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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1855.

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VOL. XVIII. WHOLE No. 1933

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, August 30, 1855.

☞ The Nashaee Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

MESSRS. TAYLOR AND FABRE

The Democratic Convention of the Second District being extremely desirous of nominating a candidate in opposition to Col. HUNT, assembled at Thibodaux on the 17th, and made choice of MILES TAYLOR. We take it that Mr. TAYLOR was selected on the principle that the more illustrious the martyr, the more noble the cause. Gov. HOWE, of Boston, was once nominated by the Abolitionists for Governor of Massachusetts. In his reply he said: "I suppose you want a man to stand in a pitch and be shot down. Well, I am willing to be that man." And we may add that Dr. HOWE was shot down until there was hardly a trace of him left. Mr. TAYLOR's case is certainly analogous. He, like Dr. HOWE, heads a forlorn hope—like him, he will be posted in a ditch, and will experience the same sad fate. Mr. TAYLOR has been a standing candidate for office for many years. He was unfortunate enough to succeed in 1845, when he was sent as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention from the parish of Assumption. In that body his course was signalized by extreme eccentricity, by an open contempt for the radical notions of his Democratic friends and by a rigorous conservatism only equalled by that of JOHN R. GRYMES, and by a general line of conduct calculated to displease and alienate the party which he represented. Since then, Mr. TAYLOR has never succeeded in occupying any public post of importance. He is looked upon, either justly or unjustly, as unpracticable and blockheady, and is believed to be particularly unpopular. That Mr. TAYLOR is a man of ability is undeniable. He is rather a clever speechifier, good at sarcasm and irony, has an easy, fluent equantclation, and is, we presume, very well informed in political matters.

As to what is thought of his nomination, we take it that the following, from yesterday's *Delta*, is conclusive:

"The Democratic delegates to the Convention of the Second District assembled at Thibodaux, on Wednesday, and nominated Miles Taylor, Esq., for Representative to Congress of the Second District of Louisiana, over all competitors, including some gentlemen of well known ability and political reputation. This is a rather curious nomination, as Mr. Taylor is not the most available man in the Democratic ranks, and will go far to secure the election of the Hon. Thomas (Theodore) G. Hunt in the District. The Democrats appear to have adopted the Know Nothings in their autocratic manner.

"They did not suppose that Mr. Taylor, as an office seeker or otherwise, could never be the proper party to pit against the antagonist as Mr. Hunt. His position in favor of the removal of the Seat of Government from New Orleans, has thrown on his political queue a-his strange position with regard to natural variation or citizenship in Louisiana, and a still stranger one in the Democratic party. We may refer at another time, would best serve as a Democratic candidate, under a plea and practice. At present his discomfiture is such as the folly of being such a one consequent.

"Such a journal, which, while independent in character, openly manifests its preference for the Democratic party, speaks of a Congressional nominee, we may infer that Mr. TAYLOR's chance of obtaining the Presidential nomination in 1856, He is certainly destined to be put down by the side of Dr. HOWE, and may be, with honorable wounds, consigned to the dust.

"A Congressional Convention of the Democracy exhibited infinitely more wisdom, and nominated our good friend, A. FABRE, as the competitor of Hon. THOMAS G. HUNT, the American candidate. Mr. FABRE is in the prime of manhood, energetic, talented, popular, and influential. He will no doubt canvass the district vigorously, and will put Eustis to the rout. Both candidates are effective men, both are ardent and zealous in the advocacy of their principles, and both are determined to exert themselves to the utmost victory. We like the Democratic nomination well, that our only regret is that we must oppose his election. His name is in utter antagonism to those of the American party. For this and this reason we trust he will be defeated. The Democracy, however, has been almost hopelessly Democratic, and though American principles made partial inroads upon its strength, it may still be considered doubtful whether these circumstances the triumph of principles awarded to him who toils and strives and the longest. So gentlemen, set to with your coats, and set to it.

LET IT CEASE.

A correspondent of the Semi-weekly *Courier*, writing from Monroe, Ouachita, gives an account of a political dinner which occurred at that place on the 18th inst.

