The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 29.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY THE WEEK.

The carriers of the Bee are authorized to receive subscriptions to our paper, at the rate of 25 cents a week, payable in all cases to the carriers themselves.

Notice to Auction Ye-Day.

By H. Bayer & Co., at 10 o'clock, at Nos. 48 and 49 Levee street, boots, shoes, brogans, ready-made clothing and American shirts.

By Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, at No. 20 Carondelet, between Gravier and Perdido streets, furniture, &c.

By H. Vignet, at 11 o'clock, at the corner of Conti and Royal, Exchange Alley, jewelry, watches, &c.

By S. Regan & Co., without reserve, at 10 o'clock, at their sales room, Nos. 61 and 63 Old Levee street, men and boys' hats.

By S. E. Sleepy, at 11 o'clock, on the levee, between Peychâtre and Levert streets, entire frame of 50 cabins, 30 ft., at No. 61 Magazine street, family must hold.

PROSPECTS OF CONCILIATION.

There are a few singularly hopeful and magnanimous spirits at the South who really believe that if we are but patient, and long-suffering and forbearing, the North will do us full justice. We should rejoice at the possibility of an adjustment of difficulties within the Union, but every day's experience and observation subjects us that expectations of this kind are absolutely futile. Shortly after the assembling of Congress it was thought that propositions of a character to content the South would be adopted as the basis of a satisfactory settlement. We have seen how preposterous have been those hopes, how groundless, how fleeting, how utterly false. Indeed, prudence, but sadly to be rejected. The tender consciences of the Black Republicans debarred them even from entertaining the conciliatory resolutions submitted by the venerable JOHN J. CRITTENDEN. The solemn farce of the Committee of Thirty-Three is nearly played out, and the vast majority of anti-slavery fanatics on that committee are inflexible opposition to every effort at compromise. In the Senate Mr. WADE's speech is a portentous indication, as well of Abolition indisposition to yield any thing to Southern demands, as of Abolition willingness to employ coercion, if it can be possibly involved.

Such are the developments in Congress, whose actions are properly to frame all concessions for the restoration of harmony and good feeling. If we extend our examination to the Black Republican press, even a flavor spirit of opposition may be discerned. It is useless to consult the conservative sheets of the North, as they are powerless, and moreover represent the minority alone. To the Black Republican organs must we look for a correct expression of the dominant public sentiment of that section. We honestly acknowledge that we can find in these journals no evidences whatever of a disposition to yield one jot or tittle of opposition to slavery. We have before us at this moment multiplied proofs of their persistance in the odious sectional platform upon which LINCOLN was elected. May, this moment, we possess a letter addressed to us by a Republican of high standing in this State. We have, in the assurance of his home organ, the Springfield Journal, that he has no compunctions to make, that he regards secession as treason, and that he will back the entire power of the Government to crush it out. Other authoritative sheet says: [illegible] the most positive [illegible] opposed to [illegible] and yield one [illegible] Republican [illegible] the Territories [illegible] as he stood in [illegible] nomination for [illegible] Chicago platform."

Does this bear the slightest conciliation? Is this an inducement to the South to postpone action, and to hope in returning justice?

Let us look a little farther. THURLOW WEED, of the Albany Evening Journal, ventured some days ago to hang out a flag of truce, and to propose certain concessions to the South. They were received with a shout of reprobation by the Black Republican press. Nevertheless Mr. WEED went to Springfield, and had a personal interview with the President elect, attaching doubtless to impress upon Mr. LINCOLN's mind the expediency of adopting a conciliatory course. Whatsoever may be reported from the extensive dose made in his own paper that ABRAHAM LINCOLN is determined to receive from all the States of the Union, a statement of the laws and obedience to the Constitution, and to be sustained in continue earnest and inflexible in his devotion to the principles and sympathies of the Republicans.

Mind, if not all other journals of the Black Republican stripe hold language equally decided. The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of the 20th instant says: "Secession is inadmissible, and all rebels are traitors to the government under which they live." And again: "Why should we hesitate to call upon the rebels in South Carolina and elsewhere, to bear in mind that failure are being prepared for traitors?" And yet again, speaking of the people of South Carolina, "

"We disown them. They are no longer our countrymen, but a band of rebels and traitors, prepared to pull down the fairest temple of liberty ever raised by human hands; and it is a duty which the Executive owes to himself, to the Union, and the Constitution—he our country and to the whole civilized world—to give notice to the misguided inhabitants of South Carolina that all rightful resistance to the laws of the United States or any attempt to interfere with her functions by force of any kind, will inevitably be met with prompt and severe punishment."

