THE DAILY BEE,
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The New Orleans Bee.

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Yearly Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged One Dollar for every TEN lines, for each square, for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and to extend to one square every other day.

OFFICE, 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16, 1857. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXI—WHOLE NO. 10,520.

THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

A NEW FINANCIAL PROJECT.

One of the consequences of the financial revulsion of the times is to set people thinking about banks and banking. Some there are who ascribe every pecuniary crisis which afflicts the community to the existence of paper money, and who, however disposed they may be, in seasons of prosperity, to witness without complaint the prevalence of a mixed currency, avail themselves of commercial distress to put forth utopian, impracticable and crude theories of the advantages and conveniences of an exclusively hard money circulation. This class of political economists is composed of those who seem to imagine that a bank must necessarily and inevitably become an engine of evil and oppression, and that the amount of capital good it may effect is more than counterbalanced by its inherent tendency to disturb the currency of the country. There are others who can find no earthly remedy for the disorders of finance, and the derangements of commerce, save the influence of a national fiscal corporation, which will hold smaller banks in its power, regulate exchanges, and offer a uniform currency everywhere convertible. This notion is entertained by a number of sensible persons who, in the old divisions of party, were Whigs.

Neither of these extremes is at all likely to be adopted. On the one hand, there is no probability that the people of the United States will consent to resort to an exclusive metallic currency. Such a system would carry us back to the dark ages in finance; would diminish the wealth of the country one half, while leaving its indebtedness unchanged; would lower the wages of labor beneath the European standard, and would for a series of years, and until an equilibrium could be established, be a source of frightful depression in trade and commerce. The scheme, being rather doctrinal than practical, may be dismissed without further consideration. Radical Democracy is fond of bawling over the beauties of a currency of gold and silver, and of inveighing against the banks; but its hostility is thus far confined to words. On the other hand, whatever might be the benefits of a national bank, it is idle to expect the establishment of one during the present generation. A powerful and dominant party is steadfastly opposed to it on constitutional grounds, and the question entered too long and too deeply and bitterly into party contests, to afford a hope of its being removed from that domain to the more legitimate and proper field of political economy.

Hence, therefore, as in all probability, we shall continue to have banks, the only rational point of discussion is to what extent the system may be improved and perfected, so as to avoid the losses consequent upon suspension, to secure a circulation at all times convertible, and to preclude sudden expansions and contractions of the currency, alike dangerous, as producing factitious prosperity, and rapid and alarming revulsions. In reference to a subject avowedly difficult and delicate, we have recently met with certain propositions submitted to the Boston Board of Trade, which at a casual glance would appear to provide a more effectual remedy for the embarrassments of the currency than any other hitherto suggested; and with this striking advantage that, unlike the theory of a purely metallic currency, or that of a national bank, they are practicable. This plan was drawn up by Wm. B. RAYMOND, and approved by Hon. NATHAN APPLETON. It will be seen that the basis of paper-money issue recommended is precisely that enforced by the Louisiana system of banking, and is one of the chief elements of strength. The necessity of the plan consists in the idea of a bank of issue to be conducted by the State, as separate and distinct from banks of discount and deposit. The details, are the propositions *in extenso*.

1. That while banks of discount and deposit, if established on sound principles, may be safely left to carry out their functions for the public, it is advisable that the business of issuing notes payable on demand should be entirely separate and distinct from other general banking business, and that the power of making and issuing paper money should be withdrawn from banks, whose principal business it is to loan money.

2. That the power of furnishing the State with currency should be exercised by the State for the benefit of the public at large, and that the profits on the circulation of bank notes should be applied (after deducting the expenses attendant upon the issue) towards a reduction of the public taxes.

3. That in lieu of the one hundred and seventy banks of issue now existing in the State of Massachusetts, each acting for itself, and each furnishing its portion of the currency, there should be but one bank or department of issue, managed by directors or commissioners appointed by the State for that purpose, and that the business of those notes should be confined to the issuing of notes against public securities and specie funds, without any banking or discounting privileges; these funds be left where they now are, with the banks and with individuals.

