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The New Orleans Bee.

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The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 16.

Subscriptions by the Week.

Carriers of the BEE are authorized to receive subscriptions by the week, at the rate of 12½ cents.

NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

THE DUTY OF THE SOUTH.

Many readers may peradventure think that we should devote so much and so many articles to the support of Mr. Buchanan's extreme views in the North. We have been influenced in our course by an earnest and abiding conviction of duty. It is a binding obligation upon every true man to co-operate by all legitimate means in effecting the defeat of the sectional candidate for the Presidency. The first question which arises is—the important object to be accomplished. We answer, by the united action of the Democracy cannot be united by one half of her citizens sustain FILLMORE, the other half BUCHANAN. Now it is a question of the true policy of the South to give her suffrages for the candidate who has the best chance of obtaining a majority, or nearly entire number of electoral votes in States which constitute a majority, add to the entire, or nearly entire vote which the Southern vote could not give to BUCHANAN, and if this would be a certainty of commanding the election, a few of the larger States, or a certainty of convictions of the people to instigate our repugnance to the Northern and Western sentiment, or to overwhelm the spirit of the Union, and the settled dislike of many of the acts of the present Administration to sustain Mr. BUCHANAN as an alternative of the imperative upon us to look a little closer.

Now, while the most hopeless [illegible] can alone [illegible] that Mr. BUCHANAN's nomination [illegible] in restoring harmony to the party, and has [illegible] to unite the Freesoil and conservative elements of the Democracy. The evidence is full and belligerent conviction [illegible] overlooked only by those who [illegible] about their eyes to [illegible] seven-eighths of the [illegible] of New York, Wisconsin, Indiana, [illegible] would alone suffice to [illegible] in some of these [illegible] friends to a less mischievous [illegible] have always [illegible] have enabled [illegible] Democrats—[illegible] who have never [illegible] party, carried [illegible] Republican movement, [illegible] FREMONT. Wherever any [illegible] has exhibited the [illegible] especially in [illegible] New England, [illegible] States, there [illegible] accessions [illegible] A neutral [illegible] it is out [illegible] BUCHANAN to carry a [illegible] they will go [illegible] and abide [illegible] all over the [illegible] doubting State [illegible] by him, and it [illegible] there is not [illegible] chance of [illegible] accident numerous speeches [illegible] of nations [illegible] of the North, who [illegible] of the true principles [illegible] reconstruction of [illegible] which are its [illegible] and Union.

[illegible] have already [illegible] that Mr. [illegible] Union candidate [illegible] North is [illegible] Democracy [illegible] trips to Maine [illegible] disarming the [illegible] cock train [illegible] sentiment will not [illegible] drops of the drove, [illegible] decline [illegible] vest [illegible] in the [illegible] Mr. LAWRENCE has [illegible] Chasselas grape, [illegible] which pre-[illegible] orange, [illegible] symmetrical to the [illegible] palate. This [illegible] vest [illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible] of NAPOLEON III. have [illegible] Chronicles, a strong [illegible] the administration [illegible] President. They [illegible] much back [illegible] there has [illegible] repression of that unworthy [illegible] and laws are violated, freed [illegible] of speech has been [illegible] and a general disregard of their [illegible] and wishes manifested.

[illegible] belonging to the Hon. F. CHAIX, [illegible] St. James, was burned down [illegible] morning.

MORE DEFENCE.

A few days ago a Democratic County Convention was called in Wayne county, Pennsylvania, to ratify BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE, nominate candidates, &c. Four entire townships, representing one-fourth the population of the county, refused to send delegates. The following resolutions, passed by the Democrats of Sheffield township, we give as a specimen of the reasons which influenced the conduct of the others:

Resolved, That we cannot support any candidate for the office who stands upon, is pledged to, or is otherwise in favor of the recent platform erected in Cincinnati, under the name of Democracy.

