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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 7.

THE ELECTION TO-DAY.

We presume that nearly every voter has by this time determined whom he will support in the motley political contest to be decided this day. If there are any whose convictions are so exceedingly slow of growth as not yet to have reached maturity, our advice to them would be to run their eyes over the several tickets, and select the candidates who seem to them best qualified for the offices they seek. The voters who pursue this plan may possibly commit errors of judgment; but at all events they will have acted soberly, deliberately and conscientiously.

To say how the election will result is beyond our powers of divination. The manner in which the canvass has been conducted appears to us extremely unfavorable to the ascertainment of the real will of the people. Large numbers of electors will be deterred from exercising the right of suffrage, through fear of encountering insult or violence. Hence, we expect to record a meagre vote, and should it prove otherwise, we shall be agreeably disappointed.

Peace and public order are greatly to be desired. Will they be observed? We hope so, but our confidence is not strong. The constant crimination and recrimination of both parties prior to the election; the indisputable fact that ruffians and rowdies are to be found in the ranks on one side as well as on the other; the bitter animosities which have characterized the contest, and the turbulent nature of our popular elections for several years, induce us to regard the contest with some degree of apprehension. If, however, the proper authorities fulfill their duties; if the Superintendent of Elections and his numerous aids are active and energetic; if the police arrest all disturbers of the peace, it may be that the press will have the pleasure of chronicling the result without being compelled to add thereto a prolonged catalogue of disgraceful outrages. So mote it be!

WILL IT PAY?

Our readers have no doubt heard of the celebrated Vicar of Bray, who during numerous changes of administration in the government of Great Britain contrived, by the accommodating flexibility of his opinions, invariably to retain office and its emoluments. There appears to exist a striking analogy between the policy of that versatile clergyman and the tactics of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward. The latter has been quite as potent in his political transmogrifications as the Vicar of Bray. The New York *Express* furnishes the annexed brief catalogue of Mr. Seward's various gyrations:

In 18— Wm. H. Seward mounted the Anti Masonic hobby, "to ride the good enough Morgan," politically.

In 1836 Wm. H. Seward mounted the Anti Rent hobby, to ride Anti Rent from the State Senate to Albany.

In 1840 Wm. H. Seward mounted the Anti-Bible in the Schools' hobby, to win the Romish vote of the State, under the then Bishop Hughes's inspiration.

In 1850 the irrepressible conflict was bestrided, to ride the whole North—as New York had been ridden on other hobbies.

In 1854 the Maine Liquor law was mounted, and nobody was found that looked at a glass of—beer.

And to conclude, in 1859 all other issues are abandoned, and the position is taken that either the South must become free or the North slaveholding. Now, the plain question is, whether the people of the North are willing to sustain this most artful and most unscrupulous of demagogues, and thus to perpetuate a sectional conflict, out of which the Harper's Ferry outbreak has already sprung, and which must prove a prolific source of intestine hatreds and feuds, or whether by discarding him and his infamous doctrines, they will evince a disposition to cherish harmony and fraternal concord with the rest of the Union? This is a question not merely of principle, but of interest. It is not addressed exclusively to the moral sense and conscience of the North, but to the pocket, which is at least as sensitive to appeals as any thing else. As the *Express* properly asks, "Will it pay to keep up Sewardism?" we can answer unhesitatingly that the North will discover in the end that it will not pay.

Some time ago, in an article on the enrichment of the North by Southern labor, we demonstrated by facts and figures that a material proportion of Northern prosperity depended upon Southern agriculture. The South raises half a million of bales of cotton which the North is glad to weave into textile fabrics, by the aid of many thousand operatives, who thus earn food, shelter and raiment. Southern planters pay enormous sums to Northern mechanics for the products of their skill and labor. Northern homes, etc., for Southern slaves; Northern brogans; Northern cotton gins; Northern machines for sugar making; Northern bacon, hams and wheat; Northern granite; Northern iron work, and ten thousand other materials are yearly brought to the South, and there purchased and paid for. The South indeed is the best customer of the North; and why? Because the South raises a great staple of cotton—say four millions of bales annually—which, at an estimate of forty dollars a bale, are worth one hundred and sixty millions of dollars. The sale of this mighty crop enables the South, not alone to furnish the North with the raw material of its manufacturing industry, but to expend immense amounts in the free States for the purchase of those articles of which it stands in need, and which it does not raise itself. Suppose Seward and his gang of free soil shriekers could really succeed in their designs. Imagine for a moment that the South was reduced to the condition of Jamaica; that its slaves were all free, and, as a consequence, all idle, insolent and unwilling to work, and that, therefore, Southern agriculture had fallen to zero, we would like to know whether the North would not be as heavy a sufferer as the South. Where would the North find employment for the hungry operatives who now work up into fabrics half a million of bales of cotton? To what extent would the shoemakers of Massachusetts, the pork raisers of Ohio, the thousand mechanics who make their bread out of Southern cotton—to what extent would they find their business depressed? How many millions of dollars would cover the annual loss which the free States would sustain by the abolition of Southern slavery?

These are queries which the North would do well to answer, if she can. And if she can, let her con them seriously, and then consider whether it will not be wiser and more profitable—to say nothing of loftier and purer motives—to send adrift the ambitious schemer who would rise to power on his country's ruin, than by adhering to him incur the peril of losing the friend who yearly replenishes her coffers, who has contributed most of all to her present affluence and power.

THE POLLS.

It is important for voters to remember that the polls are opened at 8 o'clock this morning, and will be closed at 4 P. M.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.—We invite attention to the important proclamation of His Honor Mayor Stith, to be found in another column.

BOOKS FROM DICK & FITZGERALD.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan & Co., Exchange Passage, for the following works, which we perused a day or two ago, and take occasion to recommend a second time:

The Corner Cupboard, illustrated with 1,000 engravings—a most useful collection of facts. *Parlor Theatricals*, a volume teaching all sorts of pleasant home amusements.

THE SCHILLER TESTIMONIAL.—Our thanks are due the Committee of Invitation for tickets of admission to the theatre, ball and concert, on the occasion of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of Schiller's birth day.

HON. J. P. BENJAMIN was in Washington on the 1st November.

NEW MUSIC.—Our thanks are due P. P. Werlein, No. 5 Camp street, for the following new music:

Bessie Bell, a song with chorus, words by Eastman, music by Probst. A remarkably pretty melody, and easy of execution.

Love but One, Love but Thee, words by Underwood, music by Probst. Another charming composition by the same author.

Concordia Mazurka, by Probst. This spirited and original mazurka is dedicated to the young ladies of the Concordia society.

Hail Columbia, Star-Spangled Banner, and *Yankee Doodle*—arranged in easy style by Probst.

Clochette du Patre—one of the most striking and expressive melodies lately published; it requires careful playing.

GROCERIES.—Messrs. Jacob & Dorsunier, corner Conti and Old Levee streets, announce in our columns an extensive and varied assortment of groceries, wines, liquors, &c. which are offered for sale at reasonable prices. See advertisement.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

DETAILS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.—New York, November 5.—The America's advices give some further details of the provisions of the Zurich treaty.

A telegram from Zurich to the London *Times* states that the principal points of the treaty signed at Zurich on the 17th are as follows:

Austria surrenders all of Lombardy, to the frontier line, except the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera, to France, and France recedes to Piedmont all the possessions acquired by France in Lombardy.

Piedmont is to pay Austria 40,000,000 of florins, and assume three-fifths of the debt of the old Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, making the total amount of debt transferred to Sardinia 250,000,000 francs.

The two Emperors engage to assist in forming a confederation of all the Italian States—Venetia under Austrian rule to form a part of the confederation.

COUNT COLLOREDO DANGEROUSLY ILL.—On the 21st ult., Count Colloredo, the Austrian Plenipotentiary to the Zurich Conference, was again attacked with apoplexy, which it is considered probable will prove fatal.

MOBILE, November 5.—The bark Davis has arrived at this port, having made the passage from New York in eight days and fourteen hours, which is the shortest time ever made by a sailing vessel between the two ports.

A STILL QUICKER PASSAGE.—Pass a Loutre, November 5.—The ship William Nelson, Captain D. H. Wood, left New York on the afternoon of the 27th ult., and has arrived here this noon, having made the passage in eight days and twelve hours.

THE TRIAL OF THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTLAWS.—Washington, November 5.—Shields Green and one of the negroes who were arrested with old Brown have been convicted of treason, conspiracy and murder. Copeland's trial is still progressing. The excitement manifested at the commencement of the trial of the conspirators has gradually subsided, and the trial is now progressing quietly.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO AN EXCURSION TRAIN.—Chicago, November 1.—A terrible accident occurred on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad this forenoon. A train consisting of thirteen cars, filled with excursionists from Fond du Lac for Chicago, ran off the track at Johnson's creek, eight miles south of Watertown, Wisconsin.

Eight persons are reported killed and a number badly injured. The following are the names of the killed as far as known: M. J. Thomas, United States Marshal, Mr. Boardman and Geo. F. Emerson.

Badly Injured—A. D. Bonesteel, Indian agent, T. L. Gillett, Judge Flint, Mr. Redford and Van Buren Smead, of Fond du Lac.

Later.—In addition to those previously reported killed, are Jerome Mason, telegraph operator, T. L. Gillett and J. Snow, of Fond du Lac, John Lund, C. Petersilia, and L. Sherwood, of Oshkosh, and Dr. T. Miner, of Watertown.

Injured—E. H. Sykes, both legs off; Mrs. Lillis, leg broken; Mrs. Jas. Kinney, leg broken; Mrs. Baldwin, of Oshkosh, both legs broken; Van Buren Smead, editor of the Fond du Lac *Press*, skull fractured, not expected to recover.

The accident was caused by the train running over an ox.

FOSTER'S SLAVE DEPOT.—At No. 157 Common street will be found at all times a large and well selected lot of Virginia, Carolina and Georgia negroes, which will be sold very low for cash or approved city acceptances. See advertisement in our columns.

$20 and $100,000!

Twenty dollars is not a very large sum of money, but we think $100,000 is, yet that large amount may be had for the small outlay of $20. We are led to these remarks by observing that Wood, Eddy & Co., of Wilmington, Del., and Augusta, Ga., have advertised to draw, on the third and last Saturday of every month, a lottery with the immense Capital Prize of $100,000, proving clearly that they are determined to be first and foremost in liberality. Their motto has been "Onward" and they have fully carried out its meaning. By addressing them as above, or at New Orleans, and enclosing $20, $10 or $5, you will secure a whole, half or quarter in this grand lottery. The lotteries with $40,000 and $30,000 for their Capitals, are still drawn as usual. By enclosing $10, $5 or $2.50, a whole or share of those prizes may luckily be yours.

