# The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1855. [Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XIX.—Whole No. 7834.]


## THE DAILY BEE.

*Wednesday Morning, Sept. 26, 1855.*

☞ The Office of the "Bee" is removed to No. 109 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

☞ The Northern mail failed yesterday from beyond Philadelphia.

### MR GAYARRE'S ADDRESS.

We have perused this able and cogent publication of the aims and purposes of the American party. But for its extreme length—40 pages—we should certainly endeavor to make room for it; but as the Executive Committee intend circulating it all over the State, and as the well known ability of the author will ensure for it universal attention, our inability to reproduce it is scarcely to be regretted. Mr. GAYARRE writes with splendid command of the resources of our tongue. His style is eminently opulent, fervid, figurative and eloquent. His arguments are lucidly and powerfully elaborated, and closely and logically deduced from indubitable premises. Altogether, we consider this publication one of the ablest and most powerful expositions of the necessity of an American party, and of the pure and vital principles that preside at its organization, that have yet appeared.

Mr. GAYARRE introduces his subject by a review of the condition of the old Whig and Democratic parties. The former he regards as virtually defunct; the latter as having ceased to represent Democratic constitutions undermined and ruined by systematic intrigue and corruption, and servilely crouching to the influence of foreign adventurers, and the tyrannical dictates of the foreign element. He examines more particularly the acts and doctrines of the Democratic party of Louisiana, and depicts in graphic and vigorous language its fallen condition, its departure from the ancient landmarks, its multiplied and degraded frauds, its venal policy, its subjection to the vilest and most debasing influences. He then refers to the Administration points out the repeated violation of its pledges, shows how and why it has sunk beneath public contempt, until, to use his own words, "it is a thing so effete, so vile, that it will leave no trace of its existence, no more shadow flitting over the place, than a marble wall." This political analysis leads the author to the inquiry that the time has arrived for the formation of a new party—a party which shall make love of country the basis of its existence, and whose ultimate object shall be the rehabilitation of the intellectual and the conservation of moral worth. He shows that the American party as the nucleus of a new organization which offers a means for the restoration of the country to a state of honor, integrity and prosperity.

Mr. GAYARRE next proceeds to notice and controvert the various objections urged against the American party. That of having originated at the North, he dismisses with derision. The war of the revolution was the North, a thousand beneficial measures were started by the North. If we expect everything of Northern origin, and then, forewell to the same proscription would be a rejection to everything of Southern origin, and then, forewell to the Union. The secrecy of the American order at first encountered strong reproaches is referred to as a mere existence at a period when, if it existed, it would have been by the fierce despotism of the Inquisition. Besides, secrecy is a feature in our Government; the Senate holds secret sessions; the Cabinet meet and discuss measures in strict privacy; diplomatists are constantly marked in our revolutionary sires deliberated in Independence Hall. The assertion that our course in relation to foreigners and naturalized citizens is unjust, and contrary to the spirit of our institutions, and the established policy of our Government, is controverted at length. The gist of Mr. GAYARRE's argument is that naturalization is a privilege, not a right, to be granted to the foreigner for the advantage of the granting power, and should be regulated by circumstances and contingencies; that it is abused, and ought to be, when too extensively and indiscriminately conferred, that in all other countries the acquisition of citizenship is attended with difficulties; that the Union may have been our former policy, in consideration of the times imperative of some modification. We are now called to an immigration of half a million—most of them totally ignorant of our institutions, many of them actively inclined against them. This foreign element is perilous to our safety; it is the source of the monstrous political outrages perpetrated; of the outrages occurred in our cities; of the seductive and degrading appeals to our German votes, and it is fraught with the danger to the perpetuity of our institutions and the peace and tranquility of our country. The American party desire to protect the foreigners from our soil. They desire that our country still remains an asylum for the oppressed. Let them come to our country, and wax wealthy by our bounty, and wax wealthy by our labor. They will still continue the objects of our freedom, and will be protected in the enjoyment of the privilege now bestowed on them, of the right to govern us. This is a boon they should not claim. They have no right to demand it. They cannot dispossess us of that attachment to their native land which is one of the noblest in humanity. They cannot, except in a limited number of exceptional cases, naturalize themselves. As to the existing distinction which the Americans are accused of establishing between the native and naturalized citizen, the Constitution of the United States sets the example. None but a native can be President or Vice-President—we but desire to extend the restriction sanctioned by that sacred instrument. As for as the charge of proscription it is absurd. Every political party proscribes its adversaries, and none more systematically and relentlessly than the Democratic party.