Resolved, That we are not, nor ever have been political Abolitionists, but when we see national power prostituted to subvert Freedom and oppress the oppressed, it alike excites our sympathy and indignation.

The Convention was held, but, as may be imagined, was a very meagre affair. Even there, however, rebellion raised its head. When the Convention was voting for candidates, Mr. G. W. SCOFIELD, one of the candidates for Congress, got up and read a statement, declaring himself opposed to the further extension of slavery, and in favor of excluding it from all the territory of the United States, more especially Kansas. He denounced the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas outrages, and the conduct of the Democratic leaders, and said that as the persons who had undertaken the management of the party opposed these views, he withdrew his name as a candidate, and intended that in the coming canvass his vote should represent his principles.

[From the Nashville Patriot.]

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY!—WHAT IS IT?

It is the doctrine that the people of a Territory, while in a territorial condition, have the right to frame such domestic institutions as they choose, and, in the exercise of this right, to abolish or prevent slavery.

What Democrats have said of this Doctrine:

IT IS "INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE CONSTITUTION.—*Union and American.*

A DOCTRINE OF "ALL OTHERS" THE "MOST ODIOUS TO THE SOUTH."—*Nashville Union and American.*

"THE MOST MONSTROUS DOCTRINE EVER ADVANCED BY AN AMERICAN STATESMAN."—*John C. Calhoun.*

"WORSE THAN WILMOT PROVISOISM."—*John C. Calhoun.*

"AS INDEFENSIBLE IN PRINCIPLE AND DANGEROUS IN PRACTICE AS WILMOT PROVISOISM."—*Conventions of Alabama and Virginia*, in 1848.

"WILL NEVER SUPPORT ANY CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OR VICE PRESIDENCY WHO MAINTAINS IT"—*Same.*

"Among the fair, but false and fatal theories of the day, none attracts so much homage as the "Squatter Sovereignty" courtesan. There are none so radiant with meretricious charms, none so ready with deceitful promises, and none so sure to cover their victim with shame and reproach. The sovereignty of the people is a noble principle, and should command universal homage. 'SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY' IS AN IMPOSTOR—A COUNTERFEIT COPY—AN UGLY IDOL WROUGHT BY MEN'S HANDS—AND SHOULD BE KICKED OFF THE PEDESTAL WHERE IT SITS IN MOCK MAJESTY AND COURTS THE ADMIRATION OF FOOLS AND DEMAGOGUES."—*Richmond Enquirer.*

Mr. Buchanan and Squatter Sovereignty.

Mr. Buchanan in his letter of his accept. ance openly and boldly approves this doctrine. *Remember* that, people of the South—and read the following:

From the National Intelligencer, June 21

"But, while giving to his letter the acknowledgment of our sincere esteem and respect, we refrain from evoking any recollections which may seem to mar the sincerity of our praise, and for the like reason we forbear all comment upon the interpretation which Mr. BUCHANAN gives to a certain disputed point of Democratic doctrine, respecting the power of a Territory to establish or prohibit the institution of slavery. Mr. Buchanan, it will be seen, gives in his adhesion to the principles of Squatter Sovereignty, as it is popularly called, in terms the most definite and express, understanding, as he does, that Congress, by the recent legislation upon this subject, has simply declared that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

A tornado swept over Clinton and Franklin counties, New York, on Monday week. The village of Chateaugay is in ruins. Some three hundred and sixty buildings are injured, of which two-thirds are utterly ruined, including churches, stores, dwellings, &c. One life was lost as far as known.

Hon. E. Joy Morris, one of the ablest men in Pennsylvania, who was, previous to the nomination of Mr. Fremont, a warm advocate of Judge McLean, made a speech in Philadelphia, a few days ago, warmly endorsing Mr. Fillmore.

NEW COTTON.—The steamship *Perseverance*, Captain Sheppard, which arrived yesterday morning from Indianola and Galveston, brought one bale of cotton of the new crop, consigned to Messrs. John Williams & Co. It is from the plantation of R. B. Wilford, Esq., and was shipped from Lavaca.

