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NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 26, 1853.

## THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 26, 1853.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### HEALTH OF OUR CITY.

New Orleans is little given to panic making, and our citizens are usually fortified by common sense and moral courage against those preposterous apprehensions that sometimes create consternation in a whole community. We presume, however, that the terrible experience of the past summer has contributed somewhat to the generation of an extreme sensitiveness touching our sanitary condition, and upon this supposition we can readily understand and excuse the unfounded rumors of the ravages of the cholera amongst us, which for the last day or two, have been caught up from mouth to mouth, and transmitted to every part of our city with wonderful rapidity and alarming exaggeration. At the same time we are pleased that the prevalence of these groundless reports have been wisely made the occasion for a calm and deliberate investigation of facts by the Board of Health, and that the action of that body has incontrovertibly demonstrated the favorable condition of public health, and has scattered to the winds the terrors of the timid and the silly stories propagated by them.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held on Thursday last for the express purpose of ascertaining the exact amount of truth contained in the vague rumors of disease and death so freely circulated. Dr. McNeil, on behalf of the Special Committee of Physicians, submitted the annexed report, which was adopted:

The Committee, composed of the physicians, members of the Board of Health, appointed to propose what course of action they should take with regard to the alleged existence of cholera in our city, beg leave to report:

That after investigation and consultation with members of the faculty, they have come to the conclusion that there is no present cause for alarm, or for supposing that the disease is likely to assume an epidemic character, and they base their opinion upon the following facts:

1st.—The murky, moist and damp condition of the atmosphere which has occurred for some time past, has given rise to influenzas, and, as usual, diarrhoeas and cholera, which, from neglect, terminated fatally, in many instances; but almost entirely confined to the Charity Hospital.

2d.—The recent change of the weather has had a very obvious effect in reducing the number of cases. For example:

On Sunday, the 20th, there were admitted in the Charity Hospital, four cases of cholera, although other cases had been admitted previously.

On Monday there were eight cases.
On Tuesday " eleven "
On Wednesday " four "
On Thursday " two "

We will add, that by the records of the Charity Hospital, we find that there were seventy cases of cholera admitted during the month of November, 1852; and, in 1851, there were, during the season—say January and February—one hundred and four cases treated in the same institution.

In conclusion, your committee, knowing the responsibility which has devolved upon them, do state that, so far, with ordinary care and attention to the premonitory symptom, diarrhoea, the disease can be, in almost every instance, checked—the interval between it and collapse being, as far as we can ascertain, from two to five days.

T. D. McNEIL, M. D.
H. D. BALDWIN, M. D.
C. DELERY, M. D.

It will be perceived from the foregoing report that the few fatal cases of cholera which have occurred, were almost exclusively confined to the Charity Hospital, that they originated for the most part during the unseasonably warm, moist and foggy weather in the early part of the week; that the change of temperature which succeeded, has been marked by a great corresponding improvement in public health, and that finally there is no present cause for alarm, or for anticipating an epidemic visitation.

We trust that this official statement will calm the fears of the over susceptible—especially when it is considered that every year during the prevalence of damp and muskey weather, fatal cases of cholera take place, and that the present month of November, 1853 has been distinguished by an absolute diminution of mortality from this cause, when compared with the mortuary statistics of the same month for the two previous years. Neither in 1851, nor in 1852, was there the slightest alarm at the existence of the cholera, or any manifestation of a dread lest the disease might assume an epidemic character, yet this year, when the number of fatal cases is far smaller, nervous people go about our streets, with doleful tales of the prevalence of cholera, and gloomy vaticinations of its prospective ravages, we can only explain this disposition to generate a panic in our ordinarily sober minded and intelligent population, by presuming that recent disaster has impaired our self control and rendered us super-sensitive.

We believe that there is little or no danger of the outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form. The city is in an unusually favorable state for the preservation of health. The streets are clean; deposits of filth no longer obstruct our thoroughfares. The weather is remarkable beautiful, genial and bracing. With ordinary attention to diet, with those prudential regulations which experience and observation have proved to be most effectual in securing a healthful condition of the animal economy, nothing serious is to be feared. One of the first physicians in New Orleans remarked yesterday that nearly every case of cholera hitherto met with was distinctly traceable to the most reprehensible errors in diet. If people will devour unripe fruit and tainted game, and guzzle bad liquor, they cannot expect to escape disordered bowels—if moreover, they foolishly suffer the first indications of disease to develope themselves without adopting any remedial measures what ever, they will probably expiate their recklessness with their lives. Nothing is better ascertained than the fact that at least 90 per cent of cholera cases commence with symptoms that are easily observed and readily removed. No malady is more speedily curable, if subjected to proper treatment in its incipient stage.

### Our Washington Correspondence.

We introduce this morning to the readers of the Bee, our Washington Correspondent "Old School"—a writer of well known and wide reputation as a caterer of news, and shrewd observer of passing events. He will keep the public fully advised of the curious and complex results of combinations which are expected to arise in the coming session of Congress, and will supply us regularly with an interesting account of men and things at the Metropolis.

The Screwmen's Benevolent Society.—The Screwmen's Benevolent Society celebrated their third anniversary yesterday, by a truly brilliant and imposing procession. It would be difficult to find so fine a body of men, and, as they filed with military precision before us, they reminded us forcibly of the justly celebrated Tonga [illegible]," the fellows whom both Wellington and Picton pronounced invincible. This society is, unquestionably, one of the finest and best regulated in the Union. The amount of good which they have done, without exaggeration, is almost incalculable. The indigent have been relieved—the sick have been cared for and comforted—debauchery has been suppressed, and peace and comfort brought home to many a hearth that before was cold and desolate. May the Almighty bless and prosper those excellent men, so gloriously and honorably united.

Placide's Varieties.—This favorite resort will open on Monday evening. The company selected for the season, is, we have heard, distinguished for a high order of talent. We will endeavor to be present on the opening night.

The Original Campbell Minstrels.—We are pleased to find that our citizens have tendered a benefit to the Original Campbell Minstrels. The benefit will take place this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. Every lover of melody will, no doubt, be present to testify the homage of admiration, for their sterling worth and superb talents.

☞ Murphy, West and Peel's Company of Campbell Minstrels give a representation this evening at Mechanic's Institute, corner of Phillipps and Common streets, for the Widows and Orphans' Fund. The object should attract a crowded audience.

Madame Devries, formerly prima donna at the Orleans Theatre, achieved a splendid triumph in the character of "Lucia," at the first representation of the Italian opera, at Pittsburg, on the 17th inst.

Report of Col. Graham on the Mexican Boundary.—Our thanks are due to Hon. S. W. Downs for a copy of this interesting public document.

Vermont Legislature.—At the last accounts, the Vermont Legislature were still balloting ineffectually for a U. S. Senator.

Supreme Court of New York.—For the first time a majority of Whig Judges have been elected by the people. In the Eight Judicial District six whigs, and three democrats have been chosen.

Linn Boyd has arrived at Washington. It is understood he will be a candidate for re-election to the Speakership.

☞ The attention of city and country buyers is called to the extensive sale of DRY GOODS THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, by Vincent & Co., 43 Bienville street. Also—8 cases damaged Prints, and 275 doz. Muslin Shirts. See advertisement.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of buyers to the extensive sale of Western Produce THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Western Produce Auction Mart, No. 66 Julia street, by Murphy and Davies.

### THE ARABIA'S NEWS.

The British mail steamer Arabia arrived at New York on the 15th inst., having left Liverpool on the 5th. The American clipper Challenge had put into Fayal, leaky.

### FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

The news is confirmed that the Turks have crossed the Danube, and that fighting had commenced in earnest in Circassia. Omer Pacha, on his part, has kept his word. He informed the Russian Commander Gortschakoff, that if the Russians did not evacuate the Principalities before October the 25th, he would cross the river and put him out. The brief time that intervened between this summons and the date allowed for its fulfilment, Omer employed in transporting detachments of his troops to certain lands of the Danube, from which point they could cross with little further obstacle to the bank held by the Russians. October 24th having passed and gone without any movement on the part of the Russians to show that they intended to retreat. The Turkish Commander waited only for a suitable opportunity, which on the 27th October he found, and immediately threw across a strong body of both infantry and cavalry into the town or village of Kalafat, a position recently evacuated by the Russians.—The crossing was made in front of, and under cover of the fort of Widdin, and although the previous occupation of the islands rendered the movement more easily accomplished, there was still a distance of 500 to 600 yards in width of rapid stream between the most outlying of the islands and the Russian band. The passage was, however, effected without opposition. It remained to be seen whether Omer would further keep his word by passing the 1st November in Bucharest. The reason assigned for the evacuation of Kalafat by the Russians was the mortality prevailing in their camp.

Our correspondent here mentions a rumor that was afloat, and which subsequent advices might prove true or might not, that on the 24th the Russians returned in force upon Kalafat and defeated the Turks. The rumor referred to distinctly stated the 24th as the day of the supposed defeat, and the 23d as the day on which the Turks crossed the river. Previous advices, probably authentic, stated the passage was effected on the 27th.

Prince Paskiewitch had left St. Petersburg for Bucharest to take command of the Russian army in the Principalities. The main force of the Russians is near Bucharest, where they have some hundred heavy cannons posted. A steamer which reached Djurdjevo on the 19th brought information to the Russians that a strong force of Turks under the personal superintendence of Omer Pacha stood opposite Kalafat. The same arrival reports that the Russians were working day and night, by relays, at entrenchments which extend from Smirda to Djurdjevo. These tidings strengthen the probabilities that a collision has ere now taken place.

From the last accounts received at Constantinople via Trebizonde, it seems certain that the Circassians and men of Daghestan have begun the war with spirit. Several thousand of these mountain warriors have descended on the fortresses on the Eastern coast of the Black Sea from Soujouk Kale to Navaghinskoi, and in Daghestan the tribes under Schamyl have attacked the Russian troops occupying the banks of the Terek. Prince Woronzoff has himself repaired to the spot, and Russian reinforcements have been sent from Sebastopol to the Eastern coast of the Black Sea.

Respecting the diplomatic movements of the Powers, the Journal des Debats learns from Constantinople that on October 21st M. de Bruck, the Austrian internuncio, had an interview with the Sultan, and handed to him a new project, or note, with the collective guarantee, it was said, of the four Powers, whose representatives have assembled anew at Vienna, that it would be accepted by Russia. The terms of the note did not transpire, but at the termination of the interview a messenger was immediately despatched to Omar, to direct him to wait some time before commencing hostilities. That circumstance led to a belief in Constantinople that the note was of a nature to be accepted by the Divan.

To the above statement we subjoin, from another source, that the Czar had declared his acceptance of the note was on condition that England and France warranted its acceptance by the Porte, which it is understood, Britain and France declined, neither being disposed to use coercion. The Czar took the opportunity of stating that this was the last proposition he would make or accept, and the King of Prussia had given notice, on his part, that if the note were now rejected he would withdraw altogether from any interference in the matter.

It is unlikely that the Sultan will take the responsibility of changing his measures on the faith of this dispatch, although he may have sent orders to Omar to delay active hostilities. The Grand Council will probably be again assembled to consult on the subject. There are also rumors of the near retirement of Reschid Pasha from the ministry, which, it was thought, might tend to accelerate an understanding with the ambassadors.

Money runs scarce. Namik Pacha, the Minister of Commerce, was about to visit London and Paris on a financial mission. Various schemes were under discussion, and, among others, it was proposed to open a loan in the United States.

Here is Omar Pacha's address to his troops after reading to them the declaration of war:

Officers and Soldiers from Asia, Africa and Europe:

The blood of your fathers has more than once reddened the soil which a powerful enemy wishes to take from you. It has by your fathers been conferred to your patriotic bosoms; it has at yet no blot on it. Know, then, that you cannot move a step without a voice rising from the earth, and saying:—"this dust you tread under foot is our ashes, the ashes of your fathers—Defend it!" Soldiers! let us altogether swear to spill our blood unto the last drop to defend the integrity of the throne of our Emperor and beloved sovereign, the Sultan Abdul Medjid.

The allied fleets had been dispersed by stress of weather, but were again re-assembling in the sea of Marmora.

The Turkish fleet is very far from insignificant. It is pretty well manned, and has a reserve, or store, of 17,000 men to supply vacancies. The ships are well found too, both in arms and equipments, and their gunners are skilful.

Greece is attempting, under Russian influence, to play a game hostile to the Turks. We hear several accounts of armed predatory bands crossing the frontier, and also of some suspicious movements in Thessaly and Albania. These are of the less consequence, perhaps, that France and England will not permit any national act of hostility at the present juncture.

#### The very Latest—Important.

We here subjoin a telegraphic dispatch, received at Liverpool just before the sailing of the steamer.

#### Peace more promising—Another "Note" from the Four Powers.

The Earl of Westmoreland, British Minister at the Austrian Court, is said to have received an assurance from Constantinople that the representatives of the Four Powers had succeeded in their efforts to bring the Divan to pacific sentiments, consequently the orders sent to Omar Pacha enjoined him not to commence hostilities, the Ambassadors having satisfied the Divan that the Czar has promised to make no offensive movement whilst waiting the result of the effort at Constantinople in favor of peace.

But what was spoken most of on change was an editorial in the Journal de Frankfort, which evidently proceeded from the Austrian Cabinet, and in which it was stated that Austria accepted the part of mediator, having received fresh and positive assurances from the Cabinet of Russia that the Emperor has no desire to encroach on the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, or to attack in any way the sovereign rights of the Sultan.

Under these circumstances the Austrian cabinet again unites with the other cabinets in the endeavor to prevent war, because it now sees a reasonable prospect that mediation will not be fruitless.

The Paris press, too, states, on the authority of a Constantinople letter, of the 21st Oct., that Redschid Pacha has consented to a fresh draught of a note by Lord Radcliffe, based on the Czar's admission at Olmutz.

The conflicts, however, at Grhrgoes, in which the Turks were defeated, and near Kalafat, to which the Russians had to retreat, are confirmed. A conflict was deemed inevitable in the direction of Krajawa.

Odessa, Oct 26th.

Supply of ships further increased. The number in port is about 300. Wheat and grain in better demand, at rather higher prices, and the aggregate quantity that would be dispatched within the next few weeks was extraordinarily large.

#### Another Coszta Case.

The Roman correspondent of the London News, writing Oct 24th, says:

American citizenship, granted to European political refugees, bids fair, since the Koszta dispute, to become a serious bugbear to the despotic governments of the old world. A question has arisen between the American vice-consul at Ancona and the Governor of that city, on the subject of a man named Papori, who, during the political convulsions of 1848 and 1849, took up arms against the Austrians in support of the liberal cause and in defence of his country.

Subsequent events convinced him how unsafe it was for a man of his principles to reside in the Papal States, and he therefore made interest at the American legation with a view of improving his future prospects. He was directed to the United States Commodore on board the United ship of war Constitution, then at anchor in the Gulf of Spezia, where he was so kindly received as to induce him to repair to the United States; and become a citizen (of course he could only have taken the steps for becoming a citizen) of that republic, a plan he succeeded in affecting. Family matters, however, calling him back again lately to this country, he returned to Macerata on a temporary visit. His well known opinion soon rendered him obnoxious to the police, and he was forthwith consigned to the dungeons of Forme for two months, where the vindictive reactionary party strained every nerve to fabricate some accusation against him, but all in vain.

