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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 16, 1852.
No. 1999, Vol. 11.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 6961.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 16, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT
WINFIELD SCOTT,
of Virginia.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
WM. A. GRAHAM,
Of North Carolina.

Electors for President and Vice President.

First District.—Jacques Toutant, of St Bernard, (substitute, Frederick W. Hulings, of Plaquemines.)
Second District.—Christian Roselius, of Orleans, (substitute, Cyprien Dufour, of Orleans.)
Third District.—Duncan F. Kenner, of Ascension; (substitute, Fergus Gardere, of Jefferson.)
Fourth District.—Geo. W. Watterston, of Livingston; (substitute, R. J. Barrow, of West Feliciana.)
Fifth District.—Alexander De Clouet, of St. Martin; (substitute, J. K. Elgee, of Rapides.)
Sixth District.—John Ray, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F. Rotsden?, of Caddo.)

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union.

THE CONTRAST.

Gen. Scott.	Gen. Pierce.
Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Compromise—and dead against any man who is opposed to them, or either of them!	*I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.*
Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.	Speech of General Pierce at Manchester (N.H.) on the 2d January, 1852.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The letter of Mr. John Slidell expressive of that gentleman's hostility to the new Constitution, is but one evidence out of many, that the Democratic party are organizing a quiet, but formidable opposition to the ratification of that instrument. The fact that the Convention which framed the Constitution contained a majority of Whigs has been strongly urged upon the Democrats as a reason why they should vote in a body against it; while the total population basis has been represented in so odious a light, that numbers of persons who do not usually take the trouble to enquire for themselves, have been led to suppose that it was a monstrosity and a horror, not to be endured for a moment. We apprehend danger to the new Constitution from this systematized hostility, and we invoke the friends of improvement and progress, and the well wishers to the prosperity of our State, to exert themselves in its favor.

The one principle embodied in the new organic law which, while it explains to some extent the rabid opposition of the Democrats, should secure the active support of every man who has an interest in the community, or is animated by a patriotic desire to promote the welfare of Louisiana. We allude to those clauses of the Constitution which directly assert the doctrine of internal improvements, and which sanction Legislative co-operation in all enterprises intended to augment and develope the resources of the State. That a large moiety of the Democracy look with disfavor on these provisions is no whit surprising. That party were originally opposed to the call of a Convention—they labored to defeat the proposition during the exciting political contests in which the question was started—they contended that the present Constitution was in most respects unobjectionable, and that the amendment of those features in which it was defective or in conflict with public sentiments, might be accomplished, without the necessity of remodelling the instrument altogether. When defeated upon this issue, not only in the city, but throughout the State the Democracy were driven by the force of public opinion into a cold and reluctant acquiescence in the call of a Convention. They disliked the measures, but finding it to be overwhelmingly popular, durst no longer oppose it openly. It is natural that those who were from the first arrayed in hostility to the movement should seek every frivolous pretext imaginable to render null and void the labors of the Convention.

The Democracy have little love for internal improvements. In their national platform, they have denied the power of the Government to foster such schemes, and their statesmen and orators wax eloquent in denunciation of what they choose to term projects of public plunder. It is but a step from that refinement of impracticability which sees no warrant in the constitution to save our great rivers from being blocked with snags and sawyers, and the mouths of our harbors obstructed and rendered useless by alluvial deposites, to that still narrower and more contracted doctrine which would strip a State of the right to lend her aid to the enterprise of her own citizens, when directed to the beneficent purpose of enlarging her commerce, enhancing her influence and increasing her wealth and population. The new constitution is emphatically a protecting Ægis to State enterprise. It removes the miserable trammels which unwise legislation had thrown around the State, impeding her progress, isolating her from all sympathy with her people, and binding her down to helpless immobility. It permits her to embark in projects of public enterprise, and enables her to lend a liberal aid to undertakings designed to extend her power and advance her prosperity. The new constitution thus directly protects and encourages labor. Let it be adopted, and the hardy sons of toil will flock to our shore, secure of constant occupation and fair emolument. Let it be adopted, and an impetus is given to works of public utility far greater than private energy can impart. Surely the shallow sophisms of mere theoretical politicians should not stand in the way of the vast practical advantages that must result from the substitution of the new organic law, for the wretched and decrepid instrument which has been fastened upon us under the misnomer of a constitution.

Few persons, we imagine, have taken the trouble to ask themselves what will be our condition in the event of the rejection of the new constitution. The earliest effect of so fatal an error would be to depress the spirit of the community, to clog enterprise and mar exertion—We should remain under the old regime—inefficient, tyrannical and despicable as it is. Burdened with restrictions, without the power of establishing corporate companies at all commensurate with the magnitude of the projects that have been begun—prohibited from either free or special banking—the judiciary remaining in its present anomalous form—the Executive still vested with disproportionate and anti republican patronage—the Legislature limited to biennial sessions of sixty days, and the stigma of ostracism yet uneffaced from New Orleans—we would be precisely in the same condition in which we were a year ago, or rather we would be far worse off, for our important enterprises would come to a stand still, or go haltingly or lamely along. In short, Louisiana, in such a conjuncture, would be like a strong man bound with wythes, his limbs cramped by fetters, and all his movements rendered perforce sluggish and slow.

It is worth while for those who have too lightly resolved to oppose the new constitution, to give a moment's reflection to these truths. The only question that ought to be entertained by the conscientious voter is, "Does the amount of good in the new constitution exceed the proportion of evil—is it an improvement on its predecessor?" Let those who seek facts and not noisy declamation compare the two instruments, and they will find no difficulty in concluding that the constitution to be submitted to the November is ten thousand times better adapted to the spirit of the age, the wants of our citizens, and the eternal principles of right and justice, than that which it is intended to supercede.

☞ The following is the list of passengers on board the steamer *Wm. Penn*, which sailed from New York about a week ago:

M Barnett Jr, P A E Bedford?, Mr Conk?, H Stubbs, A J Thomas, Captain Martin and lady, Mrs L Harvey and two children, S Thompson lady and child, C B Duggan, B F Corinthson?, J T Andrews, [illegible], Mrs Cromell, Miss Cromell and servant, J W Lewis, Judge Marvin, of Key West; H Barnum, B Marvin, G N Church, [illegible], Mrs Clayton, [illegible], Mrs Taylor, Miss Taylor and [illegible], and three children, [illegible], F Moore, [illegible].

MARINE DISASTERS.

On the 8th instant, about 120 miles to the South and East of the Passes, the ship Orlando, Capt. White, from New York, experienced very heavy weather and meanwhile lying too had her main-top-sail and fore-mast stay-sail split, shifted a part of her cargo, stove seven water casks, besides receiving other trifling damages.

Capt. Fleetwood, of the Swedish brig Hebe, arrived yesterday from Rio de Janeiro, reports having on the 8th instant, in Lat. 28° 20', Long. 86° 20', experienced a very severe hurricane, which commenced at 3 o'clock P. M., from E. N. E., and lasted until 7 o'clock P. M. when it abated; it then commenced again about 8 o'clock with increased violence from the S. S. W., and continued until about midnight when it lulled. During the gale the Hebe had the house on deck, quarter-boat and water casks washed overboard, long-boat stove, booby hatch and monkey rail carried away, tore away the head of the capstan, cabin door and windows torn out, lost main-top, with rigging, sails, &c. fore and main-top-sails torn to pieces in the gaskets and five of the ports washed out, besides receiving other damages. Capt. Fleetwood reports the hurricane to have been the most severe he ever experienced in any part of the globe.

The British ship Asteria, Capt. Jenkins, hence for Liverpool, returned yesterday morning in distress, having on the evening of the 8th inst., about 250 miles South East of the Passes, experienced a severe hurricane from the East, which lasted about 12 hours, in which the ship was thrown on her beam ends, with sails all furled at the time, was compelled to cut away top-masts to right the ship; carrying away the jib-boom and part of her rigging at the same time, washed away bulwarks and a lot of the ship's stores off deck. The cabin and forecastle were filled with water, destroying books, charts, provisions, clothes and all the sailors' chests floating in the forecastle. On the morning of the 9th, the wind hauled round to the North West, when Capt. Jenkins had jury masts got up, made sail and stood back for the Passes, which he made at noon on the 13th, and was brought up to the city yesterday by the tow-boat Star for repairs.

The ship Josiah Bradlee arrived yesterday from Boston, Capt. Boyson reports having experienced a hurricane on the 29th ult, in Lat. 32°, Long. 69°; the wind commenced from the North East and hauled suddenly round to West North West, the ship running under close reefed top-sails at the time, lost her top-gallant-masts and quarter-boats, and split some of her sails; had two close reefed top-sails blown from the bolt ropes and broke parral off the main-top-sail yard, afterwards hove the ship too under a main spencer from fore-top-mast-stay-sail in the weather main rigging, the ship laboring very heavy at the time; sounded the pumps and found she made no water, and then stood on her course. On the 3d inst, in Lat 28° 40', Long 71°, spoke ship Wm. Jarvis, Capt. Ballard, from Boston for this port, with her three lower masts gone at the tops. Capt. Boyson reports that he wanted no assistance, and was bound round the south side of Cuba. Capt. Ballard, of the Wm. Jarvis, reported having seen a ship with her three lower masts gone by the deck, and a bark with top masts gone, did not give their names.

Important Correction.—The impression has been very general that Mr. Soule, while electioneering at the North for Gen. Pierce and traducing the characters of our sages and heroes, has been receiving eight dollars *per diem* as member of the Investigating Committee now sitting in Washington.

We are happy to announce that the Hon. Senator denies the fact, and avers that it was not his intention, when enlisting under the banner of Pierce, to receive any compensation as member of the Committee.

Mr. S. is a bold operator. He relinquishes a certain remuneration for a doubtful reward. A seat in the Cabinet or a foreign embassy would no doubt justify the sacrifices, but we should advise him to *stick to the eight dollars.* "A bird in the hand," &c.

Rather Disappointed.—The Democracy had a mass meeting at Jackson, Miss., a few days since. Gen. Foote spoke, but greatly outraged assembled Locofocoism, by refusing to abuse Gen. Scott, and declaring that he knew Scott to be one of the original friends of the Compromise.

The Gretna Meeting.

The Whigs of Orleans are reminded that their brethren at Gretna hold a Mass Meeting this evening, and have provided steamboats to take and bring back all who may be desirous of going. We understand the Rangers will be out in full force.

Journal of a Summer Tour.—We are indebted to D. Appleton & Co., through J. B. Steel, No. 60 Camp street, for a copy of Miss Sewall's interesting book, complete in one volume.

Ohio Elections.

A despatch to the *Evening Picayune* of yesterday, says:

New York, Oct. 15.

The returns so far from Ohio, show the following Whig Congressmen to be elected:—Messrs. Harrison, Campbell, Harman, Taylor, Galloway, Ball, Sapp, and Cowan.

The Democratic candidates for Congress, elected, are—Messrs. Disney, Nichols, Edgerton, Ellison, Green, Ritchey, Lundsley, Johnson, Shannon, Bliss and Stuart.

The Free Soilers elected are Wade and Giddings.

Of the Free Soilers elect, Wade is a Whig, and Giddings, Locofoco—if anything. Ohio was so terribly gerrymandered in the late Congressional apportionment, that we are only surprised the Whigs have done so well.

We have no doubt the popular vote will show large Whig gains.

☞ The Washington *Union* professes to be exceedingly indignant because some Southern journals attributed to it a promise that the Free Soil and all other sections of the party will be equal recipients of favors at the hands of Gen. Pierce.

The promise, if not emanating from the *Union*, has been endorsed by it. It was made in a speech delivered at Pittsburgh, on the 29th ultimo, by Hon. James Campbell, a Pennsylvania Democrat, who said:

"When Franklin Pierce is elected President, as he undoubtedly will be, can be looked upon as the President of the whole country. *He will not make a favorite of our party or section, but distribute his favors among all. Such a President we want, and will have!*"

That is the idea exactly. The "favors" are to be "distributed among all"—Free Soilers included.