JUDGE MCLEAN FOR FILLMORE.—It is stated, on the authority of friends of Judge McLean in Philadelphia, that he has declared that Mr. Fillmore is by far the most safe and respectable candidate for President, and that he feels compelled to support him. Judge McLean has a large number of devoted friends and admirers who have unbounded confidence in his sagacity and patriotism, and will go with him in supporting Fillmore.

A fire broke out at Nashville on the 9th inst. in the furniture manufactory of Cornelius & McCombs, which destroyed that building and several adjoining ones. The total loss is estimated at $40,000.

The Republican State Convention of Maine has nominated HANNIBAL HAMLIN, at present United States Senator, for the office of Governor.

TEXAS.

By the arrival of the steamer *Perseverance* from Galveston and Indianola we have received Texas papers to the 12th inst.

POISONING.—The Houston *Telegraph* says that on Monday, the 7 h inst., the family of Mr. William Hogan were poisoned, except Mr. H., who was absent from home at dinner time, and his oldest daughter, who was at school. Mrs. Hogan, three children, and two negroes—the cook and two field hands—immediately after dinner were taken with severe vomiting. Dr. Blake was sent for, who called in Dr. Parker, and they so far succeeded in relieving them that they are out of all danger. Arsenic was found to have been in their food. It is not known yet whether the poisoning was accidental or intentional.

Opinions respecting the crops are very diverse. At Victoria the drought still prevailed. The corn crop is ruined, but cotton looks well.

In Lamar county refreshing rains had fallen; at Lavaca the weather has been dry and excessively hot. The general complaint is of drought, though there are isolated exceptions.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, covering a report from the Secretary of War in relation to the location of the armory in the District of Columbia. Mr. Pearce, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill to procure a bust, in marble, of the late Chief Justice John Rutledge; which was considered and passed.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories, reported back the House bill to admit Kansas with the Topeka constitution, with an amendment inserting the Senate bill just passed as a substitute. He proceeded to advocate the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Collamer, who opposed it. Mr. Pearce and Mr. Hale made some remarks; after which the Senate voted down several amendments which were offered, and sustained the committee's report by the decisive vote of 38 yeas to 13 nays. The bill was then read the third time and passed, as amended; when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—After the usual preliminary business, the House resumed the consideration of the Senate resolution for the construction of public buildings at Milwaukie, Detroit, Dubuque, &c. The resolution was debated at great length, and was finally referred to the Committee of the Whole. A message was received from the Senate announcing that they had passed, by a Constitutional majority, the bills making appropriations for the improvement of the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi, the St. Clair Flats, and the St. Mary's river, and transmitting the said bills to the House, with the President's objections to the same. On motion of Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, the House proceeded at once to vote on the bills, without debate. The three bills were then passed by the requisite two-thirds vote. The vote on the Southwest Pass bill stood 143 yeas to 56 nays; St. Clair Flats, 139 yeas to 56 nays; St. Mary's river, 136 yeas to 54 nays.

The Indian War in Oregon.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Major-General Wool, writing to the War Department, dated Rochdale, June 3d, says: From all the information he has received, there is no doubt that he shall be able to communicate by mail of the 19th inst., the gratifying intelligence that the Indian war had ceased in the Department of the Pacific. We shall then be able to commence to contend with but the extinguishers of the Indian race; and if Colonel Wright had taken the advice of the Governors of Washington and Oregon, there would not now be a dwelling standing on the banks of the Columbia river. His rash an event has caused these Governors words would have been better their hearts' content, for it could not have failed to have caused a long war. On the contrary, the Governors and citizens of the organizations on General Wool, and have sent additional reasons why he should be removed from command.

By Telegraph.

Transcribed to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the Southern Line.]