BY ADAMS'S EXPRESS.—Our thanks are due to the obliging manager of Adams's Express for New York papers to the 2d instant, and papers from the principal cities of the South and West—all in advance of the mail.

The war in the Administration ranks in Philadelphia continues to rage. The President, it is said, has absolutely displaced men from office for no other reason than their failure to carry the respective Wards or Districts for the party last October.

Trial of the Insurrectionists.

CHARLESTOWN, October 31.—The arguments of the counsel in the case of John Brown being concluded, Mr. Chilton asked the Court to instruct the jury that, if they believe the prisoner was not a citizen of Virginia, they cannot convict him on the count of treason.

The Court declined, saying the Constitution did not give rights and immunities alone, but also responsibilities. Mr. Chilton asked another instruction to the effect that the jury must be satisfied as to the place where the offense was committed, whether within the boundaries of Jefferson county, which the Court granted. A recess for half an hour was taken, when the jury came in with their verdict.

An intense excitement prevailed in the Court-room. Brown sat up in his bed while the verdict was rendered. The jury find him guilty of treason, advising conspiracy with slaves and others to rebel, and of murder in the first degree. Brown lay down quietly, he said nothing, and there was no demonstration of any kind. Mr. Chilton moved an arrest of judgment, both on account of the errors in the indictment and errors in the verdict.

The objection in regard to the indictment has been already stated. The prisoner has been tried for an offense not appearing on the record of the Grand Jury. The verdict was not on each count separately, but a general verdict on the whole indictment. The prisoner has also been found guilty of both counts for murder of the same persons; it was manifest that he could not be guilty of both.

By agreement, the points will be argued to-morrow morning.

Brown was remanded to jail.

Mr. Harding announced that he was ready to proceed with the trial of Coppee, who was brought in, the ceremony of passing between a file of armed men having been dispensed with. Coppee took his seat between Griswold and Hoyt, who appeared as his counsel. He seemed calm and composed.

The remainder of the day was spent in endeavoring to obtain a jury. The panel was not complete, when, at five o'clock, the Court adjourned.

CHARLESTOWN, November 1.—The Court met at ten o'clock. Coppee was brought in.

Previous to proceeding with his trial, Mr. Griswold stated the points on which to arrest judgment asked in Brown's case. In addition to the reasons mentioned yesterday, he said that it had not been proved beyond doubt that he was even a citizen of the United States.

He argued that treason could not be committed against a State, but only against the General Government, citing the authority of Judge Story; also that the jury had not found the prisoner guilty of crimes as charged in the indictment. They had not responded to the offenses charged, but found him guilty of offenses not charged. They find him guilty of murder in the first degree, when the indictment does not charge him with offenses constituting that crime.

Mr. Hunter replied, quoting the Virginia code, to the effect that technicalities should not arrest the administration of justice. As to jurisdiction over treason, it is sufficient to say that Virginia had passed a law assuming that jurisdiction and defining what constitutes that crime.

The Court reserved its decision.

Brown was present during the argument. The jury was then sworn in Coppee's case. The testimony is the same as that already published, but more brief. The examination was concluded at the adjournment of Court. Cook waives an examination before the Magistrate's Court.

Reverdy Johnson on Popular Sovereignty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—A pamphlet by Reverdy Johnson is about to be published, entitled—"Remarks on Popular Sovereignty as Maintained by Judge Douglas and Attorney-General Black." He establishes the following propositions:

1. That Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in the unorganized Territories.

2. That Congress has no power to prohibit slavery in the Territories after they have been organized under Territorial governments.

3. That Congress has no power to establish slavery in a Territory. Slavery is the creature of a positive law, which may exist either by statute or custom.

4. That if Congress can neither prohibit or establish slavery in a Territory, it cannot legislate to protect or regulate it.

5. That Territorial governments can admit, protect or exclude slavery at any time during their existence.

In conclusion, he submits that the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, maintained from first to last by Judge Douglas, and now so assailed by the Attorney-General, has borne the clearest and most explicit sanction of Congress, the Cincinnati Convention, and President Pierce, and above all, of President Buchanan, and it is with equal conviction of its truth that he asserts that without the belief in the sanction, especially the last, President Buchanan would never be enjoying the quiet and leisure of Wheatland, gratified only by remembering the service rendered his country at home and abroad, in other public, but perhaps in his estimation, subordinate and less desirable stations than the one in which he now, as his friends assert, figures so conspicuously and honorably before the world, as well as the nation.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, &c.—The Felicianas Democrat says:

There has been a succession of frosts during the past week, the weather still remaining dry. The dust has again become very annoying, and rain is most anxiously wished for, if for no other purpose than to lay it. Our planters are taking advantage of the season, and have nearly completed the gathering of their crops. As they approach the end the shortness thereof is fully realized. From what we learn it may be safely set down as fully one-third.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT BOSTON.

The Liverpool Cotton Market—Private Letters and Circulars—Sandy Cotton Unsaleable—The America's Mails.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The Cunard steamship America arrived at Boston last night, with Liverpool advices to the 22d ult. Her mails reached this city to-day, and those for the South were forwarded this afternoon.

Her mails contain little general news of interest in addition to the summary already telegraphed from Halifax. We, however, select from the most reliable Liverpool circulars and private correspondences the following details in relation to the Cotton market:

LIVERPOOL COTTON CIRCULARS.

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular states that the advices from America by the Cunard steamer Arabia, reporting favorable weather for the growing and gathering of the Cotton crop, operated adversely to holders at Liverpool, but owing to the scarcity of middling and better qualities of Orleans and Mobile Cotton, the prices of last week were fully supported.

Jas. Hewitt & Co. report that the demand for Cotton is good, but buyers having been freely met, the market is devoid of spirit, notwithstanding a rather larger business than usual has been done during the week.

They report that the better qualities of Cotton are much wanted, and owing to their actual scarcity, holders were enabled to obtain a further slight advance.

The lower grades and sandy Cottons are almost unsaleable, and were being forced off at low figures.

The imports of Cotton during the week amount to 33,000 bales.

The quantity of Cotton known to have been at sea from American ports on the 22d was 52,000 bales.

James Hewitt & Co. quote Middling Orleans 7½d; Middling Mobile 7d; Middling Uplands 6⅞d.

Stoltenforth & Co. state that clean Orleans Cottons are chiefly inquired for, Mobile Cotton being less in demand, and Uplands almost in disfavor. They quote Middling Orleans 7⅛d.

Wakefield, Nash & Co. state that the higher grades of American Cotton are being taken freely at an advance of 1-16 to ⅛ on the quotations by the Persia, and that holders of lower grades are free sellers, with no improvement in prices.

They quote Middling Orleans 7 3-16d; Middling Mobile 7d; Middling Uplands 6 11-16d. The same quotations are given by the Brokers' circular.

Kearsley & Co. say that manufacturers are as actively engaged as ever, and that the demand from China has resumed great proportions.

They quote Middling Orleans 7 3-16d.; Middling Mobile 7 1-16d.; Middling Uplands 6 13-16d.

J. Merriott & Co.'s circular states that prices have advanced 1-16d. to ⅛d. during the week on the better qualities of American Cotton, and quotes Middling Orleans 7 3-16d.; Middling Mobile, 7 1-16d., and Middling Uplands 6 13-16d.

Houghton & Son report that there has been no decided general advance in the Cotton market, although clean and useful Cottons have slightly improved.

Clare & Sons report that the tone of the market is healthy, and prices of desirable Cotton are well supported. They quote Middling Orleans 7¼d.; Middling Mobile 7d., and Middling Uplands ⅞d.

Drake & Kleinworth state that the demand seems principally upon middling qualities with staple, which are daily getting scarce and are realizing extreme prices.

They add that owing to the scarcity of staple and middlings, the lower grades must soon necessarily share the attention of buyers, and that already the prices of the lower qualities are somewhat steadier.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE NORTH AMERICAN OFF FATHER POINT

Spain Declared War Against Morocco—Trouble Between England and France—Cotton Firm and Tending Upwards—Decline in Consols.

FATHER POINT, November 6.—The steamship North American, Captain Alton, passed off this point to day, on her way to Quebec. She was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press, and a brief summary of her news, made up at Liverpool, was brought ashore.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 26th ultimo, and therefore brings four days later advices than were received by the America at Halifax and Boston.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—The sales of cotton during the three business days since the sailing of the America amount to 26,000 bales, which were mostly taken by the trade.

The market closed firm and prices have an advancing tendency. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7 3-16d; Middling Mobile 7d; Middling Uplands 6 11-16d.—the quotations throughout being generally the same as those by the America.

The sales on speculation were 1400 bales, and 4000 bales were taken by exporters.

The market for all qualities of clean Cotton closed with an advancing tendency.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, October 26.—The funds continue with a downward tendency, the depression being caused by the unfavorable news from Madrid and Paris. A further decline of ¼ to ⅜ has taken place in consequence, and Consols for money and account closed at 95¼ to 95⅜.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, October 26.—The advices from Manchester are of a more favorable character.

The market generally closed quiet but steady, and the demand for yarns from India and China has somewhat improved.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market generally closed steady at last week's prices.

An exception is made in favor of Wheat, which has advanced 1s. per quarter.

The Provision market continues dull, and prices generally remain unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The London Money market was somewhat more stringent, owing to the Spanish declaration of war and the unfavorable rumors from Paris.

DECLARATION OF WAR.

The Spanish Government having rejected the proposals of Morocco for a settlement of the pending difficulty between the two countries, and being unable to come to an understanding, has declared war against Morocco, and the Spanish fleet has received orders to be ready for sea immediately.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It is reported that a serious misunderstanding has arisen between France and England, growing out of the differences of opinion as to the final settlement of the Italian question.

The treaty of peace concluded at Zurich on the 17th is in many respects unacceptable to the British Government, and has been received with general disfavor in England.

It is feared that serious trouble will grow out of the question between the two countries, and rumors of war are again current, predicated upon the extensive military and naval preparations which are continued in France.

Later from Brownsville.

