to the inspection of their originals. That of the merchant and his lady gave satisfaction to themselves and many of their friends whose judgment they consulted, but the portrait of their daughter pleased none of them, although the artist considered it a capital likeness. In accordance with their previous arrangement, they then agreed to take the two portraits, but declined paying for that of the young lady.

A day or two after this the merchant received a letter from the artist, which it is impossible for us to republish as it is written. In an ironical manner the writer expressed his willingness to accept the terms of his munificent patron, and give him the two portraits, adding that it was a matter of no consequence to have the young lady's portrait left on his hands, as he had arranged to place it in a certain notorious house on Perdido street. Besides this there were low and insulting remarks referring both to the young lady and her father. It implied that the portrait would be thus used if not paid for.

The merchant showed this letter to a young gentleman who had a right to answer that portion referring to the daughter. He said at once he knew of but one way in which to treat the matter, and that way he put into practice yesterday afternoon. The letter written by the artist is of itself sufficient to acquit the young gentleman of the charge of assault and battery before any Recorder in New Orleans or jury in the South.

Postponement of the Filibuster Examination.—The examination of Col. Anderson and Captains Maury, Fayssoux and Scott before United States Commissioner E. M. Lesher came up yesterday morning, but had to be postponed until this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Walls, the next, and we believe last witness for the prosecution, who is telegraph operator at the Southwest Pass, had to be examined before the case can proceed, as the defense will not open until the prosecution closes. Mr. Walls had telegraphed he would be in the city on Thursday morning, but as he was not by 11 o'clock to say he could not get here until this morning.

Home Stabbing in Lover's Row.—Shortly before midnight on Wednesday night there was a stabbing affair in Lover's Row, Basin street, the locality of the late murder of John Ryan. The man stabbed, who was named Dunn, got a long gash in the left thigh and a cut on the head—serious wounds though not mortal. Two police officers placed him in a cab for the purpose of having him conveyed to the Charity Hospital; but he persisted in getting out and running away. Furthermore, he refused to give any information as to the person or persons who stabbed him. A man named James Ryan was arrested by the police, charged with stabbing Dunn. Acting Recorder Munroe remanded Ryan to await the result of the wounds he had inflicted.

Suspicious Man Shot Dead on the Levee.—There was a disturbance in Post's coffee-house, on the levee, at the foot of Customhouse street, last night about eight o'clock, in which a rough looking man, apparently a steamboat hand or laborer, took an active part. The proprietor of the place put him out of doors, and when he attempted to get in again, raised the cry of "watch!"

At this call the man ran off, chased by a number of persons, including, we believe, one or two police officers. When the man reached the new Customhouse, at the corner of Gravier and Front Levee streets, one of the pursuers fired at him. The ball struck him in the back, just beneath the shoulder blade. When picked up he was speechless. A cab was brought, in which he was conveyed to the police station, but he died on the way there. Lieutenant Gentil says he has made diligent inquiry, but cannot find who did the shooting.

Sanguinary Affray on Gravier Street—Probable Murder.—About six o'clock last evening two employees got involved in a difficulty in the Fulton Exchange, corner of Front and Gravier streets, when one of them drew a knife and stabbed the other seven times. The proprietor of the place, seeing the knife used, jumped over the counter and beat the upper man over the head, which caused him to desist from his ferocious attempt to kill his opponent. There were no police in the neighborhood, as it was just the time when both the day officers and the night watchmen were in the police office answering roll call.

When officers Montaigne and Somers went out on their beat they were informed of the fact. They sent the man who was wounded to the Charity Hospital, where his wounds were pronounced very dangerous. This man gave his name as William McDonough. He had a punctured wound in the chin, one in the throat, two in the breast, one in the stomach, and another in the right arm, besides which his right wrist was horribly gashed. The officers immediately hunted up the man who did the stabbing, finding him on the levee. His name is John Thomas, alias Bill Roberts, alias John Lee. The officers likewise arrested Henry Woolfeld, proprietor of the Fulton Exchange, Sam. Nagle, barkeeper, and John French, a boarder, as witnesses to the stabbing.