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF
THE CANADIAN AT QUEBEC.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Liverpool and Montreal screw steamship *Canadian*, from Liverpool, on the afternoon of the 3d, has arrived at Quebec.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON.—The market is firm, with an advance of 1-16d. since the close of last week. Sales of three days amounted to 25,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for export and 2,000 on speculation.

Advices from Manchester state that the weather has been favorable to agricultural purposes.

Breadstuffs are dull, with a downward tendency. Wheat is 2d. lower. Flour has declined 1s. Yellow Corn shows a decline of 1s.

PROVISIONS.—The market is dull without particular change in prices.

Consols are quoted for money at 95¼ a 95⅝.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *Canadian* brings but little news of sufficient importance to warrant transmission by telegraph.

The harvests of France are unusually promising.

[By the National Line.]

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, July 15.—The Alma passed down at 11 o'clock last night.

[By the Southern Line.]

Three Days Later from Europe

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER NIAGARA AT HALIFAX.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Royal mail steamship *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 5th, has arrived at Halifax en route for Boston. Her advices are three days later than by the *Canadian* at Quebec.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COTTON.—The market had been active throughout the week, and we quote an advance of 1-16 to ⅛d.

The sales of the week amounted to 80,000 bales, of which 15,000 bales were taken on speculation, and 13,000 for export. The sales of Friday amounted to 4,000 bales, the market closing quiet.

Our advices from Manchester report the weather favorable.

Breadstuffs are a shade lower and the market shows very little speculative demand.—Wheat had declined 2d. Flour was 1s. lower, the decline being chiefly on the lower grades. Corn had declined 1s.

Provisions remain dull and unchanged.

Consols for money are quoted at 95¼ a 95⅝.

American Stocks are generally higher.—U. S. Stocks have advanced.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 15.—Cotton.—The market is firm, with sales to-day of 600 bales.

Flour has declined, and prices are irregular.

Wheat is 9 cents lower. Corn—prices are irregular.

Spirits of Turpentine, firm.

Rice.—The market is dull, and there is no change in prices.

Freights are easier and active.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Herbert's trial recommences to-morrow. The Controller of the Treasury has decided in favor of Glover & Mather's claim of $200,000, for contract for carrying the mails between Louisville and New Orleans.

The Senate passed the House bill appropriating $50,000 for the construction of roads in Minnesota and Nebraska.

Also passed the bill amending Naval Board act.

The House passed a resolution censuring Keith for participating in the assault upon Senator Sumner, and exonerating Mr. Edmundson of any participation.

Keith gave notice that he would speak to-morrow on that subject.

[From the New York Herald.]

The Democratic Wrecking Explained.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1856.

Startling Disclosures—Kansas Abandoned by Trimble and Douglas—A New Compromise Measure Instead.

The vote to-day, by which the House passed the "Topeka bill" for the admission of Kansas as a free State, is the first step towards a disaffection among the Southern Democratic leaders. Under the excitement which must prevail under this despotic policy, the anti-Nebraska elements surrounding Mr. Buchanan will be made known. It is stated to me, on the very best authority, that Lieut.-Governor Roberts, of the revolutionary party in Kansas, is at the bottom of the new bill, which originated readily with Senator Toombs. This "compromise of a finality," it is asserted, is absolutely necessary to carry Pennsylvania. On asking my informant if the information was reliable, he replied, "It is simply a fact." This is so important a matter, and comes to me so well authenticated, that I can hardly doubt its correctness. The plan is to give the anti-Nebraska men a "chance to get a free State," and the vote of Pennsylvania is secured for the Democratic nominee; if not, it is lost to the Democracy, and will go over to Fremont.

Roberts says he has no desire to separate himself from the Democracy: that his policy was peace in Kansas; that fifty thousand Democrats in Pennsylvania will sustain the free State constitution, and that the report of the Investigating Committee will sustain them. This explains Barclay's vote. He is a strong Buchanan man, and his change in this is very significant. If this rumor turns out to be true—which, as I before stated, comes to me from a reliable source—there will certainly be a bolt among the Independent Southern men from Buchanan. If so, the new combination of parties will lead to results which no man can anticipate.