4. That in establishing the relative proportion between the issues of bank notes and the securities and bullion held by the issuing department for their redemption, the perfect convertibility of the bank-note into specie at all times should be secured beyond a shadow of doubt, which, it is generally admitted, may be done by holding two-thirds of available securities and one-third of bullion to the amount of notes in circulation. No bank note should be a legal tender any where except by the issue department.

5. That the banks of discounts and deposit, instead of issuing their own notes, as at present, should be furnished with notes by the department of issue, against a deposit of public securities and bullion in the proportion and on terms mentioned, or such others as may be fixed by law, and that to compensate the banks in part for the loss of the profits on their circulation they should be relieved from the State tax of one per cent. on their capital.

6. That the many laws, which are so generally disregarded as to be almost a dead letter, should be abolished entirely, and the banks as well as individuals be at liberty to raise and lower the rate of discount according to circumstances, as is done by the banks of England and of France, the legal rate of interest to remain as heretofore, at six per cent. when no other be stipulated.

7. That the accumulation of the public revenue in the hands of government, where in large amounts of bullion are liable to be abstracted from the usual channels of trade, tends to produce a contraction of the currency, a pressure upon the money market, and a high rate of interest, resulting in the most disastrous consequences to those who are thus deprived of the usual facilities for carrying on their operations.

We commend the consideration of the foregoing to the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, and to the mercantile community in general.

PAID ANNIVERSARY BALL.—Oak Grove No. 2, U. A. O. D., will celebrate the anniversary of its institution, on the evening of the 8th December next, by a grand dress ball at Odd Fellows' Hall. The managers are the Hon. C. M. WATERMAN, Hon. GERARD SMITH and Hon. J. L. FARRE. We refer the reader to the announcement for the names of the committees of arrangement and reception. The festival will doubtless be a joyous and agreeable one.

BANK OF AMERICA.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the Bank of America is now open for the receipt of deposits and payment of checks, from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 5 to 9 P. M.

ASSESSMENT OF SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS. The assessment rolls of these Districts, being now completed and corrected, present the following details: Second District—Real estate, $22,125,600; slaves, $1,905,000; horses, mules, &c., $131,300; carriages and vehicles, $4,500; amount of stock in vessels, $20,000; capital, $4,250,000. Total, $29,177,450.

Third District—Real estate, $6,941,450; slaves, $744,150; horses, &c., $135,650; carriages, $67,200; capital, $1,426,305; licenses, $26,015; poll tax, $1,210. Total, $9,375,034.

MEDICAL COLLEGE. The annual course of lectures in the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana will commence today. Prof. JAMES JONES, as will be seen by an advertisement in another column, will deliver the introductory lecture. The public are invited to attend.

U. LARCUMEN & CO. look at the advertisement of U. Larcumen & Co., Red Store, No. 1, near the Vegetable Market. They offer for sale *fifty thousand dollars'* worth of dry goods at a tremendous sacrifice, as the names of the articles and the rates affixed abundantly prove. The sale is positive. The attention of ladies is particularly directed to the announcement.

BARGAINS AT BELLY'S. The list of articles offered for sale at No. 126 Canal street, sign of the Golden Flax, embraces almost every possible description of dry goods suitable for family use and the trade in general. BELLY & CO.'s assortment consists of half a million of dollars worth of merchandise marked at extraordinary low prices. Now is the time for housekeepers and country buyers to secure cheap purchases.

THE ELECTION OF GOV. BROWN.—By a dispatch from Jackson, we learn that, on the 13th inst., the Mississippi Legislature re-elected Hon. A. G. BROWN United States Senator for six years from the 4th March, 1858.

TREASURY DECISIONS.—The Secretary of the Treasury (on appeal) has overruled the decision of the collector of customs at New York, charging a duty of 24 per cent. on "Parian marble busts and figures," which, under the operation of the new tariff, is entitled to entry free of duty.