And so on, through a column of tirade, in which the advocates of secession are purposely and unmeasured as "rebels" and "traitors." The N. Y. Tribune will be at no loss to find in the position to say that it is opposed to secession in terms and emphatic in repudiating the slightest concession to the South. Here is a specimen from a long article in its issue of the 20th instant:

Over every duty to sit about the extension of slavery. We have still a vast region of fertile unsubdivided territory yet to be made into States, and on that still should never be impressed the curse and blight of a bondage. We owe it to generations of men yet unborn. We have no right to leave the question to be settled by the contingency of climate, or the accident of any existing or supposed advantage. One law, one uniform law, as stable and inevitable as the great law of nature, must be applied to it all, and for ever. THAT LAW IS FREEDOM AS FACT.

It is possible, then, for us to yield one inch on this question? Never! We believe in the Constitution of the Federal Government; we believe in the principles of our fathers; we will not willing to compromise with an evil, that it may spread and live forever, when they only hoped that it might perish; we will be true to equality perish; and we want peace. "We seek peace, and not pursue it," and therefore we can neither submit to approach and yield to appease that which is to be a perpetual plague to us, and to those who come after us, or an inheritance of perpetual strife, to end, perhaps, only in a struggle more terrible than any civil war that has ever witnessed. The real cause of the difficulty is now no longer hidden, but it is fully accomplished, and not again be put off or a future day.

We have called these samples of Northern opinion almost hap-hazard. Other journals, such as the Times, Commercial Advertiser, and Republican organs in Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Madison, Chatham, Chicago, &c., all breathing the same spirit. When in the midst of a most dangerous crisis—the work of disunion having already progressed—the Lincoln organs unanimously cry "no concession, no compromise," how foolishly absurd is it on the part of any Southern man to think of preserving the Union by a mimosy and radical change of Northern sentiment. One only answer is indispensable.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—We perceive with deep regret the announcement of the death of LEMUEL J. LOCKWOOD, a gentleman of considerable talent, and one of the associate editors of the Pompeian. He died on Thursday last, after a very short illness.

DR. BOZEMAN.—This eminent and successful practitioner has been in our city some days, and will remain among us several days, with a view of profiting the particular attention of his profession to which he has devoted himself, and which has acquired for him a national reputation. By referring to our advertising columns it will be seen that DR. B. confines his services to a class of diseases exceedingly common in warm climates, and as obstinate as they are painful. Of his wonderful skill, and of the success of his treatment, of which are hundreds of living witnesses scattered all over the country, many of whom are well known of New Orleans. Dr. BOZEMAN's office is situated at No. 167 Canal street.

LOST! LOST!—Nobody who does not use gun can possess his family with a more appropriate and agreeable gift at this season of the year than a coal oil lamp—such a one, at the store of Cowen's brilliant establishment, No. 6 Camp street. His assortment is varied and beautiful, and as for the oil, experience has proved that its illuminating qualities are extraordinary, and that its light is intensely soft, equal and clear.

RESTORATIVE AND MILDMAY BOOKS.—Thos. H. White, No. 105 Canal street, receives almost daily fresh additions to his splendid stock of illustrated books. It will be seen by reference to the advertisement his prices are the lowest in the city. Husband his prices are the lowest in the city. Husband his stock. As a New Year's gift, The Illustrated Times of the South, or else The Lives and Writings of the Poets—two of the most magnificent works we have ever laid our eyes upon—will compare with any other illustrated book which has ever been issued from the European press.

We must not omit to state that White has also a large supply of military books which will be found admirably useful to the officers of the several military corps now in process of organization in many Colonies and throughout the country generally.

THE PELICAN FLAG.—We are indebted to Messrs. Anderson & Benning, photographers, for an exceedingly faithful and accurate picture of Camp street as it appeared at the moment the pelican flag was hoisted in the presence of an immense multitude.

