The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1855. VOL. XII.—NEW SERIES. VOL. [illegible]—Whole No. 7909

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 10th, 1855.

[illegible] Mail failed again yesterday, [illegible] back mails due came through.

GLANCE AT PARTIES.

[illegible] short as is the period [illegible] intervene before the agitation [illegible] Presidential question, there [illegible] reasons for the belief that are then, [illegible] in a great degree become re[illegible]. The Democratic party seems [illegible] structure to be hopelessly divided. [illegible] perfectly true that a political organization [illegible] styling itself the Democratic party has [illegible] evidences of vigor, and has [illegible] victories at recent contests, but it does [illegible] much sagacity to comprehend [illegible] organization is but an aggregation [illegible] elements combining for [illegible] in opposition to another party. [illegible] instance, and it will be [illegible] the vote that large numbers [illegible] Whigs have sustained the [illegible] in order to defeat the Ameri[illegible]. Such parishes as Lafourche, [illegible], &c., which west so heavily [illegible] on Monday last, would reverse [illegible] if, in a clean Whig ticket [illegible]. When the National [illegible] convention assembles, the fol[illegible] difficulty of effecting a union be[illegible] Hunkers and Democrats of the North [illegible] Whigs, and the pro-slavery Democrats [illegible] the immediately expeditious [illegible] South Carolina has already positively [illegible] to be represented in that [illegible] and submit to any [illegible] an unequivocal declaration [illegible] rights; Louisiana, Mis[illegible] Border slave holding States will [illegible] their example. The days [illegible] generalities, and agreeable ab[illegible] are passed. The South has been [illegible] by mere phraseology and [illegible] that she will accept [illegible] distinct and intelligible, [illegible] she will be satisfied? The [illegible] Democratic Convention will be [illegible] parliament, representing [illegible] portion of the party; while [illegible] of that party will, in [illegible] probability, coalesce with that [illegible] fractions composed of [illegible] and Abolitionists pro[illegible] to convert the next [illegible] into a sectional con[illegible] a respectable minority of [illegible] all the States who [illegible] the Whig party, [illegible] that that party is de[illegible] must upon a national [illegible]. Where are they to go? [illegible] with the American [illegible] contests have either [illegible] in the canvass, or [illegible] in endeavoring [illegible]. We doubt it not at all unlike, [illegible] the results of the un[illegible] Administration, of the [illegible] of the Democracy, the [illegible] party will make a [illegible] something of its [illegible] that will put forth a [illegible] already [illegible] leaders [illegible] the Whig party, [illegible] the principal [illegible] viz. the [illegible]. Should [illegible] Whigs to its sup[illegible] symptoms of [illegible] the American [illegible] regret the [illegible] have the unanimous [illegible] Know-Nothing [illegible] is evident that this great [illegible] from its birth [illegible] country will under any [illegible] away and disband [illegible] more probable [illegible] the imperfections of its [illegible] necessity of rendering [illegible] and more in accordance [illegible] the American party [illegible] the Whig party, [illegible] changes in its organization [illegible] its principles acceptable to a [illegible] the people. It will, in all [illegible] to the national platform [illegible] religious intolerance, [illegible] one of the most fatal [illegible] against it, and one, too, [illegible] adroitly and successfully [illegible]. It will, more [illegible] with the secret feel[illegible] enough in the days of [illegible] but is now universally such as [illegible] sentimental. It may inaugurate [illegible] modifying its principles [illegible] that necessarily exclude [illegible] citizenship those naturalized [illegible] given proof of their de[illegible] and their knowledge [illegible] institutions. Our belief [illegible] American party throughout [illegible] is brought to unite upon the [illegible] political civil and religious [illegible] abrogation of secrecy, and the [illegible] extreme stringency of [illegible] it will present in 1856 [illegible] powerful political organi[illegible] country, and may elect a [illegible] President. We think we [illegible] are clearly tending to [illegible]. At the same time, poli[illegible] inextricable and con[illegible] that it would be unsafe [illegible] to advance with confidence [illegible] the future. *Notes correspondent.*

[illegible] Van Buren has recently [illegible] speech at Albany, and told his admiring [illegible] President Pierce is not the Ad[illegible] that the Union and the Kitchen [illegible] Administration—that they [illegible] as a cipher—that the President [illegible] with the *Softs*, but his keep[illegible] permit him to indulge his affec[illegible] the Softs are just been to Washing[illegible] to see what to know.