By the arrival yesterday of the steamship Arizona from Brazos St. Jago, we have received a copy of an extra of the Brownsville *Flag*, from which we take the following report:

It appears that a force had been organized in Brownsville for the purpose of attacking Cartinas's band. It was composed of about 60 rancheros and 20 Americans on our side, and 50 of the Matamoros infantry, under Lt. Col. Laranca—the force from our side being under the command of Capt. Thompson. They carried with them a four pounder belonging to the Mexican forces, and a four-pound howitzer belonging to Capt. Kennedy. They arrived at the rancho of Cartinas's mother, which they found in possession of about 20 men, who retreated after firing one or two volleys. During the firing the cannon rebounded and fell off its carriage. Six or seven mounted Americans went and retook the gun, but being unable to remount it, and failing to get any assistance from the infantry, they finally abandoned it. About this time the rout of the attacking party became general. Most all of the mounted men had left, the majority of the infantry followed, and at last the few who had remained with the little howitzer at the carral, finding themselves unaided, and so few in number, that they were unable to put the gun into the river, or destroy the ammunition as they desired, left also. Antonio Espinosa and others got it into the river afterwards, but Cartinas has since got it out. The preparations for the expedition were miserable; few had percussion caps for more than four or five charges, many of the cartridges were found to be too large for the muskets, and at the close of the attack an attempt was made for a rally—it was found that there was not enough ammunition for a single round. As it is, Cartinas has won a victory, and is in possession of two very efficient pieces of artillery, all the ammunition belonging to them, a large keg of rifle powder, and some provisions which were on the route when the fight took place. From the reports of Col. Laranca and Mr. Thompson, Cartinas had some 250 or 300 men, but others estimate his forces as far less. But few of the bandits were seen at any one time. Cartinas will now be able to greatly increase his band, having artillery and the prestige of victory to aid him. On the 24th ultimo he again stopped the United States mail coming from Loredo, cut it open, examined each letter in it, opening all but two, kept the mail rider until to-day, and then sent him down with such of the open letters and way bills as he did not care to retain. This mail rider left him examining the contents of the mail which had arrived that morning from Brownsville. On yesterday, Mr. Jefferson Barthelow, who had been for some time sojourning in San Fernando, (Tamaulipas) returned with his family, seeking protection.

Some sixty fellows under sentence in the prisons of Victoria had been released by the populace, and had levied their contributions on the rich of that place. They have since recruited others; until it is reported that they have a large band, who are visiting and robbing the ranchos, and they expect finally to make their way to Matamoros and Brownsville. The daily and nightly watches are unremittingly continued, and during the night every citizen capable of carrying arms is in quarters, and the two twenty-four pound howitzers and nine-pound carronade are posted at three prominent points, which are defended by barricades, while the entrance to the city is obstructed by others. It has been ascertained that Cartinas has been sending out his scouts in strong bodies, gathering up horses and driving off cattle.

It was reported at Matamoros that from thirty to forty of the desperadoes, who escaped from the Victoria prisons had succeeded in joining Cartinas's band; also, that he had obtained some $600, but it is not known how he got it. The mails left for Corpus Christi and Loredo in the morning, and a return mail should have come in from the former place on Thursday, and from the latter on Friday; but neither mail nor riders have come in. No doubt Cartinas has taken them. It will be idle to send the mails hereafter, unless well guarded.

At daylight on Friday one of the picket guard on the outskirts of the town saw an armed man skulking in the bushes, but their horses took fright at the report and fled. About dark one day Mr. Campbell, a printer by trade, and deputy Sheriff, who has a family living at the suburb of Ramereno, about a mile and a half above town, went up to see them. He rode a good horse and was armed with a Sharpe's rifle and a six-shooter. A Mexican went up with him, also mounted on a good horse. They had hardly got into their house when ten heavily armed bandits surrounded them, took Mr. Campbell prisoner, took his horse and arms, also robbed the Mexican of his horse, saddle and bridle, made prisoners also four well disposed Mexicans living at Ramereno, and took them all off (except the one who accompanied Mr. Campbell) to the camp of Cartinas. The families of the prisoners are in the greatest distress.

In addition to the above, the purser of the Arizona furnishes us with the following report:

On the 30th ult., a party, supposed to consist of about thirty men, came into the graveyard, in the immediate centre of the city, and fired some thirty shots from small arms, which did no damage. They were answered by a discharge of canister from a field-piece, but with what effect is not known, for on searching the place in the morning no bodies were found; the killed and wounded (if any) having been probably carried off.

Several ranchos had been broken into and money and arms demanded under penalty of death, and where any of either were found they were taken. The rancho of Neale had been broken into and every thing destroyed, and the house would have probably been burned had it not been of brick. Mr. Neale and his family had escaped to Matamoros. The mails and passengers of the down trip of the Arizona started via Point Isabel, but learning that thirty men were on the road to intercept them, the passengers went up on the steamer Grampus, and the mails were sent on the Mexican side via Matamoros to Brownsville. The return mail for New Orleans came down the same way. Several expressmen who were sent to and fro on the American side were taken prisoners; all the cattle and horses in the vicinity of Brownsville were seized, and the people of Brownsville were depending on Matamoros for fresh provisions. Parties of men who came in to Cartinas, and supposed to be from Victoria, were nearly nude, but on arrival at his camp were furnished with clothes and arms. A panic prevails, and the citizens of Brownsville were hourly expecting an attack. There was a rumor that Point Isabel and Brazos were to be attacked, at which latter place there are many pieces of artillery, and some small brass pieces, easy of transportation, and Cartinas has stated that if he succeeded in taking Brownsville, he would carry the war into central Texas as far as the Nueces. Many of the ranchos near the river are surrounded by Indians who are supposed to be interested with him. The people of Brownsville send an appeal to the citizens of New Orleans for help, as they receive no news of the troops and Rangers expected; and as the roads are bad, there is no certainty of the time of their arrival. They hope, however, to be able to protect the city until aid shall arrive from New Orleans, even if they are not strong enough to punish the marauders. The prisoner spoken of as taken last trip had not been hung, but was still held in durance.

Our New York Correspondence.

Wall Street and Surroundings—American Bank Note Co.—Sinking of a Steamboat—More of the Diamond Wedding—Lowe, the Aeronaut—Remains of Hon. J. Y. Mason, etc.

Wall street at noon! It is worth a passing mention, for who has not looked upon it that missed one of the most characteristic sights of the metropolis. Externally, you see comparatively nothing—a broken, though not ungraceful line of classic fronts, and Grecian porticoes, extending perhaps for half a mile, while rolling and chafing between those grey stone banks on either side, is a turbid, intertwisted, perpetually changing stream of humanity. But mingle in the crowd. Pouring in and out of those dingy offices, are the magnates of the land—men who have only to touch their purse strings to make the whole mercantile community clap its hand upon its pocket-book and tremble. Clerks are rushing around with fists full of the evil root, and checks, drafts, and bills of exchange are floating about upon this human sea in charming confusion.

Knots of men are gathered upon the corners in earnest discussion; seedy, glossy, long, short, lean and fat, all different, yet all alike in that one expression of anxiety, which is as unmistakable to a knowing observer as a bank-bill to a broker. Their faces, like their characters, are sharp and angular, and are stamped with a large amount of hard currency, while the lines converging to a point impress one with the idea that they have been engaged all their lives in the contemplation of the anatomy and physiology of a three cent piece—a class so generally mean, that if they were benevolent enough to crack nuts for a paralyzed cripple, they would eat the meat themselves and feed him on the shells.

The Exchange is one of the most massive and magnificent buildings in the United States, and being proof against the devouring element. Old Time will add many a corrugation to his wrinkled brow before the edifice is crumbled into universal dust. Nearly one-half of the building is occupied by the American Bank Note Company, an entire new story having recently been added for their accommodation, at an expense of $50,000. This company, which is an association of all the firms engaged in bank note engraving in the United States, was incorporated in 1858, for the purpose of placing the bank note currency of the country upon a basis of greater security; and by combining the wealth and experience of former firms, uniting the large capital required for the business with artistic talents of the highest order, employing all the improvements in machinery, affording protection to plates and impressions against fire, and preventing those contingencies which arise from the dissolution of a firm, most effectually has this object been accomplished, and the work of counterfeiting on a large scale rendered almost impossible.

When it is remembered that every different feature of a bill is engraved by a different artist, devoted to that particular style of work—as for instance, faces by one, ships by another, architecture by another, and so on—and that one of these new bank notes has to pass through the hands of fifteen or twenty individuals before it is complete, some idea may be had of the immense amount of labor bestowed, and the impossibility of any one man so imitating its excellence and elaborateness as to deceive even an unpracticed observer.

I am informed that, in view of the advantages presented by this combination of capital, experience and skill, many of the banks have availed themselves of the opportunity to renew their plates. The Company keep constantly employed some two hundred men.

As I looked upon a pile of notes the other day which only required two signatures to make them worth a million, I could not help recalling and applying to the Mammon-worshiping crowd beneath my feet the words of Shakespeare:

"Thus much of this will make black, white; foul, fair;
Wrong, right; base, noble; old, young; coward, valiant;
Will knit and break religions; bless the accursed;
Place thieves and give them title, knee and approbation
With Senators on the Bench."

One item more, and I must away from Wall street. A lump of the yellow commodity was recently exhibited there, said to be the largest ever brought to this country. It weighed 2,227 ounces, was twelve inches long, five and a half inches deep, four inches wide, and was estimated to be worth the sum of $41,236. It has since been shipped to England.

A correspondence, rich, rare, and racy, has been going on between Bartlett, the father of the diamond bride, and a Mr. E. C. Steadman, who saw fit to make the occasion of the wedding the theme of some humorous verses, which were published in the *Tribune*. The father in-law's head seems to be fairly turned by the notoriety the event has given him, and he makes himself generally ridiculous by a constant desire to keep it up. It is charged that he has backed out of his own challenge to pistols, and the probability is that the "golden wedding" will terminate in a lawsuit. He seeks to be re-dressed.

If the love of art, like another love I wot of, grows by what it feeds upon, it will be a consuming passion in the metropolis before the year expires, for food of that kind is just now most abundant in the market. A few days since a sale of pictures took place in this city, belonging to a Mr. Robb, of New Orleans, the most costly of which once belonged to Joseph Bonaparte, at Bordentown, N. J. A painting by Rubens and Snyders, of "Christ and St. John with Angels," was sold for $2,000; one of Herring's "English Farm Yard," for $1,475; Louis Haughes's "Monastery in Madrid," (water color) $350; and others realized prices ranging from $140 to $700. This is encouraging to artists.

Aside from the public picture galleries—the Dusseldorf, the Academy of Design and the International Art Institution—there are on exhibition Church's celebrated "Heart of the Andes," just returned from Europe; an historical painting of "Washington resigning his command at Annapolis;" "Queen Victoria receiving from Captain Hartstein the ship Resolute;" the statue of "The Dying Tecumseh," and a number of other works of art, which, as you cannot see them, it is only an aggravation to mention. In Goupil's window—which, by the way, is a picture gallery of the first order, where, without fee or reward, the sovereign people have opened to them that avenue to refinement of taste of which little is in some the entrance gate—I lately saw two superb pictures, in crayon, by Emile Saintin, a French artist, representing to nature a Turco and Zouave of the French army. The figures are a trifle larger than life, and the expression is so intense and startling that one involuntarily pauses to catch the sound which seems to issue from their lips.

Such pictures do not wait long for purchasers, however, and I learn they were sold to a gentleman as soon as exhibited. Mons. Saintin has since been commissioned to paint a number of pictures of the same character, and his order presents a lively appearance. Though not more than thirty years of age, it is said that in dark crayon and oil, he has no superior in the United States. He is at present at work upon a "counterfeit presentment" of Paul Morphy.