Many of the Northern journals are extremely legally ignorant of matters and affairs at the South. One of their most common errors is the supposition that those of the inhabitants of the slaveholding States who hold no slave property, are lukewarm or hostile towards Southern institutions. The reverse is the truth. Those are comparatively few slaveholders in New Orleans, just the whole city is in favor of secession—the only differences of opinion relating not to the principle but to the period of its enforcement. Throughout the South the non-slaveholding portion of the population will be found quite as ardent in behalf of secession as in New Orleans.

JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.—We hardly think a choicer or more exquisite collection of fancy articles, fine jewelry, beautiful watches and the like, is to be found than may be inspected at the store of Louis Mth, No. 41 Chartres street. One may spend a few minutes very pleasantly in examining the sparkling array of tempting holiday gifts with which Mr. MTH is provided. Give him a call, and we warrant you will be become a purchaser.

The Nashville Union dissents from the positions of Gov. Johnson's speech, and, in reference to his coercion policy, says:

The people of South Carolina may be annihilated, but the world is never to see one of them. There is not a man, woman, or child in that State that will not suffer torture on the rack before they will submit to coercion. And there are more men in Tennessee who would rush to her assistance, if subjugation were attempted, than South Carolina has citizens.

THE ENTIRE POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. The official count of the vote in the whole Union is thus:

Total number of votes in Southern States	1,109,684
Total number of votes in Northern States	1,757,124
Whole number of votes in the Union	2,866,808
Vote for Lincoln	1,857,610
Vote against Lincoln—	
Douglas received	1,291,574
Breckinridge	847,953
Bell	589,581
Total	2,729,108
Majority in the Union against Lincoln	1,071,498

THE POPULATION OF RUSSIA.—The Russian census, just completed, gives 79,000,000 as the total population, the women being in excess of the men to the number of 1,750,000. The noble and higher guilds of traders number 300,000 souls; the nobles number 31,000,000 of serfs. The lower classes, including serfs, petty traders and artisans, number 53,300,000. The population of Siberia, including the wandering tribes of Kazan, Astrakan and Orenburg, is 4,000,000.

PITTSBURG, December 24.—There is immense excitement here to-day in consequence of it being made public that U. S. Government bonds, to the amount of $3,000,000, were shipped from Allegheny Arsenal of seventy-eight guns to Newport, near Galveston Island, Texas, and only got as far as Shiloh Island, near Dalton, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, where they are just being to strip Allegheny Arsenal, and place the guns where the Secret of Maryland is there. Major Ker, of Maryland, in charge of the arsenal, declined giving the person any information on the subject. It seems the guns were ordered to be put on cars, and not mounted. These guns are designed for their armament. The gun carriages are being made in Wood and Allegheny. The guns are the finest calculations and thirty-two pounders.

General Moorhead, our member of Congress, immediately telegraphed to Mr. Stanton, their son on Military Affairs, for information. Leading Democrats telegraphed to Washington to have the orders countermanded, saying that the people here were under the impression that it was moved. A call is in circulation, addressed to the Mayor, to convene a meeting of citizens to take action in the matter. It will be held in Duquesne Depot, on Wednesday. The call is signed by men of all parties, and the feeling against allowing a gun to be removed is almost unanimous. A report prevails that muskets, shells, balls and cavalry accoutrements, to a large amount, have similarly been shipped recently.

NORFOLK, Va., December 23.—The secession feeling here is at a high pitch. Last night Mechanics' Hall was again crowded with citizens last night. Glorious speeches were delivered by Col. Y. D. Grove and Gen. Wm. Tyler. The speeches were enthusiastically applauded. Gen. Tyler concluded with the expression: "Let the Union go to hell!" which was received with loud and repeated cheers.

ALBANY, December 24.—Thurlow Weed, in an article in this evening's Journal, alludes to his recent visit to Springfield, Ill., in the following terms: "Since the newspapers have made our recent visit to Springfield the subject of remarks, it may be appropriate to remark that an interview with Mr. Lincoln has confirmed and strengthened our confidence in his patriotism, and in the fitness and ability of his eminent qualifications for the great trust reposed in him: of his enlightened appreciation of the difficulties and dangers that surround us; of his desire that the free States, if any if they do threaten, should fulfill their constitutional duties; and his determination to require from all the States an observance of the laws and obedience to the Constitution; and, finally, of his earnest and indefinible devotion to the principles and sympathies of Republicans.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, December 24.—The entire retinue of Miss Lane, niece of Mrs. Buchanan, has had in charge five millions in State bonds. Another lose was discovered in the Interior Department to-day. Eight thousand dollars in cash is reported to be missing. Secretary Thompson promises to restore the loss from his private fortune. Bailey is reported to be a defaulter for embezzlement to the amount of $100,000. He was born in Tennessee, but made his home in this city.