Filibusters Before the U. S. Grand Jury. The United States Grand Jury is now in session, busily engaged examining into the same case which Commissioner Lesher is so thoroughly sifting. The District Attorney yesterday filed a libel against the steamship Philadelphia for its confiscation, alleging that it was fitted out and armed by M. C. Roberts and others, to be employed in the service of a political organization of persons under the leadership of Frank P. Anderson, Harry Maury and others.

High-Handed Outrage.—A rather remarkable case of robbery came to light recently, and the perpetrators of it were arrested yesterday. On the 6th inst. a peddler named Maurice Altenhine arrived in this city, with a box of twelve hundred dollars worth of jewelry, from Cincinnati. He went to a boarding and liquor house, kept by one Marks, on Chartres street, near Conti, and left the box in his landlord's possession during the time he staid there.

Last Saturday, about four o'clock in the morning, Marks went to Altenhine, according to the peddler's story, with an accomplice named Isaac Kane, and they made him believe in some way that certain parties in this city had spotted him, and were going to have his heart's blood. Altenhine, badly frightened, hurried right off to Texas. When he was aboard the steamer he examined his box, and to his astonishment found that half the jewelry was gone. He was obliged to go on to Galveston then, but returned by the next opportunity, and gave information to the Chief of Police, who put special officers Boylan and Howard on the track, and they succeeded in capturing the two accused, and recovering most of the jewelry.

Drowned Body Found.—The body of William Martin, who was accidentally drowned by falling into the river at the foot of Marigny street, Third District, was recovered yesterday, and an inquest held by Deputy Coroner Weysham. The deceased was an Irishman, twenty-nine years of age.

Robbery Discovered.—Lieutenant Dryden yesterday investigated a robbery which had been perpetrated in a house on Circus street, and recovered some of the stolen property. Mrs. Simpkins, wife of a schooner captain, had rented the house of a negro woman, and had been robbed the night before she was to remove to another locality. She lost some wearing apparel, jewelry and $45 in money. As the negro woman is a slave, it is not probable she will be prosecuted if the whole of the property can be recovered.

Burglary.—Wm. Kn[illegible]'s jewelry store, on St. Mary, opposite Magazine street, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night and robbed of a gold watch and a cash box containing about six dollars in money.

First District Court—Judge T. G. Hunt.—The District Attorney entered a nol. pros. in the case of William Phelan and Joseph Haddon, each accused of assault and battery.

Frank Trunillo was tried for assault and battery, found guilty and remanded for sentence.

Col. A. P. Field was appointed by Court to defend George Borrows, charged with murder.

First District Recorder's Court—Acting Recorder Munroe.—Charles Dassel, who was arrested on the 7th inst. on a charge of causing the death of his wife, was only released by this Court yesterday, although a Coroner's jury exonerated Dassel from all blame by their verdict rendered on the 7th. Why has Dassel been kept in prison two weeks?

Washington, a slave of Mr. Fassman, charged with assaulting B. Courtsey and wounding him with a rock, was sent to the First Justice's Court for trial.

John H. Murdy gave $250 bail to answer, on the 24th, the charge of drawing a knife on W. H. Kieras, and threatening to cut his heart out.

Commissary Gaienne, of St. Mary's Market, had five butchers for not scraping their stalls before half past twelve o'clock. They are to be examined on the 25th.

Deputy Street Commissioner L. A. Trichard charged Mr. S. B. Gilman with obstructing the sidewalk at the corner of Foucher and Julia street, with iron castings and machinery. Mr. Gilman gave bail to answer on the 22d.

Charles Greilbeck made affidavit that his wife Sarah was an habitual drunkard, neglected her children, and was a nuisance to the neighborhood. The case will be examined to-morrow.

Mary Kelly, on complaint of her husband for being an habitual drunkard, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Ed. Kirk, for threshing Rosannah Farren, had to give $250 peace bonds for three months.

John Mejia, for drawing a knife on Alexander Gafney and threatening his life, had to furnish $250 peace security.

Jerome Van Horne, for assaulting and threatening George Bearnd, had to give $250 peace bonds.

Sarah Allison, charged with stealing clothes from Mary Ann Walker's trunk, was discharged.

Joseph Westermeier, charged with abusing Matilda May, was discharged at her request.