Lowe, the aeronaut, has been engaged in building the mammoth balloon for a voyage to Europe, has [illegible] his task, and I believe commenced [illegible] inflation. He is waiting for [illegible] weather. He is a New Hampshire boy, twenty-eight years of age, with a tall, slight figure, a keen, quick eye, dark complexion, black hair, pretty moustache, and has a soft low voice, and a style of conversation which at once impressed you as belonging to a man of deep reflection and extraordinary courage. Jehosse says he is probably a descendant of "Lo! the poor Indian."

The remains of Hon. J. Y. Mason, our late American Minister at Paris, have arrived and been forwarded to Virginia. So neglectful are the authorities of the common attentions of decency, that in disembarcation the crew let the coffin slide down the gangway like a box of merchandise.

Contrary to expectation the English Cricket players have gone home without playing a contemplated game of Base Ball. They will probably return next year. Arcedeckne, Commodore of the Royal London Yacht Club, has arrived here, and is the recipient of many reciprocal attentions from the American Yachtsmen.

A hundred minor items are waiting at the end of my pen, but my arrival at the end of my sheet compels me to embrace them under that accommodating abbreviation, etc., etc., etc.

FONTAINE.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GREAT CRIME OF THE DAY—ARSON.—*Two Conflagrations Nipped in the Bud.—Arrest of a Fourth District Incendiary.*—The startling fact that a number of skillful, ingenious and persevering incendiaries are actively at work in our city, the number of recent instances in which they have succeeded to an unparalleled degree in their diabolical plots, with an apparent impunity that defies all detection, the millions of dollars worth of property which have been utterly consumed at their hands, and the two lives which have been so shockingly sacrificed in the flames, have created the most profound impression and dire alarm in every family circle within the limits of New Orleans. Particularly has this panic stricken in the Third and Fourth Districts, where the residents know full well that a conflagration once under way among their frame tenements has no hope of being checked except by its meeting an open square or some interposition of Providence as seemed that which caused the fire demon to suddenly halt in his apparently resistless career before the towering walls of the church of St. Alphonsus, and the St. Elizabeth Orphan Asylum. While the iron pipe scheme to supply these districts with water awaits the tardy action of red-tapism, and is not yet commenced to be laid, the torch of the incendiary travels secretly and expeditiously by night and by day, spreading everywhere desolation, everywhere hazarding life.

Under these extraordinary circumstances what has been done in the premises? There are two fire wardens of the city, appointed and salaried by the Board of Underwriters, whose special duty it is to look after the safety of insured houses and merchandise at fires, report upon all applications for insurance, investigate the origin of conflagrations, and labor generally in the detection of incendiarism. These are the two well known citizens, John Adams and J. Youenes, both old police captains, and every way qualified for their important and responsible duties. They have already bro't two persons before the Criminal Court for arson—Mrs. Hannah Flynn, charged with firing her store, at the corner of Canal and Rampart streets, and Edward, a slave boy of Mr. Jerrolleman, charged with setting fire to the Arcade Hotel. The proof against both is very strong though circumstantial.

On Saturday the Board of Underwriters decided to offer a reward of three thousand dollars for the apprehension and conviction of every incendiary. They authorized Capt. Youenes to this effect, and he immediately had the following placard printed and posted all over the city:

Three Thousand Dollars Reward.—A reward of three thousand dollars will be paid by the Board of Underwriters to any person who will, within twelve months from this date, furnish them with such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons of the crime of setting fire, or causing fire to be set, to any building or other property within the limits of the city of New Orleans. Said reward to be paid in cash immediately after said conviction shall be recorded in the Criminal Court. By order of the Board. JOHN YOUENES, Fire Warden.

New Orleans, Nov. 4, 1859.

We understand that at the meeting of the Common Council to-morrow evening, a resolution will be introduced for the city to offer a similar announcement, which will not sit [illegible] thousand dollars to every individual who detects and brings to punishment one of these reckless criminals. The sound wisdom and judiciousness of this prompt and vigorous action is manifest in several ways. It is evident there are many incendiaries here, much concerted action and mutual assistance rendered among them; it is more probable that gain, in some way, is their object than any other motive.

If six thousand dollars will not cause some to betray the others, it may engender a fear of this among them which will cause them to desist. Then again so large a reward will banish sleep from the eyes of night watchmen, and set innumerable persons on a vigilant watch. The largeness of the reward and its immediate announcement without waiting the co-operation of the Council, are evidences of the practical and decisive character of the men who compose our Board of Underwriters.

We have two more cases of daring incendiarism to chronicle, both of which were accidentally and very fortunately discovered in time to arrest their progress, and perhaps save our community from two more disastrous conflagrations. One was in the Third District, out of reach of water, and the other was in the splendid row of offices on Carondelet, between Union and Perdido streets.

On Saturday morning, at half-past four o'clock, just before daylight, the rear gallery of the Café du Soleil, kept by Wm. Fortune, at the corner of Goodchildren and Elysian Fields streets, and the back gallery of the adjoining house, both of them owned by Baptiste Gigon, were discovered to be on fire. Such prompt and energetic measures were instantly taken as served to extinguish the flames, when it was ascertained that the whole gallery had been besmeared with turpentine. Further investigations made by officer Morrison showed the tracks of some person who had climbed over the fence into the yard. This fence had received a new coat of white paint, and the marks of his boots were plainly visible.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past 1 o'clock, the rear gallery and door on the second floor of No. 56 Carondelet street were found all ablaze by a clerk in one of the offices in the building No. 58, next door above. He rushed out unto the back gallery adjoining and saw the fire, but, as he admitted himself, did not give the alarm for some time, probably from want of a wholesome vigor or decisiveness of character. When the alarm was given Engine No. 13 rolled right around the corner, and running a length of hose up through building No. 58, speedily extinguished the fire.

The second floor of No. 56 is occupied by Brander & Hubbard, cotton brokers. On their back gallery they had two boxes full of cotton samples, tied up in paper. One of these boxes set against the door and the other was immediately next to it. The fire had been started in the box nearest the door and had burnt out the box, nearly burnt through the fence which separated it from the gallery of No. 58, and completely burnt through the door into Brander & Hubbard's office, filling the whole building with smoke. The extent of damage already accomplished shows what a narrow escape the building, and perhaps the whole row or block, or still more property, had of destruction.

On Saturday night, Capt. Youenes had an Irishman arrested, in the Fourth District, on the charge of arson, in firing the residence of Mr. Post, on Apollo, near St. Andrew street. We are informed that Capt. Youenes has not quite perfected his claim of evidence as yet in this case, but the full particulars of the proof obtained will come out in the woman's examination before Recorder Adams, which will take place in a few days. She gives her name as Bridget Neary.

Mr. De Lisle, who owns the cotton pickery at the corner of Moreau and Clouet streets, informs me that the late fire at his place was among the cotton on the banquette and not in his yard. He says that his cotton on the banquette and in the street has been fired half a dozen times within the last ten days, and he now acts upon the altered quotation of "Eternal vigilance is the price of safety."

ENTHUSIASTIC MASS MEETING.—The last political meeting in New Orleans of the present canvass, held on Saturday evening, when the American party rallied on the Canal street neutral ground from every portion of this city and Algiers, was decidedly the most numerous and enthusiastic assemblage we have witnessed during the present season. The meeting was too large to gather within the hearing of a single auditor, and while Messrs. Thomas J. Durant and J. Y. [illegible] addressed the people toward Royal street, Col. Field and Mr. John Henderson spoke toward Bourbon street. A Mameluck, Mr. [illegible] presided, and a large number of vice-presidents were appointed. After the speaking an unusually large torchlight procession was formed, which marched through the principal streets.

IMPOSING FUNERAL.—The funeral of Jose Alaria Ferreira, whose remains were yesterday followed to the new tomb of the Lusitanos Benevolent Association, in the Girod street Cemetery, by over one hundred and fifty members of the Association, in full mourning regalia, was one of the most imposing of its kind we have ever noticed. A full brass band was in the van of the procession, following upon the carriages and hearse, and the members marched after in double file, the line extending over a square in length. The banner and national flags of the Association were borne, draped in mourning.

THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL.—We regret not having been able to attend the Schiller Concert rehearsal yesterday at Odd Fellows' Hall, as it was doubtless a rare musical treat. We have to acknowledge the courtesy of the committee in sending us a ticket [illegible] the separate performances.

JACKSON BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—This active and worthy society will celebrate their third anniversary on Thursday next with a procession and a collation. We will endeavor to be with them on the day mentioned.

SHOOTING A WIFE IN THE EYE.—A remarkable and melancholy accident occurred in the Third District on Saturday evening. A longshoreman named Treng Hub, residing at the corner of Clouet and Casacalvo streets, told his wife that he was going up town to draw his wages, and as these were dangerous times in the streets, he should carry his pistol with him. His wife took the pistol down and handed it to him. Just as he took hold of it the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the ball entered her forehead near the left eye. She had not died yesterday morning, but it is not possible she could live throughout the day. The husband was almost frantic with grief at the terrible accident.

ARMED INTOXICATION.—A Spaniard, giving his name as St. [illegible], was arrested Saturday night for [illegible] Antoine's coffee saloon and [illegible] the employees, threatening [illegible] with a dirk knife.

SHOOTING ON EXCHANGE ALLEY.—About nine o'clock on Saturday night, James Boylan, ex-lieutenant of police in the Third District, was shot in the back of the shoulder, and James Helligan was shot in the left arm, on Exchange Alley. The only statement that we have of the affair is that given to the Chief of Police by Boylan himself. He says that James Boyle had invited him to go into the Bazaar and take a drink, and they passed four men on the corner, three of whom he recognized as Robert McNeil, better known as Bob Johnson, James McNickle, and Johnny Weaver. When they had got a short distance from this party, James Helligan came up, and laying his left hand on Boylan's shoulder, commenced speaking to him. Boyle had kept on, and got several yards ahead, when two shots were fired in quick succession from the corner, one of which struck the arm of Helligan that was resting on his shoulder, and the other struck Boylan in the back.

Boylan says he instantly turned, when another shot was fired, and he distinctly saw Bob Johnson shoot. Boyle was then fast making tracks ahead, and Boylan followed him, while Helligan went back to the party at the corner, saying: "Bill, you have shot me this time." Boylan, wounded as he was, repaired at once to the Chief of Police, Thomas E. Adams, and related the circumstances. Mr. Adams informs us that he immediately made an affidavit against Bob Johnson before the Mayor, and obtained two warrants for his arrest. He told us yesterday he was determined to have Johnson in custody before night, "dead or alive," but if he could not apprehend him on Sunday, he would surely be able to do so this morning. Mayor Stith says he gave general orders to the police to arrest Johnny Weaver, if any of them came across him.