Mr. Slidell is very much alarmed at all this, as he is morally responsible for Mr. Buchanan's nomination. In this connection I quote a passage from the *National Era*, which unmasks certainly a heavy fire on the Abolition side, and indicates that a "compromise of Kansas" is near at hand.

Mr. Douglas, from the Committee on Territories in the Senate, has reported on the various propositions referred to it, recommending the proposition or bill of Mr. Trumbo, with certain modifications. The Commissioners are to sit every day after the apportionment, to hear complaints in regard to the lists of voters, and make corrections accordingly. It provides that no law shall be of force or enforced in the Territory, impinging the liberty of speech or of the press, or the right of bearing arms. Punishment is to be inflicted for illegal voting, or fraud or violence at the ballot-box, and military force is to be used to prevent such mischiefs.—White male inhabitants, as enumerated, over 21, resident three months before voting, are to be entitled to vote; no oath to support the Fugitive Slave act, or any other act, to be required as a condition.

Now we wish the country to take notice that this bill assumes the power of Congress to control the Territories, and to destroy elements therein established; that from the beginning to the end of the organization of a State government it keeps the helm astride entirely the Territorial government in all its branches; that it annuls all the acts of the so-called Legislature of Kansas, infringing freedom of speech and the press—acts under which Judge Lecompte has caused so many outrageous arrests, and in virtue of which two printing offices were indicted by a Grand Jury, and sacked by a Sheriff's posse, that it annuls all the test oaths prescribed by the same spurious Legislature, and that in providing so stringent safeguards against fraud and violence at the ballot-box, to be enforced by the military power of the federal government, it virtually admits the reality of the outrages suffered by the people of Kansas.

How much of these concessions we are to attribute to growing light among the administration men, how much to a slowly-awakening sense of justice, how much to an apprehension of the horrors of civil war, how much to a disposition to allay the Kansas controversy and smooth the way for Mr. Buchanan and his friends in the free States, how much to a fear that the means of supporting so large bodies of slavery men in the Territory are nearly exhausted, it is not for us to say.

This leader was written, I believe, in the House of Representatives, and is the first move against the spirit of adjustment, which soon will have a special joint committee and report a new compromise bill, and become again the law of the land. Thus ends the finality. Thus ends the Nebraska issue as a test of Democratic faith. Thus ends the influence of John Slidell in Louisiana. It was the first step of Southern ambition towards the succession. Buchanan will be defeated, for if it stood, or he stood as its author, the West, and not the South, would claim the succession in 1860.

TRIAL OF A FIRE-ENGINE.—A beautiful new engine, built by James Smith, of this city, for Mechanics' Engine Company, or New Orleans, was yesterday tried in Franklin street, and performed excellently, considering that she had not been enough to work her to advantage. It is a single-brake, 10 inch cylinder engine, capable of throwing a solid stream 220 feet. The cost of it is $1,200, of which the city of New Orleans pay one-half, and the members of the company make up the remainder.—*N. O. Tribune.*

Caucus of the Friends of Col. Fremont.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The true friends of Fremont, in all sections, feeling that the question is endangered by the intrigues on foot for defeating him, are engaging upon the necessity of calling a conference to-night, at which the North American and Republican parties will consult together for the purpose of selecting a Union candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and determining on a question about Col. Fremont at the caucus of his friends in Congress, held at Washington last night. The Kansas bogie has not frozen Douglas and Johnson stiff enough to withdraw in favor of a candidate acceptable to all parties.

GUESS SO.—After the House had passed the improvement bills yesterday, a prominent Democrat from Tennessee remarked that the Democratic party had gone [illegible] this bill, for one, was glad of it. This old Democrat has seen the dispensation.—*Buffalo Courier.*

Steamer Sinking Breakwater.