He was consequently liberated with the injunction not to leave the country again. In this dilemma he bethought himself of his right to American protection, but unfortunately he had no credentials whatever in his possession to establish his naturalization. He wrote, notwithstanding, to the American vice consul at Ancona, with details of his situation, requesting his official aid in procuring the necessary documents from America, whither at the same time, he expressed an ardent wish to return. The vice consul immediately exerted himself to the utmost, and addressed himself at once to his superintending consul, the United States Legation at Rome, and the chief local authority at Ancona.

Papori arrived at Ancona a few days recently, and was examined on the morning of October 18, by the Governor, who informed him that if allowed to leave the country he must sign an obligation never more to return, otherwise he would be sent back to Macerata for a permanence. This latter signatory [illegible] off the question as long as he could, but finally promised to send for Papori and allow him to depart if there was no charge substantiated against him, or if there was any, to pack him off at once, apparently on the sage Bagheera's principle. "Take no note of him, but let him go—and thank God you are rid of a bugaboo."

Papori endeavored to persuade the Governor of his innocence of any crime further than his political opinions, declared his love of his country and liberty, but not anarchy, and lamenting a compulsory measure as the only alternative of the dreaded return to Macerata. The Governor allowed him three days to consider his course, and reminded him that if he signed the declaration it would be "with his own free will" that he did so. The Governor also added that, from his own personal knowledge, he could say nothing against him, and hinting that he was himself acting under the influence of the Austrians, who regarded Papori and his American citizenship with no friendly eye.

The result is that Papori is engaging the aid of friends who have influence with the Governor, to avoid signing his own banishment. He has found a ship direct for London, which sails in about a month's time. Meanwhile, as he is not permitted to remain in Ancona, he had decided on taking refuge in a monastery on the top of a mountain 12 miles off, where he now remains awaiting what may happen.

England.—Shan Khad, the Persian Ambassador at London, has been suddenly recalled, on political grounds from his post. The circumstance attracted some attention.

The departures for the Australian colonies from the port of London during the past week show an increase. They have comprised altogether seventeen vessels. Those mills that have not stopped are preparing to reduce the wages of their operatives.

Cholera and diarrhea still continues to carry off a few victims in the north of England and in Scotland.

Ireland.—An inundation of the river Or has done much damage to the city of Cork. On the 2d the water rose above the quay and flooded all the lower streets. Business was generally suspended, and the stores in the flooded district had to be closed. Patrick's bridge, was, as usual, crowded with passers-by, when a portion of the pier near Camden quay gave way, and caused the loss of eight to twenty lives, it being impossible to ascertain how many persons fell with it into the flood. Not one of those who fell was saved; not a body was seen above the waters in which they were carried down. Great fears were entertained for the safety of North Gate bridge. From an early hour the traffic by cars had been stopped. Thousands of spectators crowded the quays, in some cases to their imminent danger. The country for thirty miles round was likewise inundated from the various streams, and a great many houses and trees were swept away. We have similar accounts from Limerick and Waterford.

The forge of Parrett's foundery, on the Western road from Cork, was carried entirely away and four or five workmen were drowned. A car, with four persons and the driver on it, were precipitated into the river, and they were not seen after. At Mallow, there occurred the death by drowning of a whole family occupying a cottage on the bank of the Blackwater, which also overflowed. The Cork Examiner says a blacksmith, whose whole house and workshop were carried away, came floating down upon a bed, to which he clung desperately. He was finally rescued by catching a rope from a ship. His son, also, had been saved, and his wife and children were drowned.

France.—Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers has departed on his mission to Constantinople. His appointment was regarded favorably by the public, and it was suffered to transpire that the necessity of prudence and moderation, conjoined with firmness of conduct, was strongly inculcated by the Emperor at an interview given him prior to his departure.

The price of bread in Paris was to remain at previous rates during the first fortnight of November.

Spain.—Protestants may have Christian Burial.—For some time past a strong feeling has been manifested in Britain on the subject of the refusal to permit deceased Protestants to be buried in the consecrated burial grounds of Spain. The British ambassador was instructed to take the matter up warmly, and on his remonstrance the cemetery has been granted for Protestant use.

Austria.—A communication from Vienna, states that the Austrian government has been enabled, by the assistance of the Imperial Bank of St. Petersburg, and other great financial establishments, to contract the desired loan.

Prussia.—An official announcement of the prolongation of the period assigned for free importation of breadstuffs into Prussia, till 30th September, 1854, appears in the Staats Anzeiger.

Greece.—Greece is attempting, under Russian influence, to play a game hostile to the Turks. We hear several accounts of armed predatory bands crossing the frontier, and also of some suspicious movements in Thessaly and Albania.

Rome.—The Government has ordered the bakers and all holders of breadstuffs to make known the exact quantity they have, to the authorities, on pain of confiscation. A "bread-riot" arose a few days before, and no doubt caused the order.

#### Wright, Gandy & Co.'s Liverpool Circular.

Chapel Street, 4th Nov., 1853.

The America conveying our circular advices of 29th ult., reported our Cotton market closing heavily on that day with estimated sales of 6000 bales. On Saturday no change was apparent, and the business was again reported at 700 bales. The Arabia arrived the same evening, her advices being considered more favorable for the growing crop, caused holders to display greater eagerness to progress with sales on Monday; buyers being influenced by the same motive, acted upon the reserve, and the operations of the day were limited to 5000 bales, the previous quotations being barely maintained. Tuesday's transactions were more circumscribed, and did not exceed 3000 bales, some low offers being accepted in order to realize. On Wednesday rather a better feeling prevailed, and 6000 bales changed hands, buyers still meeting the inquiry very freely at fair prices. Yesterday the market was dull, and the business confined to sales of 5000 bales, without any new feature manifesting itself. Qualities ranging middling and upwards continue mostly in request, but even these are not held so firmly, whilst the lower grades are sparingly dealt in, and are difficult to move at nominal prices. By reference to the annexed tables it will be noticed that a good portion of the week's business is comprised of other than American descriptions.

The total sales of the week amount to 32,880 bales, of which 6260 are to speculators and 4020 to exporters, and include 24,280 bales of American, of which 1960 are to speculators and 1610 to exporters, leaving 21,450 bales of all kinds to the trade. The import for the same time is 3297 bales, of which 1240 are American.

Prices To-Day:—

New Orleans Fair, 6¾d; Middling, 5⅞; Ordinary, 4½d to 5d ℔. Mobile Fair, 6½d; Middling, 5¾; Ordinary, 4½d to 5d per do. Atlantic Fair, 6⅜d; Middling, 5⅝; Ordinary, 4½d to 5d per do.

To-day the market closes with depression at the lowest rates of the week, the sales are estimated at 5000 to 6000 bales, of which 1000 are to speculators and exporters. The most overhanging the [illegible] is a fall too dense to be seen through, many long-sighted persons predict an amicable and early settlement of the Eastern dispute, based upon the supposition by Turkey of conditions, already commenced. As yet, however, suspense is so great, and the reports encountering so at any previous period, although there is greater faith in a general war being averted, and, in consequence, the funds and public securities have materially advanced.

Of far greater import, just now, is the position of the operatives and millowners in the manufacturing districts; many other factories will shortly be added to those already closed, and the number thrown out of employment will thereby be greatly increased, which will attract considerably from the funds contributed to support those now on strike, and with the present price of food, winter approaching, and coal mines shut up, it is much to be feared that commotions will arise (in Wigan, indeed, there has already been two riots, and much property sacrificed) before this question is disposed of. Rumors are in circulation that arrangements are in progress likely to break up the strikes, and work be resumed, but we cannot learn that there is any foundation for the report, and do not attach any credit to it. The reduced consumption of Cotton and the more favorable prospects for a yield equal, consequent to last season's, with other causes operating strongly against the article, are forcible reasons for anticipating a decline rather than improvement in prices, and which is only retarded by the comparative small stock of the better classes, with early imports of which we expect these also will find their level.

In Manchester business continues very quiet, the unsettled state of Eastern politics and disturbed condition of the manufacturing districts caused much distrust, and restricting trade to a very narrow compass.