This is a meagre and imperfect digest of the positions assumed by Mr. GAYARRE. They are thoroughly explained, and elaborated in the pamphlet, which every American citizen should carefully and dispassionately peruse.

The objection that we subject our members to an abject discipline which destroys their independence, is refuted by a simple reference to the nature of obligation, which is merely that of allegiance to the will of the majority, in imitation of the caucus and convention system inaugurated and practised by both the old parties. This obligation can be released by a voluntary withdrawal at any time.

We have exhausted the space at our disposal, and have not yet touched various points in the address. We must defer our remarks to some more favorable opportunity, taking occasion to say in conclusion, that Mr. GAYARRE's production is well worthy of his ripe fame as a scholar, a sage and a patriot, and that we feel entitled to its diffusion throughout the State with immense good, by enlightening the minds of thousands as to the real purposes and principles of the American party, and thus demonstrating the hollowness and opprobrium of its opponents.

NOMINATIONS.—The American party of Tennessee have nominated Mr. F. Alexander for the House of Representatives. In Union the same Americans have nominated Major Mabon for Representative. In the Senatorial District composed of Avoyelles and Rapides, the Americans have placed S. Lewis Taylor in nomination.

## MEXICO.

### ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

The steamship Orizaba arrived yesterday morning from Vera Cruz with dates from that place to the 22d, and from the city of Mexico to the 19th inst., inclusive.

The revolution in Mexico is still a problem and enigma. Nothing appears to be settled save the deposition of SANTA ANNA. A dozen chieftains seem inclined to dispute among themselves the possession of power, and each in his turn professes unlimited reverence for the plan of Ayutla, and the confederated system. It is difficult to see how the struggle will terminate, though if ALVAREZ has the energy and capacity attributed to him, he may ultimately face the conflict of opinion into a homogeneous sentiment, and become sole ruler of Mexico. Our correspondent's letter throws some light on the subject.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

The Orizaba will bring you news of the extreme slowness of the revolution. The reason of this slowness is attributed to the fact that the leaders of the revolution are well aware that they are by no means so strong as they appear to be. When Santa Anna ran away, there were still 27,000 government troops under arms. Santa Anna was not overthrown by an armed revolution; he fell a victim to a revolution of opinion. If Carrera had sought to maintain himself in office, he would have easily succeeded; for he held control not only of an irresistible force, but of the whole power of public opinion which was in his favor, and which decided the approach of the insurgents. But Carrera, though a good man, is of a deplorably feeble character. He was frightened at the clamors of the noisy rabble; he felt himself unable to bear the weight of the responsibility resting on him, and asked daily to be relieved from it. He was supremely disgusted at the conduct of the liberals who were foremost in repudiating and denouncing him—the most ardent partisans of their doctrines. On the 12th inst., Carrera formally resigned the Presidency.

You may remember that on the 13th August, there were two *pronunciamientos* at Mexico—one by the people in the Alameda, which proclaimed the plan of Ayutla, and appointed Gen. Vega to the supreme command of the capital and district; the other by the garrison, which named Carrera as the President *ad interim*, and proposed certain modifications in the plan of Ayutla. The garrison prevailed over the people, and the latter not understanding that the administration of Carrera would be the surest guarantee of the revolution, did not cease protesting until it was overthrown.