STEAMER, July 8.—Sinking Breakwater & Co.'s steamboat Sandy Hill sunk under these wharves this morning. The steamer was valued at $4,000. The boat was owned by Capt. Hill, and was four or five years running between this place and Sandy Hill.

Gen. Fremont's Letter of Acceptance.

NEW YORK, July 8.—The papers contain Gen. Fremont's letter accepting the Republican nomination—with regard to the vexed question of slavery, he says: "It would be out of place here to refer to any part of the particular policy that has been suggested to harmonize sectional controversy engendered by Kansas troubles, and especially to enter upon a careful essay banded together by common interest. A practical remedy to the admission of Kansas into the Union as a free State. The South should, in my judgment, earnestly receive such a consummation. It would vindicate its good faith; it would correct the mistake of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the North, having practically the benefit of the agreement between the two sections, would be induced, and good feeling would be restored.

This measure is perfectly consistent with the honor of the South, and vital to its interests. A free land will check there to this purely sectional strife, originating in this scheme to take from the free labor of the country, by Eastern power, its common right, and cannot be too soon disarmed of its pernicious force. The only central region in the United States, the only ambition towards the Northern States for homes, cannot be separated from the free laborers who have long occupied it, set apart for them in our inheritance, without a desperate and bloody struggle. Whatever may be the pertinacity of the particular class which seems ready to hazard everything for the success of the unjust scheme it has partially effected, I firmly believe that the great heart of the nation, which throbs with the patriotism of the freemen of both sections, will have power to overcome it.

They will look to the rights secured them by the Constitution of the Union, as the best safeguard from the oppression of a class which, by a monopoly of the soil and slave labor to till it, might in time reduce them to the extremity of laboring upon the same terms with slaves. The great body of non-slaveholding freemen, including those of the South upon whose welfare slavery is an oppression, will discover that the power of the general government, over the public lands may be beneficially exerted to enhance their interests and secure their independence.—Knowing this, their suffrages will not be wanting to maintain that authority in the Union which is absolutely essential to the maintenance of their own liberties; and which has been more than indicated a purpose of disposing of the public lands in such a way as would make every settler upon them a freeholder.

City Intelligence.

THE COUNCIL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—Session of Tuesday evening, July 15th. A quorum present.

Dupré Prentiss pro tem., and Mr. Planchard, temporary Secretary.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, after which messages from the Mayor were referred to the Finance Committee.

The City Surveyor presented a communication of forty-eight plans, which were laid on the table.

A resolution passed by the Board at the last meeting fixing the amount or security required of the City Attorney and other officers was reported as having been concurred in by the Lower Board.

An ordinance, fixing a fee of from $10 to $100 for selling distressed property, under the writs of execution, was concurred in as adopted by the Lower Board.

A resolution authorizing the City Surveyor to make improvements in fencing, &c., on Gijoseum place at a cost of $400, was referred to the Committee on Squares and Landings.

A communication from George V. Wright and others, complaining of the nuisance created in the vicinity for the last thirty years. In an instance with this fall's deaths from fever, or interfere with a physician's prescriptions. It is made from the purest materials, from a recipe brought from Russia—of article generally in that country—and the Proprietors have letters from all classes, Clergymen, Physicians, Sisters of Charity, Nurses, and others who have used it for themselves, and recommended it to others. REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE is put in large tin boxes, stamped on the cover with a picture of a horse and a doubled soldier, which picture is also engraved on the wrapper. Price, 50 cents a box.

For sale by
REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass
For sale in New Orleans by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
THOMAS RANKIN,
JAMES SYME,
and by Druggists generally.

FRESHNESS RESTORED

ACROSS THE LAKE.