From China.—The N. Y. Tribune has journals and letters from Hong Kong to Sept. 9, but they do not mention the flight of the Chinese Emperor reported in the letter of September 1, from Dr. Parker, at Canton, which we publish ed yesterday. Still, the tenor of all the advices is that the rebels were steadily advancing, and the fall of Pekin into their hands was constantly to be expected. Mr. Commissioner Marshall had presented his credentials to an Imperial Viceroy, who had given him a splendid banquet on that occasion. Mr. Bayard Taylor had taken passage for New York and would arrive there about Christmas. On leaving the Susquehanna, the crew desired to man the yards and give him three cheers, but this is a compliment granted only on a captain and had to be refused to a master's mate.

Destructive Floods.—The northern papers contain details of the loss of property and life by the late terrible floods in Maine and Connecticut. In the Naugatuck Valley the freshet was particularly destructive. The waters rose so rapidly as hardly to give time to the inhabitants to escape. The wire suspension connecting the village on both sides of the river was destroyed, carrying with it five persons who where crossing it at the time. One of them clung to a part of the bridge, and as it swung round jumped ashore. The others, among whom was a young lady, were precipitated into the water, and carried down about one hundred yards, when they succeeded in grasping hold of some bushes, where they sustained themselves for two hours, when the fragments of another bridge came sweeping down, and as it passed by them one fearful shriek was given and all was hushed but the dashing foaming element. The bodies of the lost have not been recovered. The damage to property has been immense. The Naugatuck railroad has suffered severely, losing at least $50,000 of property.

☞ The Mobile Advertiser says: Of the trio of Union Democrats, Clemens, Foote and Cobb—once influential and honored names, North and South—two have already (politically) "bit the dust," and the probabilities are that no better fate awaits the third. Yet they will not stand alike in the records of history. Clemens, so far as we know, proudly maintains his original position. Foote fell, gallantly contending for his principles and his station, and though discomfited, challenges our respect and compels our sympathy. Not so Cobb. Preferring trickery to manliness, he deserted his old friends and supporters, formed a degrading alliance with his bitterest enemies, betrayed, so far as he could do it, the Union party into their hands, and having accomplished all they had for him to do, he is coolly, remorselessly turned over to political infamy and ruin. What a service and what a reward!

Death of a Postmaster.—We learn by a memorandum brought by the mail carrier from Woodville, that the Postmaster of that place died on Monday night last, and was to have been buried yesterday with Masonic honors.—Natchez Courier.

### TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

The steamship United States, from Aspinwall, November 16th, arrived yesterday afternoon. The United States brings about $3,300 in gold dust on freight, and about $600,000 in the hands of passengers.

The United States arrived out at Aspinwall 24 hours in advance of the Illinois from New York, making the run from the Bar to Aspinwall in 8 days and 18 hours. The U. States encountered very rugged weather, with strong winds from the North on her passage from Aspinwall. Passed the Eldorado November 24th 4 o'clock; she had been put ashore at the Bar by the pilot for 36 hours.

Passengers per steamship United States from Aspinwall:

[illegible]

By this arrival we have received our files of San Francisco papers to the 1st. The Alta Californian contains the following:

Summary of the News of the Fortnight.

Two questions have absorbed the entire attention of the politicians, viz: the removal of the Capital, and the election of a U. S. Senator. The attempt to remove the capital is occasioned by a desire to favor Sacramento City, the proposed capital, and by the desire of some of the members to enjoy more luxurious fare than is to be had at Benicia.

The Senator proposed to be elected cannot take his seat until December, 1855; and it is contrary to custom to make the election so long before the Senator elect can take his seat. The cause of the haste is that one of the aspirants thinks he can be elected at the coming session, while it may be exceedingly doubtful if postponed until then. The candidates are Gwin, Broderick, Congressman McDougal, and Collector Hammond. The friends of Broderick are doing their utmost to bring on the election at the coming session; the friends of the three others will endeavor to keep off the election until the customary time. The whole press of the State is opposed to the holding of the Senatorial election at the coming session. It is probable that both these questions will have to be settled before the Legislature will do any work.

On the 15th, the [illegible] boat exploded. The American Eagle exploded near the "Three Sloughs," killing six persons. The Stockton exploded near the exploded city of New York of the Pacific, and killed two persons. Several others are yet in imminent danger.

A prostitute named Mary Lee was murdered by Ida Brewer, of the same class, in Sacramento, on the 21st. Cause, jealousy. The murdered woman was followed to the grave by a large procession.

There was a disgraceful riot at Marthez, in Calaveras county, on the night of the 15th. The Americans and Spaniards got into a general fight. Three Spaniards were mortally wounded.

Two Frenchmen, accused of theft, were most disgracefully maltreated by a mob at Columbia, on the 11th ult. They were afterwards delivered over to the proper authorities, and the Grand Jury refused to find an indictment against them.

The potato crop in Santa Cruz has failed. The cause is a worm, which enters at the eyes and destroys the inside of the potato.

There have been several duels during the fortnight in the interior, but nothing fatal.

#### THE MINES.

The mining news of the fortnight has been interesting, but there are few items of sufficient importance to attract attention abroad. In our last summary, we noticed the convention held in the beginning of the last month at Sacramento, by delegates from different Water Companies of the State. Most of these companies commenced operation in the summer of 1852, after two comparatively dry winters, and when large amounts of dirt had been thrown up to be washed. Many of the canals were under taken hastily and managed badly, and the consequence is that they have been unprofitable stock. The convention had attempt to obtain legislation favorable to the canalling system, have awakened some opposition among the associated miners, who have to pay the companies for the use of the water, and often look upon them as oppressive monopolies.

The waters are quite low, and mining in the hills, flats, and gulches is dull. Some of the miners are engaged in throwing up dirt to wash during the winter; others are building cabins, and many are prospecting.

On some of the rivers mining is quite prosperous. A large number of extensive enterprises, such as canals and tunnels, have been projected, and some of them will be commenced during the winter; and it is a matter of certainty that large tracts of auriferous land, heretofore unworked for the want of water, will be furnished with the element during the next summer by means of canals.

New diggings have been discovered at various points. Near Fort Miller, on the head waters of the San Joaquin, it is said that rich placers have been made on a hill discovered to be rich. Several lucky discoveries have been made on the Klamath, and it is said that there is some excitement about the beach diggings above Crescent City.

The quartz mining companies are plodding steadily along, and some of them promise to become highly profitable. The Empire Co. at Grass Valley, report that during three days they crushed 74 tons, which averaged $34 to the ton, or about 4 1-5 cents to the pound. At Soubra a number of quartz companies have united to form one company.

A number of miners have returned from Australia, and all agree that it does not equal California for the richness of its placers, and is far inferior of the enjoyment of those popular rights which are dearer to the American than gold. The emigration from here has ceased entirely.

It is said that several parties are organizing in the interior to visit the mines on the head waters of the Amazon.

San Francisco.—The Land Commission has been very active during the fortnight, and have decided fifteen cases. They have decided nineteen cases in all of which ten, containing 99,000 acres, have been confirmed, and nine, containing 261,000 acres, have been rejected.

The rapid dispatch of business gives general satisfaction, and the majority of the people believe that the Board is governed in the decisions by sound law and just motives, though some of those interested on each side, both settlers and Spanish grant holders, have found fault with the decisions.

The whole State looks forward anxiously to see the day when all the land titles of California will be permanently settled; and from that day the permanent prosperity of the State will date. A principal cause of the emigration from our State is the insecurity of the land titles.

The Sonora Filibustering Expedition has attracted considerable attention. A portion of the party, about 70, started on the night of the 16th, on the bark Caroline. One hundred and eighty others were afterwards taken out to her by a steam tug boat. Nothing has been heard of them since they left. On the 21st, the steamer S. B. Wheeler, previously engaged in the river trade, left the harbor, to be employed it is said, in the coasting trade of the Sandwich Islands. Another report said that she was to take part in the filibustering expedition. On the 27th, the steamer Goliah took 180 passengers, an unusually large number, for Los Angeles, and it is reported that these were a portion of the party. It is expected that the expedition will be a complete failure, and the people generally have but little sympathy with it.