The *Union* has commended the speech in which this promise occurs as "a modest and well-timed address." For all practical purposes that is sufficient.

Won't Bear Examination.—The Washington *Republic*, in a very pungent article upon Gen. Pierce's merits, avers that it has endeavored all the while to do him the fullest justice—that it "at first admitted him to be sound upon the slavery question, but very soon found that he had a face for the North as well as a face for the South—that it gave a list of the battles he had been engaged in, but afterwards learned, as to some of them, that though his brigade was engaged in the fight, General Pierce unfortunately was not there."

"The truth is, (says the *Republic*,) General Pierce's *prima facie* case was a good one; but it does not *bear examination*. We confess that we thought the Democracy had nominated their strongest man. It never occurred to us that any person could have filled the numerous offices that have been filled by General Pierce without making his mark somewhere. We cannot perceive, however, that he has made a single available or effective point, either in peace or in war. He did not make it in the House of Representatives. He did not make it in the Senate. He did not make it in Mexico! Where did he make it?"

☞ The Whigs of Terrebonne are to give a Barbecue and hold a public meeting at Houma, on the 28th inst. They have formed a Scott and Graham Club, and are warmly at work in behalf of the good cause. In Lafourche, there have recently been several barbacues—one at the Varieties Ball Room, about ten days ago, another on the day following, at Mr. Webre's. The audience was addressed by Messrs. Landry, B. G. Thibodaux, Gen. Martin and Louis Bush. The *Minerva* says:

We can safely say that the Whigs of this parish are alive to the importance of the result of the November election, and we can safely back for a Harrison majority in this, the Gibraltar of Whiggery. Our adversaries, in the absence of argument, bolster up the chances of their fainting hero, by offering to bet. And in our opinion, will get quite as many bets as their candidate will get votes.

Curious Experiments—What do they Mean?—A friend told us the other day of a very curious experiment, which led us to try others equally curious with the same success. His experiment was this: Take a gold ring and suspend it by a thread about half a yard long; then hold it by the thumb and finger of the right hand over the palm of the left hand, so that the ring may swing freely as a pendulum; it will oscillate to and fro in the direction of the arm, with an increasing force. Then let another person form a connection between the thumb and fore finger of the operator's left hand by his own thumb and finger: the motion of the ring will change from a straight line to a circle at once, and on the withdrawal of the connection, it will return to a straight line; and on touching the operator's left shoulder with the hand, the motion will cease, and the ring be at rest.

We tried the experiment successfully, and found that it would succeed equally with a key instead of a ring, or with any body of proper size, similarly suspended, whether of metal, or wood or glass. We found also, that if suspended over the knee, the pendulum would swing from knee to knee, and immediately begin to revolve as soon as the feet were brought together. Suspended over the heart, the pendulum revolved of itself in a circle of considerable diameter; and over the forehead it revolved in an opposite direction from its course when held at the back of the head.

These experiments vary somewhat with different persons; yet, with greater or less force, they seem to follow the same law in nearly all cases, what does it mean? The force is not electrical, for it acts as well through non-conducting as through conducting bodies, and a silk instead of a cotton thread makes no difference in the result. It is not mere imagination, for there is too much uniformity in the result to favor that supposition. In some cases, the revolution is an orbit a foot in diameter, if not more.

We have not read Reichenbach's book on the Odic Force. Will any savan tell us if he recognises the above facts in his researches into that mysterious attendant of life.

The foregoing experiment has already been tried in this city, as we are assured, and proved entirely successful.

☞ John Tyler says that Pierce's election is "next to certain." No doubt of it. Scott's election is certain, and Pierce's chance being second best, is, of course, "next to" [illegible].

The Scott and Graham Steamboat Club. Immense Demonstration.

An immense meeting of this new organization was held last evening, on the Levee opposite the Crescent Coffee House. A spacious platform was erected, and the artistical services of Mr. Catoir were effectually brought into play to illuminate the grand stand and vicinity. The concourse of people was most numerous, the Levee presenting a sea of heads as far the eye could reach. It was indeed a formidable demonstration, and one well calculated to appal our opponents, proceeding as it did, from a class of men whose interests would be seriously compromised and injured by the election of Pierce, identified as he is with that party which studiously opposes all internal improvements, as well as the removal of snags and other obstacles to river navigation.

Mr. P. A. Shaw called the meeting to order by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Capt. J. M. Converse.

Vice Presidents.

Richard Ranger, Capt Wallace, Capt Thos G Martin, Capt S Applegate, Capt P A Shaw, J Thomas, J W Arthur, Capt S S Selleck, Capt Hooper, Judge Randall, Jas Broadwell, Capt A W Tufts, Capt W A Grice, R Graham, J M White, Butler Gilbert, O H Clark, Jno Thompson, Theo Shute, J Sidney Relf, Geo Strother, Charles Oaky, Wm M Flemming, A D Macauley, Capt Champomier.

Secretaries.

J D Shute, Mark Antony, C R Shaw, W C Parke, F D Phelps, H W Barnet.

The meeting having been organized, the President made a brief and pertinent address touching upon the object of the assembly. The Steamboat Club was composed of a class of men whose vocation made them of necessity deeply interested in the administration of the Federal Government. As a body they were powerfully in favor of a judicious and comprehensive system of Internal Improvements; they were vitally interested in good navigation, in the deepening of rivers and the removal of snags, objects which they conceived to be legitimately one of the purposes of the government. Such being the case, they were emphatically in favor of Whig—and by that they meant broad, national principles. In other words, they were in favor of the election of our glorious standard-bearer, Winfield Scott.

Capt. Warren A. Grice was then introduced to the meeting and made a short speech, in which he reviewed the votes of Democratic Congressmen, and more especially of Franklin Pierce, showing conclusively that the latter had always consistently opposed every appropriation for the improvement of our rivers and harbors.

Just as the Captain had closed that glorious and gallant body of Whigs, the Scott Rangers, arrived on the ground, numbering fully five hundred strong. They met with a most enthusiastic reception, and shout after shout went up from the assembled multitude in honor of Scott and Graham.

Mr. W. M. Flemming then made a brief, matter of fact speech, which was well received. He was an old steamboat man, and cheerfully came forward to have a little talk with his comrades. Being a laboring man himself, he could sympathize with the hardy deck hand, and fireman in their arduous toil. Not being, however, a man of many words, he would not waste much language, but would just tell the crowd to vote for Old Scott, and in conclusion he prided himself on the fact that he never gave bad advice to his friends.

Mr. W. L. Campbell then came forward and made one of those capital and telling speeches, for which the Colonel is so famous. He held up in strong and emphatic language the course of the Locofoco party in connection with Harbor and River Improvements, and proved to his hearers that if Pierce should be elected there would never be a single snag or obstruction removed from the Mississippi river and its tributaries. The Colonel wound up with a glowing tribute to the ability and patriotism of our distinguished standard bearers. Whilst the Colonel was speaking the Cerro Gordo Club, full one hundred and fifty strong, marched up to the meeting.

The next incident was a song from the Glee Club, led off by that inimitable Whig, D. I. Ricardo. It is needless to say that the vast meeting joined in the chorus.

The Hon. J. P. Benjamin then rose to address the meeting. He was glad to see this magnificent inauguration of the Scott and Graham Anti-Snag Club.

Mr. B. stated that the numerous issues involved in the canvass would take up too much time to discuss, and he would therefore confine himself this evening, to one single branch, viz:—the question of River and Harbor Improvements. This was the question in which the boatmen of the Mississippi were emphatically interested. The two great parties of the country occupied antagonistic ground in relation to this subject; the Whigs were in favor of these improvements, whilst the Democrats had always opposed them.

Mr. B. then proceeded to discuss the constitutionality of these Improvements, not as a lawyer, but rather with reference to precedents.—Commencing with General Washington, Mr. B. said that the approval of the Father of his Country was given to various measures connected with internal improvements. So also had several of his successors, and yet the Democratic party engraft on their platform the absurdity that it is not constitutional on the part of the General Government to improve the navigation of our western waters. They contend that it is necessary to the proper regulation of commerce to erect light-houses on the Atlantic commerce, and in the same breath they refuse to grant an appropriation for the removal of snags in the Mississippi. And yet in the face of this declaration of the Democratic party, the River and Harbor bill was passed the last session of Congress, in both Houses of which there was a decided Democratic majority.

And why was it passed? Why because the elections were at hand, and they were not only afraid to meet their constituents, but they were in trepidation, moreover, at the consequences of an act so suicidal to the success of their party. They actually caved in under this pressure. Mr. B. showed that the whole commerce of the United States was valued at four thousand millions, of which two hundred were foreign and the remainder domestic. And it was argued that we could protect the Foreign Trade, but that we had no right to extend relief to the thirty-eight hundred millions. Why such a construction was a libel on the founders of our Constitution. Mr. B. then dwelt rapidly on Mr. Pierce's votes in Congress. On every measure calculated to advance the interests of the people, he had steadfastly voted no. He had searched in vain for an affirmative vote, but was unable to discover the semblance of one. He was in fact an incarnate negative. Wherever you looked for his votes, you found that eternal no staring you in the face. (We cannot at this late hour pretend to follow Mr. B. in his discourse. Suffice it to say that he closed one of the most effective speeches we have ever listened to, with a most eloquent eulogy on the character and services of Winfield Scott, presenting them in marked contrast to the life of Pierce, which had been one long continued blank.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. J. W. Price and E. J. Carrell, after which Capt. W. A. Grice offered on behalf of a committee the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the principles of the Whig party are the best calculated to advance the interests of the great West and South-west in promoting the cause of internal improvements, and disseminating the sentiments of Republicanism by wise and liberal legislation.

Resolved, That we regard in Winfield Scott and Wm. A. Graham, candidates of the Whig party, as two patriots and statesmen pledged to the support of the great Compromise measures of the last Congress, and that the affairs of this great nation can be safely confided to their hands.

Resolved, That as Whigs of Louisiana and as steamboat men and owners of steamboats, we recommend to all our fellow citizens in the West and South-west, whose interests are identified with our own, an earnest, faithful and zealous support to Scott and Graham, and also request them to organize Steamboat Clubs for the advancement of our common interest.

The permanent organization of the Scott and Graham Anti-Snag Club was then effected as follows:

President—J M Converse.
Vice President—Capt A W Tufts, J S Relf, George Strother.
Secretaries—A D Macaulay, J D Shute.
Treasurer—T B Smith.
Chief Marshal—P A Shaw.
Executive Committee—J W Arthur, S S Sellick, H Marks, Warren A Grice, Wm M Flemming, Thos G Martin, E Phelps, J M White, George Clark, R M McAlpin, Theodore Shute, E Castille.

Mississippi.—The Legislature of Mississippi is now in extra session. On Tuesday last the Senate refused, by a vote of 17 to 12, to consider the subject of electing a U. S. Senator, at the present session, and passed a resolution, by a vote of 19 to 10, to transact no business not named in the Governor's proclamation and message. In the House several bills were discussed, and amongst them one providing for the Congressional re-apportionment of the State. A joint resolution proposing to go into the election of a U. S. Senator on the 13th, was adopted—ayes 37, noes 25.

☞ Senator Morton, of Florida, has written a letter to his constituents, in which he takes very strong ground in favor of the election of Gen. Scott. After enumerating the reasons why the South should sustain the Whig nominees, he concludes as follows:

"Florida, I trust, will "take no step backward," but, as in '48, will give a larger majority in proportion to her population, than any other State in the Union. We shall then command [illegible] we will accomplish it if the Whigs of Florida are true to themselves [illegible] their principles.

Let us bury and forget all real or imaginary grievances, give up our personal predilections, and [illegible] in November [illegible]"

LEAVES FROM THE NOTE-BOOK OF A DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR.