The resignation of Carrera was a triumph of the people, but as it was feared that the garrison, knowing well the grudge borne by the liberal party towards the array, might take advantage of the occasion to give in their adhesion to the plan of San Luis which proclaims the preservation of the rights of the army and clergy, this subject was discussed with much anxiety at the meeting of the chiefs of the garrison; but finally Gen. Vega and peaceful counsels prevailed, and the plan of San Luis was rejected. The troops seized in the popular manifestation, and declared their adhesion to the plan of Ayutla. Gen. Vega has resumed the title of chief of the revolution for the federal district, and appointed him on the 13th August, and now confirmed by the garrison. As his power does not extend beyond the district, it follows that the Republic is without a head, but each department has a separate Sultan, or petty despot, who oppresses and tyrannizes at his pleasure. Well, in spite of these drawbacks, things go on after a fashion. And yet we are told every day that Mexico cannot be governed.

The struggle between the two extremes of the revolution has begun in the confines of San Luis Potosi. Manuel Rio y Tamirez and Vidauri represent two opposite ideas—the first, conservatism, the second, radicalism in its full extent. The former is the soniest in not yet known. Public opinion bears Zacon Vidauri, who is considered a coming man, and is extremely popular on account of his frankness, energy and promptitude—qualities altogether un Mexican. Haro is the idol of the clergy, the army and the conservatives; but his friends will not be enabled to help him. The utmost they can accomplish will be to plunge the country into civil war. Haro will gain nothing by their support.

The delay of the chiefs of the revolution in repairing to the capital is incomprehensible and highly censurable. They have now no pretext whatever for withholding their presence. The city is in the hands of their friends. The revolution in the centre of the republic, if left to itself, may prove dangerous to their hopes. Already the conservatives are taking advantage of these delays, and are endeavoring to seduce some of the leading men in the garrison, and to get up a pronunciamento in favor of the plan of San Luis. Their efforts are represented as great and have not been altogether ineffective, and should they gain over any material portion of the army, we shall be unquestionably exposed to civil war within the capital itself. The presence of the leaders of the revolution by strengthening and supporting Vega, would crush this incipient difficulty in the germ.

Some of the papers have accused Vidauri of wishing to transfer the Northern frontier of Mexico to the United States for a sum of money. The latter is highly incensed at the calumny, and has instructed his attorneys to prosecute the journals which preferred the accusation.

In my next communication I shall probably have important intelligence to transmit.

The papers are full of items, which are, however, of little importance here. Wherever the regular troops have attempted resistance, they have been routed and dispersed. In some instances the officers, when taken prisoners, have been shot. Jose Santa Anna, son of the ex President, has been arrested, and will be tried for his cruelties towards the insurgents during his campaign against them.

A rumor, absurd enough, prevailed in Mexico, that an alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between Gen. Commodore and the authorities of the United States. The Trait D'Union publishes the "sol disant" treaty. Among its articles is one guaranteeing the perpetual integrity of Mexico, another pledging the United States to send all immigrants to Mexico, a third agreeing to lend Mexico thirty millions, with a mortgage on the church property as security, to establish a bank in Mexico with a capital of one hundred millions, and to build canals and other modes of communication with that country. We need hardly state that this pretended treaty is a hoax of the first water, and we are surprised that it should have been so greedily swallowed, as it bears upon its face evident marks of absurdity.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the *Flying Cloud* for late St. Louis papers.

SPIRITUALISM IN VERMONT.—The editor of the Spiritual Telegraph, writing from Vermont, says that one or two women have appointments to speak in trance in many of the towns, and significantly adds that "the influence of the clergy is daily diminishing."

HEALTH OF BATON ROUGE.—Within the last two or three days (says the Gazette) there have been, as far as we can learn, but very few new cases of fever. We hope to be able soon to announce its entire disappearance from our midst.