The United States steamer Active, arrived on the 22d October in port, from the coast of Oregon, where she was engaged in making surveys.

On the 21st ult., several specimens of gold were found in digging a well in the valley between Telegraph and Russian hills, about 60 feet below the surface.

On the 22d ult., the St. Francis Hotel was burned. In 1849 and '50 it was the fashionable hotel of the city; lately it has been used principally as a lodging house. J. J. Coleman, a printer by trade, formerly of Maryland, perished in the flames. He leaves a wife and two children in Maryland.

The ordinance for the $800,000 loan, has been amended so as to make the principal, as well as the interest, payable in New York.

An ordinance has been passed to re-organize the Police Department. The force will consist of 56, to receive $150 per month, and to be appointed three by each Councilman and two by the Mayor, Recorder and Marshal each.

A complimentary dinner was given to John Mitchell, on the evening of the 28th, at Musical Hall. About 400 persons were present.

The proprietors of the Bigler organ, in this city, have commenced suit to compel the city to publish the ordinances, etc. etc. of the city, according to the Stamp Act, in their journal.—The Council was desirous of letting out the printing on the lowest bid, which would probably be about one hundred per cent. less than is ordered to be paid by the Stamp Act, but the matter must now depend on the decision of the Supreme Court.

Building in the city is still going on briskly, and the demand for labor has not slackened.—But few large brick buildings have been commenced during the fortnight.

#### Oregon.

We have news from Portland to the 20th ult. The papers complain that the territory produces little and imports a great deal, even of those articles in which Oregon might produce in abundance.

The treaty with the Rogue River Indians has been published. After the formation of the treaty some of the whites, who disliked the treaty and desired the extermination of the red-men, fired upon the Indians.

The cost of the Rogue River war was about $250,000.

#### Washington Territory.

It is reported that gold has been found on the Yemes, and that miners are making from $3 to $6 per day.

#### Hawaiian Islands.

The ravages of the small pox have abated. Prince Kamehameha has resigned the office of Prime Minister, and John Young, the former incumbent, and a person particularly unpopular with the annexationists and anti-missionary party, has been reinstated.

#### Society Islands.

Business is very brisk at Tahiti, which place is rapidly rising in importance.

The natives on the Island of Raiatea are engaged in a civil war, and have had several battles lately. The French steamer Phoque has gone to the island of Huahine with the expectation of having a fight with the natives.

Two Hawaiian Missionaries arrived at Tahiti, with the intention of going to Fatuhiva, one of the most northerly of the Marquesas group. Mr. Page, the French Governor of Tahiti, said that Fatuhiva belonged to France, but he was perfectly willing that they should go upon the island to convert the natives. It is said that France intended to take possession of the whole Marquesas group.

The Hawaiian Missionaries subsequently started for Fatuhiva.

#### The Markets.

(From Hussey, Bond & Hale's Circular)

San Francisco, Nov 1st.

The present [illegible]

#### FROM PANAMA AND ASPINWALL.

Our dates from Aspinwall are to the 17th. George W. Fletcher, the newly appointed Consul from the United States to the port of Aspinwall, Navy Bay, has been recognized as Acting Consul by the Governor of the province, until the arrival of his Exequatur from Bogota.

With respect to the Panama railroad we learn that it is going forward rapidly. The monster bridge over the Chagres is nearly completed—300 out the 600 feet being finished. The remainder will be terminated by the 1st of December. The Company publish a card offering through transportation tickets from Aspinwall to Panama, for sale at New York. Ladies and children to be carefully conveyed across by trusty guides.

The United States frigate St. Lawrence, Commodore Dulany, Com. of United States Naval forces in the Pacific, is at the Island of Taboga, near Panama, taking in water, &c., and is to leave for Valparaiso, in a few days.

#### FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Aspinwall Courier has received advices from Valparaiso to the 15th Oct, and likewise from various points along the coast.

Very little business was doing at Valparaiso, and the market was still glutted, and little about as at our last advices. [illegible] from the Argentine Republic, notes further difficulties in Buenos Ayres. All the other provinces were quiet and settled, and Entre Rios had been named as the capital.

Peru and Bolivar were still face to face, though there have been no collisions. Gen. Elias had not been captured by the President, who had escaped from Peru at last accounts, proceeded to Lima to a place at Tumbes in favor of [illegible] The movement was defeated. He however escaped. His nephew, was under confinement at Callao, a Peruvian war steamer. The [illegible] had reportedly troops [illegible] the hostility now of the Chileans.

The rumors we have heretofore published, to the effect that Brazil was endeavoring to exclude foreigners from the Amazon, [illegible] for the purpose of treating with gold [illegible] ment (to monopolize the entire trade of the Amazon,) to New Granada, Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru. She will not succeed. New Granada cannot, and Peru will not become a party to such a movement.

#### MEXICO.

By the arrival of the steamship Texas, we have received papers from Vera Cruz to the 22nd, and from the City of Mexico to the 17th inst., inclusive.

The Supreme government has granted to Messrs. Bellanger & Richards, the privilege of constructing a railroad from Vera Cruz to the Capital. The stock is to be taken in six months, under penalty of a reversion of the privilege to the government.

A grand column dedicated to Mexican Independence is about to be erected in the Public Square of the Capital.

A decree has been issued bestowing upon Br. Don Augustin de Iturbide, the title of "Libertador," and providing that his portrait shall be placed in all the public offices.

Gen. Cos has been appointed Commandant General of the territory of Tehuantepec.

It is rumored that the Queen of Spain contemplates bestowing upon President Santa Anna the order of the Golden Fleece.

Manuel Barillo Huerto was shot at Jalapa, on the 17th instant, for the murder of Vicente Guerrero.

Dn. Manuel Fernandez, a highly respectable citizen of Mexico, committed suicide on the 12th, by shooting himself with a pistol. He is supposed to have been laboring under mental alienation at the time.

The order of Guadalupe has been formally re-established. It consists of three divisions—the Grand Cross limited to 24 persons, commanders limited to one hundred, and knights, unlimited.

By a recent decree, theatres and other places of public amusement are required to pay five per cent of their receipts into the Government Treasury.

The cholera was slowly abating in Yucatan. At Oajaca it still raged, though with mitigated violence.

Several important personages have been recently arrested—among others, Senor Olaguibel, Senor Gamboa, and Senor Arriaga.

A project to the established Property Banks in Mexico has been submitted to the Government.

Mr. Ward, the representative of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company, has arrived at Mexico.

The papers generally are destitute of interest. The prominent topic of discussion is the depredations and murders committed by the Indians along the frontier States. The Mexican press abounds with tales of horrible outrages committed by these miscreants, while the wretched inhabitants of the infested districts, seem powerless and do little more than clamor for government aid.

#### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

We copy the following from the Star of the 18th:

Complaints have reached Washington against Mr. Hopkins, the American consul at Paraguay for improperly using the American flag in the protection of one of the vessels taken by Admiral Coe. The officers of our squadron, who were at Montevideo, where he brought her, were on the 20th of August, taking measures to force him (consul Hopkins) to haul down the flag, and were also about to ask the State Department to cause his connection with One's act to be investigated, as well as his alleged aid in obtaining the flag of his country for the benefit of speculators out there.

The Nicaraguan Minister, Mr. Marcoleta was duly received yesterday. He comes back with new powers and exhibits a different tone.

A Treasury Decision.—The Treasury Department refuses to allow the extra pay to the army and marine corps serving in Oregon and California, voted in the act of September 28, 1850, until the expiration of the soldier or marine's term of service; and not then, unless he shall have been honorably discharged; such being the evident intent of the law.