The Louisville *Journal* has said a great many good things during the present canvass, but we much question whether any thing has appeared in its columns equal in trenchant satire and exquisite wit to the following article which we find in the paper of the 4th instant. A more faithful and luminous exposition of the incongruities and inconsistencies of Locofocoism, we have never perused:

How we came in possession of the note-book of a Democratic elector is a secret that we mean to keep to ourselves. No Democrat need scratch his head or bother his bit of brain about this secret, for it is, like Pierce's gallant military deeds, past finding out. The elector, from whose book we make our extracts, was well suited to his calling. He strictly obeyed his construction of the apostolic injunction and was "all things to all men." We presume he got his conscience insured before he left home, though the premium under such circumstances must have been extremely high.

It appears that the Democratic elector regularly and carefully penned the experiences of the day before he retired for the night. We shall merely give fragments from the conversations recorded by him in order to illustrate modern patent Democracy.

Notwithstanding Baltimore platforms, the members of the Democratic party are very much in the habit of building platforms to suit themselves. Thus it results that there are a hundred different Democratic platforms to suit the notions of different sections of the party. For instance, there is the secessionists' platform, the Union platform, the tariffites platform, the free-trade platform, &c., &c., &c. Each chap declares his own to be *the* platform of the party, and sticks to his notions as persistently as a tick to the belly of a jackass. The Baltimore platform is made for show and not for use.

After his first speech, our Democratic elector was accosted by a very fierce Democrat who rejoices in the occupation of cobbling. The cobbler, after declaring himself to be an ocean-bound republic man, asked the elector whether Pierce and the Democracy were not of the same faith.

"Certainly," replied the elector, "Pierce is in favor of carrying out Douglas' expansive idea; and will, if elected, annex Cuba, Mexico, and all South America down to Patagonia, where the men are so big that Jim Porter would hardly be a dwarf."

"He's my man, then," said the cobbler, "for I am like the little giant, in favor of annexing everything. Hurra for Pierce!"

The cobbler left well satisfied, and another fierce Democrat of the old school entered into conversation with the Elector. Among other things, the ancient Democrat said:

"I hate these new-fangled notions of Senator Douglas and some other leading men in our party. We've had annexation enough, and to bring in Mexicans and Cubans of all shades would ruin the republic. If I thought Pierce favored any such monstrous doctrines, I'd not vote for him. How is it, friend?"

"Oh Pierce is sound as a mackerel on that subject, my dear sir," declared the elector.—"Douglas is doing the party no good by proclaiming his notions. But the fact is he often gets 'half seas over,' and then he's in favor of all the islands in the seas. He would seize Cuba and Canada and everything else when he's a good deal how-come-you-so, but when the liquor is out and the wit is in, he's not half so grasping."

The next day our elector made a speech in another village in which he took the Polk ground, that is, he was very non-committal in relation to the tariff. When he concluded, an old Democrat of the Jackson stripe took him aside and said:

"I was glad you took the Jackson side of the tariff question. Free-trade would ruin us, sir. I hope, sir, that our candidate is right side up on that question?"

"Indeed, he is," replied the elector. "Pierce is hot in favor of incidental protection to our manufactures."

No sooner was this colloquy over than up stepped a spruce young fellow to the elector and said:

"That old codger you were talking to is crazy on the tariff. The old fool thinks that the Baltimore platform endorses it. I am an out-and-out free-trader, and don't think Democracy will flourish until all odious monopolies and distinction are ground to dust beneath the Democratic heel, by Jupiter! I'm glad Pierce is straight as a shingle on that subject."

"He's nothing else," said the elector, "Pierce is hostile to all discriminations in our legislation, between one class and another. He is an inveterate enemy of the protective policy, and would veto a bill that should protect a pair of stockings."

Several days afterwards our elector was accosted by a zealous emancipationist who was very communicative.

"I go for Democracy," said the emancipationist, "because Democracy denounces all distinctions founded on color. It doesn't discriminate between whites, blacks, and copper colored people. Its mission is to propagate universal liberty, and it will before many years be true to its institutions. I go for Democracy because Democracy goes for liberty. That New Boston speech of Pierce's was the most brilliant effort of his life. He talked like a man on that occasion."

"Certainly he did," chimed in the elector.—"That New Boston speech would have done credit to John Howard on account of its broad humanity."

The next person who had an interview with our elector was a violent proslavery man that believes with McDuffie that slavery is the corner stone of our temple of Liberty. He said—"These Whigs are injuring Pierce by representing him as opposed to slavery. These vile Abolition forgeries will, I fear, do him much harm. Why, sir, General Pierce is as true to slavery as Calhoun was. He is a true Northern man with Southern principles. I support him because he supports slavery."

"You take a true view of Pierce's opinions on slavery," said the elector. "He is the strongest friend of slavery living. His success will be the downfall of Abolitionism."

A little farther on he was approached by a wealthy farmer, who, in the course of conversation, said:

"I should like to know something more of Pierce's opinions on the public land question. I would oppose him, tooth and toe-nail, if he leaned to the land reformers, as those scamps call themselves who want to get farms without money and without price. Congress has squandered too much public land. Those lands ought to be held sacred for the benefit of the whole Union, and not be voted away in scraps for any purposes. The Baltimore platform is right in relation to them, and Pierce, if I understand him, is right too."

"Exactly right," replied the elector. "He will stick to the Baltimore convention resolution, with a determination that'll not be turned aside. He is hostile to all sorts of land-stealing, and his administration will arrest all wastefulness of the public lands."

Another vehement Democrat waited on him after supper, and his talk was also about the public lands.

"Sir," said he, "I am in favor of giving the lands to the States in which they lie. That's sheer justice. What right has South Carolina or Connecticut to lands in Illinois? It's the business of the Democracy to do justice to the new States. How's our candidate on this subject?"

"He agrees with you exactly," replied the elector, with a benign expression of face.

"Then he shall have my vote," said the vehement Democrat, as he slouched his Hungarian hat on the side of his head, and walked off snapping his fingers and whistling Judy O'Flanegan.

After a while, an honest Dutchman approached the elector and accosted him thus:

"Ish Sheneral Pierce going for to send the army to help Kossuth? Dat's vat Ise for."

"General Pierce, my good friend," replied the elector, with a winning smile, "is in favor of freedom everywhere. He goes for Kossuth and intervention, and when he's elected, every despot in Europe will shiver in his shoes."

The Dutchman walked off expressing his satisfaction with Pierce's sentiments, and the elector soon received a visit from a rich merchant.

"I am sorry," said the merchant, "that Mr. Pierce is not pledged against intervention. Some of our progress men go in favor of that ruinous principle in international affairs. Why, sir, if we intend to break up European despotism, how long will it be before Europeans intervene in our affairs, to break up what they consider the despotism of masters over their slaves? I believe the Whigs are sound on this subject, and if I thought Pierce favored this damnable political heresy, I'd go for Scott. How is it?"

"My dear sir," answered the elector in a soothing tone of voice, "there's nothing more certain than that Pierce is resolved to attend to our own concerns and let other nations get along as heaven pleases. Intervention, sir, is not a heresy of Pierce's. He is unchangeably in favor of keeping this government clear of all entangling alliances with foreign nations."

"I am glad to hear you say so, and shall give my influence and vote for Pierce with pleasure," said the merchant as he left the apartment. The elector went to bed and slept, as the note-book says, "like a rock."

A few days afterwards he made a speech in a river town. The speech was very Van Burenish on the subject of Internal Improvements. An old steamboat captain who was there laid up in ordinary, and who had been the hottest Jackson man in the country, was not entirely satisfied with the elector and invited him to his cottage, where, after taking a tumbler of good old Bourbon, he began to talk with him.

"I was a personal friend of Gen. Jackson's," said the old Captain, as he wiped his lips with his red bandanna, "and had many a talk with him about internal improvements. That great good man was a determined friend of river and harbor improvements, and it is to be regretted, sir, that so many of our friends have taken the wrong chute on that subject. I'll never insult Jackson's memory and trample on his principles so far as to vote for a man who is opposed to removing the obstructions from the channels of our rivers. I hope that there's no reason to doubt that Gen. Pierce on this subject, though the Whigs say he always voted against internal improvement bills, when in Congress. How is it?"

"Why, sir," said the elector, clearing his throat and scratching his head, "it must be confessed, that Pierce did vote against some bills of that kind, but it was because they contained items that were not constitutional. He is in favor of clearing out the beds of our rivers and the harbors on our lakes. He will never oppose his party on this subject. It is against a "general system" and not particular improvements that one party is pledged. Pierce, sir, is just as warm a friend to river and harbor improvements by the General Government as you are."

This statement satisfied the old Captain, and the elector walked off feeling very happy. He was soon accosted by a [illegible] who said to him:

"I am one of those straight-out Democrats who believe that there's no warrant in the constitution for [illegible] by the Federal government. [illegible]"

"He is, sir," replied the elector. "As a Senator, [illegible] Congress, he always opposed internal improvements [illegible] any bill making appropriations for such objects. There's not a more reliable man in the land than Franklin Pierce."

The note-book from which we have made these "elegant extracts" contains reports of a great many conversations between the elector and anxious Democrats on the interesting topics of Pierce's fainting fits when any fighting was to be done, his slapped face, the stick of candy, and his magnificent donation of a quarter of a dollar to a Sunday school library. Our elector was successful in giving everybody satisfaction. Wherever he went he cleared up the doubts that troubled the minds of the Democracy, and confirmed all those who were wavering in the faith. Judging from his own account, he was eminently fitted for the task imposed on him by the Democracy. He never suffered any scruple to prevent his doing his duty to his party.—His object was to secure votes for Pierce, and he used all the means in his power to secure that object. If Pierce should be elected, our elector ought to be sent as Minister to Paraguay, where a sleek-tongue and a well-behaved and supple conscience are more in vogue than elsewhere. He shall have our recommendation for that post—*when Pierce is elected.*

Keep it before the People!

That in 1832, Gen. Franklin Pierce voted in Congress *against* allowing pensions to *disabled soldiers* of the old Indian fighters.

That in 1836, he voted *against* extending the provisions of the act granting pensions to *Revolutionary soldiers.*

That in 1841, he voted *against* allowing the *widows* of Revolutionary soldiers half-pay pensions for the services of their husbands.

That in 1841, Gen. Pierce made a speech in Congress *against allowing disabled soldiers* any pensions in any case.

That in 1838, General Pierce made a speech in Congress in which he declared he "considered slavery a *social and political evil*, and most sincerely wished it had no existence on the face of the earth."

That on the 20th of November, 1850, at a union meeting at Manchester, N. H., Gen. Pierce declares that "*the men who would dissolve the Union* DID NOT HATE OR DEPLORE SLAVERY MORE THAN HE DID."

That in a speech at New Boston on the 2d of January, 1852, Gen. Pierce declared that slavery had been introduced into a portion of the States, in their colonial condition, *against the moral sense of the whole world.*"

That in this same New Boston speech, he declared that he "LOATHED" the fugitive slave law, that he has "*a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave*," and that "fugitive slave law is opposed to humanity."

That Robert G. Scott, of Virginia, wrote to Gen. Pierce asking if he would VETO a repeal of the fugitive slave law, and that Gen. Pierce yet fails or refuses to answer the question.

That John Van Buren, the leader of the Free Soil party of New York; Martin Van Buren, the Free Soil candidate for President in 1848; David Wilmot, the father of the Wilmot proviso, all support Gen. Pierce warmly for the Presidency, besides a great many other prominent Free Soilers in the north, who likewise support him, and who will exert a controlling influence over his administration if he is elected.