☞ The American party of the Second District in Maryland have nominated the Hon. J. B. Ricaud for Congress. His election is considered certain.

FROM HONDURAS.—By the arrival yesterday of the British schooner MARY, from Rivatan Island, which port she left on the 15th instant, we learn from Captain Stevens that three schooners arrived at that island on the 17th from Trexillo, bound to the specie, silver plate and the most wealthy inhabitants of that town, who had fled before the invading forces of the revolutionists, who are reported to be about 400 strong, and some twenty miles from the city. On the 16th instant, all the most wealthy inhabitants had already left, with a full belief, that if the revolutionists succeeded in taking the place they would pillage the town and murder the inhabitants. The poorer classes were left to protect the place, and stand the brunt of the invading force.

Capt. Rostolet, with a small force of government troops, had full command of the principal passes to the city, and was endeavoring to stop their entrance, which was considered very doubtful by the flying inhabitants.

☞ The statement that the yellow fever had broken out at Fair Haven, in Connecticut, is pronounced a false and groundless report.

☞ A despatch from Buffalo, of the 15th, says:

The printers on our morning papers are on a strike. They demand 16 cents an hour extra after 9 o'clock, P. M. Proprietors don't accede, and none of them are sticking type this evening.

### TEXAS.

By an arrival from Galveston, we have received our files of Texas papers to the 22d inst., inclusive.

Galveston continues to enjoy excellent health At Houston much sickness prevails. From the 15th to the 20th, there were 21 interments, most of them fatal cases of yellow fever.

The papers contain very little local intelligence.

INDIANS AGAIN.—On Friday, August 31, on the Cibolo, some Shoes miles from San Antonio, a son of Mr. McGee, a mere youth, was surprised, murdered and scalped, while on the prairie in search of horses. His companion escaped with difficulty. This outrage occurred near what is called "the Dogwin crossing."

There can be no safety for persons or property without a mounted, and daily patrol, of the whole Southwestern frontier. Our State convention should look to the extension of the Indian law. Civilized and barbarous nations present their people. In the State of Texas to be an American is an universal crib?

A gentleman due from the Hondo, writes that a party of savages attacked the house of Mr. Jones, wounding several men, and losing some of their own number. Our citizens were armed with rifles.

How many immigrants do we lose by lack of protection?

BRANDY ADULTERATION.—It affords us gratification to announce that the adulteration of brandy is one thing is manifestly good for the consumer of it. Two, we believe had some specific cases of yellow fever, and two deaths, but we have no idea that the disease is epidemic as yet.—*Flag of the Union.*

*Correspondence of the Bee.*

PASSES OF PLAQUEMINE, Sept. 24, 1855.

*To the Editors of the N. O. Bee.*

Gentlemen: As a few lines from this station at present are likely to prove interesting to your numerous readers, I take the liberty of commencing to you the following items. If allowed a place in the columns of your valuable paper, you will probably hear from me before long.

The subject of the coming election has been already treated by some of your well informed correspondents, but as far I have seen little or nothing on the frauds which will be, it is said, perpetrated in this parish on the next November. I is to reserve everything for the published Bern Sentement will pell at least three hundred votes. I am pretty well acquainted (with that locality, but I do not think, even if they legal votes can be sent there. Where then will they take three hundred voters, unless shameful frauds be committed. If this precinct be not carefully watched, we will see in 1856 a revolution of the Plaquemandes of 1844, when about given hundred persons met living in the parish were permitted to exercise the rights of freemen.