[illegible] Hughes notes the following [illegible] in the motion of the tides in [illegible] for incursions. On our own [illegible] A few days flow from East to [illegible] of Great Britain, from [illegible] the Pacific there motion [illegible] every round by Asia, turn and [illegible].

[illegible] in Detroit, a few days [illegible] while laying down an arti[illegible] the hammer slip from [illegible] and accidentally struck a [illegible] knocking her down. He [illegible] fined $5, the Justice not [illegible] to knock down pars [illegible] for such offenses.

[illegible] Congress, several mem[illegible] have been worked, under the auspices [illegible] Free soil. The one from this state was assessed by Hugh L. Pattison, [illegible] exclusively on the subject in [illegible] important political [illegible] in the Mid-Towns lead [illegible] enough as 7,000, to the ton [illegible] weight eighth will aver[illegible].

[illegible] work, some children, playing [illegible] Geo. W. Ansell, of Bedford, [illegible] discovered smoke coming up through [illegible] the barn, when the boards [illegible] a mouse's nest discovered, [illegible] the mouse, had drawn a function [illegible]. The match had probably been ignited [illegible] the movements of the mouse, and but for his [illegible] discovery must have caused a serious [illegible].

[illegible] LAZY MAN'S REPOSITORY" the table [illegible] an article of furniture which attracts [illegible] attention at the Fair of the American [illegible] New York. It is described as a [illegible] bedstead, attached to the head [illegible] small alarm clock, so connected [illegible] that at a given moment the alarm [illegible] and in five minutes thereafter, if [illegible] not arise, the mattress opens, [illegible] gently, and without any cere[illegible] tumbled out of bed. The difficulty will [illegible] getting the alarm into practical use. We [illegible] a lazy man buy it!

☞ The machine shop of the Buffalo Car Works was burned on the night of the 30th ult. Loss about $10,000—fully insured.

THE ELECTION.

We make up the following tabular statement of the majorities on either side, and shall keep it standing, adding to and correcting it, as the official returns come in:

	Democrat.	Whig.
Orleans	419	
Plaquemines		4
St. Bernard		16
Jefferson	190	
St. Charles		1
St. John Baptist	25	
St. James	159	
Ascension		198
Assumption		515
Lafourche		345
Terrebonne	10	
East Feliciana		46
West Feliciana		7
East Baton Rouge	67	
West Baton Rouge	34	
Pointe Coupee		160
Iberville		199
St. Mary's	177	
St. Martin's	187	
Lafayette		319
St. Tammany	236	
St. Helena	9	
Livingston		103
Washington		93
Madison	41	
Carroll		115

Election Returns.

The officers of the steamer *T. P. Leathers*, from Napoleon, have furnished us with the following election returns:

CARROLL PARISH.—Wickliffe, Dem., 115 maj.; Morton, Dem., 107 maj.; Herron, Dem., 114 maj.; Marks, Dem., 108 maj.; Gleason, Dem., 102 maj.; Maize, Dem., 100 maj.; Bard, Dem., 1 maj. For Congress—T. G. Davidson, Dem., 85 maj.; Grade, Dem., 93 maj.; Nolan (Rep.) Dem., 299 maj.; Moore, (Assessor) Dem., 67 maj.; Knox, (Sheriff) Dem., 230 maj.; D. France, (Clerk) Am., 133 maj.

Madison parish has gone by a small majority for the Know-Nothings.

The counties of Issaquena, Warren, and Hinds, and the river counties generally, in Mississippi, had given majorities for the American ticket.

RECEIPTS PER N. O., O. AND G. W. RAILROAD.—Nov. 9th, 1855.—43 bbls. molasses, Bogart, Foley & Avery; 10 hhds. sugar, De Egana; 24 bbls. molasses, Lobdel & Charpentier; 95 bbls. molasses, Darby & Tremoulet; 8 bales moss, Trouslat & Hayden; 10 bales moss, Allen; 1 bale, John S. Tuomey; 1 box eyes, Jacob Minsen; 144 sacks, 1 box eggs, E. Lepaire. Sundries to order.