Four young men arrested for hammering and pounding violently against the side of Daniel Brasil's house, were discharged.

Recorder Wiltz's Court.—Moses Lobe and J. Mayer, for assaulting S. Schwartz, were bound over to keep the peace, and S. Wolf, charged with the same offense, was discharged.

Charles Martin, alias Robert, fined five dollars and bound over to keep the peace for breaking Mary Pance's window glasses.

John Dailey and John Coffins, arrested by officer Simon Boulieu as dangerous and suspicious characters, were remanded for examination.

Rates of Advertising. [illegible]

Lost or Stolen. A PROMISSORY NOTE, dated January [illegible], 1859, drawn by widow Mary Agatha Holbert, [illegible] ... All persons are hereby cautioned not to trade for said note ... [illegible]

Strayed or Stolen. YESTERDAY evening, a small SLUT, about 12 or 16 months old, white, yellow head, with spots of the same color. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of the same ... corner of Carondelet and Gaiety streets.

Wanted. A YOUNG man [illegible] a Variety Store ... speaking French ... Apply at No. [illegible] Chartres street.

Richard's Pectoral Syrup. A certain remedy in case of catarrhal inflammation of the chest ... [illegible]

F. Hertz's Depurative Syrup. For the radical cure of diseases ... [illegible]

Ambula Ophthalmique. [illegible] F. HERTA, Druggist, corner Rampart and Barracks sts.

GREAT REDUCTION! KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL. WE now sell this Oil at $1 40, instead of $1 60, a gallon. Lamps for burning the same can also be had at reduced prices from the wholesale agents. JOHN GAISENHUS & CO., (Successors to E. Nesbit & Co.) 29 Camp street. Agents for the New York Kerosene Oil Company.

SUNDRIES—200 baskets Olive Oil, Plagniol, quarts and pints; 100 boxes Claret, various brands; 50 baskets Champagne, various brands; [illegible] ... For sale by E. MALEB & CO., 40 Old Levee st.

JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS offer for sale ... CODFISH ... HADDOCK ... CHEESE ... For sale by JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS, 43, 44 and 47 New Levee street.

PAPER, PAPER, PAPER—10,000 reams, comprising a full assortment ... JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS, 43, 44 and 47 New Levee st.

LAYER RAISINS—800 qr boxes new crop, for sale by JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS.

HERMETICALLY SEALED ARTICLES— McMurray's fresh tomatoes ... JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS.

SULTANA RAISINS— ... JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS.

OPORTO, SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES— ... JOS. H. & I. N. MARKS.

POTATOES—100 barrels ... DRIED APPLES— ... RED BEANS— ... A. CHOPARD & CO.

GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS ... CABALLERO & BASUALDO, 24 Old Levee.

ENGLISH PICKLES AND SAUCES— ... DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

ENGLISH MUSTARD, CAYENNE PEPPER, &c. ... DUNTZE & CO.

SARDINES— ... DUNTZE & CO.

BUCKETS— ... D. GAVARGO & CO., 106 Royal st.

TO ARRIVE per ship John W. White, from Bordeaux ... D. GAVARGO & CO.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS— ... S. J. HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHAMPAGNE— ... S. J. HART & CO.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS— ... S. J. HART & CO.

CANDLES— ... S. J. HART & CO.

BUCKWHEAT— ... S. J. HART & CO.

KENTUCKY MUSTARD— ... S. J. HART & CO.

FRUITS AND PRESERVES— ... S. J. HART & CO.

OLIVE OIL! OLIVE OIL!— ... LANATA BROTHERS, 9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LARDINES ... LANATA BROTHERS.

PUNCH, CASSIS, RATAFIA— ... LANATA BROTHERS.

MADEIRA! OPORTO! SHERRY!— ... LANATA BROTHERS.

TO ARRIVE per ship [illegible] ... BLANCHIN & GIRAUD, 44 Old Levee st.

LAMBING— ... BLANCHIN & GIRAUD.

DAILY expected per ship Mamelon, from Bordeaux— ... BLANCHIN & GIRAUD.

PAPER— ... FERRY & COUTURE.

COGNAC BRANDIES— ... B. R. GRASSLA & CO.