The Secretary of the Treasury (on appeal) has also overruled the decision of the collector of customs at New York, charging a duty of 24 per cent. on "bisque statuettes," which are also entitled to entry free of duty.

The Secretary of the Treasury (on appeal) has affirmed the decision of the collector of customs at Boston, refusing to admit to entry free of duty "white tiles for furnaces, potassium, sodium, aluminum, in ingots and leaf, oil of naphtha, and uric acid," holding that these articles did not properly come under the head of "philosophical apparatus."

The Secretary of the Treasury (on appeal) has also overruled the decision of the collector of customs at New York, charging a duty of 24 per cent. on "salted peppers," which are entitled to entry as unenumerated at a duty of 15 per cent.

The Secretary of the Treasury (on appeal) has also overruled the decision of the collector of customs at Baltimore, charging a duty of 8 per cent. on "green ebony," that article, under the present tariff, being entitled to entry free of duty.

The Secretary of the Treasury (on appeal) has also overruled the decision of the collector of customs at San Diego, California, charging a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on "mules," which, by the present tariff, are entitled to entry free of duty.

Captain Sargarti, his mate and nine men, belonging to the Spanish brig *Noticioro*, were rescued on the 28th ultimo from that vessel, which was in a sinking condition, in lat. 26 deg. 30 min., lon. 79 deg. 30 min., by Captain Chase, of the bark *Hannah Secor*, from New Orleans. The latter vessel was eight days from Havana, bound to Hamburg, having experienced a violent gale from the Northwest, when three days out, in which she had her decks swept and sprung a leak. When fallen in with she had seven feet of water in the hold, and the crew were worn out by incessant labor at the pumps. They were all landed at New York.

A Mr. John de la Haye, of Manchester, has taken out a patent for submerging electric cables. He encloses the cables in a "soluble compound," capable of floating it for a time on the water. He claims that five miles can be paid out before it begins to sink, and that when it goes down it will be gradual. The cable would thus descend into the ocean horizontally instead of perpendicularly. A committee of engineers was to examine into the matter.

TEXAS.—The steamship *Mexico* brings Texas papers to the 12th instant. They contain little in addition to previous advices. With regard to the two United States Senators elected by the Texas Legislature, the Galveston *Civilian* says:

He (HOUSTON) was nominated by acclamation in the Convention, and after twenty-three ballots (many gentlemen being candidates) Judge Hemphill received the nomination to fill the place of Gen. HOUSTON.

Nothing had been done in the Legislature beyond the presentation of bills.

SAN ANTONIO.—The *Texan* notices the death of Bony Pittman, an old citizen and soldier of Texas.

The same paper says that a Mexican was shot and killed in a garden in San Antonio, a few nights since. It seems that the gardener, as well as some of the neighbors, missed potatoes and other vegetables every night, and determined to catch the garden. The thief, when discovered, refused to stop and was shot. A man was once convicted of murder, in Galveston, for killing another under similar circumstances.

The grasshoppers have again visited Bexar county. The *Texan* says that they seem to be migrating towards the gulf, and, such is their quantity, that they seem to obscure, partially, the rays of the sun.

A few nights since the house occupied by a Mrs. Smith was set on fire and partly consumed. A woman named Williams was arrested for the offence in default of giving bonds for her appearance at the next term of the District Court, she was committed to jail.

A SINGULAR STORY.—The Washington *States*, of yesterday, contains a curious story of the alleged invention of a very formidable weapon of war, which is said to have been used in the Crimea, and is now said to have passed into the hands of the Mormons. It is said that agents of the Russian government were permitted freely to explore the records of our Patent Office, and to avail themselves of every improvement in military art there recorded; and that the Russian Consul General in New York thus became acquainted with an explosive material, discharged by electricity, invented by a Mr. Storm, and that it was used to some extent in demolishing the fortifications of Sebastopol. What was found that they could no longer be held.