GEN. SCOTT.—A statement has been published to the effect that Gen. Scott's back pay has been allowed him, and that the amount will reach upwards of $10,000. The N. Y. Tribune however says that notwithstanding the decision of Mr. Cushing in relation to General Scott's back pay, the Secretary of War, backed by the President, has, in applying the principles of that decision, modified to exclude double rations and all increase of forage, whereby the veteran's claim is reduced to about a fourth of what Congress had designed to give him.—There is now, consequently, no redress except in the liberality of that body; and we learn that in consideration of the modesty exhibited by the Executive he touched, if the old soldier can possibly avoid doing so.

But, there power greater than that of the Secretary of War, and the people will not permit personal the animosity of the President's manger to defeat their generous designs to benefit the veteran Scott.

☞ It appears that New Orleans and Louisville are not the only cities which have suffered from riotous proceedings. New York is too beginning to feel to her cost the dangerous influence of an excited and lawless rabble. On the evening of the 20th ult., while an American procession was marching in the 17th Ward, it was suddenly assailed by a numerous gang of Irishmen. A volly of stones and brickbats was sent into the ranks—many of the lights were wrenched from the hands of the torchbearers, and extinguished,—we believe,—by trampling on them. Pistols were drawn by their hands, was immediately destroyed.

The American flag was taken from the procession and traced in the dirt—but it was subsequently rescued by a party of the Young Men's American Club.

Knives and pistols were brandished by the attacking party, and a number of persons were badly hurt in the melee. The Irish came upon them Americans suddenly, rifling the air with curses for the Know-Nothings.

The scene, for a while, was one of the great excitement, and for a moment it was feared that the scenes recently exhibited in the streets of Louisville were to be re-enacted here.

The forbearance and self-restraint of the citizens in the procession, however, alone saved the city from disaster. The affair, we learn, left unfinished in the partial their ferocious opponents to provoke the catastrophe.

The Irish appeared in what is thought to have been their object in making the attack—*they broke up and dispersed the procession.* They are believed to belong to a gang of desperadoes commonly known as the "First Avenue Rangers."

The assault like attack upon a peaceful body of citizens, was assisted by different persons who witnessed the scene, was one of the most outrageous it is possible to conceive. There was not the remotest provocation, all assaulted were, on the part of the procession, which was composed of unoffending American and adopted citizens. There was no banner in the procession bearing a sentiment or device every such could possibly be construed as a reflection upon any person or party whatsoever.

The Americans, at a later hour in the evening, remembered, with a spirit of such action as will leave the offenders to justice,—and prevent the possibility of such attacks in future.

☞ See What the Union Said!

The Washington *Union*—organ of the Pierce and Foreign party—contained the following significant article some time ago:

In taking its position, it should be carefully borne in mind that the Democratic party neither assumes that the naturalized laws as they now exist are perfect, nor that reference to have not, on some occasions, subjected themselves, to just censure, nor that the Roman Catholic religion is based upon the Christian creed. Citizenship is a boon granted to foreigners by the liberality of our institutions, and this fact cannot be too carefully weighed and appreciated by our foreign citizens. They should constantly remember that the high privileges conceded them have been granted upon the reasonable expectation that they would surrender their distinctive native nationalities, and become fused and assimilated to our native citizens in all their feelings, sentiments and devotion to our liberal institutions. It becomes them now, in view of the late significant expression of popular feeling, to consider well whether, in their past conduct, they may not have given occasion to much of the opposition which exists against them.

Native Americans are justly proud of their high prerogatives, and they are naturally jealous of anything like foreign influence upon their institutions. If these sentiments and feelings we participate to the fullest extent, and it is because we do, that we so earnestly regret the imputation that the Democratic party has pursued or will ever pursue, "an incendiary policy," in order to conciliate the foreign vote. Naturalized citizens ought to see, in the immense increase of foreign population within the last few years, legitimate reason for an earnest investigation by native citizens of the probable influence of the necessary and rapid foreign population upon our institutions. This is a fair and legitimate subject for discussion; and it shall result in the conviction that our naturalization laws are defective and ought to be amended or reformed, the naturalized citizens ought neither to be surprised nor complain. It may be assumed as a fixed fact, that the native American population will never consent to any modification of the principles which characterize their institutions, and, from whatever quarter they see disposed to run a kind, they will be prompt to meet and repel it. When the suggestion is made that the danger lurks under the religious creed of the Catholics, it is right and proper that the truth of the suggestion should be sifted to the bottom, and to such an investigation none will contribute more than the Democracy.