It appears from the facts in connection with the abstraction of bonds of the Indian Trust Fund, which, the New York Herald says, Mr. Russell, of the firm of Majors, Russell & Waddell, left about one million dollars of the stolen bonds in pawn for the payment of his own acceptances and for bonds loaned him. These acceptances had been given in accordance with the usual course of business, for transportation contracts for the Indian service given by the Government. Mr. Russell, not finding himself able to negotiate these acceptances, and the bonds being necessary to him, and securities for them, he left the city. He started on the 15th inst., and has been seen in Denver, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison, and other points on the route. He was last seen on the 20th inst. at Atchison, on the Missouri river, where he was intimately acquainted, that the latter had control of over three millions of Indian Trust Funds, invested in State bonds. He also made arrangement with him to let him have about half a million of these bonds, to be hypothecated in New York, and in case they should have greatly depreciated in value, and the bankers in New York who made advances on them therefore called for additional security, Bailey, in order to save the bonds, delivered over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of them additional, in all eight hundred and seventy thousand dollars. On the 15th inst. he left the hotel in a hack for Secretary of the Interior, frankly imparting these facts, and requesting an investigation. This interview was the last he was ever allowed to the Secretary on his return from North Carolina, which request was complied with. The investigation yesterday proved the truth of these statements.

Better, Lee & Co. compare the banking firm through which the money and bonds were transferred. Nothing, either of the investigation or the papers, show that any of the parties except those immediately connected in this business, rendered assistance in the abstraction of the bonds, or profited in the transaction. It may be stated that the consequences of the Secretary of War have been in close relations for many years, and in business connect with Russell, Majors & Co., and until recently that firm had had no difficulty in negotiating their bonds. Bailey was arrested in the instance of the Government, and required to give bail in the sum of $2000 for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. It is thought the Government is to run the risk of acceptances more than cover the amount of bonds abstracted.

The Special Committee of the House, to which an investigation of the subject is referred, consists of Messrs. Morris, of Illinois; Conkling, of New York; Howard, of Virginia; Hawks, of Maryland, and Case, of Indiana.

The Speaker has directed the names of the South Carolina members to be retained on the roll, thus not recognizing the conduct of that State as severing their connection with the House, as they themselves maintain.

PERUVIAN COTTON.—Considerable interest has been manifested in New York city recently in regard to an invoice of Peruvian cotton received there via Panama. The Journal of Commerce of the 20th says:

We understand that it is a part of a shipment of 1,500 bales, of which it was consigned to Europe. The quality is very handsome, and the samples shown would sell readily at 13c., even at the present state of the market. The planter from whom it is taken is said to be a personal shrub in Peru, indigenous to the soil. The growth of which already extends over a considerable tract of country, and requiring only a little labor in the way of cultivation to yield large returns. We are in possession of some further information in regard to this cotton, which we hope to lay before our readers at an early date.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO AMERICAN SEAMEN.—A few days since a very common, John Smith or Lewis Wiskowski, was taken to the Northern Hospital by a police officer. The man had just arrived from New Orleans on the ship Belvidere, and was in a very destitute condition. Whether he had been robbed of his money, or whether he had spent it, we are unable to say, but he was at Grover's, brilliant saloon, No. 6 Camp street. His unfortunate fit varied and beautiful, and as for the oil, experience has proved that its illuminating qualities are extraordinary, and that its light is intensely soft, equal and clear.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

Troops for Charleston.

CHARLESTON, December 27.—The Governor of South Carolina has been tendered the services of troops from Georgia, Alabama and the interior, which are expected here to-morrow.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Gen. Scott on Anderson's Strategy.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—General Scott says that Major Anderson, in evacuating Fort Moultrie strategetically, moved correctly by retiring to Fort Sumpter, although without warning him.

Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—Both Houses adjourned yesterday till Monday, to enjoy the closing festivities of the holidays.

Repeal of Liberty Bills.