Summary of Assessment Rolls of New Orleans.—The following is a summary of the Assessment Rolls for the several Representative Districts of New Orleans:

Rep. Dis.				
1—Real Estate	$5,443,615			
Capital, etc.	729,305	—$6,172,920		
2—Real Estate	6,738,070			
Capital, etc.	1,151,140	—7,890,210		
3—Real Estate	18,444,799			
Capital, etc.	7,533,880	—25,976,870?	$40,040,800	
4—Real Estate	9,113,550			
Capital, etc.	9,636,950	—11,740,500		
5—Real Estate	6,544,280			
Capital, etc.	1,498,075	—8,043,355		
6—Real Estate	4,321,900			
Capital, etc.	787,050	5,108,950	24,902,075	
7—Real Estate	2,293,000			
Capital, etc.	573,300	—2,863,300		
8—Real Estate	1,028,995			
Capital, etc.	174,000	—1,202,995		
9—Real Estate	1,940,850			
Capital, etc.	330,000	2,270,850	6,336,145?	
Sum total				$71,278,[illegible]

The assessment of the Fourth District has not been handed in, but it is estimated that when received they will swell the amount to nearly 79,000,000, which indicates a considerable increase over the assessment of last year.

☞ Racine composed his verses while walking about, reciting them in a loud voice. One day, when thus working at his play of Mithridates, in the Tuileries Gardens, a crowd of workmen gathered around him, attracted by his gestures; they took him to be a mad man about to throw himself into the basin. On his return home from such walks, he would write down scene by scene, at first in prose, and when he had thus written it out, he would exclaim, "My tragedy is done!" considering the dressing of the acts up in verse as a very small affair.

Magliabecchi, the learned librarian to the Duke of Tuscany, on the contrary, never stirred abroad, but lived amidst books and upon books. They were his bed, board and washing. He passed eight and forty years in their midst, only twice in the course of his life venturing beyond the walls of Florence—once to go two leagues off, and the other time three and a half leagues, by order of the Grand Duke. He was an extremely frugal man, living upon eggs, bread and water, in great moderation.

Luther, when studying, always had his dog lying at his feet; a dog he had brought from Wartburg, and of which he was very fond. An ivory crucifix stood on the table before him, and the wall of his study were stuck round with caricatures of the Pope. He worked at his desk for days together, without going out; but when fatigued, and the ideas began to stagnate in his brain, he would take his flute or his guitar with him into the porch, and there execute some musical fantasy, (for he was a skillful musician,) when the ideas would flow upon him as fresh as flowers after a summer's rain. Music was his invariable solace at such times. Indeed, Luther did not hesitate to say that, after theology, music was the first of arts. "Music," said he, "is the art of the prophets; it is the only other art, which like theology, can calm the agitation of the soul, and put the Devil to flight." Next to music, if not before it, Luther loved children and flowers. That great gnarled man had a heart as tender as a woman's.

Calvin studied in his bed. Every morning at five or six o'clock, he had books, manuscripts and papers carried to him there, and he worked on for hours together. If he had occasion to go out, on his return he undressed and went to bed again, to continue his studies. In his later years, he dictated his writings to secretaries. He rarely corrected anything. The sentences issued complete from his mouth. If he felt that his facility of composition was about leaving him, he forthwith quitted his bed, gave up writing and composing, and went about his outdoor duties for days, weeks and months together. But as soon as he felt the inspiration fired upon him again, he went back to his bed, and his secretary set to work forthwith.

Rousseau wrote his works early in the morning; Le Sage at midday; Byron at midnight. Hardouin rose at four in the morning, and wrote till late at night.

Aristotle was a tremendous worker; he took little sleep, and was constantly retrenching it. He had a contrivance by which he awoke early, and to awake was with him to commence work. Demosthenes passed three months in a cavern by the sea side, in laboring to overcome the defects of his voice. There he read, studied and declaimed.

Rabelais composed his life of Gargantua at Bellay, in the company of Roman cardinals, and under the eyes of the Bishop of Paris. La Fontaine wrote his fables chiefly under the shade of a tree, and sometimes by the side of Racine and Boileau. Pascal wrote most of his Thoughts on little scraps of paper, at his by moments. Fenelon wrote his Telemachus in the Palace of Versailles, at the Court of the Grand Monarque when discharging the duties of tutor to the Dauphin. That a book so thoroughly democratic should have issued from such a source, and be written by a priest, may seem surprising. De Quincy first promulgated his notion of universal freedom of person and trade, and of throwing all taxes on the land—the germ, perhaps, of the French Revolution—in the *boudoir* of Mad. Pompadour.

Bacon knelt down before composing his great work, and prayed for light from Heaven. Pope never could compose well, without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thus rousing his nervous system to its fullest activity.

The life of Liebnitz was one of reading, writing and meditation. That was the secret of his prodigious knowledge. After an attack of gout, he confined himself to a diet of bread and milk. Often he slept in a chair, and rarely went to bed till after midnight. Sometimes he was months without quitting his seat, where he slept by night and wrote by day. He had an ulcer in his right leg, which prevented his walking about, even had he wished to do so.—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

City Intelligence.

Larceny by a Slave.—A slave named Thomas, belonging to Mr. Ward of Arkansas, was arrested on Thursday in Magazine street, charged with having entered the premises of Wm. B. Kenny, and abstracted jewelry to the value of $300. The prisoner was remanded for examination on Tuesday next.

Committed for Trial.—Mrs. F. Moriarty and Mrs O'Hara were brought up yesterday before Recorder Winter, to answer the charge of having on Saturday last assaulted and cut Henry Savage in Girod street, with intent to kill, the former as principal and the latter as accessory. After hearing the evidence of the prosecuting witness, the accused were both committed for trial before the First District Court.

Coroner's Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a negro man, name unknown, aged about 20 years, found floating in the river at the foot of Jefferson street. Verdict accordingly.

Vagrant.—A woman named Margaret Beard, was sent yesterday by Recorder Winter, to the work house for six months, on the charge of being a vagrant, and furthermore with having been found in suspicious connexion with a negro.

Robbery.—W. Brown made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, setting forth that he was robbed of $148 on Thursday evening, at a house in Barracks street. The thief managed to escape, but the police arrested several well known vagrants in the vicinity, and most of them were sent to the workhouse for a month.

Stealing a Revolver.—A man named Charles Herriel was arrested yesterday in the Fourth District, charged by Mr. Ferman with having stolen a revolver. The case has not yet been examined.

Chicken Stealing.—E. Pegroux lodged a complaint yesterday before Recorder Genois, charging two slaves named George and Edmond with having, during his absence, entered his premises in Ursuline street, and stolen twenty two chickens. The case has not been examined as yet.

Suspicious.—Wm. Jones and Robert [illegible] were arrested yesterday by the police of the Second District on the charge of having stolen a carpet bag which they were then offering for sale. They were locked up for examination.

Charge of Larceny.—Elizabeth Harris made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genois, charging one Mary Dryden with having some few days since, stolen from her a piece of velvet and a quilt. A warrant was issued for her arrest.

Found Drowned.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, on the body of a white man, name unknown, found drowned in the river opposite Gravier street. Verdict—Found drowned.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

The Market.

Bee Office, Friday Evening, Oct. 15, 1852.

The principal feature in the market during the past week has been the heavy business in Cotton, superinduced by the favorable advices from the other side and under the influence of which, prices have advanced ¼c.—In other respects, the market has undergone but little change. Some new Sugar and Molasses has come forward and has met with ready sale. Western Produce is dull, and no supplies of consequence can be looked for with the present low stage of water in the Upper Rivers. Exchange has declined, owing principally to a momentary pressure in the New York money market. Freights are firm, and vessels meet with quick engagements.

The weather has continued dry, but the temperature is considerably cooler than was the case last week. The river remains at the same stage previously noticed.

COTTON—Arrived since the 8th instant, 43,400 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 7,317 bales; Havre, 2,426; Genoa, 1,947; Barcelona, 371; New York, 1,697; Boston, 5,707; Philadelphia, 1,365; together, 20,944 bales; making an addition to stock of 24,525 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 119,274 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st 1852 ... bales		8,756
Received last week	43,469	
Received previously	[illegible]	185,159
		194,917
Exported last week	20,944	
Exported previously	54,699	75,643
Stock on hand not cleared		119,274

Our report of Friday evening last closed upon an active market, buyers having come forward very freely towards the end of the week in consequence of the decline submitted to by factors. On Saturday, the demand was slack, and only 2,000 bales were sold. On Monday, however, under the influence of the favorable advices per Franklin, purchasers entered the market freely and took 12,500 bales, at full prices, whilst on Tuesday 7,500 bales changed hands at similar rates. Later accounts by the Asia, which fully confirmed the intelligence per Franklin, led to the continuance of a very animated enquiry on Wednesday, and 10,000 bales were disposed of at prices showing an advance of ¼c ₱ lb on the lower, and ⅛c on better qualities. Yesterday, the business amounted to 4,000 bales at steady prices, but to-day, owing chiefly to the failure of the Steamer's letters, the demand was feeble, and only 2,500 bales were sold, making the entire sales of the week 38,500 bales. English buyers have been the chief operators, though purchasers for other quarters have generally participated in the business.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	—@—	Fair	10⅞@11⅛
Ordinary	8¼@9⅛	Fully Fair	11¼@—
Middling	9⅝@9⅞	Good Fair	11⅝@—
Good Middling	9⅞@10⅛	Good and fine	11⅞@12
Middling Fair	10¼@10⅜		

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 8th instant, 59 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Havre 139 hhds. Belize, (Honduras) 11; New York, 38; Philadelphia, 5; together, 164 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard 18,[illegible] hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1852 ... hhds.		18,331
Received last week	329	
Received previously	4,510	4,839
		23,170
Exported last week	164	
Exported previously	4,843	5,007
Stock on hand and on shipboard		18,163

During the past week, the Tobacco market has presented a very inactive appearance, and the sales barely reach 150 hhds, including one lot of 23 hhds at 5¼c.—Prices, however, have undergone no change, and we adhere to our previous quotations, viz. Lugs, 3¼@5. Leaf, inferior to common, 5¼@5¾; fair to fine, 5⅞@6¾; choice and selections, 6¾@8c ₱ lb.

SUGAR—Out of the arrivals of the new crop we notice sales of 2 hhds. at 6c, and 10 do. at 5¾c ₱ lb. Besides these small lots of old have been sold at our former figures, including 22 hhds. common at 3¾c., and also 6 hhds. superior clarified, at 7¼c ₱ lb. The weather is now very fine for rolling, and planters are busily engaged in securing their crops.

MOLASSES—There have been some further arrivals of new Molasses since our last, and we notice sales of 2 bbls at 30c, and about 230 bbls, at 28@29c ₱ gallon, the closing rate being 28c. We shall look for considerable receipts of new Molasses next week.

FLOUR—The Flour market has undergone no change since our last, though the demand has slackened, and the [illegible] consequently [illegible] than last week.—The sales embrace 7,900 bbls., [illegible] at $4 12½@4 25 for Illinois and St Louis, [illegible] extra brands, [illegible] lot of 250 bbls. having brought the latter price. There were also sales of 800 bbls Illinois, at $4 15, and 400 bbls. extra St. Louis, at $4 [illegible].

GRAIN—In consequence of limited supplies of Corn, the transactions during the past week have been quite restricted, not exceeding 4,500 sacks, at 67@72c for mixed, [illegible] the latter figure being the ruling rate for [illegible]. There have been no arrivals of Wheat, which are quoted at 75@80c ₱ bushel for good to prime. Oats have been in good request, with sales of fully 5,000 sacks, including a small lot of Indiana, at 38c, and the remainder at ranging from 40 to 44c. ₱ bushel for St. Louis, the latter figure being [illegible].

PORK—The market has continued in the same inactive state last noticed, and prices have [illegible] still more in favor of buyers. We notice sales of 200 bbls Mess, at $17 [illegible], and some lots at $17 75, besides which, [illegible] for Prime [illegible].

BEEF—The only transaction of any [illegible] we are apprised of is a lot of 50 bbls Prime, at $[illegible].

BACON—Prices have given way [illegible] partly by more abundant receipts, and [illegible] the demand. The sales have [illegible] casks, at [illegible] for Sides, in the early part of the week, but declining latterly to 9@9½c ₱ lb, [illegible] for Shoulders [illegible] Hams [illegible].