The American party will hold a meeting at Pointe-a-la-Hache on Monday, the 1st prox. Messrs. Derbigny, Eustis, Dineros, Marigny, &c., will address the people. Several hundred of the revolution are well aware that they are by no means so strong as they appear to be. When Santa Anna ran away, there were still 27,000 government troops under arms. Santa Anna was not overthrown by an armed revolution; he fell a victim to a revolution of opinion. If Carrera had sought to maintain himself in office, he would have easily succeeded; for he held control not only of an irresistible force, but of the whole power of public opinion which was in his favor, and which decided the approach of the insurgents. But Carrera, though a good man, is of a deplorably feeble character. He was frightened at the clamors of the noisy rabble; he felt himself unable to bear the weight of the responsibility resting on him, and asked daily to be relieved from it. He was supremely disgusted at the conduct of the liberals who were foremost in repudiating and denouncing him—the most ardent partisans of their doctrines. On the 12th inst., Carrera formally resigned the Presidency.

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## COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 25, 1855.

The Annexed for Cotton has been better to-day, and the quotations are 1/8 higher, at every price, without material change.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior | 5-8d | Fair | 10 1/8d |
| Ordinary | 7 1/8d | Fully Fair | 8d |
| Middling | 8 1/8d | Middling | 7 1/8d |
| Good Middling | 8 5/8d | Good and Fine | 8d |
| Middling Fair | 9 1/8d | | |

Sales have been to that extent, with sales of 100 bales, of which 32 prime at 7d.

Of Holkers, 20 bale prior published sold at 8d.

Sales of 1000 bale Florida at 8 7/8d for superfine; 50 bale Alabama and 50 Mobile at 8d for fair.

Of Corn, 150 sacks inferior new sold at 90c; 200 prime old white at 95c, and 400 sacks in lots at 95c.

Sales of 1000 sacks Mobile at 90c.

Of Oats, 1000 sacks sold at 18c; for damaged Ohio; 27c for inferior, and 40@42c for prime new St. Louis.

Sales of 500 sacks Rice at 6c.

Bran, New York reshipping at $21.

Small sales of Beans Sides at 12c; 12c, and of Shoulders at 11c.

Coffee has been active, and 2500 bags sold at 10 1/2@11c, mostly all, however, at 11c.

Of Pork, 300 bbls sold yesterday at 17c.

We hear of nothing doing in Freight.

Exchange are still at a premium:

Sterling, 10 1/2 @ 10 3/4. Per York 20 days, 1 1/2@1/4 @ cent. Francs, 5 per cent discount @ par.


## AMERICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
**Charles Derbigny,**
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
**Louis E. Texada,**
OF RAPIDES.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
**Robert G. Beale,**
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR TREASURER,
**J. V. Duralde,**
OF WEST BATON ROUGE.

FOR AUDITOR,
**Walter Bossman,**
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
**Randell Hunt,**
OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
**O. D. Stillman,**
OF ORLEANS.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—*George Eustis, Jr.*
Second District—*Theodore G. Hunt.*
Third District—*Preston Pond, Jr.*
Fourth District—*William H. Lewis.*

PARISH OFFICERS.

For Sheriff—*Joseph Hardy.*
For Coroner—*Charles F. Olivier.*
For District Attorney—*Pierre Soulé.*

FOR CLERKS OF COURTS.

First District Court—*F. Trepagnier.*
Second District Court—*F. S. Willis.*
Third District Court—*Henry Benson.*
Fourth District Court—*J. B. Walton.*
Fifth District Court—*William A. Nott.*
Sixth District Court—*M. Hence.*

FOR ASSESSORS.

*Fris. Turner, Th. Burell,*
*John T. Bufour, J. A. Wathins.*

FOR TAX COLLECTORS.

First District—*Thomas Asher.*
Second District—*Jos. Hernandez.*
Third District—*Rosemond Perrow.*
Fourth District—*Henry Commerson.*

FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

First Justice—*B. F. Mitchell.*
Second Justice—*C. M. Bradford.*
Third Justice—*Richard Richardson.*
Fourth Justice—*Prosper Cutangue.*
Fifth Justice—*William Pilot.*
Sixth Justice—
Seventh Justice—*G. W. Buford.*

FOR CONSTABLES.