THE largest, low pressure steamer Lake Side, Chamberlain, master, will leave the Lake end of Carondelet street, at 5 o'clock, THIS EVENING, for the Mandeville EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, returning on the further northern end of the Lake on THURSDAY and SUNDAY, at 10 o'clock, when, for the convenience of giving an opportunity to those who may wish to enjoy a few hours of a pleasant Lake breeze.

Returning from Mandeville the same day in time to reach the hotel and 4 o'clock train for the city.

The Lake Side will not interfere with nor interfere with the regular trips of the boat, but will run independently.

For Tickets, One Dollar.... Dinner, Fifty Cents.

jy16 1f

NOTICE.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE ORDER OF THE Right Reverend Bishop of this Diocese, the Rev. FRANK KEELING, having been appointed Rector of the Church of the ASCENSION, will leave New Orleans every SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Bayou Sara, and will leave Bayou Sara every MONDAY, at 8 o'clock, A. M., and Donaldsonville every TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to JACOB, DARGUAL & CO.,
52 Old Levee st.

jy16 1f

Notice.

THE members of the Fourth Ward American Club are requested to meet there will be a meeting on the corner of Bayou Road and Roman street, on THURSDAY EVENING, July 17th, at 8 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late brother, Thomas Hall, St. Louis citizen, of the St. Louis Fire Department. The members of the other Clubs are requested to attend.

By order of the President,
JOHN MCCARTY, Secretary.

jy16 1t

Mrs. Turner,

1009 Canal street,

HAVING exhausted orders at Fremont, will be prepared to receive orders at Fremont, to the fall, on reasonably late and at the Upper Levee, on the 1st of August, 1856.

The completion of Mr. Ballou, as above, was referred to the Bonded Obligatory Committee.

A statement of affairs in the Recorder's office was also referred.

The Street Commissioner reported that he had made a temporary street on Bayou Road, having the contractor to finish the same.

As to the question of debate on the resolution sent from the other Board for concurrence requesting the chief engineer of the Commissioners on Squares and Landings to sign the contracts for work done, before they can obtain their money.

Mr. Raymond, the chairman of that Committee in this Board, advocated concurrence in the resolution.

Mr. Holland, always well posted in such matters, was strenuously opposed to it, and stated some advantages as to the manner in which such contracts are often made, to the detriment of the parties contracting did not even know the extent of certain work done, and consequently the frauds. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Squares and Landings.

The resolution offered by the City Treasurer were referred.

The resolution of the other Board allowing Captain Bowditch $250, was concurred in.

The following gentlemen were, on joint motion of both Boards, appointed Deputy Recorders:

First District—S. B. Oglesby, W. B. Lindsay, Philip Noel, B. Bussey, J. O. Nixon, J. M. Desmond, H. L. Cocoran, S. B. Gilmore, Jos. Bonnabel, J. S. Clark, R. K. Howell, H. Florence, D. F. Bischoff, Moses Greenwood, Charles Waters, E. Farmer, John Slade, and indicates that a "compromise of Kansas" is near at hand.

Second District—S. Howell, E. B. Beach, C. Delery, W. F. Vincent, L. Charet, F. Levasseur, G. Hennessy, A. Dussuau, J. Bermudez, C. A. Castille, A. Duverge, and L. F. Bonnabel.

Third District—H. Busch, S. Maspero, E. S. Percy, H. Duperouzel, E. L. Robertson, J. Gilbertson, P. H. Goodwin, F. F. Wagner, B. Flanners, R. Wyss, F. Cocobrain, and J. R. Waker.

Fourth District—W. S. Mount, James Norment, T. J. Jones, J. Lyons, J. Hall, L. Fuse, M. H. Black, J. N. Phillips, J. Brymer, D. S. Downes, and T. C. Bullock.

CONFLAGRATE.—We notice that the following complaints, among others, were made at the Mayor's office yesterday:

A house situated at the corner of Josephine and Laurens streets, Fourth District, belonging to H. W. Lawrence, was reported to be used and abandoned women, who are a nuisance to the neighborhood.—By Lieutenant of the Police, John Morrill, complainant.