LARD—There has been a better demand for the article during the past week, chiefly for shipment to the West Indies, and the sales comprise 750 bbls and tierces, and 1,200 kegs, in various lots, at 11¼@11½c [illegible], and the market closed firm [illegible].

COFFEE—Two cargoes of Rio Coffee have been received since our last, comprising together [illegible] bags [illegible] a small lot of 200 bags has been sold at 9c [illegible]. The remaining transactions amount to only [illegible].

RICE—The late arrivals meet with ready sale at 4½c [illegible], and retail lots command 4¾c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—We have no change to notice in these articles. The demand is fair, and Western Butter brings from 16@18c ₱ lb, according to quality. We quote Cheese from 7½@8c ₱ lb.

WHISKEY—The market has been very dull since our last, and prices have given way [illegible] sales of 300 bbls [illegible] 19c [illegible] for rectified. We have not heard of any sale of raw.

SALT—There is no change in prices. Liverpool Salt is selling from second hands, at $1 for coarse, and $1 40 for fine, delivered. A cargo of 7000 sacks [illegible] Turks Island Salt was sold on Saturday last, at a fraction under 20c ₱ bushel.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE—During the past week, the business in these articles has been restricted to retail lots within the range of former prices, say 13¼@13¾c ₱ yard for Bagging, and 8@8½c ₱ lb for Rope.

GUNNY BAGS—There have been no sales of consequence during the past week. We quote 23½@24c, and 24½c, the latter rate for [illegible].

HEMP—No sales have taken place for many weeks past. We quote Dew Rotted nominally at $[illegible].

LEAD—We have not heard of a sale for some time past, and prices are nominal.

LIME—A cargo of 2,500 bbls Thomaston has been sold at $1 25. From second hands, dealers obtain $1 40@$1 50 for Western and Thomaston.

TALLOW—We are still without any sales to notice. The last transaction was at 8½c ₱ lb.

CANDLES—The transactions in Star Candles have been confined to retail lots, at 24@25c ₱ lb.

EXCHANGES—The extensive business in Cotton has produced a larger supply of bills than the demand would warrant, and this coupled with a temporary tightness in the New York money market, has depressed both Foreign and Domestic Exchange. We now quote Sterling, 108@109; Paris, 5f 25@5f 20. Bills on New York at 60 days, 2½@2¾ ₱ cent dis. Checks ¼ dis ¼ ₱ cent dis.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	8¾@9 ₱ c prem
France	5f.25@5f.20
New York, sixty day bills	2½@2¾ ₱ cent dis
Do. Checks	¼@¼ ₱ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	2½@2¾ ₱ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	2½@2¾ ₱ cent dis
Havana at five to eight days	—@— ₱ cent dis

FREIGHTS—Foreign Freights have been quite brisk during the past week, and the engagements comprise nine ships for Liverpool, at ¾d; one for Havre at 1c; one for Antwerp at 1¼c, and one for Genoa, at 1⅛c. There is but little offering Coastwise excepting Cotton; some three of four vessels having been taken to load with this article at 9-16c.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool	₱ lb	[illegible]
Havre	₱ lb	[illegible]
Antwerp and Trieste	₱ lb	[illegible]
New York	₱ bale	[illegible]
Boston, &c	₱ bale	[illegible]
Tobacco—Cowes, &c	₱ hhd	[illegible]
London	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Bremen	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Liverpool	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Havre	₱ hhd	[illegible]
New York	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Boston	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Philadelphia	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Sugar and Molasses—To Northern Ports:		
From the Coast	₱ hhd	[illegible]
From the City	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Bacon—New York	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Boston	₱ hhd	[illegible]
Pork, &c—New York	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Boston	₱ bbl	[illegible]
London	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Liverpool	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Pork and Beef—London	₱ tce	[illegible]
Liverpool	₱ tce	[illegible]
Flour—New York	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Boston	₱ bbl	[illegible]
London	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Liverpool	₱ bbl	[illegible]
Lead—New York	₱ ton	[illegible]
Boston	₱ ton	[illegible]
Wheat—Northern Ports	₱ bu	none shipping
London	₱ bu	none shipping
Liverpool	₱ bu	[illegible]
Corn—Northern Ports	₱ bu	[illegible]
London	₱ bu	[illegible]
Liverpool	₱ bu	[illegible]
Hemp—New York	₱ ton	[illegible]
Boston	₱ ton	[illegible]
Europe	₱ ton	[illegible]

AT an adjourned meeting of the Whig voters of the Second ward, held at Louis Fasnacht's Beer Garden, corner of Annunciation and Poeyfarre sts., Captain Jas. Blockton in the chair, a Scott and Graham Club was formed to be called the "Scott Guards of the Second Ward." The following gentlemen were elected officers, to-wit:
President—N R Jennings;
Vice Presidents—Dr Richard Bein, R E Redwood, L U Guennde, H T Lonsdale, R C Adams;
Secretaries—Josiah Converse, J H Wingfield;
Treasurer—Fred. H Quick;
Marshal—G W Race;
Assistant Marshals—Fred. Ziemmerman, Frank Boder;
Finance Committee—J O Nixon, W C Tompkins, D. Converse, W C Lytle.
The regular meeting of the Club will be held at the above place, every Thursday evening.
o16 McNUS BOWN, Secretary pro tem.

FASHIONABLE STORE. *Corner St. Charles and Common Streets.* THE undersigned has the honor to inform his friends and the public generally that he has received his highly fashionable colored Cashmeres, received per steamship Washington. This rich assortment comprises the choicest articles, both with regard to quality and style. o16 J. DUCOURNEAU.

To Planters and Sugar Refiners. A QUANTITY of articles suitable for the business, viz: Bone Black, [illegible], Cog Wheels, coolers, moulds, etc, for sale low by [illegible] & SYLVESTRE, o16 34 Customhouse st.

WINES AND LIQUORS—[illegible] casks old wine of the best growths; 100 do Haut Brion, 1841; [illegible]

POSTSCRIPT.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.
[TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.]
[By the National Line.]

Florida Election.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.

Returns of the Florida Election have been received here from all except twelve counties, which, in 1848, gave a Whig majority of 307 votes. Cabell, the Whig candidate for Congress, runs 55 votes ahead of Ward, the Whig candidate for Governor.

California Arrival.

New York, Oct. 15.

The steamer Star of the West has arrived here from San Juan de Nicaragua, which place she left on the 2d instant. She brings $150,000 worth of gold. Nothing later from California.

Ohio River.

Pittsburg, Oct. 15.

The river here is now falling, with 3 feet water in the channel.

New York Markets.

New York, Oct. 15.

The demand has been good in the Cotton market to-day, and prices full. The sales embrace 1,200 bales at 10½c for Middling Orleans, and 10¼c. ₱ lb for Middling Uplands. Flour has been active, and the sales reach 13,000 bbls. at $4 25@$4 37½ ₱ bbl. for State, and $4 43¾@$4 50 for Ohio brands. Corn has also been active, with sales of 35,000 bushels at 71@72c. ₱ bushel for Mixed Western. Pork is steady, and Mess has sold at $17 50 ₱ bbl. Lard 11@12c ₱ lb.

Shooting a Seducer.

Baltimore, Oct. 15.

A despatch from Milwaukie, Wis., states that a man named Lace was yesterday shot dead in the street of that town, by a young woman named Ann Wheeler who had been seduced and then abandoned by him.

Snow Storm.

Boston, Oct. 15.

A snow storm has prevailed here all this morning.

Ohio Elections.

Cincinnati, Oct. 15.

The election returns are not yet all in, and the result cannot yet be ascertained. It is reported however that in twenty counties there is a Whig gain of more than 9,000 over the vote of last year.

Ohio River—Markets—Steamboats.

Louisville, Oct. 15.

The river here is now stationary. The steamboat Lexington has departed for New Orleans.

Cincinnati, Oct. 15.

The river here is falling slowly. Markets dull. Flour has sold at $3 90@3 95 ₱ bbl. Whiskey 17¾c ₱ gallon.

Vicksburg, Oct. 15.

The only steamboat that has passed here since last evening, bound for New Orleans is the Magnolia which left here at 6:30 P. M. to day.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Red River	J. M. Kell Kimball	5 p.m.
Covington	Ophelia, Cross	5 p.m.
Covington	Lenora, Dunnica	5 p.m.
Donaldsonville	Music, Strock	4 p.m.
Williamsport	Belle Dunn, Gilbert	5 p.m.
Hard Times	Natchez No. 3, Leathers	5 p.m.
Louisville	W. B. Clifton, Spotts	5 p.m.
St. Louis	Jennie Deans, Burke	5 p.m.
Bayou Sara	Emperor, Cotton	5 p.m.
Yazoo City	Afton, Wallace	5 p.m.
St Louis	Globe, Gilbert	5 p.m.
Biloxi	St. Charles, Walker	5 p.m.
Mobile	Florida, Grant	12 m
Yazoo City	Swamp Fox, Marshall	5 p.m.
Balize	Fashion, Fagot	9 a.m.
St. Louis	Columbus, Smith	5 p.m.

To Morrow, Sunday, October 17th.

Bayou Sara	Oppor?, Ure?	

Rally! Rally! Rally! Scott Rangers.

THE SCOTT RANGERS will meet at their Club Room over the Pearl, on SATURDAY EVENING, October 16th, at 7 o'clock, to proceed to the steamboat at the foot of Canal street, which will take them to the Mass Meeting to be held at Gretna, Parish of Jefferson. By order CHAS. M. WATERMAN, Prest.
A. Lanoix, S. Tory?, A. Sauliee?, Secretaries. o16

Rally, Rally, Rally. THE SCOTT AND GRAHAM Club of the Third District, will answer to the rally call by assembling in their Hall over the Magnolia Coffee House, corner of Moreau and Elysian Fields, SATURDAY evening, Oct. 16, at 7 o'clock. By order of WM. DEBUYS, Prest.
A Lavergne?, E. Savary?, B F Hernandez, Secr'ys. o15

Rally! Rally!! Rally!!! A grand Scott and Graham Mass Meeting will be held in Gretna, parish of Jefferson, on SATURDAY evening, the 16th inst. The Scott Clubs of New Orleans, Jefferson City, and Carrollton are invited to attend. The meeting will be addressed by J. P. Benjamin, Randell Hunt, J. W. Price, Charles D. Dreux, and others. Christian Roselius will address the meeting in German. Two steamboats have been engaged to carry, to and from Gretna, the different clubs. One will leave the foot of Canal street, and the other the Stocks Landing Wharf, Jefferson City, at 7 o'clock P. M. Convenient seats will be prepared for the ladies who are respectfully solicited to attend. o12 J. MOSSIER, Sec'y, Gretna Club.

Classic Concert, in the Lyceum Hall, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19th, 1852. PART I. 1—Septetto by J N Hummel. 2—Quartetto by Beethoven—C Minor. PART II. 1—Quintetto by Robt. Schumann. 2—Quartetto by Mendelsohn. C. Paulsackel, T. Wohlen? Commencement 7½ P. M. ☞ Tickets $1 each, to be had at the Music Stores, and at the door. o16

New Edition of the Tariff. TARIFF or List of Duties, new edition, revised and corrected, to which are added, Tables of various Foreign Currencies reduced into dollars and cents, Tables of Foreign weights and measures, etc., just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers and Stationers. o16 No 51 Camp street.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned—20 casks very old Claret; 30 do family do; 40 do ordinary do; 20 do Haut Sauterne White Wine; 200 tierces do do; 6½ casks very old Cognac; Leger's brand; 12 do different brands; 2 pipes Holland Gin, in demijohns; 200 cases Claret, different brands; 40 do White Wine; 40 do Muscat Frontignan Wine; 40 baskets Champagne, different brands; 300 Demijohns, various sizes; 50 baskets Bordeaux Empty Bottles; 60,000 Corks, different qualities, in sacks, containing each 500 Corks. o16 PAUL LACROIX, 11 Toulouse st.