ABSYNTHE— ... B. R. GRASSLA & CO.

BRANDY PURE— ... D. TALAMON, 103 Royal st.

OLIVE OIL— ... D. TALAMON.

HAVANA CIGARS— ... E. FERNANDEZ & CO.

Independent American Nominations. For Sheriff, [illegible] For Coroner, [illegible] For District Attorney, CHAS. B. BRENT. For Clerks of Courts ... For State Senators ... For Justices of the Peace ... For Constables of Justices' Courts ...

NEW LUSITANOS BENEVOLENT Association of New Orleans. The members of the above Association are requested to meet ... on SUNDAY NEXT, the 23d of October, 1859, at 9 o'clock, A. M., precisely, for the purpose of celebrating the First Anniversary of the Association, and inauguration of the Tomb erected in Girod street Cemetery. ... By order of the President. ANTHONY SANDALA, Secretary.

FIRST ANNIVERSARY of the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association, and INAUGURATION OF THEIR TOMB. PROGRAMME. ... Thos. C. Haggerth, Grand Marshal. ... THOMAS C. HOGGARTH, Grand Marshal.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Co. ... A. SOBREIRES, Secretary.

James W. Fox's "Old Stand," NO. 99 CAMP STREET. ... OLD COGNAC—1802 and 1827.

For Sale. A STEAM OSCILLATING ENGINE ... Apply to Mr. ANTOINE FANTASAS ...

READ THIS! BUY THE BEST! Now in Store and for Sale, FINKLE & LYON Sewing Machines. ... ALFRED MUNROE & CO., corner of Camp and Common sts.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. REMOVAL. We have removed to our NEW, SPACIOUS and ELEGANT ESTABLISHMENT, Corner of Camp and Common streets, NEW ORLEANS. The department of Clothing and Furnishing Goods, FOR MEN AND BOYS, ... ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

AYA PANA BITTERS. MANUFACTURED BY J. CHAUVET. ...

Mechanical Bier Bakery. ... N. F. [illegible], Proprietor.

Opposition American Party. Election November 7, 1859. For Congress ... For State Senators ... Candidates for Judges ... Justices of the Peace ... Constables ...

CANDIDATES. The undersigned, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of THIRD JUSTICE OF THE PEACE for the Parish of Orleans ... ARTHUR SAUCIER.

P. A. CHARBONNET. Regular nominee of the Independent American party for STATE TAX COLLECTOR for the Second District. Election on the 7th of November next.

PAUL E. LAREBOURS, candidate FOR CLERK OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT. Election 7th November, 1859.

For Congress—1st Representative District. CHARLES DISPVENU is the nominee of the State Rights Democratic Party as candidate for CONGRESS for the First Representative District.

FOR CONGRESS. We are authorized to announce LAURENCE D. NICHOLLS as a candidate for Congress, to represent the Second District at the ensuing election.

H. E. SCHLOTBUS, candidate for CONSTABLE OF THE THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT. Election, November 7th, 1859.

Seventh Ward American Club—3d Dist. THIS Club meets regularly every Wednesday, at the Hall corner of Elysian Fields and Victory streets ... E. D. LOVETT, Sec'y.

EMPRESS CORSETS. The only ones to which the Gold Medal was awarded at the Universal Exhibition in Paris. MADAME HENDRIAN ... No. 227 Royal street, between Dumaine and St. Philip streets, New Orleans.

INVIGORATING GRUEL. L. E. L. Nourishing Remedy. Invented and Prepared BY F. MARNAY, OF NICE, FRANCE. ...

Cheap Fuel. NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT COMPANY, October 10, 1859. WHILE the present building is being favorably at the Company's Works ... H. O. J. BREGALS, Treasurer.

The Lunenberg Hospital (NOW DR. BAYLE'S) ...

WHOLESALE STORE 40. RETAIL STORE 50. R. DAWSON & CO. Nos. 40 and 53 Chartres Street. HAVING extended our wholesale business ...

Advances. LIBERAL advances will be made by the undersigned ... S. DE VIRET & CO., 74 Magazine st.

OLYMPE & CO. HAVE the honor to inform the ladies ... OLYMPE & CO.