WHEN ROGERS FELL OUT, &c.—The Richmond Examiner says, the Washington Union has at last read John Van Buren out of the Democratic party:

"Poor Washington Union! It has been doing nothing else since the Soft Shell Syracuse Convention of New York, but reading its most intimate and cherished friends out of the ranks of the Democratic party. It is Abraham, once again, offering up Isaac as a sacrifice given these is an accommodating ram near by to substitute in place of the only beloved. Think of the Union newspaper denouncing the Softs whom it nursed in its bosom when they were stiff and cold for want of comfort from the Democracy, when it said with pay when they were hungry as beggars; whose it clothed with the best raiment of the Custom House when they were naked as one of their ancestors of the National Democracy. Well, all sinners are coming right again. We read the Softs out of the Democratic ranks two years ago, and have since added our time in the best temper and the blandest patience. Poor Union, it has at last come over to the side of the Excluded, to ask our pardon. Well, we could pardon the robber of a bee-hive, and of honey can pardon such a poor, forlorn, debased, crouching, whipped pusslet as the Union."

We beg the reader to understand that the journal above quoted, which administers on so very a castigation to the *Union*, is not a Whig, or Know-Nothing sheet, but one of the strongest Democratic papers in the country. Has not the *Union* reason to exclaim: "Save me from my friends"?

☞ There is considerable excitement in Beaufort, S. C., in consequence of the discovery that some of the Spanish negroes under sentence from the last that the house of the members of considerable consequence, without any The city marshal is charged with giving permission to the negroes, without legal authority, to do so, to prisons from where they are held, upon the payment to him of private sums of money. The matter is undergoing investigation by the city council.

☞ The amount in the United States treasury, subject to draft on the 23d ult., was twenty two millions thirteen thousand dollars.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

JACKSON, Nov. 9th.—The following returns have been received here:

Knox—Hunting unopposed.—Hinds county 443, Lowndes 872, Hinds 31, Adams 98, Wilkinson 59, Yazoo 230, Amite 50, Warren 209, and Madison 59.

Democratic Majorities.—Copiah county 200, Rankin 50, Hinds 100, Amite 175, Desha 137, Winston 231, Smith 132, East 165, Carroll 50, Tishomingo 204.

Monroe county is also Democratic by a large majority.

Grittith is also largely Democratic.

Mr. Lake is elected to Congress from the Fourth District.

McRae and the whole Democratic State ticket are running up to the majorities in 1853, which was 6,700 votes.

Large Democratic gains have been made then for in the Legislature.

LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, Nov. 8.—Carroll parish gives 115 Democratic majority. Avoyelles 6 Democratic majority.

In the Third Congressional District, so far we hear from, Davidson, the Democratic candidate, is 150 ahead.

STRANGE INDEMNITY FOR AN ATTACK'S SERCOPHAGUS.—The following is from a writer in Smyrna:—Last month the French corvette La Sérieuse passed by Beyrout on her way to Marseilles, having on board the Bronze phagus found at Sidon, belonging to M. Perrot. The inscription, in to Phoenician, and has been deciphered by M. le Due Luynes and the following is the translation from the French version: In the month of Bal, the 14th, year of my reign, I, Eshmun Azar, King of the Sardonians, son of Tabnad, also king of the Sardonians, son of Astarte, my mother, great priestess of Eshmun in Sidon, I spoke thus: "In the flower of my youth, in the midst of the culture of my profound and I was, I was struck by death. From my funeral vault, where rest my bones, which I myself caused to be constructed, I adjure all dynastic, all tribunals and all men, not to violate the place of my repose, and to open my tomb, or to dig in the stone, or to take away the offerings found therein. Near to me is also the tomb of Astarte, my mother, the great priestess of Eshmun (Astarte) in Sidon, who caused to be constructed the temple of Baal in Sidon and also of Eleam, who built the temple of Dan. I swear my malediction to every dynasty, every generation, and every man who violates my tomb, or who robes the lid, or takes away the offerings therein deposited. May he be hopeless, be sterile, my curse be upon him forever in all his posterity, may he be gutted from all the earth, and he shall not be allowed to bury his mother. For Eshmun Azar, king of the Sardonians, son of Astarte, my mother, great priestess of Eshmun in Sidon, too."—The rest of the inscription is effaced by time."