Among the toasts drunk on the occasion was the following, proposed by J. M. Richardson, Esq.:

"The Hon. John Ray then followed the above with statistical speech of telling force, and in the same direct as to whether Ameri[illegible] the country or foreigners and the brown influence. Mr. Henry Hyams followed, having his whole speech on the exploded question and ritual as published in the papers.

"In the course of his remarks he said, in a very excited manner, that 'Mr. Hyams was right when he said that the American party was composed of the intelligent and brought forth in deceit.' Mr. Hyams replied that the whole crowd, pronounced it a [illegible] and aimed a blow at Mr. Hyams, who dodged it. Mr. Hyams called upon by a citizen present to take it back; and after considerable excitement, he apologized in a handsome manner and said he was sorry that he had said anything which wounded their feelings.

The matter was then quieted down; but for a time it seemed that a fearful scene would be enacted.

We are gratified at learning that the affair between Messrs. HYAMS and [illegible] was adjusted; but we take occasion to say that this continual system of wholesale abuse and detraction of the American party ought to cease, or it will inevitably result in unpleasant personal altercations. Here in Louisiana, as elsewhere, the American party number so largely among its ranks the native population, that were the foreign vote excluded, our opponents would be absolutely overwhelmed. Now is not an unworthy a good cause, as [illegible] slanderous and shameful that the [illegible] of this party should be uniformly [illegible] to the most virulent denunciation, [illegible] by the coarsest epithets? One [illegible] them outlaws of society, and [illegible] would rather be seen in MITCHELL's gang than in a Know-Nothing lodge; another say that the party was conceived in [illegible] and brought forth in deceit; while a third declares they are traitors to [illegible] and their native land. The American party are patient under these aspersions and have, in almost every instance, met them with moderation and magnanimity.

But there is such a thing as [illegible] forbearance, and really some of the Democratic sportsmen seem that upon trying the experiment.

As in common with every right-thinking citizen we desire this contest to be conducted with courtesy and gentlemanly feeling, we trust that the anti-American orators will suspend indefinitely their annoying and reproaching system of personalities. It only produces bitterness, engenders mutual recrimination, and may lead to graver difficulties. Nothing is gained by such a course. A just cause cannot be aided by it; an unjust one is certain to suffer from it.

☞ A mass meeting of the Democracy of Kentucky was held at Louisville on the 21st inst.—over six hundred persons present. Governor Scroggs presided, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents. A committee of nine was appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sentiments of the meeting, recommending the election on the 13th of March next on a general ticket, and denying the legality of the Know Nothing organization, and pledging the rights of conscience laws, and [illegible] the election of delegates to a Convention of the State Convention, with the view of the nomination of candidates for State offices, to be voted for at the next election. Congress for adoption. The following resolution offering a vote of thanks to Gov. Reader was passed.

THE PASSING NEWS.

[illegible] is made of the statement that the Empress of the French is pregnant, the fact has been announced officially by various Diplomatists to their Governments.

The [illegible] Gazette of yesterday were [illegible] Abd-el-Kader to Utah.

Gen. [illegible] has arrived [illegible] France from the Crimea. [illegible] the allusions which the Western Powers.

The [illegible] by this arrival brilliantly [illegible] fact. [illegible] money and the [illegible] have been [illegible] says that Raval has been [illegible] yet we don't bear with what [illegible]

Gen. Markham is spoken of in certain circles [illegible] succeed to the command, but the [illegible] is doubtful; Sir Colin Campbell's [illegible] would be more popular. The [illegible] is desirous to nominate the Duke of Cambridge, but he prudently [illegible] the honor, [illegible], however, to remain [illegible] in command. Meantime Gen. Simpson continues with the army.

Omer Pacha is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish [illegible]. Some opposition of no great moment have been exceeded by the Allies in the Sea of [illegible]. The Black Sea fleet is still [illegible] [illegible] great movement. A coup de main [illegible] confidently expected in the Baltic. Military ships are assembled at Harges, and epidemics on board are divided as to what be their destination by Raval or Sweaborg —most probably the latter.

The well informed Paris correspondent of the London Times states that Austria has not made spontaneous advances of more friendly relations towards the Western powers. Lord Palmerston, in Parliament, conveyed a similar meaning, but public sin allow to believe in Austrian friendship.