Further Particulars of the Destructive Fires in New York.—The fire on the 16th and 20th streets, in New York, on Thursday morning, the 17th instant, consumed about $300,000 worth of property, including six buildings, two of them five stories high, owned by Messrs. Sloat & Leggett, who also lost $[illegible] worth of valuable patterns and tools. They were insured for $[illegible], but their loss exceeds this sum by $[illegible]. A. B. Banks, sling maker, was insured for $[illegible]; C. Schwartz, machinist, sustained a loss of $[illegible]; the Empire Iron Works was insured for $[illegible]; A. Longett & Co., agricultural implements, lost $7,000—insurance $3,000, and various others sustained losses of smaller amounts.

At the fire corner of Jane and Washington streets, on the same morning, eight buildings were consumed, including Kean's factory, owned by J. R. Varnum, and insured for $[illegible], and two buildings owned by John Morgan, who were insured for $4,000. Mr. Marsden, [illegible] manufacturer, sustained a loss of $[illegible]; insured for $16,000. There were a number of other sufferers, and the total loss is estimated at $130,000.

In the House of Refuge, which is within fifty or sixty feet of the building destroyed in Twenty-fifth street, there was great commotion and excitement. This house is full of girls—and the sounds of alarm was indescribable. They were all locked up in their cells, by order of the Superintendent—and the roof of the house being shingled, the chief of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] All [illegible] building was [illegible] by the extraordinary efforts of the fire department. Two or three firemen were injured during the fire.

### Washington Correspondence of the Bee.

Washington, Nov. 19, 1853.

The appearance of sundry old familiar faces from distant sections of the country, give note that the Philistines will soon be upon us, and that the silence of the Capitol will again be dispelled by the [illegible] and [illegible] of a boisterous assembly. This event is looked forward to by many with different feelings; some with hope, some with apprehension, and some with mingled hope and fear. The blind and bending horse hoppers look to it as to their approaching harvest, and are preparing to plunge deep into the only mill they have to cultivate. Some of the President's appointees look to the arrival of the Senate through which they must pass, with fear and trembling, [illegible] the present state of things and the virtues could deem for the Speakership, &c. [illegible]

[illegible] who has most reason to feel anxious, is the President himself; and that he does so, I think there is very little doubt. [illegible] however, he has reason to be jealous of the support of the south, notwithstanding the way he has made upon her most faithful friend, and his coalescence with her well known enemies at the North [illegible] [illegible] crats press on the true features of the feeling of southern Democrats, the latter [illegible] they want less for their tried [illegible] at the North than they do for the recent [illegible] the [illegible] subordination of the party. [illegible] ation," the crime charged against [illegible] by Mr. Secretary Guthrie, [illegible] in their eyes than Free Soilism and Abolitionism. Not so, however, with the opinion of Northern and Western "Old Line" Democrats, who are [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] more true and faithful to the South than she is to herself; and hence the [illegible] the President has for [illegible] in the next Congress.

The Southern Democracy may [illegible] their Northern friends, and

"Crack the pregnant hinges of the knee
Where thrift may follow fawning."

But the Northern and Western [illegible] Democrats in Congress will [illegible] [illegible] thereby from speaking out boldly and fearlessly their disapprobation of the course of policy pursued by the Administration in taking Free Soilers to their bosom, and discarding those who proved themselves true and faithful in the hour of adversity and need. The Western Senators are here now, and if their friends the South be able [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be on the floor of the Senate, [illegible] may be well prepared for a squally voyage for the next six months.

He will probably, however, attempt to avoid these northern squalls, of which he cannot but see the angry signs, by running into Nebraska or Nebraska in his passage. Nothing so quite tickles the palates of Southern Democrats as a dish of "States Rights" doctrine. Of this he is very well aware, and will, therefore, by way of pulling them in good humor, and drawing their attention away from his dalliance with Northern Abolitionists, and Free Soilers, serve up a well basted dish of this beef in his forth coming message. He will also attempt to tickle the ears of the Filibusters and Annexationists, by a few paragraphs of [illegible] [illegible] to Cuba, the Sandwich Islands and the [illegible] mankind." There are, it is said, many now engaged in preparing the [illegible] dish, who have been selected for his peculiar knowledge of the taste of that portion of the Democracy he represents; [illegible] expects it to be made palatable to all.

The candidates for the speakership, [illegible] around us, [illegible] but it [illegible] understood that the "bands" [illegible] will rally upon Mr. Dinney of Ohio, who has kept the [illegible] wing of the Democracy and is [illegible] honor with the administration. Mr. Forney, who present clerk of the House, and also of the Union Cabinet, [illegible] New York Herald, has [illegible] as for the [illegible] [illegible] As to Public Printer, which [illegible] importance in the administration [illegible] and Clark both, [illegible] to be [illegible] between the two organic here of the [illegible] of the Democratic party, the "hards" and "softs." Of course the whole strength of the administration will be exerted in favor of the Union and against the Sentinel, as the success of the latter would be a terrible blow to the President.

The death of Senator Atherton deprives the President of his ablest staff in the Senate, though his place may be supplied by an [illegible] though less experienced in legislative functions. It is supposed that Burke, who is now in the city, and who, by the way still [illegible] Colonel Benton in talents and powerful determination than the only one [illegible] will make an effort for the vacant seat, but as his election would be [illegible] it is not all probable he can be elected.

John Van Buren and Judge Bronson's controversy here [illegible] last week [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. A strange state of things truly, when the Van Burens are cordially welcomed and assigned the seat of honor at the White House, while such men as Daniel S. Dickinson, Judge Bronson, Charles O'Conner, Edward Burke, David T. Disney, Governor Foote, Ex Senator Downs, and thousands of the "Old line" veteran Democrats, have the cold shoulder and the back of the Executive hand turned to them! But this is a family affair which I shall not bore my readers with. I only wish to ask who would these men have sold their country to during the campaign of 1852, when Gen. Pierce Franklin Pierce would [illegible] to [illegible] guished advocate of the constitution [illegible] North and South, and take to his breast and [illegible] confidence those who would have cheated him sufficiently strong to support their [illegible] declaration of their [illegible] [illegible] city, truth is stranger than fiction.

Suppose Washington, when called to preside over the destinies of this country, had selected his men, as the Cabinet Council, who had led the Federal officers with Tories, instead of veteran patriots of the revolution, what would have been the state of public feeling here towards that beloved man? But the [illegible] is vain. Such a thing was [illegible] him.

You will readily perceive I have some old fashioned notions and belong to the

OLD SCHOOL.

Things in New York.—The arrivals of vessels, freighted with disease and death continue. On Wednesday the ship Gallania, arrived from Liverpool, with 500 passengers, and reported having lost 6 of her crew and 40 passengers. The ship Delaware, arrived with 250 emigrants, reports 15 deaths on the voyage. The Samuel Fields, from Liverpool, with 400 emigrants, lost 42; the Prussian barque Clara, from Hamburg, with 116 passengers, lost 7.

This startling mortality is attracting public attention. The city Inspector has issued orders to the health wardens in each ward, directing them to report as speedily as practicable, as to the number of each family, the number of public [illegible] the number of families in each house, whether wood, brick or stone, the number of persons sleeping [illegible] mode of ventilation the condition of the cellars and [illegible] the condition of sinks and yards; the condition of factories and of stables, slaughter houses, offal boiling establishments, pig styes &c., with general information in regard to the sanitary condition of the city.

There was a grand turn out of the "fancy" on Wednesday afternoon, to receive and welcome back from his visit to Massachusetts the notorious Yankee Sullivan. At Chatham street was a row, and the prevailing sentiment in bruiser dom, at the time, seemed to be that Sullivan had been a very badly used man.

The funeral of the late Mr. Lacoste, French Consul General, took place on Wednesday. The services were performed in the Roman Catholic Church, in Canal street. The attendance was very numerous.