The above inscription is similar to the one of which copies have been distributed to the antiquaries of this country, and of which a partial translation was made in Bayle's Dictionary. Of course not the same, but it belongs to the same class, having been discovered near Sidon, like the one above mentioned.

FRONTIER ECHO.—We are indebted to E. Stanhope, of *Andante for experiments* of queer productions of nature. They are called vegetable eggs, and look for all the world, in shape, size and general appearance like the chicken eggs. Dr. Sanford informs us that the seed came from the patent office at Washington. The plant is a gay production, and a bright ornament in the garden. If planted by a shrub or tree that is not more than 15 or 20 feet high, the vine will run so as nearly cover it with these apparent production of Shanghai.—*Boston Journal.*

Life of the West Point Cadet.

He sleeps in the barracks, in a room with one other; at half-past five to the winner the reveille awakens him; he immediately rises, doubles up his blanket and a mattress, places them on the head of his iron bedstead; he makes until seven o'clock; at that hour the drum beat for breakfast, he leaves the hall into rank and proceeds to the mess hall. Twenty minutes is the usual time spent at breakfast. Guard-mounting takes place at half-past seven, and twenty-five minutes are spent on guard every day. At eight o'clock the bugle sounds, and recitations commence. At one o'clock the roll-call again sounds, the professors dismiss their respective sections, the cadets form ranks opposite the barracks and march to dinner. Between eleven and one, a part of the cadets are occupied in making and other in fencing. After dinner they have until two o'clock for recreation, and from two to four they are employed in recitations. At four o'clock, the bugle sounds, and they go either to battalion or light artillery drill.

This exercise lasts an hour and a half. After that they devote the time to recreation until parade, which takes place at sunset. After parade they form into rank in front of the barracks, and the names of the delinquents are read by an officer of the day. Supper succeeds next; and after supper recreation till eight o'clock, when the bugle sounds to call to quarters, and every cadet must be found in his room within a few minutes at study, and must remain there thus employed until half past nine. At half-past nine the bugle sounds; this is called taps; and at ten the drum taps, and at ten every cadet must be in bed, having his light extinguished, and must remain there till morning. If during the night, the cadets is found to be absent from his room more than thirty minutes, and does not give a satisfactory account of himself, charges are preferred against him, and he is court-martialed.

The use of intoxicating drink and tobacco is strongly repudiated; so are playing at chess, wearing watches, and a great many other things. The punishment to which the cadets are liable are privation of recreation, etc., extra hours of duty, reprimands, arrests, confinement to their rooms or hall; confinement in light prison, confinement to dark prison, dismission with the privilege of resigning, and public dismission.

WINCHESTER, THE MISSING ABSCONDER.—The Cincinnati Times of Saturday furnishes the following as a probable clue to the fate of this fugitive:

"We have obtained what may perhaps be considered a clue to the awful mystery in which the fate of Mr. Winchester, the darling Bankwalk, Kentucky, is enveloped. A reliable gentleman of this city, in Kentucky, on Saturday, informs us that on the day succeeding the ascension of Mr. Winchester from Norwalk, Ohio, a Commodore and Cincinnati steamer, "Have you seen the balloon?" Replying in the negative, the gentleman stepped to the door, and, looking in a Southwestern direction, perceived what at first appeared to be a balloon. At the first glance it appeared to be very diminutive, but gradually it dilated and appeared in the shape of a large bird with expanded wings, apparently thirty feet across—Changing again from that form it resumed the shape of a balloon. A strongly magnifying telescope being procured, it was fixed upon the floating object, and many persons who had gone assembled to gaze at the mysterious aerial stranger agreed in the opinion that it was a balloon, and concurred in the belief that it was a *wreck*. The gentleman from whom we obtain the above information states that about 150 persons were witnesses of the phenomenon. The information is certainly very vague, and, to be sure, it coasts the painful mystery into a darker shadow; yet it may eventually lead to information that will remove the suspicion that now oppresses the friends of the renowned aerial navigator."