SAUSAGES AND CHEESE—1200 pounds Lyons cheese; 40 doz cheese Tete de Mort; 30 cases Stilton cheese; 5 do Lombourg do, for sale by FERROS BROTHERS, o16 247 and 249 cor Royal and Dumaine.

BRANDY—8 demijohns of the celebrated Ph. Godard's brand, for sale by o16 POREE & GIRARD, 7 St Louis st.

ANISETTE—93 baskets anisette, superior quality, for sale by POREE & GIRARD, o16 7 St Louis st.

CLARET, in cask—[illegible] casks St. Julien; 22 do St Estephe; 13 do Pauillac Medoc; 14 do St Denis No 1; 11 do St Denis No 2, for sale by o16 POREE & GIRARD, 7 St Louis st.

CLARET AND WHITE WINE in cases—150 cases St Julien Medoc; 50 do Leoville, 1847; 25 do Haut Sauterne; 12 do Haut Barsac; 13 do Ch Yquem; for sale by POREE & GIRARD, o16 7 St Louis st.

WHITE WINE in half casks—27 half casks Haut Barsac, 15 do Haut Sauterne; for sale by POREE & GIRARD, o16 7 St Louis st.

P. LONGIS & GRATIAA have removed from No. 47 Old Levee street to No. 30 Customhouse street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets. o16

CANDLES—150 cases sperm candles, for sale by BRUGUIERE & CO, o16 9 Bienville st.

TOBACCO—160 bales leaf tobacco for wrappers and fillers, for sale by o16 BRUGUIERE & CO. 9 Bienville st.

WINE—120 cases white and red wine, of superior quality, for sale by o16 BRUGUIERE & CO, 9 Bienville st.

CIGARS—300,000 Cigars, in boxes of 100 and 250 each, for sale low by o16 BRUGUIERE & CO. No 9 Bienville st.

Verandah Hotel, New Orleans. THIS House will open for the reception of Guests on Saturday, Oct. 16th. o15 2t YOUNG & EVERETT, Proprietors.

Notice to Ladies. THE undersigned has received per ship Eastern Queen, from Havana; 10 cases goods, in consignment, which he will sell much below cost prices.—The goods comprise the following articles: 500 mantles Gros de Naples, latest style; 200 children's fancy hats; 3000 yards black Gros de Naples of all widths; 1500 do changeable Gros de Naples at 75 cents; 2025 do silk Scotch organdies at 50 cents. The above goods will be offered for sale on MONDAY, 18th inst., by P. MASSIP, o15 No 15 Conde street, Pontalba Buildings.

HAVANA CIGARS—Our stock just now consists of every desirable quality and brand of truly genuine Havana Cigars, selected specially for us from the best factories in Havana, among which are the following: Figaro, Cabargas, Intimidad, La Voz, A B, La Proteccion, La Camilla, La Carolinita, &c., and for sale on reasonable terms by DELVAILLE & MORENO, Importers, o8 1w 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SUGAR—White, yellow, brown and cucurucho, of very superior quality, just received and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, o8 1w 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA COFFEE—In store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, o8 1w 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO—A choice lot of pure Vuelta de Abajo, for wrappers and fillers, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO, o8 1w 34 Old Levee st.

VERMOUTH—125 cases Le Nelly, Bon & Co, for sale by ANT. GIRAUD, o'1 46 Old Levee.

HOLLAND GIN—The undersigned will continue to be supplied with the favorite steamboat brand, formerly received by Gildemeester & Co., o13 J. B. PREAU & CO, 33 Gravier st.

WHITE WINE—77 half casks, Haut Barsac, superior quality; 5 do do Haut Sauterne, do do, in store and for sale by CAVELIER & MAXENT, o13 169 Royal street.

HOLLAND CHEESE 12 boxes of one dozen, each, in store and for sale by CAVELIER & MAXENT, o13 169 Royal st.

VERMOUTH—300 cases Vermouth of Le Nelly and others; 200 cases Muscat Frontignan wine; 50 do do; do Absinth & Guyon extra wine, for sale by JOSEPH LANATA, o15 11 Jefferson and 18 Toulouse sts.

LONDON PORTER—100 casks quarts and pints, landing from ship Richard Cobden, for sale by E. J. HART & CO, o15 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHAMPAGNE—[illegible] baskets champagne, [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce that GEORGE P. BRIANT, Esq., who has been for the last five years an efficient Clerk in the Treasury Department, will be supported for the office of State Treasurer by s30 MANY FRIENDS.

Levee Cotton Press Company. THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on Monday, the first November next, at 4 o'clock P.M. o15 td F J FORSTALL, Secy.

Notice to Tax Payers. RECORDER'S OFFICE, SECOND DISTRICT, New Orleans, October 5th, 1852. NOTICE is hereby given that the ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the Second District, (late First Municipality,) are now open for examination and correction at my office, and will remain open for thirty days from this date, according to law. Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily. o5 30d JH GENOIS, Recorder Second District.

Notice to Tax Payers. RECORDER'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, New Orleans, October 1st, 1852. NOTICE is hereby given that the *Assessment Rolls* of the *First District* (late Second Municipality,) are now open for examination and correction at the office of the Secretary of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, room No. 12, City Hall, and will remain open for thirty days from this date according to law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily. o1-30d J. L. WINTER, Recorder.

Office Agency Sun Mutual Ins. Co., October 1, 1852. PARTIES holding open policies of this company, are respectfully requested to make returns of all the property which have been or may be at risk to and on the 4th instant, inclusive, with a view to close the accounts for the fiscal year to that date. o2 L. MATTHEWS, Agent.

Notice. REMOVAL—The HOME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, have removed from No 90 Gravier to No. 65 Camp street, corner of Gravier, being store formerly occupied by F. L. Macary, as Druggist. JAMES H. WHEELER, New Orleans, Sept. 23, 1852.—1m Secretary.

Whig Central Executive Committee, corner of Commercial Place and Camp street, over the Crescent Insurance Company. E SALOMON, Secretary, s30 1m 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Head Quarters—1st Division, L. M. New Orleans, 13th October, 1852. THE Major General Commanding the 1st Division, L. M., announces with deep regret the death of Colonels Stanton? and Gasquet, of the staff of his Excellency, the Commander in chief, and recommends as a mark of respect for their memory, that his staff wear the usual badge of mourning on their sword hilts for thirty days. L. F. FORSTALL, o15 Inspector, 1st Division, L. M.

Merchants' Exchange New Rooms, (OVER THE POST OFFICE.) THE undersigned having become the lessee of the above named Rooms, will take them under his personal charge on the 1st November, and hopes to be able so to conduct them, as to give satisfaction to the community whose patronage as subscribers to the rooms, he respectfully solicits. o14 tf GEORGE Y. BRIGHT.

Notice. I BEG leave to inform my friends and those of Mr. Miguel Alberti, that the charge brought by me against this gentleman was made with no malicious intent, but merely to satisfy the neighbors. I therefore declare that I have acknowledged before Recorder Fenerances?, that Mr. Miguel Alberti is an honest man. o14 3t JOHN F. PLANCHARD.

☞ NOTICE—All persons having claims against brig Mount Vernon, or schooner Mary Ellen, will please hand in their bills for settlement within thirty days from date. DELVAILLE & MORENO, oc12 1m 34 Old Levee.

Auction Notice. THE undersigned thank their friends and the public for the confidence they have always shown, and have the honor to announce that they will resume their auction sales under the superintendence of J M Weymouth, Auctioneer, who has agreed to join them. The days of sale for the present, will be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, until Mr. Weymouth shall have taken the proper steps to sell every day. o12 3t CASSOUX & CO., 58 Chartres st.

Jefferson Academy. THE classes of this institution are now formed for the winter. Parents who intend to place their children in the Establishment, are invited to send them early in the season. The pupils are expected to return as soon as possible.

Re-Opening of the Branch on St. Charles st., No. 36, of T. Moreau's Establishment, No. 131 Royal st. THIS establishment having been closed on account of repairs, the proprietor informs the public that it will be reopened on SATURDAY NEXT, 11th instant. The store, which is considerably enlarged, will enable the proprietor to increase his stock, so as to justify the patronage with which he has hitherto been favored. T. MOREAU, being convinced that selling low is the only mode of bringing forward buyers, intends reducing his articles to the most limited prices. He therefore offers for sale, from this day, genuine Jouvin's gloves at $1 a pair. The gentlemen's Hair Dressing Saloon has been removed to the first story. It has been richly furnished, offers every desirable comfort, and can compete with, if not surpass, any establishment of the same kind in New Orleans. o11 1m

STRAW AND SILK GOODS, of the Latest Importations. Isaac Sawtin?, 44 Camp street, (Up Stairs.) HAS JUST received by the latest arrivals, a complete assortment of STRAW BONNETS, SILK BONNETS, BOYS' AND GIRLS' PLUSH HATS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, MANTILLAS, CREPE, FLORENCE, SATINS, PLUSHES, VEILS, RIBBONS, RUCHES, TRIMMINGS, ETC. He has always on hand a good assortment of low-priced Straw Bonnets and Millinery articles in general, to the whole of which he invites the attention of the City and Country trade. o12 44 Camp street, (Up stairs.)

VETERINARY HOSPITAL. *For all kinds of Domestic Animals and Farriery Shop.* On Bourbon, bet. Dumaine and St. Philip sts. No. 25. M. DELRIEU, Veterinary Surgeon, graduate of the Veterinary schools of France, in order to comply with the wishes of several owners of animals, has established a vast veterinary Hospital for the reception of sick animals. A Farriery shop conducted by skillful workmen, where American and French iron works are constantly made, completes the establishment. All the operations are under the superintendence of the Veterinary Surgeon. Dr. Delrieu receives subscriptions for shoeing and treatment of horses, together or separately. His intercourse and correspondence with traders in horses in the North, West and this city, enable him to give information to persons who wish to purchase horses and mules. He keeps, for that purpose, a register book in his office, for the sale, purchase and barter of domestic animals. ☞ Consultations from 12 M to 3 P. M. au21

P. MASSIP, 15 Conde street, 15 Pontalba Buildings. HAVING returned from France and the North, respectfully invites his friends and the public to call and examine his rich assortment of fall goods, the selection of which he has given all his care, in order to satisfy the most difficult tastes both in regard to the quality and prices of the following articles: French, English and American prints; Muslin de laine, new patterns; Do do plain colors; Plain and fancy cashmeres; Black mousline laine and cashmere; Black, plain and figured gros de Naples; Gros de Naples, changeable colors; Do do rich pattern; Silk foulard for gowns; White, yellow, blue, red and grey flannels; Ticked flannels; Bleached and brown cotton, 3-4 and 12-4 wide; Bleached and brown swanskin; Black, grey and blue sattinets; Fancy cassimeres; Black and extra fine cloths; Cottonades, various qualities; Woolen blankets, 3 and 11 points; Embroidered linen cambric handkerchiefs; Hemmed and open work handkerchiefs; Handkerchiefs, printed frame; Irish and Paris linen; Linen for sheetings, 12-4 wide; Black and colored cashmere shawls; Damasked muslins for curtains and musquito bars; Hose and half hose, of all qualities; Children's woolen cloaks, &c. &c. o1

Carpeting—Carpeting. BY recent arrivals from Europe, we have received one of the richest assortments of CARPETING ever imported into this city, consisting of Axminster, Velvet, Saxony Tapestry Brussels, Brussels Imperials, Three ply Ingrains, Dutch and Venetian Carpetings, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c. Window Blinds, Table and Piano Covers, Hair Cloth, &c. All the above goods are English and Scotch, and have been selected at the factories by one of the partners of the firm. They will be sold 20 per cent lower than the same style of goods manufactured in this country. ☞ Furniture, Curtain Goods, Looking Glasses, Cutlery, Sevres China and Porcelain Ware, and all kinds of Fancy Articles, at the Fancy Furnishing Warehouse of P MALLARD & CO., o4 67 Royal st.