It is now generally ascertained that a majority of the Republican members of Congress are ready to guarantee the repeal of the Personal Liberty Bills of the North, and if this is refused, it will be deemed as sufficient that the South is determined to reject every thing in the way of compromise.

European Arms for Georgia.

At the request of the Secretary of War, Gov. Brown has obtained a year's absence for Col. Forsyth, late commandant of West Point, to visit Europe, for the purpose of effecting a purchase of arms and munitions of war for the State of Georgia.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—The news of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney rejoiced the Administration while the Cabinet was in session.

Demand of the South Carolina Commissioners.

The Commissioners from South Carolina had a conference to-day with the Cabinet. They demanded the immediate withdrawal of Fed. eral troops from their State, or they will return and prepare for the worst.

The Treasury Loan.

The bids for the Treasury loan already received at the Department amount to less than two and a half millions, at an average of 19 per cent. discount.

Later from California—By the Overland Express.

FORT KEARNEY, December 28.—By the arrival of the Overland Pony Express at this point last night, we have San Francisco advices to the 15th inst.

Business in San Francisco.

In San Francisco no business was being done in any branch of trade.

The California Supreme Court.

Mr. Baldwin had resigned his seat in the Supreme Court of California.

Election of U. S. Senators.

A combination is being formed to elect McDougal U. S. Senator, and McCorkle as the successor to Senator Latham.

Later from the Sandwich Islands.

By an arrival at San Francisco from Honolulu we learn that the affairs of the Sandwich Islands have assumed a gloomy aspect.

New Discoveries.

New discoveries of coal have been made near the Lemon Valley. Extensively pure copper mines have been opened in Calaveras county.

The officers of the American Consulate had been dismissed. Mr. Hanks is the newly appointed Deputy Collector.

Steamship Arrival.

New York, December 26.—The steamship United States, from Glasgow on the 15th, has arrived.

Steamer Homeward Bound.

Cape Race, December 26.—The steamer Kangaroo, from Liverpool December 12th, has left Cape Race this morning.

The telegraphic news of the sea prevented her being boarded.

Capture of Fort Moultrie.

Charleston, December 26.—Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie were taken by the military of South Carolina last night.

Further from Charleston.

Charleston, December 26—8 P. M.—Captain Humphreys is still in possession of the arsenal. Castle Pinckney and Fort Moultrie are held by the State troops under orders from the Governor, for the purpose of protecting the Government property. The excitement has somewhat subsided.

Sentiment of North Carolina.

Raleigh, December 26.—Meetings are being held in various counties of the State favoring the Union sentiment, although the hope is well nigh gone.

A Salute from Delaware.

Wilmington, December 26.—The citizens of the place are firing a salute of twenty-two guns in honor of the evacuation of Fort Moultrie, Major Anderson and his men.

River Intelligence.

St. Louis, December 26.—The river at this point is falling slowly, with three feet of water to Cairo. All the ice has disappeared.

The underwriters will probably allow boats to leave Naples Ohio and Semh to-day.

The Peculiarities of Pekin.

The news of the capture of Pekin by the Allies inspires additional interest in the peculiarities of that city. A letter from the seat of war, in the Moniteur de l'Armée, states that Pekin is built in the form of a polygon. Its northern portion offering a parallelogram, and its southern portion a square. It is surrounded by a turreted wall, with towers at short intervals. The width of this wall is a deep ditch, and beyond this enclosure is the suburb, also densely peopled, as many and as compact as is Pekin itself.

The capital of China consists, in fact, of two cities—the North, or Imperial City, and the South City. The former is called the City of the Tartars; the latter the City of the Chinese. They are separated by a turreted wall, and communicate only by three gates, of which the middle one is reserved exclusively for the Emperor. The Tartar City contains the Palace of Heaven (or "Son of Heaven," the Emperor), a mass of buildings of every size and shade, gardens, pagodas and gardens, equally extensive and indescribable, which, it is said, takes a month to go once over.

The population of Pekin and its suburbs exceeds two millions. Sixteen gates communicate between the enclosure and the two cities within them; on either side of each gate is a party of soldiers, who act as policemen. The principal avenues, especially in the northern portion, are wide and handsome, but the greater part of both the towns consists of narrow, dirty, crowded lanes, very unfavorable to the progress of the numerous hackmen, traders and cookshops established on the narrow pavements.