Paris correspondence is full of allusion to what is termed a "hyperbolic conspiracy." The cause and substance of the affair seems to be that two Frenchmen, [illegible] D'Assas and Chapot, have been in correspondence with the Count of Montemolin, with the immediate view of encouraging the Carlist insurrection in Spain, and the ulterior hopes of bringing about a favorable occasion for Henry V. so-called Russian complicity is proved in the matter, and the French government has eagerly seized the opportunity of making political capital both at home and in Spain, by following up the discovery of a "conspiracy" in announcement that Spain will definitely contribute 25,000 men to the Allies, to be paid by [illegible] England,) and that France agrees to uphold the interests of Isabella against all danger from whatever source. This intelligence is stated in positive form, but requires further confirmation.

The London Times has an editorial urging that the army be placed under one command.

THE WAR.

Siege of Sebastopol—Latest Despatches.

July 28th.—General Simpson telegraphs:—"Since my despatch of the 24th, I have nothing of importance to relate.

We continue to strengthen and improve our advanced works, which are now so close to the enemy's defences as to render it easy to any casualties are necessarily considerable.

The enemy exhibit great activity in adding to and improving their defences, and the convoys of provisions from the North to the South side is increasing. Cholera had nearly ceased in the ranks of the army.

August 2d.—Prince Gortschakoff writes: Nothing of importance is going on.—The vigor of the (Russian) fire prevents the works of the besiegers from advancing, and their fire is weaker.

August 4th.—General Simpson telegraphs that the Russians made a night attack on the Woronzoff road, but the [illegible] were repulsed, without trouble.

August 7th, 11 P. M.—Pelissier telegraphs: Nothing of interest to communicate. The enemy has not undertaken anything against our trenches. Some cases of cholera have reappeared.

Reval.—On the 9th, the Queen reviewed the Foreign Legion at Shorncliffe, and immediately afterwards 1,000 men of the German regiment were ordered to the seat of war.—Parliament was adjourned to meet on Saturday, the 14th; the Queen would not prorogue the House, in person. Nothing of much interest had occurred in Parliament during the week.

In the Commons, on the motion for the creation of £7,000,000 sterling ex chequer bills were read a third time.

Reform Meeting.

A meeting of the Administration Reform Association was held on the 8th, at the London Tavern for the purpose of receiving a report from the Committee. The Committee presented a voluminous document. Messrs. Brown, Tite, Lindsay, and Miall, members of Parliament, spoke in favor of the objects of the Association.

Re-establishment of Poland.

Another meeting in favor of the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland, was held in St. Martin's Hall, on the 9th, the Earl of Harrington presiding. The meeting was extremely numerous, and a Mr. Collett moved an enamendment, that—

"Cordially desiring the restoration of Poland this meeting cannot forget that the destruction of that nationality was wholly owing to the perfidious conduct of Lord Palmerston from 1831 to 1846, and that so long as Palmerston remains in office, no proposition for the restoration of Poland can be any thing but a delusion and a snare."

In the discussance that ensued the Chairman told the hall. The amendment put the meeting mean, which was declared carried. Sir Robert Peel spoke in favor of the original motion.

A subscription list by a freehold landed estate for the Kaglan family is rapidly filling up. £6000 are already subscribed, mostly in sums of £100 each from the nobility.

The Earl of Sefton, Lord Lieutenant of Lancashire had died at an advanced age.

The report of the Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider what remedies were due to the Arctic explorers has been published. The report, which is very lengthy, recommends the gift of £10,000 sterling to Captain McClure and his companions of the late forlorn hunter. Honorable mention only is made of other navigators.

The King of Portugal had been on a brief visit to Queen Victoria.

The Turkish Loan bill has now passed both Houses of Parliament, and as soon as it has received the royal assent a circular dispatch be issued by the Turkish Minister inviting the attention of capitalists to hear the condition on which the amount is proposed to be raised.

It is understood that in all removals of Ghurcontracts for transport steamers, the terms will be reduced from 50s. to 45s. or 40s.

PORTUGAL.—Advices from Madeira give an unsatisfactory account of the condition of the island. The vines are completely withered, and there is no other produce on which to rely for the means of subsistence.