A house situated on the same square, the farmer of the aforesaid market, of which he is Commissioner, by the same complainant upon him by his contract with the city; and directing the Clerk of the Market to see to the condition, especially around the fish department.—By Lieutenant Morrill, complainant.

A complaint of Oliver Bailes and others, claiming indemnity for their property destroyed on Bayou Road during the late inundation, and returned to the Mayor's message, was referred to the Finance Committee.

An application, asking Captain Bowditch $250 for arresting ex-Treasurer Garland, was adopted, and a resolution to that effect.

A resolution was read, requiring the City Surveyor to take measures for removing obstructions on Front Levee opposite Canal and Bienville.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported an ordinance concerning certain nuisances which had been brought to the notice of the City Physician, and were considered detrimental to the public health. The ordinance was read, fixing a fine of from $5 to $25 for driving or riding cattle on the Levee between Canal and Bayou St. John faster than a walk. Adopted, and said ordinance ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Place offered a resolution accepting the securities of Messrs. Weymouth & Co., of the Daily Crescent, as City Printers. Adopted.

The securities offered by the City Surveyor were, by concurrence with the other Board, accepted.

Mr. Place offered an ordinance prohibiting contractors from depositing garbage and filth, collected in the streets, in digging the streets and the embankments of the city. Adopted, and sent down for concurrence.

The Board then adjourned to the call of the President, for the purpose of electing Notaries.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—Session of Tuesday evening, July 15th. The President in the chair. Reading of minutes dispensed with.

A communication read from the Mayor, transmitting certain claims for money on the part of several Assistant Aldermen.—Referred to the Finance Committee.

The Treasurer reported the balance on hand as $40,228.

The City Attorney gave it as his opinion that the chairman of the Finance Committee of each Board is entitled to $200 per month. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A statement of affairs in Recorder's office was also referred.

The Street Commissioner reported that he had made a temporary street on Bayou Road, having the contractor to finish the same.

As to the question of debate on the resolution sent from the other Board for concurrence requesting the chief engineer of the Commissioners on Squares and Landings to sign the contracts for work done before they can obtain their money.

Mr. Raymond, the chairman of that Committee in this Board, advocated concurrence in the resolution.

Mr. Holland, always well posted in such matters, was strenuously opposed to it, and stated some advantages as to the manner in which such contracts are often made to the detriment of the parties contracting did not even know the extent of certain work done, and consequently the frauds. The resolution was finally referred to the Committee on Squares and Landings.

The resolution offered by the City Treasurer were referred.

The resolution of the other Board allowing Captain Bowditch $250, was concurred in.

The following gentlemen were, on joint motion of both Boards, appointed Deputy Recorders:

First District—S. B. Oglesby, W. B. Lindsay, Philip Noel, B. Bussey, J. O. Nixon, J. M. Desmond, H. L. Cocoran, S. B. Gilmore, Jos. Bonnabel, J. S. Clark, R. K. Howell, H. Florence, D. F. Bischoff, Moses Greenwood, Charles Waters, E. Farmer, John Slade, and Wm. Perrot.

Second District—S. Howell, E. B. Beach, C. Delery, W. F. Vincent, L. Charet, F. Levasseur, G. Hennessy, A. Dussuau, J. Bermudez, C. A. Castille, A. Duverge, and L. F. Bonnabel.

Third District—H. Busch, S. Maspero, E. S. Percy, H. Duperouzel, E. L. Robertson, J. Gilbertson, P. H. Goodwin, F. F. Wagner, B. Flanners, R. Wyss, F. Cocobrain, and J. R. Waker.

Fourth District—W. S. Mount, James Norment, T. J. Jones, J. Lyons, J. Hall, L. Fuse, M. H. Black, J. N. Phillips, J. Brymer, D. S. Downes, and T. C. Bullock.

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