First Justice's Court—*William C. Quirk.*
Second Justice's Court—*J. A. Agatose.*
Third Justice's Court—*J. W. Duplantier.*
Fourth Justice's Court—*J. Saragosa.*
Fifth Justice's Court—*F. M. Hernandez.*
Sixth Justice's Court—
Seventh Justice's Court—*Levi Goldsby.*

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—FOR NEW YORK.—The splendid mail steamship CRESCENT CITY, J. McGowan, commander, will leave this port for the above place, direct for New York, via Havana, on FRIDAY, October 5th, at 8 A. M., precisely, with the Government mails and passengers. For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company, 78 Magazine street.

sep25 JESHINSKI, LAUGHLAND & Co., Agents.

FOR CALIFORNIA, via HAVANA, on SPITHEAD'S line of mail steamships.—The United States Mail Steamship Company's new steamship ISTHMUS, Capt. Hunter, will leave for the above, on FRIDAY, October 5th, at 4 o'clock, A. M., precisely, with the Government mails and passengers, connecting with the U. S. Mail Steamship at Havana, and the Pacific Mail Steamship at Panama.

THE ISTHMUS IS NOW OPEN FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, and the transit made in four hours.

The days of sailing will hereafter be the 5th and 20th of each month, from this port, via Havana.

For freight and passage, apply at the office of ARMSTRONG, HARRIS & CO., sep25 43 Natchez street, near Camp.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.

NEW CROP.

RECEIVED from the North, per steamer Orizaba, an assortment of Garden Seed; comprising Cabbage, &c. The whole guaranteed fresh and superior.

For sale by

B. DOUE, No. 26 Conti street.

sep26 9t

A Good Bargain.

FOR SALE, HOUSEHOLD and STORE FIXTURES, with the privilege of the lease of the store. Apply on the premises, Mr. ALLENBE, sep24 146 Gravier street, near Fish Market.

NEW GOODS.

238 BOURBON STREET. 238

RECEIVED from France, England and New York an extensive assortment of Dry Goods, which we invite the attention of the liberal trade. The stock consists in part of:—

Bleached and brown shirtings, all widths, from 6½c to 6c;
Bleached and brown 5-4, 6-4, 10-4 and 12-4 sheetings;
Bleached and brown Cambrics, various qualities;
Bleached and brown Canton flannel;
White, red, yellow and blue flannel;
Fur style and fancy cassimeres;
French, English and Swiss prints;
Linsey and Tartan plaids, dress goods;
5-4 Scotch merinos and plain do;
2-4 Scotch cashmere and English merino;
Checked and striped cashmere;
Double printed shirting and cotton muslin de laine;
Printed and printed muslin de laine;
Brocha and plain alpaca, for dresses;
Brocha and plain silk, for dresses;
Black and colored silk, for dresses;
Silk dresses with rich 8 nacres;
Black and colored silk, and figured silks, all qualities, from 60c to $5 per yard;
Black and colored satins;
Cloths and cassimeres, for men's clothes;
Embroidered, common and rich collars and sleeves;
Embroidered lawns bands;
Silk and woolen fractures damask;
Woolen and cotton damask; furniture prints;
Cotton for shirting; plaid corset;
Damask table cloths and napkins;
Fancy table and English table cloths and napkins;
Gentlemen's merino and cotton vests;
Ladies' gauze and merino do;
Marseilles silk and cotton vests, for boys and girls;
Bleached English and German hose, all qualities, for ladies and girls;
Ladies' merino and gauze hose;
Ladies' silk hose and gentlemen's half hose;
Cotton, woolen and merino hose, for men and boys;
Children's fall tasel cloth caps;
Goodyear's India rubber shoes, for ladies & children;
Silk umbrellas, Suspenders, &c., &c.

ALSO:

A full and complete assortment of mourning articles.

sep25 BILLIEUX & REGGIO.

J. J. ALBERT.

TO THE COUNTRY TRADE.