GERMANY.—The King of Hanover has issued a proclamation defining his position with reference to the modifications of the Constitution of 1848, which he virtually repeals. Count Kielmansegge has been sent to Frankfort to request the aid of federal troops to suppress any attempt at remonstrance.

ITALY.—A telegraphic despatch states that the Emperor Napoleon has made an energetic demand that the Pope shall reform and reclaim his government, with the view of remedying the oppressive state of disorganization in the territories of the Church. Two exaggerations had been held and decided to refuse the request.

The Baltic.

Despatches have been received from Capt. Yelverton, announcing that the Island of Aaland had been taken possession of by the Allies without resistance, and destroyed the fortifications and stores, the garrison having evacuated.

The Allies and their Generals.

It is reasserted that the London Times and the Manchester Guardian,—both papers under the immediate inspection of the Government,—have simultaneously editorials urging one consideration, that the Allies ought to be interred, emanating from the Government.

FRANCE.—General Count Alexandre de Girardin, father of the journalist, died recently in Paris, aged 75.

Great preparations continue to be making in Paris for the reception of Queen Victoria.

Russian Posts had abandoned his stores to the Russians between Kars and Erzeroum.

Gen. Vivian has gone to select a landing place for troops near Erzeroum.

The Black Sea.

Russian accounts of the movements of the allied squadron in the White Sea are published, to the effect that on the 4th of July the combined fleet of ships of war, [illegible] appeared off Kola, and [illegible] a "White and Red" flag, but the [illegible] fired upon the boats and [illegible] to return to the steamer, which then fired four [illegible] upon the place. Two boats again attempted to land, but were again compelled to retire. Next morning the steamer put to sea. Most of the English ships fell without blinding, and the pinnaces picked up about fifty. The village was not much damaged.

Sea of Azoff.

Taganrog, by [illegible] of 26th July, had been bombarded for [illegible] days.

An English steamship had gone ashore and been burned by the Russians. The crew escaped.

Africa.

Accounts from Alexandria, of the 26th ult., state that the Viceroy had returned from his ex pedition against the Bedouins, who had made their submission.

Letters from Tripoli of the 26th ult., state that the remnants of the Turkish troops had returned there without their arms. The Arabs remain masters of all the country, except the Capital, which has sent to demand the protection of the Allies of the Sultan. The English Consul-general at Tunis is dead.

Sentence Rotted.

From Crimea, the most important information is that the 11th [illegible] Gen. General Lipmandi attacked the Allied lines on the Tchernaya, and was repulsed with immense loss.

Bombardment.

Our despatch states that the bombardment of Sebastopol was fixed for the 17th inst. As we have already had information that it recommenced on the 16th, the presumption is that the first statement was erroneous, or that by the bombardment is meant the assault on Schastopol.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The Bombardment of Sveaborg.

Further accounts of the bombardment of Sveaborg represent that the place took fire, and continued to burn for many days. The magazines, stores and provisions blew up. About sixty of the Allied force were wounded, but none killed. At the latest accounts Sveaborg had not yet surrendered.

The Offensive.

The attack on the lines of the Tchernaya, it appears, occurred on the 16th instant, and was made by a force of sixty thousand Russians. The fight lasted five hours, resulted in a loss to the Russians of five thousand killed, and four hundred prisoners. The Russians were in full retreat when the French reserve came up.

Omer Pasha.

Omer Pasha has been ordered to return to the Crimea with his army.

The Russian News.

Accounts from St. Petersburg state that Gortschakoff has been ordered to burn the fleet if Sebastopol falls.

Asia.

From Asia, we learn that Kars has been completely invested, and all communication with Erzeroum stopped by the Russians. The Turks were scarcely provisioned.

The Secret Expedition.

The London Post says that unexported arms may soon be looked for from the Crimea, which is supposed to refer to the secret expedition already reported to Sweaborg.

The Second Baron.

Denmark is reported to have returned to France respecting the settlement of the Sound Dues question with the United States.

Queen Victoria in France.

The Queen of England was in France, on her visit to the Emperor Napoleon.

Queen Victoria was escorted to Boulogne by six ships of war.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

According to the circular of Messrs. Denniston & Co., the Liverpool cotton market opened in the beginning of the week with an active demand for speculation, sales of 7,000 bales at a penny per pound, but during the last two days the market became dull.