The inspectors of election, named William Turner, Murray and Hugh Moore, were bailed to bail, on Wednesday, charged with falsifying the returns of the election of the [illegible] of the sixth ward, by means of [illegible] into the ballot box a certain number of [illegible] tickets and taking therefrom a corresponding number of genuine ones. The object being to secure the [illegible] a majority to a candidate [illegible] who had the lowest number of votes.

The German [illegible] Society of [illegible] city celebrated [illegible] [illegible] Wednesday evening, [illegible] dinner of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The authorities have [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Thanksgiving day.

When [illegible] on Tuesday [illegible] by his successor, John J. Cisco, the commission of the U. S. Assistant Treasurer's office.

By the new rules the city [illegible] are not to [illegible] in the streets, nor [illegible] [illegible] ing, nor to contract debts without [illegible] [illegible] the penalty of leaving their [illegible].

The body of James [illegible] of [illegible] N J., who has been missing since the [illegible] has been found in the East River. He is supposed to have been drowned by a [illegible] of intoxication. He was worth about $40,000.

☞ The trial of De Corn for the murder of Morris was concluded at New York on the evening of the 18th, Mr. Brady closing with a speech, in which he said the [illegible] that the case was one of self-defence, with the District Attorney insisted that it was [illegible] distinctly charged that De Corn's visits to Mrs. Melville were for the purpose of [illegible] Judge [illegible] charged the jury, [illegible] did not conclude that [illegible] guilty of [illegible] [illegible]. After [illegible] verdict was rendered of "[illegible] third Degree."

Loss of Steamboat.—[illegible] body of the 17th say that the [illegible] [illegible] going out of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The steamer [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Island, Lake Michigan [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] saved. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] loss.

☞ Mdlle. Adele De La Motte, a young Orleanaise, made her debut as a pianist at a concert recently given in New York. She seems to have made a favorable impression, though the occasion offered but a slight test of her capacity. Mr. Fry, who is the best musical critic in America, speaks of Mlle. De La Motte's performance as follows:

"We do not regret that we cannot fully praise Mlle. De la Motte's performance of the Fantasia [illegible] by Liszt. We [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is going to honor in her native place—New Orleans—and doubtless will prove a brilliant acquisition to the profession there."

Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 19.

The Syracuse Republican of this morning, contains an important leader, developing the probability of a general union between the Free Soil Democrats and national Whigs. As an indication put forth in an influential organ, it is worth considerable attention.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

[illegible]

Recorder—The Recorder of the First District, [illegible]

[illegible]

Assault and Battery.—John McNamara, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Drunkenness.—[illegible]

Insanity.—Louis E. Browning was brought to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Threatening.—Jack Mack, was arrested for disturbing the quiet of the St. Charles theatre. Jack is evidently ignorant of the first principles of [illegible]

Attempt to Murder.—Michael Marney, John [illegible] and Jas. Clarke, were arrested [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Dangerous Assault.—[illegible]

Drunkenness.—John O'Halloran, [illegible]

A White Woman and with a Slave.—[illegible]

#### RECORDER'S COURT—SECOND DISTRICT.

In the [illegible]

Robbery.—Auguste Adams alias Turner, was [illegible]

[illegible]

Assault.—Frederick Fry was arrested for [illegible]

#### RECORDER'S COURT—THIRD DISTRICT.

Contempt of Court.—[illegible]

Breach of Trust.—John Moore, [illegible]

Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest on the body of [illegible]

Election Matters.—In the case of J. Laubrecht [illegible]

#### FOURTH DISTRICT.

In the Fourth District, there is little to report [illegible]

[illegible]

Died.

Yesterday at [illegible] Mr. ALPHONSE DELHAER, [illegible] a resident of New Orleans since 1816. [illegible] [illegible]

On the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, A. M., Mrs AN TONIA VALLS, Consort of B. Valls, born in Mahon, Spain, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, which will take place this morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 180 Bourbon street.

A REFRESHING.—We do not refer to a sugar cane from Capital President. There is a slow torture, from which a respite is equally desirable. We refer to Dyspepsia—a word in which all the horrors of indigestion are summed up. To the sufferers by this painful and harassing disease, we can hold out not only bright hopes, but the CERTAINTY of immediate relief and permanent cure. There is a tonic, cordial and alterative principle in Hoofland's German Bitters, which invariably arrests and changes the morbid action of the stomach, and the curative course, removes the disease, and restores to health. Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. For sale by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
a26-1lt 151 Chartres st.

Dr. Hardy's Grease and Stain Eradicator.
FOR removing and [illegible] from any description of [illegible] of Wearing Apparel, [illegible] or black, all kinds of Grease, Paint, Grease, Oil, Sperm or Fruit stains, &c. Price [illegible] per cake.
For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
n27—6t 151 Chartres st.

Death on Rats and Roaches.
WILSON'S Genuine Rat and Roach Exterminator, [illegible]
For sale by
n22—6t

REVALENTA ARABICA
PREPARED BY
Du Barry, Du Barry & Co. London.
Certificate of the celebrated Physician Rudolph Wurzer.
[illegible], 19th July, 1853.
This light and agreeable Farina is, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]
Depot for the United States of America [illegible]
F. P. DUCONGE,
[illegible] Chartres street, N. O.
And at E. GERMAN, No. 157 Royal st.
N. B.—This Farina is particularly [illegible] to persons and convalescents, and to children of a feeble constitution.

Oysters Bed—Bay House.
ONE of the most desirable Oyster Beds will be for [illegible]

WANTED—An experienced Sugar Maker [illegible]
WM. E. LEVERICH & CO.,
[illegible]

THREE HANDRED [illegible] DROPS.
THESE DROPS, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

SEMINARY COLLEGE.
THIS INSTITUTION will open again next December. Some of the Professors, now arrived in the city, will leave next Thursday, 1st of December, at 4 o'clock, P. M., by the Pontchartrain Railroad. They will take charge of the Students that may be entrusted to them.
For further information apply at corner of Baronne and Common streets. n26—5

CIGARS—27,000 Havana Cigars Regalias, [illegible] and Londres, landing from schooner [illegible] and for sale by LABORDE & ZIGORE,
n26 32 Conti street.

Notice.
FROM and after this date we positively will pay no drayage except to those holding our written order. J. & J. TARDOS,
New Orleans, Nov 24, 1853. No 31 Old Levee.

Notice.
PERSONS owning property at Mandeville are hereby notified to pay their taxes previous to the 17th inst.; otherwise their bills will be handed to the Justice of the Peace. Apply, free of postage, to the
A. GUERRY,
n11 15t Mayor of Mandeville.

NOTICE—During my temporary absence from the city, Alexander Phelps, Esq. holds my power of attorney, as per act passed before Mr. Theo. Guyol, Notary Public in this city. All parties of attorney previously given by me are null and void.
New Orleans, June 22d, 1853.
[illegible] J. N. CURINN.

EXCHANGE—Bank on Bordeaux or [illegible] Paris at 60 days, the usual [illegible] for sale by
J. & J. TARDOS,
[illegible] No. 31 Old Levee.

DRAFTS on Paris, 60 days sight, for sale by
B. CARUZAC & [illegible],
[illegible] 30 Old Levee st.

DISCOUNT.—Any paper in the Parish [illegible] discounted by the undersigned in the current [illegible] D. BORRIO, Jr.,
[illegible] 35 [illegible] st.

ADVANCES—Liberal cash advances will be made by us on consignments of Lard, Tobacco, Pork, Bacon, and Flour, to any friends in Europe.
[illegible] D. BORRIO, Jr. & [illegible]

[illegible]

LANDING ex ship [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
A. BOTTONES & [illegible]
[illegible] 47 Chartres st.

300 EXTRA [illegible] for sale in lots to suit. [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible]

HAVANA [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible]

LANDING ex ship [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

I[illegible]
[illegible]

HAVANA [illegible]
[illegible] & [illegible]

[illegible]

### By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

By the Southern Line.

Further by the Canada.