At six o'clock last evening Bob Johnson surrendered himself at the police office to Acting Recorder Munroe. Two of Johnson's friends, gentlemen of standing in the community, signed bonds for his future appearance in the sum of three thousand dollars.

COOL.—An individual rejoicing in the patronymic of Russell and the christened appellation of Charles, had Madame Cecil arrested yesterday, in the Fourth District, for slander. This is rather the reverse of the majority of such cases in regard to the sexes.

COMMITTED FOR MURDER.—John Lee, alias Roberts, was examined before Recorder Munroe, on Saturday, on the charge of killing Wm. McDonough, on the 29th ult., at the Fulton Exchange, corner of Front and Girod streets. John French, a shoemaker, testified that Lee had told him before the stabbing that he was going to have a fuss and might kill some one, and R. Wolfkuni, bar keeper of the Fulton Exchange, testified that Lee was the man who did the stabbing. The accused was then fully committed for trial before the Criminal Court on the charge of murder.

ASSAULT WITH A KNIFE.—Peter Bolari is in the Second District lock-up, awaiting a hearing on the charge of drawing a knife on C. A. Delpit with intent to murder him.

WILD YOUTHS.—At the early hour of half past one o'clock yesterday morning, Sergeants Arroyo and Fabiani arrested four young men giving their names as Edward Ryan, Philip Salger, Michael Mullen and Charles McMann, for shooting pistols into the air on Old Levee street.

ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM GEORGIA.—Officer Lein arrested Wm. Buckner on Saturday night, he being charged by Mr. J. T. Sherman with being a fugitive from justice in the State of Georgia, where he is accused of horse-stealing.

STREET ACCIDENT.—One of the Apollo street omnibuses broke down on St. Joseph, near Carondelet street, Saturday afternoon, and the mules becoming frightened, ran away, reducing the vehicle to a perfect wreck. Three ladies and two children were in the omnibus escaped with a few bruises. Two gentlemen who were inside were badly bruised, and a third, beside his bruises, had one of his arms broken.

STEALING COATS.—Daniel McDermott, going through St. Mary's market yesterday afternoon, took a fancy to a couple of coats he saw hanging up, and laying them on his arm, walked off. The owners of the coats, Adam Long and Joseph Boudro, followed and caught both him and their coats, after which they escorted him to the lock-up.

THE SLUNG-SHOT.—Mike Kerron and James Devine were arrested on Tchoupitoulas street yesterday noon for attacking officer Taylor with a slung-shot.

SHOT BY UNKNOWN PERSONS.—A man named Manuel Espinosa, was wantonly shot in the right leg, just above the ankle, at the corner of Old Levee and St. Philip streets, on Saturday night about eleven o'clock, by unknown parties. He was sent to the Charity Hospital by the Second District police.

ATTEMPT AT WIFE-MURDER.—A German named Philip Bach attempted to murder his wife yesterday afternoon, at a quarter before two o'clock. He attacked her with a drawn sword cane in one hand and a pistol in the other, but she fortunately escaped from him, and flying into the street, met officers Phillips and Watrous, of the Second District police, who arrested Bach after a brief, but desperate resistance on his part.

COLLISION.—The steamship De Soto, in coming to her wharf on Saturday, accidentally collided with a flatboat loaded with three thousand bushels of coal, causing the flat to sink immediately, with betweeds thirty and forty persons on board. Happily none of them were drowned, though several had narrow escapes.

DISCOVERY OF A CORPSE.—The police on Saturday discovered the corpse of a poor woman named Margaret Nelson in a tenement house on Girod street. She had died from the results of excessive dissipation on Friday, alone and unknown. The Coroner held an inquest and buried the body.

STARTING OUT ON HIS TRAVELS.—Louis Smith, a slave, came into the city yesterday evening on foot, by the Jackson Railroad track, en route for the North. As he was not acquainted with the precise road that leads to Canada, about midnight he wound up his tour at the corner of Burgundy and Bienville streets, where Mr. A. J. Lord took charge of him and brought him to the lock-up. The negro had with him the following rich specimen of a pass which he says he procured from an Irishman, and which may be imagined every obstacle to his Northern tour would be removed:

"November the 5 1859 Permit David to pass in Any Boot to Baltimore By Samuel Nelson Work and he is a good boy and I give him leave to go And get his Familey and return back in the 10 of Jenery."

STEALING FROM A SLAVE.—Recorder Munroe on Saturday examined the case of John Allen, charged with stealing a gold watch from Noble, a slave of Mr. M. Duncan. The watch was recovered at the place where Allen had pawned it for ten dollars, and he was committed for trial before the First District Court.

PUGILISTIC.—St. Charles street was thrown into a pleasant state of excitement yesterday morning, at half-past ten o'clock, by an impromptu illustration of the manly art of self-defense. Officer Nixon interfered with the display of muscle and science, and conveyed the two principals to the lock-up, where they furnished their names to the clerk as "Mr. Brooks and Mr. Ingraham." They were shown to room 3, ground floor, in the Hotel Dryden.

FIRE.—A frame cottage and the adjoining stable at the corner of St. Andrew street and the Marigny Canal, owned by Jean Pagort, were destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock on Saturday night. The loss is about five hundred dollars. The cause of the fire is supposed to be accidental.

Proclamation by the Mayor.

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, Nov. 5, 1859.

To the Chief of Police:

The law of the State regulating the management of elections in this city, approved March 19, 1857, virtually divests the police of all authority for the preservation of the public peace of the city, and of order at the polls during the day on which they are held, by transferring the same to the Superintendent of Elections and his corps of subordinates and special officers.

But as Chief Magistrate of this city, I deem it my duty to take all measures that are possible to provide security for the citizens and peace for the city during the day of election.

You are, therefore, instructed to place your entire police force on duty in such places, at a distance from the immediate vicinity of the polling booths, as will enable you to arrest all disturbers of the public peace and most effectually maintain the laws of the city.

In the immediate vicinity of the polls your corps will have no power, and must exercise no duty that does not belong to every private citizen, except when called upon by the Superintendent of Elections, or some one of his officers, to act as conservators of the public peace.

You will enjoin upon the police the importance of seeing that every drinking establishment in the city is kept closed.

It is of paramount importance that order should reign throughout the day. You are, therefore, particularly charged to use all possible means to save the honor and preserve the quiet of the city.

GERARD STITH, Mayor.

CREDIT SALE.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of Winter Clothing, White Shirts, Drawers, &c., to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Beebe & Lespinasse's auction rooms, No. 17 Chartres street. Terms at sale.

Startling Discoveries

Have been made within the last few years by eminent French and German chemists concerning the great difference in the quantity and quality of iron in the blood, and it has been found that all complaints of loss of vitality, loss of healthy complexion, (chlorosis, green sickness, &c.) impurities of the blood, and general prostration, were occasioned by the diminished quantity of iron in the blood. The most eminent physicians of Paris, London, Vienna and recently of New York, have adopted Dr. Scott's CHALYBEATE PILLS, and Apothecaries and Druggists have made preparations of Iron by Hydrogen, and are now pursuing them with most extraordinary success. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an unusual disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow their use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative, it has no superior and no equivalent.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per box, containing fifty pills each; free by mail on receipt of the price. Original office, 333 Broadway, N. Y.; B. B. LOCKE & CO., General Agents; wholesale and retail in New Orleans by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street.

Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

A NUMBER of years have elapsed since the introduction of Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to the public. The prejudice existing in the minds of many persons against what are denominated patent medicines at first greatly retarded its sale; but as its virtues and merits became known, this barrier of prejudice was overthrown, and the demand increased so rapidly that in a few years scarcely a village existed in the United States in which the afflicted had not experienced the benefits arising from the use of the "Bitters," and at the present day there are to be found IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD vouchers for the great merits of the article. No greater cure for Dyspepsia can be found.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere.

Public Notice.

OWNERS and Keepers of bar-rooms and grog-shops in the parish and city of New Orleans are hereby notified to close their establishments on MONDAY, the 7th instant, the day of the general election, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, as prescribed by law.

Office of the Superintendent of Elections, November 4th, 1859. JOHN L. LEWIS, Superintendent.

NEW LUSITANOS Benevolent Association of New Orleans.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

THE members of the above Association are requested to meet at their Hall, No. 2 Old Levee street, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M., precisely, for the purpose of transacting important business which will be submitted. The members are requested to be punctual. By order of the President. ANTHONY SAMBOLA, Secretary.

WANTED.

ONE or two competent colored female SERVANTS, for which good wages will be given. Young persons preferred. Apply at 155 [illegible] street, between Camp and Magazine.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. Auguste [illegible], of this city, are hereby requested to present the same to the undersigned, within ten days from the present notice. C. CAVAROC, Syndic. New Orleans, November 5, 1859.

SUNDRIES.—[illegible] new Carolina Rice; [illegible] bbls. Flour; [illegible] Java, Havana and Rio Coffee; [illegible] Tobacco; [illegible] Lard; [illegible] barrels crushed sugar; the De Jonghe, Otard, Dupuy & Co., Hennessy Brandy; [illegible] Old Rye and other brands; 40 quarter and half pipes Brandy, Gin; [illegible] Ponto Ve Clicquot and Heidsieck; [illegible] Claret and White Wine; [illegible] J. L. Chateau Bernabe, Pape Clement; [illegible] Vin de Grave, &c.; 10 boxes Winchester and Pelletier Soap; to arrive and in store. For sale by JACOB & DORSUNIER, corner Conti and Old Levee sts.

LANDING ex ship Marathon, from Bordeaux—[illegible] cases ordinary St. Julien claret; 24 do superior Medoc claret; 30 cases; 100 half boxes sardines; 20 do oil, Lorient; 30 do [illegible] assorted brandy fruits. For sale by HENRY VALETON, 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

LANDING ex ship Wurtemberg, from Havre—[illegible] baskets superior champagne, [illegible] Due de Grasse; 10 boxes Burgundy wine, Moursault; 10 do [illegible] Chablis. For sale by HENRY VALETON, 27, 29 and 31 Bienville st.

LANDING ex ship Meridian, from Bordeaux—[illegible] cases claret, Montferrand; [illegible] do do Cos de Bossy; [illegible] do do Pessac; [illegible] do do B. Bodeo. [illegible] ½, ¼ and ⅛ pipes brandy, Cognac. For sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

CLARET IN BOXES.—[illegible] boxes claret, sundry brands; for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 16 and 18 St. Louis st.

NEW GRUYERE CHEESE.—In store, just received, a small lot of the above, fresh Gruyere; for sale by DUSSIEE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

GALICIA HAMS.—Landing ex steamship [illegible], from New York, [illegible] very superior Galicia hams; for sale by DUSSIEE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

LE ASPARAGUS.—Just received in store, [illegible] boxes of those well known asparagus; for sale by DUSSIEE & CO., corner Royal and Conti sts.