DOUBLE SKIRT DRESSES. BILLIEUX & BRUGGO. WILL offer for sale on Monday, 10th instant, 150 English double skirt Barege Dresses ...

NOTICE. New Orleans, October 6th, 1859. THE copartnership between the undersigned under the firm of JOSHUA DIXON & CO. having expired by its own limitation ... JOSHUA DIXON, EDWARD LEEDS. ... JOSHUA DIXON, W. W. WRIGHT.

U. S. Mail Steamship Company. THE Steamships of this line will carry the GOVERNMENT MAILS AND PASSENGERS ...

MILLINERY! MILLINERY! MRS. ADLER, Importer, 86 ROYAL STREET, up stairs. RECEIVED, per late arrivals from Havre, ...

ORLEANS THEATRE. THE Manager of the ORLEANS THEATRE begs leave to inform the public that the box office is open ...

The Adams Express Company WOULD respectfully give notice that they have arranged for the Express business over the NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN and CONNECTING RAILROADS ...

Champagne, Claret, Burgundy and Hock Wines. ... DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

Democratic State Ticket. For Governor: THOMAS O. MOORE, of Rapides. For Lieutenant-Governor: H. M. HYAMS, of Orleans. For Secretary of State: P. D. HARDY, of St. Landry. For Attorney-General: T. J. SEMMES, of Orleans. For Auditor of Public Accounts: S. W. ROBERTSON, of Iberville. For Treasurer: B. L. DEFRESE, of Assumption. For Superintendent Public Education: HENRY AVERY, of East Baton Rouge. For Congress—Second District: MILES TAYLOR.

Opposition Mass Meetings. THE Opposition party of Louisiana will meet in Mass Meetings at the following places in the City of New Orleans: ...

Notice to City Tax-Payers. ... WEBSTER LONG, Recorder of the Third District.

Notice to City Tax-Payers. THE Board of Supervisors of Assessments will meet in room No. 18, City Hall, ... JOHN A. WATKINS, Secretary of the Board of Supervisors of Assessments. New Orleans, October 1, 1859.

Notice to State Tax-Payers. THE assessment rolls of the First, Second and Third Representative Districts will be exposed ... Recorder First District.

R. DOUR, SEED DEALER, 29 (late 28) Canal street, New Orleans. HAS just received, per ships Amelia and Heidelberg, from Havre, a full and complete assortment of garden, field and flower seeds ...

J. B. WALTON, CITY AUCTIONEER, Auctioneer, Appraiser, and General Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Lands, &c., &c. Office, No. 30 Bank Place. ...

Wanted. ... Apply to HOBBY & GUYTEAU.

Dancing Classes. NEXT MONDAY, 31 October, Mme. ROYER will resume her BALLROOM CLASSES ...

REMOVAL. ROYAL STREET. Opposite the Citizens' Bank. A. F. DUFFILHO, MANUFACTURER of Cutlery, Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Apparatuses, &c. ...

A Card. THE subscribers have this day taken Mr. EDWARD DUBREUIL, Junior, in partnership. EDW. DUBREUIL & CO. September 1, 1859.

A. ELIE Begs leave to inform his friends and the public that, On the 15th November Next, He will open, AT NO. 65 ROYAL STREET, A MUSIC STORE, Where— The Latest MUSIC, PIANOS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., will be found.

Texas Freight—Opelousas Railroad. FREIGHT is received EVERY DAY ... A. B. SEGER, Vice-President and Superintendent.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GAS FIXTURES, INCLUDING Chandeliers, Brackets, Pillars, and all other usual articles ... HENDERSON & GAINES.

Fairbanks's Standard Scales AT NEW YORK PRICES. COUNTER SCALES, GROCER, UNION, PLATFORM, DORMANT, DRUGGIST. Also, Agents for Miller's Burglar and Fire-proof Safes. FAIRBANKS & CO.

Louisiana State Insurance Company, OFFICE, NO. 38 CAMP STREET. Capital [illegible] DIRECTORS: J. LAPEYRE, THEODORE FROIS, A. D. GRIEFF, JACOB BOLLY, E. GANUCHEAU, [illegible] A. PROUX, Secretary. New Orleans, August 16, 1859.