FOR SALE, deliverable on ship Atlas, expected from Havre—500 demijohns of 5 gallons each; 100 do 2 do; 100 do 3 do; 150 cases Ed. Pernod's Absynth, 50 do Versin & Lecoultre do; 50 do C F Berger's do; 30 do Ed Pernod's Kirschwasser; 12 do [illegible] fils do; 10 do Gentianne brandy; 4 tons Gruyere cheese, nearly made. J N CURIEN, o2 corner Conde and Dumaine.

NOW landing ex ship Crescent City and Silas Holmes, from New York, and Eastern Queen, from Havre, new style prints, cassimeres, muslin de laines, Cottonades, French prints, etc. etc., suitable for the city trade, which we are offering low, and to which we invite the attention of buyers. NORTH, BROTHERS & CO, o9 cor Magazine and Common sts.

H. De Coer & Eddard?, SELLING OFF, OFFER FOR SALE at very low prices—300 packages FALL GOODS, received per last arrivals from Europe and the North. Also—All their STOCK, in block and by the piece. s24

Woolen Goods, etc. THE undersigned have in store and offer for sale, at very low prices, to cash and short time purchasers, a large and fresh stock of fine and coarse Woolen Goods, well adapted to the Southern and western trade, a portion of which are as follows: 2 cases black and colored broad cloths; 4 do do doeskin cassimeres; 5 do do Sattinets, ass'd qualities; 8 do merino cassimeres and Kentucky jeans; 3 do all wool and half wool tweeds; 30 do negro wool kerseys and linseys; 10 do plaid wool linseys; 18 bales Kentucky twills and plains; 35 do wool flannels, all qualities and colors; 50 do blankets embracing every color and kind; with many other kinds of woolen, cotton, silk and linen goods. Also a complete assortment of such other goods as are usually kept in our line of business. We respectfully ask the attention of close buyers to our stock. JOSEPH H. PALMER & CO, o13 49 Camp st.

CLARET—18 casks red Wine, C. C. La Mission 1847; 45 casks red Wine, Pessac, 1848; 15 do de St. Julien, Medoc; 33 do de St. Denis; 40 boxes do C. C. La Mission, 1841; 38 do do do 1846; 39 do do do 1846; 25 do do do 1848; 18 do do Haut Talence, 1848; 87 do do St. Estephe, Medoc, in store and for sale by CAVELIER & MAXENT, 169 Royal street.

DEMIJOHNS, BOTTLES, Etc.—600 demijohns containing each 1 gal; 600 do do 2 do, 400 do do 3 do, 300 do do 5 do; 100 baskets empty bottles; 5 bales containing each 15,000 extra fine corks, 20 do do 10,000 corks, for sale by o15 PAUL JUGE FILS & CO, 27 St Louis st.

MARSEILLES SALT PROVISIONS—60 cases vermicelli, 25 do macaroni; 50 do capers; 40 do pickled anchovies; [illegible] for sale by ANT. GIRAUD, 46 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS—A stock [illegible] 300,000, [illegible] we are selling cheap by lots, [illegible] of new arrivals. LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common street.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company.

New Orleans, Oct. 1, 1852. NOTICE.—Subscribers to the Capital stock of this Company, are hereby notified that an instalment of ten per cent. will be due and payable on the 4th day of December next, and that a further instalment of ten per cent. will be due and payable on the 4th day of January next, at the office of the Company, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley. By order of the Board of Directors, o8 BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company. New Orleans, September 20, 1852. SUBSCRIBERS to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that an instalment of ten per cent will be due and payable at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1852. By order of the Board, JOHN CALHOUN, se20-2d4dec Secretary.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS. **New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.** SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, No. 11 Commercial Place, from the 1st to the 15th October next, for the following work and materials, to-wit:—For the cutting and clearing of the timber on the line of the road, from the 11th mile to South Pass Manchac, a distance of 25 miles. Also, for the roadway formation and piling required on this distance. Also, for 68,000 sawed or hewed red cedar cross ties, 9 feet long, 6 inches thick, and not less than 8 inches wide, of the best quality of red cedar, sound and free from rot; if hewed, the two sides must be straight and well dressed, and free from sap within the above dimensions. Contractors will specify in their proposals if for sawed or hewed cross-ties. One-fourth to be received on the line of road in New Orleans, one fourth at Carrollton and the remainder on the river bank (within the levee) at or near Mr. Major Kenner's. Also, for 500,000 feet board measure of yellow pine plank, 4 inches thick, 12 inches wide, and 20 and 24 feet long, sound heart stuff, free from wind shakes, and in no case with more than one inch sap on the corners. Also, for 50,000 feet board measure of 2 inch yellow pine plank, 12 inches wide and 20 feet long. Payments will be made monthly, on the estimates of the Chief Engineer, with a deduction of 20 per cent retained in the hands of the Company, until the final completion of the contract. JAMES CLARKE, Chief Engineer. New Orleans, Sept. 17th 1852—se17 t25o

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company. New Orleans, August 27, 1852. SUBSCRIBERS to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that an instalment of ten per cent will be due and payable at the office of the Company, corner of Bienville street, and Exchange Alley, at the end of sixty days from date. By order of the Board of Directors, au27 BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Sec'y.

G. W. DUNBAR, Wholesale Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 5 Magazine street, New Orleans, and 75 Fulton street, Boston. oct4 d&ew

Removal. PAUL TRICOU, Hatter, informs his friends and customers that, in order to enlarge and improve his store, he has removed to the corner of Royal and Bienville streets. s28 1m

To The Public. MRS. WIDOW HERICY, informs the public that she keeps, as heretofore, the Dyeing Establishment situated on Conde street, Nos 94 and 96, and will receive articles to be dyed or scoured. se24 1m WIDOW HERICY.

Mr. St. Marc, GIVES lessons in the French language and literature, and in Mathematics. As Principal of a college in France, he has for many years educated graduates. He completes the education of young men destined to the higher professions, and of young ladies whose early education may have given rise to a taste for polite literature. His direction can be ascertained by applying to Mr. Louis Dufau, Principal of the Louisiana College, or at the store of Mr. Delcroix, Stationer, on Chartres, between St. Louis and Conti streets. se7-4m

W. BATTIER, B. of A. and S., 164 Conde street, (between Hospital and Barracks,) WILL give lessons in Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, the Latin, Greek, English and French languages. o7 1m

Private Sale—A confectionary shop situated at Chartres street, between Toulouse and St. Louis sts., is offered for sale on private terms. Apply on the premises. o6 4t

Notice. THE creditors of the succession of the late Jean Babetle, are invited to present their accounts at the office of the undersigned, Attorney of said succession; and those persons who are indebted to it, are requested to come and settle their accounts. o4 10t J. M. MAUREAU, 40 St. Ann st.

Removal. PIERRE POUTZ has removed from No. 93 Customhouse street, to No. 23 Royal street. o9

Removal. THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO. have removed from No. 10 Canal street, Paulding Row, to No. 74 Canal street, three doors towards Chartres street, on the same side of the street, in the extensive new buildings just completed where the Waverly House used to be, being the fourth store on the left hand side, going up to the river from Chartres street. o5

For Sale. ON plantation, 45 miles above the city, a Steam Engine, eleven inches cylinder and four feet stroke, with flue boiler and pipes. Also—A flour wheel, 10 feet diameter, with stands, coupling drum, and 300 feet cane carrier chain, all complete. PAYNE & HARRISON, s30 1m 112 Camp st.

J. B. STEEL, Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer, 60 Camp Street 60 NEW ORLEANS. Always on hand, a complete assortment of Law (English and French,) Medical, Scientific and Scholastic Books, Classical and Literary Works, Cheap Publications, etc., etc. Stationery, Domestic and Foreign. BLANK BOOKS AND CARDS of every description. PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING executed with neatness and dispatch. Agent for J. T. White's Printing Types, etc., and the Co's celebrated Printing Presses. s6

Carpeting—22 Chartres street. A. BROUSSEAU & CO. have received by late arrivals a very large and splendid assortment of CARPETINGS, such as Velvet and Brussels Tapestry, Brussels, Three plys, Ingrains, Venetian &c. Figured Baize of all widths. Damask Curtain Linen, Stair Rods, Window Shades, Lace Table and Piano Covers, Chenille, Tufted and other Rugs, White and colored Mattings, Floor Oil Cloth from 3 to 24 feet wide, of various qualities; all of which they offer at the lowest market prices wholesale or retail for cash or satisfactory paper. o11 1w

TO THE PUBLIC. MR. A. L. PLOUGH, SR., DENTIST. NO. 122 CANAL STREET. A few Doors from the Corner of Royal. LONG and advantageously known to the citizens of New Orleans, he has again the honor of informing his friends and patrons, that he has recently fitted up in this city at the above residence, where he will be consulted at all hours in the day, in the various branches of the Dental art. All efforts will be made to give general satisfaction to his patrons and hope that his long and successful practice and experience will ensure him again a liberal support.

HAVANA CIGARS—To the extensive stock, constantly held of the most renowned manufactures, is now being added: A LOT OF CABANOS AND CARBAJAL, Landing ex brig Adams Grey, from Havana, for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, Importer, No. 36 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets. Or at his establishments, No. 32 St. Charles, between Common and Gravier, and No. 6e, corner of Royal and Customhouse streets. o8

NEW GOODS. ADOLPHE BLACHE, *69 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville sts.*, HAS just received per ship Sea Eagle, from Havre, the following articles, viz: Fine perfumery of the Hygiene Society of Guerlain, Lubin, Forgerer, &c., which he particularly recommends to the ladies. Sleeking, Buffalo horn and tortoise-shell combs; Nape dated tortoise-shell combs, rich and plain; Lace, embroidered and plain mittens; Chinaware and crystal, latest patterns; Ladies' and gentlemen's trimmed drawers; Figured foulard handkerchiefs and others, cravats, umbrellas, canes, &c. &c. s13

Dubois & Clement, FLORISTS AND NURSERY MEN, Levee street, near the Tobacco Warehouses, between Lesseps and Poland streets. GARDENS laid out and kept in order, either by the month or the day's work. They constantly keep on hand a complete assortment of Plants and Shrubs of every kind, at very moderate prices. se29 3m

Land for Sale. THE whole or part of a tract of Land in the parish of St. John the Baptist, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, about 33 miles from New Orleans, measuring 16 arpents more or less front by 40 arpents more or less in depth, together with a certain portion of land in the rear of said tract of land, containing 348 acres, and 251 shares of the capital stock of the Citizen's Bank of Louisiana. For terms and conditions, apply at the Citizen's Bank of Louisiana, HY. PEYCHAUD, se21 Cashier pro. tem.

Fresh Warranted Seeds. T. BACHELIER, Seedsman, Horticulturist, Botanist, Ursulines street, between Old Levee and Conde streets, is now receiving from France, per ship Leonce Dyer: Asparagus, Scorzonaria, Spinage, Cabbage, Water Cresses, Radishes, Lettuce, Onions, Endive, Leeks, Peas, Parsley, Oyster Plant, Thyme, Chervil, Cauliflowers, Turnips, Beets, etc. The best Grass Seeds. The great reputation he has acquired since his residence in this city as well for the excellent growth as for the quality of his seeds, enables him to sell at very moderate prices, although the crop has been bad. He recommends to amateurs who are in the habit of sowing their flowers in spring, to sow them in autumn. He has obtained the best results by sowing in that season of the year. The finest collection of flowers can always be found at his store, comprising Carnation Pinks, Picotee Pinks, double and of different colors, Golden Knaps and Anemones.