RECEIVED by late arrivals from Europe and New York:

Men's and Cadets' Silk Hats
Do do black Cashmere do
Do do black Beaver do
Plain Felt Hats, all colors, styles and qualities
Fancy Felt Hats: Felt Brownsey do
Wooden Hats, all sizes and shapes.
Negro Wool Hats
Men's and Cadets' Oil Cloth and Oil Silk Caps
Do do Military
Do do Fur do
Do do Cloth and Velvet do
Do do satin fine Beaver do
Moreno Hunting do
Cadets' and Children's Fancy do
Silk and Cotton Bandanas, all sizes
The above goods are offered for sale at the lowest prices, and warranted to be of the best quality.

Hat Store, 138 Chartres st.

sep26 1m

Winer's Canadian Vermifuge

THE new remedy for worms, is recommended for all forms of worms.

It not only destroys Worms and invigorates the whole system, but it Strengthens and carries off the superabundant bilious or mucous, so prevalent in the stomach and bowels of children, more especially those in bad health. The Vermifuge operates on the worms, which worms produce their young, and by removing it, it is impossible for worms to remain in the body. Its effects are so decisive upon the system, and the health of the patient is also improved by its use, even when no worms are discovered. The medicine being palatable, no child will refuse to take it, and even the most delicate.

Sold wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sep24 3t&6p Sole Proprietors, 151 Chartres st.

*Correspondence.*

THE undersigned, in behalf of Mr. Heuther's Band, being about to renew their Musical Entertainments at the Odd Fellows' Hall, take the liberty of offering you the enclosed receipts of our First Night's Entertainment for the benefit of the sufferers by the epidemic now prevailing in our south, including many our fellow lodge in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. We have to pay for applied the evening, and remain very respectfully,

M. HOSSFIELD,
JNO. CHARLTON,
R. G. BENARIE,
C. SORRE,
Committee of Music.

To Messrs. A. Glover, T. O. Sully, J. M. McCaughey, R. H. Robinson, Committee of Vigilance, New Orleans, Sept. 24, 1855.

Gentlemen—Your communication of this date is received, and it gives us great pleasure to tender our poor lively gentlemen musicians, to devote the entire receipts of our first night's entertainment to the relief of the sufferers by the epidemic in Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va. We have to pay for applied the evening, and remain very respectfully,

C. OLIVIER,
H. H. ROBINSON,
Committee of Vigilance.

To Messrs. M. Hoffner, Jno. Charlton, R. G. Benarie, Committee of Music.
New Orleans, Sept. 24, 1855.

BIRD.

SINGING, on business or pleasure, P. M., JONES, GUILLIE'S establishment, 52 Magazine, 2 doors below Gravier street, where the best Canary Birds are constantly on hand, and for sale at reasonable prices.

sep26 1m

AMERICAN BARBECUE!

AT POINTE A LA HACHE,

ON PIERRE COLLETTON'S PLANTATION,

*On Monday, October 1st.*

THE country Members will leave New Orleans on MONDAY, at 6 o'clock in the morning, from the wharf foot of the Jackson Railroad, Mr. Gary Gallagher, Third District, Sam. Chas. Dearsley, Geo. Eustis, Jr., J. Kanaan, Dunbar, Louis Bouvenard, and others will attend the barbecue.

☞ The public are invited to attend.

sep26

*Sugar Sugar.*

FOR all good sugars, inquire at ship Orphir. The subscribers have been appointed Agents for the sale of this superior article, and are now prepared to supply the trade at prices unprecedented with those of New York, adjacent blind. The merits of this private brand only to be tested to appreciate the use of all others.

JOSEPH H. HARES & CO, Agents.

sep26 6t

CLARET—50 casks Chevet Hautbrieud, and St. Jean Medoc; 15 casks Chevet Despujo Margaux; 200 cases do St. Julien Medoc; 10 do do Lafitte, Leoville and Batailley; 25 cases Chateau Pape Clement; and Lafarcade, 12 bottles.