The sales for the week were 80,000 bales, including 24,000 bales on speculation, and 4,500 for export. The market closed steadily on Friday at the following quotations: Fair Orleans 4¾ pence, Middling Orleans 4 7-16 pence, Fair Uplands 7¾ pence, and Middling Uplands 6¾ pence per pound.

The stock of American cotton in port was estimated at 885,000 bales.

State of Trade.—The advices from Manchester present a favorable aspect.

Breadstuffs.—The circular of Messrs. Bowne, Shipley & Co. quotes the flour market dull, at a decline of six pence per bbl. Western Canal was quoted at 39 3-6ds., and Ohio 43s per bbl. Wheat also was a trifle lower, with very little demand. Corn was quiet but dull and nominal, at a decline of one shilling and six pence per quarter. The accounts from the country are favorable. White Corn was quoted at 43 2-6ds., and yellow at 37 2-6ds. 6d. per quarter.

Provisions.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote the Liverpool provision market as generally quiet and steady.

Cassels, Mosby, &c.—The London money market was more stringent.

Consols for money were quoted at 91 89¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £40,000.

American Securities were in active demand at unchanged prices, except Railroad bonds, in which there was little doing.

[By the National Line.]

The Fever at Norfolk.

NEW YORK, August 28.—Despatches from Norfolk to-day indicate that the fever is still on the increase.

NORFOLK, August 26.—The fever is this city and Portsmouth is increasing to a fearful extent. Mayor Woodis is dead. Thirty-six deaths occurred in this city on Sunday and Monday.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

BALTIMORE, August 26.—The U. S. coast survey steamer Hetzel has exploded in Chesapeake Bay. Five persons were killed, and four wounded.

A Death.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Stephen H. Gambe, President of the American Bible Society, died this morning in this city.

New York Market, &c.

Corn is a trifle lower, with sales at 89½ cents per bushel. Mess Pork commands $20 50 per bbl. Cotton and other articles unchanged.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Our Cotton market is dull—300 bales were sold before the publication of the Cunard's accounts, and nothing since. Flour is lower, but quotably lower. Corn is dull, with a declining tendency.

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, August 26.—The river is rising slowly at this point. The steamer Yorktown left yesterday for New Orleans.

☞ The husband of Madame Edwards, the clairvoyant, absconded from Pittsburg on the 23rd instant, with all his wife's clothing, money, jewelry, &c. Telegraphic despatches having been sent to Cleveland, he was arrested there this evening.

☞ The reply of Col. Isaacs, Attorney for Kansas, to the charges made against him, similar to those already published, will be found in Reader by the President, has been received. No reply has been received from Judge Johnson.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LITERARY LEGACY.—The late Louisa C. Duncan, by his will, left a bequest of $1,000 to the Society of the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys, to which he devoted during his lifetime much of his time and resources, and of which he was for many years a Director. This sum was on Monday paid over to the Board of Directors of the Society by G. B. Duncan, Esq., brother of the deceased, and it came in good time, for the resources of the institution were nearly exhausted.

DISCHARGED.—John and Robert Peal, charged with assault and battery, Henry Gaines, charged with forgery, John Mellinan and Michael Shanley, charged with brutally hanging a policeman, Patrick Fitzpatrick, charged with trespass, Wm. Carlough and Louis Donovan, charged with carrying pistols in the night time with intent to disturb Sidney and Boyd Pomeroy, L. M. c., charged with assaulting a citizen, were all severally discharged.

COMMITTED.—Alice Williams, charged with [illegible] Ellen Riley, was examined by Recorder Bright and sent before the First District Court in default of $300.

WIFE BEATING.—Henry Bosman is under arrest in the First District for grossly whipping his wife in the most brutal manner. The cause of the affair is said to be [illegible] for threatening to take her life. The parties live at No. 46 New Basin.

FIRE.—A fire of $13 was yesterday [illegible] at No. 109 Bayou Road, upon the premises of [illegible] Hallowell, by the burning of [illegible] Damage trifling.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—Stephen Gannon was yesterday brought before Recorder Bright, on a charge of having embezzled $150, the property of Mr. Hallowell, the owner of the premises mentioned in the above fire. Gannon was a boarder in the house, and, it is said, took the money from the bureau of the room occupied by Mr. Hallowell. The accused gave bonds of $300 to answer the charge.