Upon the close of the war the invention was laid before Congress—drawings were submitted to the Secretary of War—General Quitman and other officers gave it their attention, and the whole matter was after wards placed in the hands of several persons for the purpose of making experiments. It is now alleged by the Mormons that these men were all *Mormons*, and that, after becoming familiar with the invention, they abandoned the invention and carried their knowledge to Utah. The *States* says:

They had satisfied themselves that old Kentucky rifle-barrow canes, any thing else in short, which could be made to contain a bottle of the burning fluid, a little powder, and a considerable number of missiles, whether of balls, iron scraps or pebbles, and fragments of rock, could be converted into cheap and formidable land mines, in case the charge could be governed, at almost any distance, to a second of time; and the Mormons may be supposed to try the powers of the new system in the defiles of Utah.

We attach very little credit to this marvelous story, but it is curious enough to merit some attention.—*Baltimore American.*

DEATH BY SUICIDE.—An American named Edward Ellis, some time ago arrived in Paris, and took up his residence in an hotel in the Rue Neuve St. Augustin. He embarked in Bourse speculations, and was, he acknowledged, unsuccessful. During the last few days he was observed to be in a state of profound despondency. Nothing having been seen of him for several days in the whole of yesterday, the proprietor of the hotel experienced alarm and broke open the door of his room, which on search of his clothes, &c., was found seated in an arm-chair, with his brains blown out. No report of any firearm had been heard, and it appeared that he had made use of an air pistol, which was found lying by his side.

The above, says the Charleston *Courier*, is from a late number of *Galignani's* (Paris) *Messenger*, and the act has been confirmed by letters received in this city. Mr. D. was not an American, however, but was by birth a Frenchman. He resided in Charleston some years ago, and dealt largely in cotton in connection with a house in France. He went from Charleston to New Orleans. About a year ago he left that city for Paris, where the suicide above recorded took place.

AN ATROCIOUS CRIME.—The New York *Herald*, of the 8th, says:

One of the most fiendish and brutal acts of violence that ever disgraced a Christian community was perpetrated in the basement of No. 33 Greenwich street on Friday night. A party of four or five young rowdies then and there forcibly violated the person of an aged and industrious woman named Teresa Spitzin, and while endeavoring to stifle her cries for assistance, choked her to death. One of the perpetrators was arrested by the First ward police, but subsequently, through great influence, was permitted to escape. Coroner Connery held an inquest upon the body of the deceased, when a verdict against four men, named Morris O'Connell, James Tool, William Hagan, and a seaman called "Sailor Dan," was rendered by the jury. Warrants have been issued for the apprehension of the fugitives, and at a late hour last night Tool was arrested by the police as he was leaving No. 32 Greenwich street in disguise. The other villains are still at large. The murdered woman was a native of Switzerland, and was about fifty-five years of age.

GEORGIA.—Gov. JOHNSON'S message was delivered on the 5th. Its leading points are epitomized as follows by the Mobile *Mercury*:

The available balance in the Treasury is $53,717 66.

All the liabilities of the State have been promptly met.

The public debt is $2,632,722 22.

Amendments of the tax laws are recommended, for the purpose of equalizing taxation. It is suggested that the Legislature, at each session, establish an average value of slaves for the ensuing year.

It is intimated that the present suspension of the banks, considering the peculiar circumstances of the case, might be tolerated, in reference to all which on investigation proves sound.

The Western and Atlantic Railroad is in a prosperous condition, and the question of its mismanagement is argued with a view to vindicate it from the charge.

State aid to railroads is objected to in reference to the connection, in important points, upon guarantees against loss being given.

The enlargement and repair of the penitentiary, or its removal to some other point, is urged.

The Academy for the Blind and the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb are recommended to the care of the Legislature.

The enlargement of the State House is recommended.

An increase of the salaries of the executive and judicial officers are regarded as necessary.

The recommendation for a geological survey of the State is renewed.

The necessity of revising the militia law is insisted on.

A plan of a common school system is proposed.