WHITE WINE—15 casks White Wine, Chateau Yquem, Lat Sulcem; 50 bbls do do; 45 do do Haut Sauterne; 50 cases do Chateau Yquem, Lur Saluces.

WINES—10 bbls superior Port Wine, Royal Company; 25 do do Sherry; 24 cases Amontillado; 60 do do Madeira, 10 do Sparling Moselle, 12 do do Johannisberg.

CHAMPAGNE WINE—25 baskets Champagne, Blue Anacrin, quarts; 15 do do do pints.

BARDINES IN OIL—25 cases Sardines, 50 bf boxes, A Gonzales, La Rochelle, 10 do do, 100 bf do do.

EUG. ROUSSEAU & CO.,
sep26 17 and 18 St. Louis st.

BRANDY—100 doz., assorted.

INDIGO—2 serons, Guatemala.

RAISINS—80 boxes, Layers.

ALMONDS—50 bags, soft shell.

In store and for sale by

QUEYROUZE & LAMBERDOFF,
sep26 13 and 15 St. Louis st.

COGNAC—60 pipes, 6 qr do, 70 eighth do fine and superior.

CLARET—40 casks family use, 60 do Ves Rochelot; WHITE WINE—70 bbls Haut Sauterne;

PORTER AND ALE—100 cases, quarts and pints;

MADEIRA WINE—2 pipes Madeira old vintage, 1862.

In store and for sale by

QUEYROUZE & LAMBERDOFF,
sep26 13 and 15 St. Louis st.

CLARET—500 boxes St Julien; 125 do Pauillac; 100 do Chateau Margaux;

WHITE WINE—100 boxes Haut Sauterne;

CATALONIA WINE—20 boxes, quarts and pints.

BRANDY FRUITS—200 boxes, assorted.

CORDIALS—100 cases, different kinds.

In store and for sale by

QUEYROUZE & LAMBERDOFF,
sep26 13 and 15 St. Louis st.

TWINE—5 cases French Twine.

TOBACCO—200 boxes, different qualities.

ASSORTS—5,000 bottles in assorts, for sale by

QUEYROUZE & LAMBERDOFF,
sep26 13 & 15 St Louis st.

RUM—Tres puncheons Old Jamaica.

SCOTCH WHISKY—20 puncheons Old; HOLLAND GIN—5 pipes, in store and for sale by QUEYROUZE & LAMBERDOFF,
sep26 13 and 15 St Louis st.

WHISKEY—15 bbls, Monongahela; 40 do Old Rye; 10 do Bourbon old;

PEACH BRANDY—20 bbls.

RUM—60 bbls E. England, in store and for sale

QUEYROUZE & LAMBERDOFF,
sep26 13 & 15 St Louis st.

LARD OIL—25 bbls, Winter Strained;

LINSEED OIL—50 bbls Raw; 25 do do, boiled;

MACKEREL—20 bbls, No. 2 large;

SALMON—20 bbls, No. 2 large;

QUEYROUZE & LAMBERDOFF,
sep26 13 & 15 St Louis st.

SOAP—200 bxs Winchester.

CANDLES—60 bxs Tallow;

OLIVES—120 do Queen and Anchovies;

STAR CANDLES—200 boxes and 200 half do;

TEA—20 chests fine Hyson—in store and for sale

QUEYROUZE & LAMBERDOFF,
sep26 13 and 15 St Louis st.

FIRE CRACKERS—500 boxes, in store.

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS—200 cases landing and in store.

SPLIT PEAS—50 bbls, landing and in store.

PICKLES—200 boxes, gallons, half and qr do, landing and in store.

BATH BRICK—10 bbls, landing and for sale by

E. J HART & CO,
sep26 77 & 79 Tchoupitoulas st

TO RENT.

A LARGE and commodious building fronting Hevert's bridge the upper part of house No. 100 Royal street, between Conti and Toulouse.

A