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS, (on the stage)—Hensley had to play Henry IV. in Richard III. After that unpleasant duty, in the early part of the play, he had to appear for a moment or two as his own ghost, in the fifth act. The spirits were at that time exhibited *en masse*, through a trap. How our Henry contrived to get out to supper, and being anxious to get there early, and knowing that little more than his shoulders and head would be seen by the public, he retained his black velvet cowl and bagles, but discarding the lower part of his stage costume, he drew on a jaunty pair of new tight nankeen pants, to be as fine dressed for his supper company as he could.

"When he stood in the trap he cautioned the men who turned the windlass not to raise him as high as usual, and of course they promised him to obey; but a wicked low comedian was at hand, whose love of mischief predominated over his friendship, and he suddenly applied itself with such good will to the wrench, that he ran King Henry up right to a level with the stage, and moreover, gave his Majesty such a jerk that he was forced to step from the trap on to the boards to save himself from falling. The sight of the old Lancastrian monarch in a costume of two such different periods—Medieval above, all nankeen and novelty below—was destructive of all decorum before the stage and upon it. The audience emphatically "split their sides," and as for the Tyrants, his lady had left supper, and burst into such a roar that the hall Richard could not hear himself speak, ironically hysterical had the Generated Henry actually so vented him in the nankeen spirit."—*Sun Dorum.*

☞ The New York Tribune thus portrays the character of the free blacks of the North:

"Nine-tenths of the free blacks have no idea of earning their livelihood by work except as the kingdoms and territories of white men; no idea of building a church, or accomplishing any other of serious enterprises, except through begging of the whites. As a class, the blacks are lazy, improvident, servile, and benevolent; and their inveterate habit of appeal to white benevolence or compassion whenever they relapse into a state of destitution is sufficiently demonstrated by honest and observing. If they could never more obtain a dollar until they shall have earned it by work, the punishment to which the colored are liable are privation of recreation, etc., extra hours of duty, reprimands, arrests, confinement to their rooms or hall; confinement in light prison, confinement to dark prison, dismission with the privilege of resigning, and public dismission.

☞ A despatch from Washington says:

The statement is erroneous that nothing has been heard from the British Government in reply to our Government's remonstrance against Mr. Crampton's violation of neutrality. The President has heard twice, but the communications are of a character to make proceeding to extremes, without further delay, difficult.

The Administration holds that no violation of neutrality was committed by the schooner *Bolta*, in conveying the wrecked Russian officers and soldiers from Japan to Petropaulovski.

NORFOLK NEWS.—One of our watermen is charged to be hunting that Monroney, implicated in the murder of Bill Poole, and has been prominent parties in the politics of his ward this season, and was chairman of a committee for nominating a candidate for Police Justice in the Sixth Judicial District. There is nothing surprising in this. On the contrary, it is not improbable that the pugilist, "when he left," took with him a small sum of money belonging to the city.

☞ The amount in the United States treasury, subject to draft on the 23d ult., was twenty two millions thirteen thousand dollars.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1855.

Our market generally harvest shows a very unpleasant feature during the week now closing, the amount of receipts of cotton, sugar, molasses, and other articles of shipping, Produce have been large, and with some few items, the demand for the most part has been very limited, and prices have ruled lower, only a limited number of items have been disposed of, and the largest part remains yet unsold. Cotton has been in good demand and active, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Sugar has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Molasses has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Rice has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Tobacco has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Flour has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Corn has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Pork has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Lard has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Bacon has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Whiskey has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Coffee has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Sugar has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Molasses has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Rice has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Tobacco has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Flour has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Corn has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Pork has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Lard has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Bacon has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Whiskey has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply. Coffee has been in good demand, and prices have ruled lower, the receipts of the week, and the current week, have been very heavy, and the demand has not been equal to the supply.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MARYLAND LOTTERIES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, ... $100,000!!!

MANAGERS' OFFICE.

Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1, 1855.

THE Managers of the Maryland Lotteries will give their attention to the filling of orders for Tickets and Installments of Tickets, and will continue to do the offices of the parties to the following Schemes, which is the

Most Brilliant and Magnificent Lottery

ever drawn in Baltimore.

All Tickets, or Installments of Tickets, in the Lotteries authorized by the State of Maryland, are drawn in the same, and are distributed by Agents for the Contractor, and any others are frauds.

Grand Consolidated Lottery,

Class V.