The Chinese are fond of rare shows, and Pekin contains many pagodas, built of bricks, painted in the gaudiest colors, and surmounted by pointed roofs. As for the carriages of the Celestial grandees, they are described as resembling "boxes of soap set upon wheels," and drawn by oxen harnessed in the roughest possible fashion. Pekin, in short, has nothing analogous to the handsome public buildings which adorn the capitals of Europe. Even the imperial palace above no attempt at architectural design, and is, like all Chinese structures, a mere shapeless agglomeration of walls and roofs.—Commercial Advertiser.

A New Dodge.

The ingenuity of rascality is remarkable, and the more so when—taken in the long run—it is found to be unsuccessful. Some time in June came to our notice various forgeries, which produced a cotton of the Fifteenth Ward. He had passed but a few days when a gentleman, with whom the deceased gentleman had made his home. The stranger was shown into the parlors, and the lady was promptly in attendance.

"Mr. B——, your brother is dead, I believe?" said the stranger, with a sympathizing glance at the lady's mourning costume.

"He is, sir."

"Well," continued, some four weeks ago I loaned him ten dollars—a mere trifle, of which I never expected him, and which doubtless escaped his memory. But just now my necessities compel me to call and ask for the money."

This was so delicately expressed that the lady was unable to put him the money, when a small idea occurred, for she

"Will you oblige me by stating the circumstances under which the ten dollars were borrowed?"

"Certainly, madam. We were out together one evening with some friends, and, while playing billiards, Mr. B. ran short of change. I then loaned him what he had required."

This reply satisfied the lady that the claimant was a swindler. The deceased gentleman was a man well advanced in years, a book-keeper in a publication office, and a man who, when not at his desk, was invariably either at church or at home. The lady refused to pay the bill, and then the man's entire demeanor changed. He threatened to sue out his claim, and left the house, declaring that her refusal to pay the bill should cost her all the trouble he could, or damages.

The very next day another man called. He presented a bill made out in the name of a gentleman who was a unit of any consequence, $35." The lady very naturally asked an explanation, and well told that three days previous the deceased had purchased the clothes for a relative, who was dead, that he had promised to settle in a short time, and had probably forgotten to do it. The lady suspected the legitimacy of the bill, and said:

"You must call to-morrow."

"My orders, madam, are to collect the money to-day," said the man.

"I have no money to-day."

"Can't you borrow it, ma'am? Our people have a note to pay to-day, and want all the money they can raise."

"No, sir; I cannot borrow it."

"Well, then, pay me $35, and I'll make you a present of the bill."

The lady declined accepting this tempting discount and refused to pay the bill until she knew whether it was correct or not. The man swore at her and took his leave. The lady called the same afternoon upon the firm in whose name the bill was made out, and more than verified her suspicions in so doing. The clothiers in question declared that no such account was upon their books.

From this it will be seen that there are knaves who watch the obituary columns of the newspapers, and gain a livelihood by presenting fraudulent claims to survivors. Yet despicable straights resorted to by the swell mobs of the nineteenth century are remarkable.

Messrs. James Hogg & Sons, an Edinburgh firm recently transplanted to London, and who have long enjoyed the publishing arrean with great success as purveyors of light literature adapted for the times, announce for the present month their "Treasonable Tales," by a society of Novelists, 2 vols. post 8vo, a series of novelettes founded on the associations which cluster round certain villages, or the chosen residences of Popular Writers, such as "Lady Worsley Hall," "The Bow Bells Around Us, or Visits to the Men, the Workshop, and the Factory," crown 8vo, illustrated by Harvey, "The Brave Old English Gentlemen, from John Wickliffe to Richard Baxter," post 8vo; "Noble Traits of Kindly Men, or Pictures and Anecdotes of Expression History, with a Bird's Eye View of the Benevolent Movements and their Leaders," crown 8vo, and several elegant little juvenile books.

The execution of bayes is called to the mention advertisement of D. E. Murphy, Auctioneer, of flour and meal, which will be sold this day.

SALE WITHOUT RESERVE—BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, CLOTHING AND HATS, at auction.—Attention of buyers is called to the large sale, without reserve, of boots, shoes, brogans, clothing and shirts, to take place on this day, at 10 o'clock, at the saleroom of H. Bayer & Co., Nos. 48 and 47 Old Levee street. Terms at sale