The alarming aspect of the federal relations is presented, with a recommendation of the National Democratic party as the only safeguard of the South.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

The following dispatches were published yesterday by the Associated Press:

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamer *Ariel* has arrived at Halifax. Cotton declined to 99@ to 99¾. Cotton, declining tendency. Wheat and Rice, firm. The money market is depressed.

MARKETS.—New York, Nov. 14.—Cotton and Coffee quiet. Wheat unsettled. Corn and Beef firm. Sugar heavy.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—Flour $4 25 to 4 30. Wheat—Red, 75c.; White, 85c. Oats, 30c. Whisky 16.

THE ARRIVALS FOR LIVERPOOL.—New York, Nov. 14.—The *Adriatic* sails for Liverpool next Saturday.

NAVAL.—New York, Nov. 14.—The United States frigate *Minnesota* has arrived from Cape Town, on September 7. All well.

Dates from Rio de Janeiro of October 1 state that five sailors of the frigate *St. Lawrence* were under trial for immoral conduct. The report that eighteen persons on board had been sentenced to death is false.

Advices from Montevideo state that much bloodshed is expected at the coming election.

SHREWSBURY ELECTION.—Detroit, Nov. 14.—The steam-tug *Noah P. Sprague* exploded her boiler, killing eight persons.

FOREIGN SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—By the *Arabia* we have advices of the arrival out of the following vessels from New Orleans.

At Bremerhaven, *Ernestine*; off Deal, the *Hartley*; at Havre, the *Nuremberg*; at Liverpool, the *Levi Woodward*; at London, the *Arthur*; off the Isle of Wight, the *Equity*.

Sailed for New Orleans, from Liverpool—*Samuel Dyer* and *Malakoff*; from London, the *Challenger*.

ENGLAND AND COSTA RICA.—Washington Nov. 13.—Great Britain has never recognized the jurisdiction of Costa Rica over the River San Juan, or over the Transit Route. She concedes to Costa Rica the right of navigation. The export privilege to be settled by negotiations between the governments. Lord Napier advises Costa Rica to make no concessions until the arrival of Sir Wm. Ouseley, who is daily expected.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—St. Johns, Nov. 14.—By the *Ariel* we learn that the launch of the steamship *Great Eastern* has proven a failure.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—From the returns before us we presume the Senate will be composed of 22 Democrats and 10 Americans, and the House of 46 Democrats and 40 Americans. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 20.

Telegraphic Items.

EXPLORATION OF THE COLORADO OF THE WEST.—Washington, Nov. 8.—It has heretofore been stated that Lieut. J. C. Ives, of the Topographical Engineers, had been assigned to the duty of exploring the Colorado of the West. This gentleman, with his corps of assistants, at last accounts, had arrived at Albuquerque.

The expedition was to sail for San Diego, and cross from thence by land to Fort Yuma. From that point they will descend the Colorado to its debouchure into the Gulf of California, and there to meet the schooner which was to sail from San Francisco with the supplies.

After putting the little iron steamer together, Lieut. Ives and his party complete will at once embark, and proceed at once on their explorations.

MORMON RESISTANCE.—Washington, Nov. 8. The War Department has received dispatches confirmatory of the previous reports that the Mormons were in open resistance to the United States troops. The appointments of the army and the general preparations are such that no fears are entertained as to the result.

The administration has received no particularly important dispatches with reference to events in Central America and Costa Rican movements. No matter what other governments may do with regard to these affairs, ours will pursue an independent American policy, without any entangling alliances.

DISCHARGE OF AN ALLEGED CRIMINAL.—*Conclusion of a Habeas Corpus.*—Buffalo, Nov. 7.—R. McGaffey, who was under arrest here, charged with embezzling from the Bank of Upper Canada, in Toronto, has been discharged; the Judge holding the brief illegal under the Ashburton treaty.

Samuel D. Ross, who was lately arrested in Cincinnati and taken to Toronto, charged with robbing the mails on the cars between Montreal and Toronto, was yesterday tried for the crime and found guilty.