POTATOES—[illegible] bbls. choice Northern, landing from steamer John J. Roe.

POTATOES—[illegible] bbls and sacks Mechanics and Buckeyes, landing from steamer L. M. Kennett.

POTATOES—[illegible] bbls. choice Northern, landing from ship J. B. Wheeler.

POTATOES—[illegible] bbls. choice Peach Blowers and Cups, landing from steamboat Arkansas.

[illegible]—[illegible] bbls Northern White, landing from ship Harriet.

CAPIA BEANS—A few bbls Northern, landing from ship Wellington.

[illegible]—[illegible] Onions, landing from schooner [illegible].

CANADA PEAS—A few bbls 1st quality Northern.

GARLIC—[illegible] bunches large Spanish in store.

GREEN APPLES—[illegible] bbls choice, in prime order.

DRIED FRUIT—[illegible] bbls and casks, new Apples and Peaches. For sale by A. CHOPARD & CO., 14 Poydras st.

WHITE WINES—[illegible] cases [illegible]; 50 bbls. do. in store and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 56 Customhouse street.

BLANKETS—[illegible] bales, blue and Green, from Bridgewater, in store and for sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 56 Customhouse street.

RED WINES—[illegible] cases good ordinary; [illegible]; 5 do Chateau [illegible]; 5 do Chateau Margaux. For sale by S. D. GRATIAA & CO., No. 56 Customhouse street.

BUCKWHEAT—[illegible] boxes Buckwheat, just received and for sale by E J HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

F[illegible]—[illegible] for sale by E J HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

S[illegible]—[illegible] Pepper, [illegible]; for sale by J E HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

GOODWIN'S MATCH AND MACABOY SNUFF—[illegible]; for sale by E J HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

B[illegible]—[illegible] for sale by E J HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD OIL—[illegible] barrels No. 1 Lard Oil, for sale by E J HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

REFINED SUGAR—[illegible] barrels Crushed and Pulverized Sugar, for sale by E J HART & CO., 77 and 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Extraordinary Reduction.

On all the goods, bearing marks which every one can understand.

G. DUPUY,

62 Royal street, near the corner of Bienville,

OFFERS, at an extraordinary reduction, his immense stock, newly and per late arrivals from Bordeaux and Havre.

The great assortment is held to purchasers of splendid French Looking glasses, Engravings, Lithographs, Frames, Mantillas by the greatest masters, Pins, Clasps, Tassels, &c., and numerous other fancy goods, such as Gilt Tables, muslin, green and all colors; Gilt and Rosewood Frames of every description and of all sizes and quality for looking-glasses, engravings, paintings, &c., &c.

Mr. DUPUY is only enabled to offer such bargains by the unusual discount allowed him for cash. He is moreover determined to get a smaller profit on each article in order to increase the sales, such profit being the same for him. nov6

Dresses, Corsets and Children's Clothing.

REMOVAL.

MRS. REBER informs her numerous customers and the public that she has removed from No. 183 Royal street to No. 207 CANAL STREET, five doors from Mr. D. H. Holmes's store.

She has received her splendid assortment of Corsets from the most renowned manufactories in France, and has added a salon fitted up expressly for trying them. She is now enabled to satisfy ladies of the most fastidious taste, and offer them everyday traveling and dress corsets, the importance of which as upholders or preservers of the waist and figure of the elegant lady cannot be underrated. Mrs. R. attends, as heretofore, to dress-making of the latest style.

Also, a splendid selection of Children's Clothing, Linen, Embroideries, &c.

The store will open on the 1st of November next.

Ship MARATHON. Van Dyke, master, from Bordeaux, is now discharging cargo in the Second District. Consignees are requested to attend to the delivery of their goods on the levee. All goods not permitted within five days from this notice will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees. C. CAVAROC & CO., 144 Royal st.

Negroes for Sale.

HAVING removed from Esplanade to the corner of Baronne and Gravier streets, two squares west of the St. Charles Hotel, where I will keep constantly on hand a choice lot of Maryland and Virginia Negroes, consisting of Field Hands, House Servants, Mechanics, Cooks, Washers and Ironers, Seamstresses, &c.; all of which will be sold low for cash, or on time for good city acceptances. J. M. WILSON.

For Sale or Rent.

THE residence No. 156 Chartres (late [illegible]) street, being part of the Archiepiscopal Buildings, fronting on two streets, and in the vicinity of two omnibus lines. The house contains [illegible] rooms. For terms apply to DEMONTLUZIN & CO., corner of Esplanade and Levee streets, or to G. TIBEAUX, 150 Chartres street.

For Rent.

FROM the 15th of November, a LARGE and SPLENDID HOUSE, No. 5 Bourbon street, [illegible] Elysian Fields and Champs Elysées streets, suitable for a large family, a hotel, or boarding-house. For terms, apply to F. C. SCHMIDT, Jeweler, 176 Royal street, between St. Ann and Orleans.

Florida Arrow Root,

EQUAL TO BERMUDA,

AT HALF THE PRICE,

For PUDDINGS, BLANC MANGE, CUSTARDS and JELLIES, just received, and for sale by

WEBSTER & HOLMES,

No. 21 Chartres Street, corner of Customhouse, Manufacturers' Sole Depot for New Orleans.

—ALSO—

FLORIDA ARROW ROOT STARCH, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER.

Every family, hotel and restaurant should use them.

FOSTER'S SLAVE DEPOT,

No. 157 Common Street, New Orleans.

PLANTERS, merchants, and others will find at this establishment, at all times, a large and well selected lot of Virginia, Carolina and Georgia Negroes, comprising Field Hands, House Servants, Mechanics, Ironers and General House Servants, which will be sold at the lowest market prices for cash or approved city acceptances.

Also, Slaves purchased and sold on commission. THOMAS FOSTER, No. 157 Common street.

ALMONDS, PRUNES AND CITRON—[illegible] bales Shelled Almonds; [illegible] boxes; [illegible] Prunes; [illegible] Dry Prunes; [illegible] Leghorn Citron. For sale by LANAUX BROTHERS, [illegible].

Know-Nothing American Party.

ELECTION NOVEMBER 7, 1859.

Recorder—First District	J. E. BOULIGNY.
Sheriff	J. T. PARKER.
Coroner	Dr. E. E. BEACH.
Recorder Assessor	C. H. BRADBURN.

Clerks of Courts.

Court, First District Court	M. TREPAGNIER.
SECOND	F. S. WHITE.
THIRD	E. SOLEDANO.
FOURTH	J. O. CHALON.
FIFTH	C. F. WHITE.
SIXTH	ISAAC N. PHILLIPS.

State Tax Collectors.

First District	THOS. ASKEW.
Second	[illegible] HERNANDEZ.
Third	P. W. CURRAN.
Fourth	C. B. BUNCE.
Algiers	HIPPOLYTE FORTIER.

State Assessors.

F. F. TRONCHARD.
B. D. HUBBARD.
T. A. BOULET.
J. A. WATKINS.
J. B. R. CHISHOLM.

Justices of the Peace.

First Justice	A. G. BRICE.
Second	D. F. MITCHELL.
Third	A. SAUCIER.
Fourth	R. MOREL.
Fifth	A. BOUQUEDRON.
Sixth	A. FORTIER.
Seventh	JAS. B. HOLDS.

Constables.

First Justice's Court	J. R. HOUGHTON.
Second	W. M. WATERS.
Third	SAM'L HAMILTON.
Fourth	OCTAVE DALONGES.
Fifth	[illegible] POWER.
Sixth	[illegible] V. EDWARD.
Seventh	P. L. NEWLAND.

For the Senate.

R. A. PATTERSON.
E. SALOMON.
JOHN B. LEEDS.

For Representatives.

FIRST REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
DR. W. B. LINDSAY.
J. M. MUSSELMAN.
JAMES BEGGS.

SECOND REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
W. H. FISK.
T. A. BARTLETTE.

THIRD REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
MAJOR B. J. BARNEY.
ALFRED KEARNEY.
JOHN A. JACQUES.
JOHN JAY LANE.

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
ANATOLE BLACHE.

FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
JOHN McCLELLAND.
JAMES L. LAMOTHE.

SIXTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
LOUIS GASTINEL.

SEVENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
E. L. THEARD.
THEO. O. DEBOUET.

EIGHTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
C. OCTAVE LE BLANC.

NINTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
JOSEPH MASSONI.

TENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
J. H. PHELPS.
W. W. LAMBERTON.
JAMES MELLIGAN.

ALGIERS.
GEO. W. LEWIS.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

PURSUANT TO A WRIT OF ELECTION, bearing date 1st day of September, 1859, directed to me by his Excellency Robert C. Wickliffe, Governor of the State of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans are hereby notified that an Election will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of November, 1859, for the following officers:

One Representative of the State of Louisiana to the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, from the First Congressional District, composed of that part of the City of New Orleans, known as the first Municipality No. One and Municipality No. Three, and now designated as Districts Nos. 2 and 3, [illegible] Lafayette, and that part of the Parish of Orleans lying on the right bank of the Mississippi river and the Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines.

One Representative of the State of Louisiana to the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States, from the Second Congressional District, composed of that part of the City of New Orleans above Canal street known as the First District, and District No. Four formerly the City of Lafayette, and the Parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary and St. Martin.

And whereas, it is also provided by law that on the first MONDAY of November next, 1859 there shall be elected:

A Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor of the State, for the term of four years.

A Secretary of State and Attorney-General, for the term of four years.

A Treasurer of the State, an Auditor of Public Accounts, and a Superintendent of Public Education, for the term of two years.

One Commissioner for the Board of Public Works for the First Internal Improvement, Levees, Draining and Reclaiming District, in which that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river is included.

One Commissioner for the Board of Public Works for the Second Internal Improvement, Levees, Draining and Reclaiming District, in which that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river is included.

Senators to the General Assembly of the State, as follows: Two Senators from the First Senatorial District composed of the Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, Jefferson, and all that portion of the Parish of Orleans situated on the left bank of the Mississippi river.

Three Senators from the Second Senatorial District composed of all that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the left bank of the Mississippi river, including the city of New Orleans.

Representatives to the General Assembly of the State, as follows:

That portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river shall elect one Representative.

The First Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect three Representatives.

The Second Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect two Representatives.

The Third Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect four Representatives.

The Fourth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect one Representative.

The Fifth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect one Representative.

The Sixth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect two Representatives.

The Seventh Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect two Representatives.

The Eighth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect one Representative.

The Ninth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect one Representative; and

The Tenth Representative District of the Parish of Orleans shall elect three Representatives.

And whereas it is further provided by law that on the first MONDAY of November next, 1859, there shall be elected by the qualified voters throughout the Parish of Orleans:

One Sheriff for the Parish of Orleans.