To be drawn in Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, Nov. 24, 1855.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$100,000
1 prize of	20,000
1 prize of	20,000
1 prize of	20,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	9,000
1 prize of	8,000
1 prize of	7,000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	2,000
1 prize of	1,500
1 prize of	1,000
1 prize of	900
1 prize of	800
1 prize of	700
1 prize of	600
1 prize of	500
1 prize of	400
1 prize of	300
1 prize of	200
1 prize of	150
1 prize of	100
1 prize of	90
1 prize of	80
1 prize of	70
1 prize of	60
1 prize of	50
1 prize of	40
1 prize of	30
1 prize of	20
1 prize of	10
1 prize of	9
1 prize of	8
1 prize of	7
1 prize of	6
1 prize of	5
1 prize of	4
1 prize of	3
1 prize of	2
1 prize of	1
4,850 prizes of	100
27,025 prizes of	50
32,200 prizes amount to	$3,424,425

Whole Tickets $20 Halves $10. Quarters $5. Eighths $2.

Tickets sent by Express, free of charge, to any place in the Union, on receipt of the money.

Every ticket having on it any other three of the numbers drawn, will be entitled to a prize varying from $2,000 to $500. Application according to the orders which we have received, we can offer a great deal more than the original sum, and we will put every number into the original sum, and we will put every number into the scheme.

In each package of 10 whole tickets, we must depose a certificate (that is, we must make the number of drawn prizes) multiplied by the number of tickets in the package, for every ninety-nine tickets, we will make a package for the following scheme, will be sold for the price of 100 tickets, and what is more, we will make the purchaser to make an amount on the tickets in view after the days prescribed.

Scheme of a Package of 99 Whole tickets $99

99 do do 1 do do	99
99 do do 2 do do	198
99 do do 3 do do	198

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES

Please state whether you want them in Tickets or Certificates, or in Tickets or Certificates, and state the number of each, and the number of which we want, and we will be sure to give you the satisfaction of full.

Experience in Forwarding the Steam Engine [illegible]

Parties in Europe, New Haven, Ct.; S. W. Bloom, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Tuttle, Hall & Co., Boston; Parker & Lewis, Bridgeport, Ct.; Bissell Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Hoyt & Co., Philadelphia; Pierce, New York City; Chas. F. Lowery, American Consul, Havana.

References to Parties having the Woodworth Planing Machine now in use.

G. S. Rogers, Philadelphia; Wm. Ellis, Elder & Morris, Wilmington, N. C.; A. L. Tupp & Co. Mobile; Ala.; Ch. Cleveland, New Haven, Ct.; Hughes, Hawes & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Remond, Cobb & Co., Columbus, Ga.; Wm. Ellis, Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Moore & Wm. Ellis, Wilmington, N. C.; Pierce & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Wilson, Mobile, Ala.; J. Pierce, Buffalo, [illegible]

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNG LADIES' LITERARY INSTITUTE, NEW YORK.

MR. and MRS. PAUL ARPIN have opened, in New-York, 66 Irving Place, near Union Park, a Literary Institute for Young Ladies.

The establishment, organized on an entirely new plan, embraces scientific, literary and at little cost all the branches.

The lectures which are given by distinguished professors whose services have been secured, are attended by separate classes, each other, thus enabling young ladies to select those which suit them best, without being compelled to follow the other lessons.

These lectures have been before the most competent and progressive institutions, and can be desired. They are divided into three departments:

Literature—French, English, Spanish, Italian and German Language and literature.

Theoretical and practical education. In the above Reading of modern classics, Mythology, Philosophy, Political and literary history.

Mathematics—Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Geography, Astronomy, Natural History, Chemistry, Physics, &c.

Fine Arts—Vocal and instrumental music; Composition and harmony, drawing and painting, dance, &c.

The building occupied by Mr. and Mrs. ARPIN is located in one of the most elegant and respectable quarters of the city of New York. It is immediately contiguous to Union Park, and is in direct communication with the principal lines of railroads and omnibuses. The building is 50 feet by 100 feet, and has had divided of apartments for the various purposes of a school, with a large and spacious dormitory, [illegible] Mr. Arpin is now in Europe, and will return in the course of the ensuing month, with a large collection of specimens for other branches of science, and a number of young ladies of rank and fashion, who have expressed a desire to accompany Mrs. Arpin and her daughter, and to place their children under her care.

Mrs. Arpin will be pleased to receive young ladies who may be desirous of acquiring a knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, and