"HUNGER MOVEMENT" AT TRENTON, (N. J.)—Trenton, (N. J.) Nov. 7.—A large meeting of persons connected with the "Hunger Movement," similar to those of Philadelphia and New York, was held here this afternoon, and resolutions were passed urging the city authorities to take immediate steps to prevent from 2,000 to 3,000 persons from actual starvation.

TORNADO.—We learn by a gentleman just down from Carroll county that a tornado passed over that county, in the Mississippi counties, in this State, destroying the quarters, gins and fences on the following plantations: Wm. Houston, N. Wallace, M. Greer, J. L. Leslie, J. C. and R. M. Bridgeforth, and Dr. H. J. Thomas. The residence of Bridgeforth, the Widow Bridgeforth lifted up by the tornado and moved some thirty yards, without destroying the house. Mr. S. had just got his wife out of the house before it was blown off, and in the only place in it that could be found, where the timber was not falling around. M. R. Greer had one negro killed, and three in the infirmary. Mr. Leslie's bedding and bedclothes were found hanging on the stumps and tops of trees for a considerable distance. Mr. Bridgeforth's negroes were killed. The residence and kitchen of Dr. H. J. Thomas was all that was left standing. The place is now seventy-five stacks of fodder and a stable blew down, burying several mules and horses, several of which were killed. Not a gin, quarter or fence was left standing in its track; the roads are filled with the falling timber, so that the stages are stopped, and the mail will have to go by Cardwell on horseback for several days. We also learn that Judd King's place shared the same fate.—How far it extended we have not heard, but think from the information received, that we shall hear of a great deal more damage yet.—*Vicksburg Whig*, 11th.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY IN HORTICULTURE.—In a late number of the *Emporio Italiano* we find a description of the discovery of a new process by an Italian florist in Africa, by which it is asserted that delightful fragrance may be bestowed upon the entirely inodorous. In order to attain this object the roots are covered with fragrant manures. Thus with a decoction of Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters was grand to know that the principal drug stores in this city are supplied with Hostetter's great remedy.—*Louisville Times.*

For sale by the principal druggists and dealers and by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
nov9-6t d&c 21 and 161 Chartres street.

Victims of Rheumatism, Read This!

MR. JOHN HENRY, Fairfield Co., (O.) June 4, 1857.
Dr. C. W. BENSON, No. 8 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—*Dear Sir:* This spring I hired to work for me a man who had been afflicted with rheumatism, and who, for some time, was compelled to quit work. After consulting with some of my friends, I procured of your agents at this place, Messrs. Abbott & Sprague, a bottle of your Sanitive Wine and a box of your Blood Pills, and after using one bottle of the wine I considered him entirely relieved, and he continued to use the wine and pills until he was entirely restored to perfect health. One bottle of your Blood Purifier, and one box of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is a valuable remedy, I send you this to be published, if you think proper, that persons similarly afflicted may have the benefit of my experience.
Yours, &c., ALEX SPRINGER.

MISS FLORA MCFLIMSEY IN ENGLAND.—In a letter, says the New York *Evening Post*, from the daughter of a noble lord in England to a friend in this city, she says: "In Miss Flora Flimsey meant to represent a person in the highest class of life? For, you know, in England the subject of dress is one that is quite ignored in good society. We remark that such a person may dress well, or the contrary; but any lady who talked a great deal or even showed that she thought a great deal about dress, would be set down as a bore; and, as we express it, would be sent to Coventry."

"We take it for granted that the art of dress ignores naturally to a lady-like mind, and requires no thought or effort; consequently any one too smart is generally set down as a person with bad taste and vulgar. That is how we settle things here, and we should not stand Miss Flora for an hour. Our papers have of late written a great deal against ladies' dress, and very rightly, too, for the present fashion is absurd and unnatural."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ST. JOSEPH'S ASYLUM.—An institution of this name is conducted by a number of benevolent ladies for charitable purposes in this city, and is situated at the corner of Lafayette and Johnson streets, Second District. It has for its principal object the care and education of the sick and infirm.