McCERREN, LANDRY & CO. AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS AND GENERAL AGENTS. For the sale of Real Estate, Houses, Furniture, Bank Stocks, Port Wardens' and Insurance Sales, Cargoes, Stocks of Merchandise, &c., &c. ...

AMUSEMENTS. SPALDING & ROGERS' MUSEUM & AMPHITHEATRE. S. B. GRALESS, MANAGER. The Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS OPERA TROUPE. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS, October 21st and 22d, a general assortment of AFRICAN GEMS. Concluding with the Buckley's Burlesque of Bellini's opera of NORMA. SATURDAY NOON, October 22—A choice olio of NEGRO PECULIARITIES. Concluding with Buckley's opera of LUCRETIA BORGIA. ADMISSION—50 cents. Colored Gallery, 25 cents. Doors open at half-past 6 o'clock. Curtain rises at half-past 7 o'clock. Performance EVERY NIGHT and EVERY SATURDAY NOON.

COMPLIMENTARY AND Grand Fancy Dress Ball for the benefit of WIDOW CHARLES W. BERRY AND CHILDREN (to be given) On Tuesday, October 25th, 1859, at the MASONIC HALL, on St. Charles street. MANAGERS. [illegible] COMMITTEE OF INVITATION. [illegible] FLOOR MANAGERS. [illegible] Tickets, two dollars and fifty cents, to be had of the different managers ... C. W. CULBERTSON, Treasurer, GEO. J. MARK, Secretary.

Galveston and Matagorda Bay. ... SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE—For Galveston and Matagorda Bay ... steamship MEXICO ... I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp st.

For Vera Cruz. ... UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. THE VERA CRUZ—The splendid steamship TENNESSEE, Thomas Forbes, commander ... I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp st.

SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY—U. S. MAIL LINE—FOR BRAZOS SANTIAGO, VIA INDIANOLA.—The superior steamship ARIZONA, Robert Smith, Commander ... I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp street.

For Key West and Havana. ... FOR KEY WEST AND HAVANA, VIA PENSACOLA ... steamship MAGNOLIA ... I. C. HARRIS, 37 Camp street.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Baton Rouge, August 9, 1859. IN accordance with the 10th section of an act No. [illegible], approved March 18th, 1857 ... By the Governor: ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE. A. DUPLANTIER, Assistant Secretary of State.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL. THE undersigned having purchased the St. Louis Hotel and Furniture, will inform the old patrons and the public that it will be closed during the summer ... O. B. HALL & CO.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL. WE have taken a lease of the St. Charles Hotel ... S. W. HILDRETH & CO.

MADAM PARENT'S INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES, Corner Royal and Hospital streets. THE regular course of study will be resumed THURSDAY, September 1st. ...

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. THE Freight on all our Passenger Trains ... F. PLANTEY, Secretary.

Real Estate and Slaves. Public Records of McCerren, Landry & Co. THE subscribers have opened Books for the REGISTRY AND SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND SLAVES ... McCERREN, LANDRY & CO.

Office of Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, New Orleans, April 15, 1859. FROM the 18th inst. the office of this Company will be temporarily removed to the building No. 131 Canal street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets. [illegible], Secretary.

B. PRADEL, 64 ST. CHARLES STREET, 64. MANUFACTURER of Surgical Instruments, Trusses, Orthopedic Apparatuses ... SILVER-PLATED! PRINGS! ... B. PRADEL.

REMOVAL. B. PRADEL, MANUFACTURER OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND CUTLERY. Trusses and Orthopedic Instruments, ... 64 St. Charles street.

CASCARILLA CREAM, For the Cure and Preservation of the Skin ... CALCINED EGG SHELLS, Prepared by G. Guatte & Co., Paris ... [illegible]

A. STURMDEROCK & [illegible] have removed to the new building, No. 46 Chartres street ...

MORNINGS—received by recent arrivals from the North ... DUNTZE & CO.

ANDROID AND KISSINGER— ... J. McGUIGAN, 34 Toulouse st.

CLARET—50 cases Claret ... L. [illegible], 56 Old Levee st.

LYONS SARDINES— ... DUNTZE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.