THOMPSONVILLE NEIGHBOR.—Josephine Mantz, the wife of the keeper of Canal street and Bayou Road, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of having stolen a gold watch, the property of Mrs. Hallowell, from her room. The accused was arrested and held in bonds of $500 to answer.

WORKMAN BRAVING.—Dominick Conaghan, charged with assaulting Mr. Hallowell, the owner of the premises, with a knife, was brought before Recorder Bright, on Tuesday night on a charge of [illegible] and [illegible] a warrant was issued for his arrest. Conaghan, it appears, was employed by Mr. Hallowell, and on the latter [illegible] his employment, the accused became insolent, and [illegible] Mr. Hallowell. The accused was arrested and held in bonds of $500 to answer.

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SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed from the Second District Court of New Orleans, for the amount of the above debt, I have seized and will expose to public sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., the following property, to wit:

Lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the Second District of New Orleans, designated on the plan of said city by the number 2 of square 109, bounded by Bienville, Bourbon, Conti and Dauphine streets, measuring 30 feet front on Bienville street, by a depth of 120 feet between parallel lines.

Seized as the property of Jacques Dubuclet, and to be sold to satisfy a judgment in favor of Jacques Dubuclet, Jr.

Conditions cash. Purchaser to pay the recording fee.

JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
aug30 3tu3td 32 Tchoupitoulas st.

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COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1855.

The demand for Cotton has been fair to-day, and 1200 bales have been sold at former prices for qualities below Middling. We put quote:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5—5¾	Middling Fair	10 3-8—10
Ordinary	5 7-8—6	Fair	10 7-8—11
Middling	7 1-8—7 3-8	Good Fair	11 3-8—11
Good Middling	7 5-8—7 7-8	Good Fair	11 7-8—12

Nothing of any consequence has been done in Sugar or Molasses.

Flour is held at Tobacco, dealers of 7 50 per bbl. The stock of Flour in hands reduced, and holders' sales now to some 500 bbls, at $7 37 superfine, and $8 for extra.

Transactions in Corn have been limited to about 700 bbls, at 87½ cents for white, and 85 for yellow.

Of Oats, 700 bbls. sold at 62½ for Otts, 63 for Texas.

Bran is in demand at $1 10 per 100 lbs.

Meal is selling at $3 25 per bbl, 2½ per 100 lbs.

Hay is in demand at $1 50 per 100 lbs.

Receipts of Cotton Lord sold yesterday (inclusive) at 11c.

Sales of 100 bbls city reduced Tallow at 11c.

Freights are dull at 4d for Cotton to Liverpool, and to New York and Boston.

Exchange is dull and nominal, at 1 per cent. discount. Checks, 1 per cent. discount to par.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that it is the intention of the undersigned to sue before the First District Court of New Orleans, for the amount of the above debt, I have seized

LEWIS BANKS, Pres. et al.
aug30 2tu3td

SWEET POTATOES—Landing ex Virginia Ann, from Mannheim—
150 boxes sweet oil, Lemon Preserves, 24 oz.
1250 tumblers do do do do
100 boxes Vermicelli, L. Noilly,
100 boxes castile soap, assorted,
For sale by
P. D. SEGOND & COUTIN,
aug30 12 Bienville st.

THE STELLING APPARATUS

APPLIED COPPER STILLS OF ALL SIZES, complete, for sale by
A. CHEVALIER,
Also, a COPPER FILTER, of a new system, for sale by
O. VALETON & CO.,
aug30 28 Tchoupitoulas st.

300 bbls whiskey, Lonsdale brand,
100 eighth pipes imitation cognac,
For sale by
O. VALETON & CO.,
aug30 28 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUNDRIES—
50 bbls Smith Flagstaff's Oil, quarts and pints,
1200 whole, half and quarter boxes Sardines,
800 boxes Cheese, various brands,
200 boxes Mould Candles,
100 do Boxed Ale,
40 do Boxed Soap,
100 boxes Brandy Cherries,
200 packages New York Pickles,
100 boxes fresh Peaches,
100 cases fresh Peaches,
For sale by the undersigned, landing on ship Virginia ex, from Mannheim.
aug30 O. VALETON & CO.