We learn that some of its buildings are yet incomplete, for the want of means, and I have been requested to state that contributions in aid of the Asylum will be received by Madame Hincks, at No. 228 Burgundy street, or by Mr. Alvarez, of the firm of Bender & Co., on Carondelet street.

A requiem for the spiritual repose of young Eugene Prevost will be sung at the St. Louis Cathedral this morning, at eight o'clock, when, Mr. Prevost, Sr., requests us to say, a collection will be taken up for the benefit of the Asylum of St. Joseph.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.—The fine stock of WAX STATUARY now on exhibition at this establishment, No. 197 St. Charles street, is well calculated to please all discriminating admirers of the fine arts. The Museum is open at all reasonable hours of the day and night, and we are sure the virtuous will and much on hand with which to gratify his curiosity. Dr. Kane, the distinguished Arctic explorer, and Mrs. Cunningham, of New York notoriety, are said, among others, to be good representations of those characters.

SPALDING & ROGER'S AMPHITHEATRE.—The intimately humorous MATT PELL appears at the Amphitheatre this evening in his vastly amusing character of the Virginia Mummy. Those who have not seen Matt in this character should go to the Amphitheatre to night, if they desire to know the full obscurity of their risible capacities. Prof. Orrin and sons combine their series of very astonishing and entertaining feats.

THE OFFICIALS ELECT.—Mr. E. THOMAS Parker, the recently elected Sheriff, and Mr. R. F. Downey, the Coroner elect, are expected to be installed into office this morning. Mr. Parker has had a host of applicants for his appointments of deputies.

AN OFFICE WANTED.—Mr. Orrin has his cabinet almost complete, with which and his present office, he will be satisfied, and hereby leave their keeping to the gentlemanly manners of any one who may feel disposed to occupy the same. We think, however, that the above proposal reasonable, and leave the matter with the parties concerned. We think the pleasure in complying with the request.

GOVERNMENT OF LOUISIANA.
SPECIAL DEPARTMENT.
THE Special Course of Lectures in this institution will be delivered THIS DAY, (Monday) the 16th inst.
Prof. CHARLES JOHNS, M. D., will deliver the Introductory Lecture at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the Medical Department of Louisiana, in Common street.
A course of Medical Lectures, upon the principles and practice of the Medical Department of the University of Louisiana, will be delivered during the present session, commencing on Monday, forty days from the 16th inst.
THEODORE WEEDS, M. D., Secretary.
nov16 3t

NOTICE is hereby given that the 2nd Class of Mechanics' Lien Bonds, issued by the Board of Liquidation, have been called in for payment and are payable at the office of the Board, No. 5 Carondelet street, on and after the 1st day of December next, after which date all interest will cease.
By order of the Board.
AM. FORSTER, Cashier.
nov16 1m

HOLBROOK'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
166 CANAL STREET.
Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mathematics, French, Spanish, Italian, German, Hebrew, Arabic, &c. &c. Ladies are specially requested to visit the female branch. Circulars and specimens of penmanship can be had at the College.
RUFUS DOLBEAR.

Wanted
TO PURCHASE—Several SLAVES, from 10 to 20 and 25 years of age, for cash. Apply to LEHMAN, BROWN & SAMUELS, 70 Gravier street.
nov16 1m

$40,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS!
The Greatest Sacrifice of Goods Ever Made Till Now!
WE SELL FROM MONDAY, THE 16TH NOVEMBER,
$50,000
(FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS)
—WORTH OF—
NEW GOODS,
AT AN IMMENSE AND INCREDIBLE SACRIFICE!
UNLESS to give them away it would be impossible to sell them longer. The sale is positive, and we warrant ladies, and the public generally, that it is no humbug.
All goods are marked with plain figures.
The stock is composed of the following articles:
A new stock of Silk Goods, received by ... ...