One Coroner for the Parish of Orleans.

One District Attorney for the Parish of Orleans.

A Clerk for each of the District Courts established in the City of New Orleans, to wit:

One Clerk for the First District Court of New Orleans.

One Clerk for the Second District Court of New Orleans.

One Clerk for the Third District Court of New Orleans.

One Clerk for the Fourth District Court of New Orleans.

One Clerk for the Fifth District Court of New Orleans.

One Clerk for the Sixth District Court of New Orleans.

One Assessor for that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

Four Assessors shall be elected for that portion of the Parish of Orleans composed of the City of New Orleans.

One Tax Collector shall be elected for that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river by the qualified voters thereof.

Tax Collectors for each of the four Districts composing the City of New Orleans, viz:

One Tax Collector for the First District of the City of New Orleans.

One Tax Collector for the Second District of the City of New Orleans.

One Tax Collector for the Third District of the City of New Orleans.

One Tax Collector for the Fourth District of the City of New Orleans.

And whereas it is further provided by law that on the first MONDAY of November, 1859, there shall be elected seven Justices of the Peace in and for the Parish of Orleans by the duly qualified voters thereof, in the manner following:

One Justice of the Peace by the First and Second Representative Districts.

One Justice of the Peace by the Third Representative District.

One Justice of the Peace by the Fourth Representative District.

One Justice of the Peace by the Fifth and Sixth Representative Districts.

One Justice of the Peace by the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts.

One Justice of the Peace by the Tenth Representative District, formerly the City of Lafayette, now the Fourth District of the City of New Orleans; and

One Justice of the Peace for that part of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

And whereas it is further provided by law that on the first MONDAY of November next, (1859) there shall be elected one Constable for each Justice's Court in the Parish of Orleans, to be elected by the qualified voters residing within the sectional limits within which each Justice of the Peace is required to hold his Court, to wit:

One Constable for the First Justice of the Peace in the First and Second Representative Districts.

One Constable for the Second Justice of the Peace in the Third Representative District.

One Constable for the Third Justice of the Peace in the Fourth Representative District.

One Constable for the Fourth Justice of the Peace in the Fifth and Sixth Representative Districts.

One Constable for the Fifth Justice of the Peace in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Representative Districts.

One Constable for the Sixth Justice of the Peace by the qualified voters of that portion of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river; and

One Constable for the Seventh Justice of the Peace in the Tenth Representative District, formerly the City of Lafayette, now the Fourth District of the City of New Orleans.

The Polls will be opened in each Election Precinct from the hours of eight o'clock, A. M., till four o'clock, P. M., on the day before mentioned, to wit: the 7th day of November, 1859, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, by the duly appointed Commissioners and Clerks to be designated by the Superintendent of Elections, who, as the election is to be conducted and triplicate returns to be made under the law regulating elections.

Sheriff's office, parish of Orleans, October 24, 1859.

E. T. PARKER, Sheriff.

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.

Attorney-General:
T. J. SEMMES,
Of Orleans.

For Auditor of Public Accounts:
R. W. ROBERTSON,
Of Iberville.

For Treasurer:
E. L. DEFRESSE,
Of Jackson.

For Superintendent Public Education:
HENRY AVERY,
Of East Baton Rouge.

—For Congress—
FIRST DISTRICT—EMILE LA SERE.
SECOND DISTRICT—MILES TAYLOR.

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. District comprised between Canal and St. Louis streets. Election November 7, 1859. 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. LARESCHE,

CANDIDATE

FOR CLERK OF THE SECOND DISTRICT COURT. Election 7th November, 1859.

For Congress—1st Representative District.

CHARLES BIENVENU is the nominee of the [illegible] 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.

M. E. SCHLUTIUS,

CANDIDATE FOR

CONSTABLE OF THE THIRD JUSTICE'S COURT. Election, November 7th 1859.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!

MD. ADLER, Importer,

94 ROYAL STREET, up stairs.

RECEIVED, per late arrivals from Havre, by ships Roger Stuart, Heidelberg and [illegible], an extensive assortment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, new style BONNET GOODS, BALL HATS, RIBBONS, VELVET, SILKS, MILLINERY, BLONDES, TULLE, &c., &c. from the best houses in Paris, at the most reduced prices.

BONDS

Of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

THE President and Directors of this Company now give public notice that, desirous of contracting for the extension of the Road from Berwick's Bay to Opelousas, they offer for negotiation the BONDS of the Company for $2,000,000, dated 1st April, 1859, and payable in thirty years, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent, payable semi-annually in April and October.

These Bonds are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on the First Grand Division of the Road between Algiers and Brashear—[illegible] miles—including the franchises, rolling stock and all the depots, wharves, &c., appertaining to the same.

This division is, for all business purposes, a complete separate road in itself, now in full operation, connecting at Berwick's Bay with steamers connected with Texas by a tri-weekly line of steamships.

Punctual payment of the interest is provided for, by contract with the Louisiana State Bank, to be paid out of the monthly deposits which cannot be withdrawn for any other purpose whatever, payment being made by the Bank only on production of the coupons.

For the gradual redemption of the Bonds, a contract has been made with Edmund J. Forstall, Esq., in behalf of and for the benefit of any and all Bondholders, and with the Louisiana State Bank, establishing a SINKING FUND, by yearly payments commencing in 1860, in January, February and March, and also in July, August and September, (and in the following years semi-annual payments) to pay off, at [illegible] par, $42,000 of the Bonds, or $84,000 annually, sufficient to extinguish the whole amount at maturity.

The funds thus devoted cannot be used for any other purpose whatever, or be withdrawn from the Bank, but are to be paid only on presentation of the Bonds duly annually either purchased, or called, and accepted from the lowest bidders.

It is calculated that the proceeds of these Bonds and other means of the Company will be sufficient to construct and equip the whole Road from Berwick's Bay to Opelousas, and to pay off every floating debt, adding 85 miles to the present extent of the Road—opening up a country of great fertility and agricultural resources, and thereby very materially increasing the revenues of the Road.

It is with this object, and with these views, that these Bonds, so perfectly well secured, are now offered on favorable terms.

Copies of Acts of Mortgage, contracts for payment of interest and also for establishing a Sinking Fund; Maps showing the route of the Road, and all important connection with Texas, can be examined on application at the office of the Company.

WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.

November 1, 1859.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

NEW ORLEANS, October 19, 1859.

I HEREBY authorize and empower H. S. FULKERSON to sell and receive payment for the $1.6,000 of Stock allotted to Louisiana, receipt for same, and on his orders the Stock will issue from the principal office, at Marshall, Texas, to purchasers or owners, in sums of [illegible]. J. PINCKNEY, President.

Office of Agency of S. P. Railroad, 34 Common st. New Orleans, October 20, 1859.

In accordance with the above notice, I am ready to receive money for Stock in Southern Pacific Railroad. H. S. FULKERSON, Agent.

Levee Steam Cotton Press Company.

IN compliance with a resolution passed by the stockholders on the 19th February, 1848, a general meeting will take place on the first Monday of November next, at the office of the company, at 10 o'clock, A. M. F. J. FORSTALL, Secretary.

Citizens' Mutual Insurance Company.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18, 1859.

AN election for thirteen Directors of this company, to serve during the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, 7th November, at the office, No. 3 Carondelet street, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. By order. A. SCHREIBER, Secretary.

C. DUMAHAUT, Optician, 46 [illegible] STREET,

SPECTACLES.

PERSONS in need of SPECTACLES are invited to apply confidently to Mr. C. Dumahaut. His long experience, together with nearly twenty years' practice in this line of business in New Orleans, are looked upon as sufficient guarantee to those using Spectacle Glasses, which, when recorded with a view to the improvement of the sight, cannot be too carefully selected.

Also on hand, Optical, Surveying and other Instruments of every description.

SUGAR THERMOMETERS.

An extensive assortment of Stereoscopes, and an immense collection of Stereoscopic Views of all countries, and all kinds.

DOLBEAR COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS, STORY BUILDING, IS IN FULL OPERATION.

Young Gentlemen who wish good situations should remember that QUALIFICATION always secures POSITION. There are Apartments and Professors for BOOK-KEEPING, MATHEMATICS, PENMANSHIP, ENGLISH, FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN, &c.

Valuable Property for Sale.

At the corner of Bayou road and Derbigny street, on favorable terms. Apply to N. VIGNIE, Esq., or on the premises.

MRS. THIERRY invites amateurs to call and examine a most splendid collection of fully acclimated Camellias, which will be offered at a reduction. Also, a collection of other Plants; beautiful Flowers and Rose Trees in pots, all sizes; a variety of Dahlias at $25 a hundred. Bouquets for evening parties and weddings, and forwarded to the country. Orders received at the millinery store No. 18 Conde street, or at the corner of Bayou road and Derbigny street, in the garden.

AYA PANA BITTERS.

MANUFACTURED BY J. CHAUVET.

THESE BITTERS, which are confidently superior to any hitherto prepared, constitute an admirable beverage when taken moderately, before or after meals. It purifies the alimentary canal, facilitates digestion.

These BITTERS are composed exclusively of the extracts of aromatic plants, and possess the most incontestable medical qualities. Their tonic and stimulating properties render them particularly useful in cases of debility of the stomach, which, especially with women, and in a great many cases, produce Debility, nervous affections, and a general and frequent feeling of indisposition. They are likewise a Febrifuge, and are proved by experience to neutralize the effects of miasms on the system.

We might publish a host of certificates to substantiate our assertions, but that method is so commonly employed by quacks that we deem it more advisable to refer to the numerous persons who daily make use of the AYA PANA BITTERS.

Agency at J. CAZAUX, 46 Old Levee, between Conti and Bienville streets.

For Sale.

ON account of the owner being unable to attend to it, a GROCERY STORE on [illegible] street, corner of [illegible], having a good custom. Apply on the premises.

Removal.

F. BERNARD, Portrait Painter, has removed to the corner of CARONDELET and CANAL STREETS, in the Crescent City Bank building. Entrance on Carondelet street.

Cheap Fuel.

NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT COMPANY, October 19, 1859.

WHILE the present building is going forward at the Station, the price of COKE will be continued at the present VERY LOW PRICE OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER BARREL.

It is a clean and pleasant fuel for house use, and superior to other to used at cost for cooking. At this price it is full 50 per cent. cheaper than [illegible]. J. O. J. TISDALE, Treasurer.

Removal.

ABRAHAM HILL has removed his Lamp and Gas-fitting Store from No. 26 Camp street to No. 5 Chartres street, near Canal street.

NOTICE.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5th, 1859.

THE copartnership between the undersigned under the firm of JOSHUA DIXON & CO. having expired by its own limitation, Mr. Edward Leach retires from the firm this day.

JOSHUA DIXON, EDWARD LEACH.