FOR sale by the undersigned, landing on ship Virginia ex, from Mannheim—
HERRINGS SCH—100 boxes, quarters,
HERRINGS SCH—100 do do half barrels,
CHEESE—100 boxes Cheese, 200 do do large,
LARD IN CHEESE CRATES—200 do do large,
JAVA COFFEE—100 bags, old Government,
SUGAR—300 boxes, New Orleans, Lumpkinites,
TEAS—Imperial Gunpowder and Hyson,
SOAP—100 casks, plain and castile pale and strong,
CANDLES—100 boxes, Price's Patent,
HAMS—100 tierces and bbls, sugar cured,
STARCH—1000 boxes, Price's Patent,
Star Candles, for sale by
JOSEPH LANDIS & CO.,
aug30 32 Tchoupitoulas st.

DURING the absence of Mr. [illegible] from the city Mr. S. WIBBOTOR holds over his stock in trade, fixtures, &c., for sale at private sale, or at auction, on favorable terms. Apply to H. M. BARLOW & CO.,
August 29, 1855. aug30 2tu

Office New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company,
NEW ORLEANS, August 29, 1855.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Saturday, the 1st day of September next, for the grubbing, clearing, grading, and bridging of the Railroad from the river to Lake Pontchartrain, a distance of about two miles.

Plans and specifications may be examined at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st day of September next.

The Company shall reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Directors.
aug30 WILLIAM G. HEWES, President.

COMMERCIAL

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 29, 1855.

The demand for Cotton has been fair to-day, and 1200 bales have been sold at former prices for qualities below Middling. We put quote:

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	5—5¾	Middling Fair	10 3-8—10
Ordinary	5 7-8—6	Fair	10 7-8—11
Middling	7 1-8—7 3-8	Good Fair	11 3-8—11
Good Middling	7 5-8—7 7-8	Good Fair	11 7-8—12

Nothing of any consequence has been done in Sugar or Molasses.

Flour is held at Tobacco, dealers of 7 50 per bbl. The stock of Flour in hands reduced, and holders' sales now to some 500 bbls, at $7 37 superfine, and $8 for extra.

Transactions in Corn have been limited to about 700 bbls, at 87½ cents for white, and 85 for yellow.

Of Oats, 700 bbls. sold at 62½ for Otts, 63 for Texas.

Bran is in demand at $1 10 per 100 lbs.

Meal is selling at $3 25 per bbl, 2½ per 100 lbs.

Hay is in demand at $1 50 per 100 lbs.

Receipts of Cotton Lord sold yesterday (inclusive) at 11c.

Sales of 100 bbls city reduced Tallow at 11c.

Freights are dull at 4d for Cotton to Liverpool, and to New York and Boston.

Exchange is dull and nominal, at 1 per cent. discount. Checks, 1 per cent. discount to par.

PLATFORM

AMERICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

1. We advocate an amendment of the Naturalization Laws, with proper safeguards to preserve the purity of the elective franchise.

2. We advocate the passage of such laws as will prevent the immigration of paupers and criminals to this country.

3. We oppose any interference in the vested rights of all persons "whether they be of native or foreign birth."

4. We are in favor of non intervention with slavery by the Federal Government, except for the protection of our constitutional rights.

5. We advocate a high National Policy, such as will afford a stern and conservative protection to the American system, and will follow and guard the American interests in every branch.

6. We believe that American should be represented by American citizens, and that the Naturalized citizen alone the only legitimate instruments of reform in the country.

7. We believe that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office, and shall oppose the distribution of the spoils among office-seekers, or as a reward for political services.

8. We will maintain and defend the Constitution of the United States and the rights of the States, and the rights of the States without distraction, looking upon a faithful performance on the part of the Government of all the duties imposed by the Constitution.

9. We approve of the platform adopted by the late National Council of the American Party at Philadelphia, and we reject the application of the pernicious doctrine of "unqualified Liberty, holding it as a political maxim to be condemned by all citizens of the Commonwealth.

10. We will support no man for office, be he native or foreign born, who is not in favor of the passage of such laws as will secure to the native born citizens of the country the offices of honor, profit and trust.

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