J. MENARD, 181 Old Levee, between Hospital and Barracks. *French Garden Seeds—Crop of 1852.* HAS just received his first invoice of the farm of his brother Charles Menard.—This invoice consists partly in Marofat Royal, Washington and Michaud Peas, productive; Raiz, Prince Albert, extra; half, Salsify, Onions, Parsley, Chervil, Cresses, brown and white mustard. New invoices are expected daily. His stores well assorted, of seeds lately received. Seven varieties of Cabbage, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, etc. etc. jy27

S. TATOUT & CO., *161 Chartres street, corner of Toulouse.* HAVE lately received from France, England and New York, the following goods, viz: Cotton hose and half hose, all descriptions; Worsted hose for children, assorted colors; Fancy hoods do; Silk, spun, woolen and cotton gloves; Velvet ribbons, silk and satin do, ass'd laces; Serpentine braid, silk, worsted and cotton; Marshall and patent linen thread; Alexander's spools, sewing silk, black and colors; Vest and dress fancy buttons; Silk do for tailor's use; Back and dressing combs, buffalo, shell, and imitation; Ivory combs, brushes of all kinds; Cambric and silk handkerchiefs; Porte-monies and silk purses; Warrin's needles, linen tapes, hooks and eyes, etc; Silk and cotton umbrellas, assorted sizes; A good selection of French perfumeries; Smoking pipes, great assortment; Percussion caps, F. I. Matches, superior quality.

TAMARINDS.—35 kegs, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO, o15 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WINE—50 half casks [illegible] Claret, for sale by JOSEPH LANATA, oc15 11 Jefferson and 18 Toulouse sts.

RICE—100 bbls Orange Rice, in store and for sale by [illegible] & LANGDORFF, o15 13 and 15 St Louis st.

HAVANA COFFEE—[illegible] quality, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 37 Common street.

WANTS, LOST ETC.

Wanted. A GENTLEMAN 25 years of age, who speaks English, French, German, Italian and two Scandinavian languages, (Bohemian and Polish) wishes to get an employment in New Orleans, or in the country as Surveyor, Topographical Draughtsman, Calligraphist, or as Teacher in a College or private family. Best references can be given, apply by letter to F. W. Willey, at this office. 15 3t

Waiter Wanted. AN active industrious Man, accustomed to employment in a private family. Good wages will be given to one that suits. Apply at No 34 Camp street. o15 3t

Wanted. A French Gentleman speaking a little English and a graduate of the Old University of France, wishes to get a situation as Teacher in a private family on the coast, or in any of the interior Parishes. Apply to A. B. at the store of A. C[illegible], No. 25 Old Levee, who will give all necessary information. o23 1m

Twenty dollars Reward will be given to whoever will lodge in one of the city jails, the mulatto girl ELIZA BETH, aged 25 years, 5 feet and 3 inches in height, white teeth, thick lips, prominent cheeks, and aquiline nose. She speaks English and a little French. For the reward, apply to BOULIGNY & GANUCHEAU, oc13 tf 22 Old Levee st.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward. RANAWAY, the mulatto man named WILLIAM WHITE, aged about 25 years, light complexion, five feet four inches high, stutters when he speaks fast. The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in one of the State jails. oc2 PIERRE POUTZ, 93 Customhouse st.

Advances on Consignments. I WILL make advances on consignments to my friends at Havana. D. BORNIO, Jr., je9 34 Gravier street.

EXCHANGE ON BORDEAUX—For sale by A. CARRIERE, 29 Old Levee. a8

EXCHANGE—Exchange on Paris, England and New York, for sale by A. & J. DENNISTOUN & CO., nov21-ly 93 Gravier street.

EXCHANGE.—Exchange on Havana and on Spain, Drafts for small or large sums drawn by LABORDE & XIQUES, s10 37 Common st.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., o10 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

EXCHANGE on Genoa and Bordeaux, for sale by LANATA & GONDOLFO, o24 8 and 11 Jefferson st.

Notice is hereby given to persons who wish to have boats or ships towed up or down the river, that the steamboat DANIEL BOONE, of superior strength, will make three regular trips every week from New Orleans to Plaquemines, there to [illegible]. This boat taking no freight when going up, will be able to perform the towage at very moderate rates. Apply to PAUL LACROIX, my12 11 Toulouse st.

To Country Merchants. THE undersigned have just received by the last ships from Europe and the North, a large and well selected Winter Stock of Hats for men, youths, boys and children which they offer for sale at reasonable prices, to-wit: Black silk Hats of all shape and qualities; Do stiffen cassimere Hats do; Kossuth, Tyroliens, Marino, &c., soft for Hats of all colors and qualities, for men and boys; Wool Hats do do do; Negroes do do do do; Military Caps, Cloth do of all shape and qualities, men & boys, Glazed Caps do do do; Silk do do do do. Also—A large assortment of Hats and Caps for ladies, the whole manufactured under the care of our agent, J. J. Albert. We will also continue to furnish our customers with fine black silk Hats, on measure being taken by the *conformateur* at our manufactory, in Royal st. s2 ALBERT & TRICOU.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans. G. W. DUNBAR, *No. 5, Magazine Street,* IS now receiving a supply of fresh stock selected by himself from the best manufactories in Boston, Newark and Philadelphia, and well adapted to the Southern trade. Buyers will please call and see them. They will find desirable goods, moderate prices and satisfactory terms. NOW LANDING: Men and Boys' double and single back extra and regular size Russett brogans for plantations; Men and Boys' hunters boots, ditching and kip Boots; [illegible] quality and price.

NOTICE. Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, AT WHOLESALE. THE subscribers have on hand and will be continually receiving a large assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, which they offer for sale on favorable terms. [illegible] BROGANS. Men's, Boys' and Youths' Russett, single and double back [illegible]; Kip, Patent Leather, Calf, Seal and Buff pegged sewed and [illegible]. BOOTS. Men's, Boys', Youths' and Children's Calf, Kip, Seal and Grained pegged, sewed and stitched [illegible] Planters', Fishermen's and Mud Boots. GAITERS, BOOTS AND BROGANS. For Ladies, Misses, Children and servants, fine and ordinary qualities. HATS AND CAPS For Men, Boys, Youths and Children, of all styles and qualities. N. B.—Having made arrangements for the manufacture of our goods by the best of workmen, we are enabled to offer the best and latest styles in our market, and respectfully invite buyers to examine the same previous to making purchases elsewhere. JAMES E. NORTH & CO., Ja15 11 Magazine street.

BOOTS, SHOES AND HATS—100 cases, landing from ships Hamburg, Lizzie Howard, [illegible] and [illegible], ship Crescent City. Also, in store a general and complete assortment in the above line suitable for city and country trade, for sale by J. HOBBS & CO, 12 Customhouse st. o11-12 Successors to R. G. Hobbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—60 cases landing from Bell Rock, Henry Delpas, comprising a complete assortment for sale on reasonable terms by J. M. GOULD & CO, o1e 8 Magazine st.

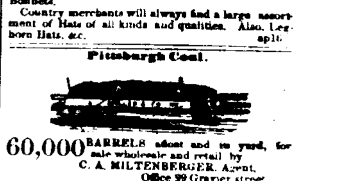
HATS AND CAPS—Men's fine hats, common do, Cloth and Glazed Caps, for sale by J. M. GOULD & CO., a18 8 Magazine street.

Hats! Hats!! Landing from "Leavitt Stoer," 50 cases Silk and Wool Hats, of every variety, for sale by JOHN M. GOULD & CO., o8 8 Magazine st.

CAMPEACHY HATS—5 bales straw hats for negroes in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, 14 je 37 Common street.

DREZ' Manufactory, 67 Chartres street, and 57 Exchange Alley. BEGS leave to inform the public that he has just received a fine assortment of HATS of the last Parisian style. Also—An assortment of fancy HATS and CAPS for children—Also, hunting and Fishing Caps and Hats for ladies; black and colored Bonnets. Country merchants will always find a large assortment of Hats of all kinds and qualities. Also, Leghorn Hats, &c. ap16

Pittsburgh Coal.



60,000 BARRELS afloat and in yard, for sale wholesale and retail by C. A. MILTENBERGER, Agent, Office 99 Gravier street, s13-1m 66 Triton Walk

Coal ... Coal ... Coal. PERSONS desirous of laying in their winter supply, can now be furnished with the best quality of Pittsburgh COAL, in any quantities and at the lowest market rate, for Cash, by C. A. MILTENBERGER, Agent. s30-2w Office 99 Gravier st. & 66 Triton Walk.

Coal. THOSE desirous of purchasing their winter supply of COAL in the lower part of the city, can now do so by leaving their orders at 359 Royal street, or at the Rail Road, where we have a boat now discharging, at the lowest cash prices. s27 M'BEAN, WILLARD & CO.

Coal ... Coal. TWENTY THOUSAND bbls best Pittsburg coal, for sale at the city Coal Yards, 359 Royal, 77 Customhouse and 312 [illegible] at the lowest cash prices. ALSO—Anthracite and English Cannel. s16 McBEAN, WILLARD & CO.

Anthracite Coal, Cargoes to Arrive. FIVE Hundred tons broken and screened egg [illegible]; 500 tons (Rainbow) White Ash [illegible] quality; 1000 tons pure Lehigh Lump for foundries. The above coals are all of the best quality, and parties wishing to contract for their season's supply, can do so on better terms than elsewhere in the city. For sale in bulk or in casks, and in quantities to suit purchasers. SPENCER FIELD, 18 Poydras street.

BRICK and LUMBER for sale. Apply to G. TOURNADE, 75 Conti st., ja30 1y or at 24 Hercules st.

THE undersigned having entirely renewed his Stock and carrying on the same business as heretofore, offers for sale the following goods: 500 basket superior anisette; 500 do extra fine do; 1000 do common do; 150 cases superfine Curacoa, 150 do extra fine do; 300 do Maraschino, different sizes; 100 baskets Guignolet; 100 cases English liquors, English form, 100 do superfine Liquors, do do engraved bottles and others; 300 do fine Liquors; 100 cases Kirshwasser, 100 do Absynth; 100 do assorted Fruits and others; 100 do cherries; 50 do Green Liquor; 25 do tea cream; 50 do Dantzick; 40 do imported Absynth; 10 do do Kirshwasser; 50 do do Orange Flower Water; 100 do Claret, [illegible] do Vermouth, 80 casks family Claret; 25 bbls White Wine; 6 qrs Louis Leberton's Cognac; 10 do James Murray's Cognac, 10 qrs Madeira Wine, different qualities; 20 bbls Bourbon Whisky, different qualities; 20 do Black Cherry Whisky, different qualities; 30 do common, rose and white Anisette, 2 casks Rum different qualities; 20 bbls Magnolia Whisky; 2 do Punch Brandy; 30 do Brandy; 10 do Black Bone; 80 cases Bitters and Peppermint, different qualities; Assorted Syrups, such as Gooseberry, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orgeat, Lemon, Punch, Vanilla, &c. &c. o6 F. ROUMIEU, 20 St Louis st.

RECEIVED per ship Talisman, from Marseille 100 baskets Plagniol oil in bottles and ½ bottles; 100 cases capers, pickles and olives; 20 cases anchovies in oil and pickled; 10 cases stuffed olives; 10 bales pointed and extra fine corks; 20 do fine and extra fine do; 5 do demijohn corks; 30 cakes containing each 100 maraschino flasks for distillers; 5 do do do, for sale by HENRY VALETON, 95 St Louis st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—30 firkins prime selected, landing from ship Iowa, for sale by o12 E J HART & CO, 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WESTPHALIA HAMS—Landing ex ship Richard Cobden, from Bremen, 100 Westphalia Hams, for sale by DUNTZE & IKEN, o12-14 cor Royal and Conti.

MARSEILLES WINE—50 casks Marseilles claret for sale by ANT. GIRAUD, o11 46 Old Levee.

HAVANA CIGARS—Landing from ship Cornelia an assorted lot of the best [illegible] brands, for sale by J M CABALLERO, Importer, 36 Old Levee, o6 between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

SARDINES—60 cases containing each [illegible] large boxes Sardines of Nantes; 10 cases containing each 100 half boxes, for sale by o5 A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

WINES IN CASES—300 cases St. Julien Pauillac and Leoville Wines, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

WHITE WINE—30 bbls. Haut Sauterne White Wine, for sale by A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

[illegible]