NEW ORLEANS, October 6th, 1859.

MR. JOSHUA DIXON having taken Mr. W. W. WRIGHT into copartnership, the business will be continued as heretofore, under the firm of JOSHUA DIXON & CO. JOSHUA DIXON, W. W. WRIGHT.

For Sale, on Account of Departure,

A GROCERY STORE, having a good custom, at the corner of the Poret and Bagatelle streets, [illegible]. [illegible] PASCAL, [illegible] Old Levee st.

INVIGORATING GRUEL,

L. X. L. [illegible] Remedy.

Invented and Prepared

BY F. MARMAY,

OF NIMES, FRANCE.

THE inventor of this new and invaluable remedy has earned patents in France, England, Scotland, Ireland and Belgium.

This truly hygienic composition has natural properties of a pleasant taste, and is so made that it is used as a relish by those in good health, and as a sovereign remedy in case of sickness.

The chemical composition yields to the daily use of the Invigorating Gruel, in such cases, the same mode of a vital food to be taken twice a day, morning and evening.

This Invigorating Gruel has been tried by distinguished physicians, and it has been found to be strengthening in every disease of the stomach, such as: Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Heartburn, Vomiting, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Costiveness, Vomiting, Chronic Diarrhea, &c., &c.

The Invigorating Gruel is taken in different ways, with a broth, with milk or sweetened water, or without the orange flower water. A spoonful of it is sufficient for a cup of broth, to be boiled for some minutes 15 or 18 minutes.

To be taken morning and evening.

For further particulars, apply at the Pharmacy of Mr. A. D. FLAMBARD, No. 44 Canal street, corner Chartres and Royal streets, New Orleans.

For sale, wholesale and retail by A. BERNARD, [illegible], principal agent in the United States. Depots in all the principal cities of the United States.

Independent American Nomination.

For Sheriff	E. B. HARRISON.
For Coroner	F. H. CRAVITT.
For District Attorney	CHAS. B. BRUCE.

For Clerks of Courts.

First District Court	ARM. PELLERIN.
Second	ALF. BOUSIGES.
Third	WM. L. HUNLEY.
Fourth	WM. C. AULD.
Fifth	J. W. BERNARD.
Sixth	EMILE WILTZ.

For State Tax Collectors.

First District	JAS. McGAWLEY.
Second	P. A. CHARBONNET.
Third	A. LEVEO.
Fourth	GEORGE MENSMAN.

For State Assessors.

FRANCIS TURNER.
H. C. BLASCO.
E. POLK.
PETER KAISER.

For Justices of the Peace.

First Justice	L. G. GAIENNIE.
Second	C. V. BONTE.
Third	P. W. COLLENS.
Fourth	THEO. SCHWOB.
Fifth	ALPH. CANONGE.
Sixth	
Seventh	CHAS. FAGOT, JR.

For Constables of Justices' Courts.

First Justice's Court	J. T. FLATTSMIER.
Second	J. R. HERDMAN.
Third	J. R. SCHUTIUS.
Fourth	P. A. BOUSIER.
Fifth	J. R. GREEAY.
Sixth	
Seventh	G. J. SCHREIBER.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPALDING & ROGERS'S MUSEUM & AMPHITHEATRE.
G. R. SPALDING .... MANAGER.

GERMAN DRAMATIC COMPANY.
WILLIAM ROBINSON .... MANAGER.

For One Week Only.

MONDAY, November 7, 1859.—EDMUND KEAN, or, the Life of an Actor—By Alexander Dumas.

TUESDAY, November 8.—UNDER THE EARTH; or, Working Bridge Happenings—first time in this city.

WEDNESDAY, November 9—WILLIAM TELL—By Schiller.

THURSDAY, November 10—DE KARL'S SCHOLAR; or, the Youthful Days of Schiller.

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.

SCHILLER FESTIVAL.

TICKETS of Admission to the several performances may be had at the Book store of L. SCHWARZ, 83 Chartres street, and at the Music Store of P. P. WERLEIN, 5 Camp street.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

THEATRE—Dress Circle and Parquette $1 00
Parterre 0 75
Gallery 0 50

CONCERT—Admission to all parts of the Hall ... 1 00
Seats reserved for Ladies.

BALL—Tickets 2 00

Ladies' Invitations may be had on application to the Committee, meeting daily at the Book store of L. Schwarz, 83 Chartres street.

Before the entrance of the procession into the St. Charles Theatre, on the morning of the 10th of November, ladies only are admitted. THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL COMMITTEE.

New Orleans papers please copy; and send bills to Schiller Festival Committee.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE Birthday of Fr. Schiller IN NEW ORLEANS.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

ON the evening of the 9th of November, FESTIVAL THEATRE PERFORMANCE of the drama "DIE RAUBER," by Schiller, at the ORLEANS THEATRE. Manager—J. M. [illegible].

During the intervals the following Orchestra pieces will be performed:

[illegible]

1—Overture to Freischutz .... C. Maria v. Weber.
2—Die Frictionen—Walzer, by .... Lanner.
3—Symphony, by .... Haydn.
4—Sylvester Dreams—Waltz, by .... Labitzky.
5—Overture, "Die Felsenmuhle," by .... Reissiger.

PART II—PROCESSION.

The Procession forms at the junction of Canal and Rampart streets, on the morning of 10th November, under the direction of

[illegible], GRAND MARSHAL.

The Procession will move from Canal to Royal, down Royal to Esplanade, up Chartres to Canal, down Canal to Carondelet, up Carondelet to Julia, Julia to Camp, Camp to Poydras, up Poydras to St. Charles street. When arrived at the St. Charles Theatre the Procession will enter.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Grand Marshal and Aids.
Band of Music.
Schiller Societies.
Band of Music.
Bust of Schiller on decorated car.
Festival Committee and invited guests.
Bodies, Clubs, Benevolent Associations.
Band of Music.
Decorated Car of Literary Emblems.
Associations, Citizens and Strangers.
Arriving at the St. Charles Theatre the invited guests will proceed.

THE SCHILLER FESTIVAL MARCH.

Composed expressly for the occasion by Th. Schoenbeck.

Address in German by the President of the Committee, Dr. Rose.

Tenor Hymn, by [illegible].

Address in English by Thomas J. Durant, Esq.

Festival Poem, written for the occasion and read by Mr. Chr. Berghalter, of Baton Rouge.

To conclude with the Schiller's Song, Wallenstein's Lager, by the united Choirs.

PART III—GRAND CONCERT.

On the evening of the 10th November, at 7 o'clock, by the brilliantly decorated music saloon of Odd Fellows' Hall.

[illegible]

1—Overture to William Tell .... Rossini.
2—Literary Discourse in German by Dr. J. E. Seibels.
3—Overture, composed by .... [illegible] LaHache.
4—Literary Discourse in English by Mr. John W. Overall.
5—Greetings to the Artist. Poem by [illegible], music by .... V. Heath Bartholdy.
6—Fragments of [illegible] Schiller Fest. During the Concert, [illegible].
7—The Lay of the Bell. Poem by Schiller, music by .... Romberg.

PART IV.

The festivities to conclude with a GRAND BALL on the evening of the 10th November, at Odd Fellows' Hall. A full Orchestra is engaged.

All inhabitants of New Orleans and environs, with regard to nationality, are respectfully invited to participate in the Festival. The Festival Committee hope that owners of houses and all friends will decorate their houses during the procession, and that Consuls and Captains may hoist their national flags.

THE COMMITTEE.

VAN HUCHTEN'S MUSEUM, 207 ST. CHARLES STREET, the few doors from the corner of Poydras street. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

IMMENSE COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.

The collection of WAX FIGURES is unrivaled, and comprises subjects from Sacred and Profane History, numbering over 200 figures—the greater portion moving by machinery.

A splendid TABLEAU of the Conference between VICTOR EMANUEL, LOUIS NAPOLEON and GARIBALDI has been added to the collection; also a magnificent representation of the BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

Among the Tableaux will be found representations of the Birth of Christ in the Manger, the Last Supper, the Trial of Christ, the Crimean Heroes, Washington Crossing the Bridge of Trenton, &c.

Admission 50c.; children half price.

St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Boys' Asylum.

THE ladies, and others interested in the welfare of this institution, intend to hold a FAIR for the benefit of the poor Orphans thereof, beginning on MONDAY, the 28th of November, at the Armory Hall.

The Band of Orphan [illegible] will be in attendance on each evening.

For Porto-Prince.

To sail positively on THURSDAY, 10th November. The A1 clipper brig MINNA SCHIFFER will sail as above. For balance of freight or passage, apply to PHILLIPS & WEEKS, 23 Camp street.

J. B. WALTON.

CITY AUCTIONEER,

Auctioneer, Appraiser, and General Agent for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, Slaves, Lands, etc., etc.

Office, No. [illegible] Place.

THE undersigned, a duly licensed Auctioneer, will give his personal attention to all sales of Real Estate, Slaves, Furniture, Bank and other Shares in Incorporated Companies, Successions, Cargoes, Damaged Goods, and Merchandise generally.

He invites attention to the advantages he will possess in the purchase, sale and appraisement of Real Estate, having in the course of preparation, from the most reliable sources, at a large cost, complete plans of every square of ground comprising every lot, and of the buildings thereon, in each of the four districts of the city, with all the title papers appertaining to each lot.

In this department he will also have the aid and advice of Mr. MARK WALTON, whose connection with the Real Estate operations of this city for over thirty years, and whose general knowledge of the value of property will make his co-operation of value to his patrons.

Guns—Guns.

500 WARRANTED GUNS, assorted, at prices from $12 to $60. In store and for sale by EUSTIS & ZACCHEUS, No. 20 Old Levee st.

Office of Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.

April 14, 1860.

ON the 16th inst. the office of this Company will be temporarily removed to the building No. 121 Canal street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets. LOUIS LE BARNES, Secretary.

Mechanical Star Bakery,

THALIA STREET.

[illegible]

H. F. [illegible], Proprietor.

Constantly on hand, Loaf Bread of all kinds, French Corn Bread, Sugar Crackers, Water Crackers, Wine Biscuit, Pilot Bread, Butter, Cracknel, Navy, Soda, Pic-nic, Boston, Sweet.

Also, Fresh Loaf Bread at Drydes. For Hotel and Steamer orders.

For Sale.

A STEAM CIRCULATING [illegible] ENGINE, Cook's make, ten horse power, with boiler and connections, all new. Apply to Mr. ANTOINE CARTABAT, corner Tremé and Annunciation streets.

RUM—Old [illegible] Rum, in store and for sale by E. THIBODEAUX, 10 Commerce st., between Chartres and Old Levee sts.

For Sale.

[illegible] GLASS ANNOUNCE, for sale low. Apply at No. [illegible] J. LAGALLE'S, Chartres street, between Bienville and Johnson.