Results from the Seat of War.

Russians defeated with great Loss.

TURKS ROMINANT [illegible] THE VICTORY.

Alliance of [illegible] Dost Mahomed.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT MOVING.

[illegible] for [illegible].

New York, Nov. 24.

The Canada's advices disclose the following important details of the news from the East:—

Movements of the Czar.

The Emperor of Russia has issued an important Manifesto, with regard to the Eastern Question stating his determination to compel the Porte by force of arms, to submit to his demands.

Three Russians fought.

A telegraphic despatch had been received at Paris from the French Consul at Bucharest, dated Nov. 6th, stating that the Fourth Division of the Russian army had been attacked at Tuturkahy by the Second and Third Divisions of the Turks. The Russians suffered superior. Bucharest with the loss of 500 killed and [illegible], [illegible] further superior officers. The Russian force was defeated [illegible] [illegible] in a strong position under the command of General Dannenberg. (?) The Turks were also victorious in Circassia against the Russian side of the Danube, Dannenberg being under command of Gortschakoff.

The Turkish army was pressing forward in strong force for Bucharest.

A Russian general brings Orsova had been taken by the Turks.

Engagement Between the Russians and Turks.—All efforts on the part of [illegible] to settle the difficulties between the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Austria.—[illegible]

Movements of Austria.—Austria will [illegible] the [illegible] of Servia. The Austrian Government had called the provinces to arms, and Austria [illegible] [illegible] neither Russia nor [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in case that Turkey would engage not to employ Austrian refugees in its army.

Egypt.—Fresh levies of troops are being made in Egypt.

Persia.—There was a report circulated that the Persians were raising an army to assist the Russians against Turkey, but it was contradicted at Constantinople.

Arrival of Persians.—The latest advices from Constantinople report the arrival in that city of the Russian Ambassador [illegible] The [illegible] [illegible]

Further Movements.—It was fully reported that 40,000 French troops were to be sent to Turkey at once, and a despatch from General D'Hilliers at Constantinople should be received at Paris.

#### Important from India—Alliance against England.

The Overland mail had arrived, bringing important despatches from India. It brought intelligence that the Emperor of Russia had formed an alliance with the celebrated Dost Mohammed, under the conditions of which the latter is to provide War against the British in India, if Great Britain should continue to support Turkey against Russia, and a large Russian force would invade Caboul. (?)

Further Movements.—A full Cabinet Council was held upon the receipt of this news brought by the India mail. The British fleet lying at Plymouth had been ordered to get ready for sea by the 11th [of December perhaps]. No definite action had been announced.

The Alliance Fleets.—At the latest accounts the allied fleets were lying in the Bosphorus. There was a rumor that the Turkish Fleet had passed Sinope, but no accurate information on the subject was yet received.

France.—The Opera Comique.—The trial of the Opera Comique conspirators were going forward in Paris. It was charged that the object was to have a bomb made to murder Louis Napoleon.

Paris Bourse.—At the Paris Bourse on the 11th instant the Four and a half per cents closed at 101.60.

Steamer Atlantic.—The steamer Atlantic arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday the 9th inst.

By the National Line.

#### Further by the Canada.

New York, Nov. 25.

The advices by the Canada contain the following additional details.

British Parliament.—It was expected when the Canada left, that the British Parliament would be called together forthwith.

The Russian Manifesto.—The manifesto of the Czar was issued [illegible] [illegible] statements of the Emperor [illegible] [illegible] the difficulty between his Government and that of Turkey, pretends to say, that as Turkey had enrolled in her [illegible] all the revolutionists of all countries, and had commenced hostilities on the Danube, and not even [illegible] to the contest, and the other measure, there was but a resort to arms to compel the Porte to respect the treaties and make reparation for the offences to [illegible]. [illegible] and [illegible] to the [illegible] demands on behalf of the Orthodox faith.

The Battle of the Danube.—On the 2d and 3d of November a Turkish force of 7,000 men crossed the Danube. On the 4th the Russians attacked them with a force of about 9000. After a brisk cannonade the armies came to close quarters, and fought with the greatest bravery, for several hours, when the Russians retired, leaving the Turks on the field. The loss of the Russians is stated [illegible] killed and wounded. Total [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] soldiers, and [illegible] officers, [illegible] officers, 15 [illegible] [illegible] and 3 [illegible] officers, and 170 soldiers killed. [illegible]

A fight had also taken place between an Egyptian corps and a party of Cossacks in which the latter were defeated.

Selim Pasha had crossed the Russian frontier in Asia, where a battle at once ensued with a force of Russians.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Turkish Scheme.—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The Turkish fleet is reported to have re-entered [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Russian Surrender.—The Porte has decided that the Russian [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New Minister of War.—The son of Abbas Pasha has been appointed Minister of War in the Turkish Cabinet.

Turkey and Austria.—The Sultan has not received the Emperor of Austria that he expects him to prohibit the Russians from supplying arms to the Montenegrins through Austrian territory.

Demand of Turkey.—The conditions insisted upon by Omar Pacha in his note to Prince Gortschakoff were that all the strong holds in the principalities should be immediately surrendered, and that the [illegible] to the Russian [illegible] should be allowed the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. Buchanan.—The American Minister in London had attended the banquets of the Lord Mayor [illegible] and made a speech, which, however was merely complimentary.

### COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE,
Friday Evening, November 25, 1853.

The unsatisfying of the past week has displayed a very considerable degree of instability, and business generally is to be [illegible] as could be desired. In Cotton, the uncertainty has been on a large scale, and since the receipt of the Canada's news, prices have advanced. These accounts reported a heavy increase in the Liverpool Cotton market, the sales amounting to [illegible] the week, with a [illegible] of 60 for [illegible] ding. The Arabia report a fall in [illegible], in consequence of which our Flour market has been rather heavy. Prices of Sugar and Molasses have again receded, but the buying has been brisk; though operations are greatly checked by the advancing tendency of freights. Provisions in the face of more abundant supplies, have declined. A considerable movement has also taken place in Coffee, based on the receipt of later intelligence from Rio, establishing a further rise in that market.

The intervals of the Arabia were brought to-day, and advices by the Canada will be due next Saturday. The next accounts from Europe may be expected here on Monday, by one of the Collins' steamers, which was to leave Liverpool on the 19th inst.

The weather during the entire week has been clear and favorable for outdoor business. We had a high range of temperature until to-day, when a decided change took place. The river remains at the same gauge before noted.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 18th instant, 44,162 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 14,777 bales; Havre, 1,812; Hayti, 785; Genoa, 356; Barcelona, 790; New York, 362; Boston, 2,336; Philadelphia, 400; Belgium, 163; Richmond, 144; together 22,382 bales; making a reduction in stock of 20,722 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard and cleared this day, a stock of 184,489 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1853 | bales | 30,924 |
| Received last week | 44,162 | |
| Received previously | 252,974 | 297,136 |
| | | 327,760 |
| Exported last week | 22,382 | |
| Exported previously | 81,250 | 103,632 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared | | 184,128 |

Subsequent to the Arabia's accounts which came to hand on Friday last, the Cotton market experienced a quiet reaction, and Saturday's sales did not exceed 1000 bales, at former prices. On Monday, however, the market opened briskly, and the demand was well sustained to Wednesday inclusive, the three day's sales amounting to 21,000 bales, at gradually hardening prices, buyers being compelled to pay ½c advance on the lower grades.—Yesterday, on the receipt of the Canada's advices, to the effect of which, we have already alluded, the market became quite excited, and 15,000 bales changed hands at a further rise of ½c ℔. To-day, notwithstanding the hardened amount offering, the size to the [illegible] and the scarcity of factors, the demand was again good, and some bales were disposed of, making the entire business of the week 44,000 bales. We advance our quotations to correspond with the actual advance paid, and from these it will be perceived that the lower qualities have participated largely in the improvement. The better grades are, [illegible] to be relatively scarce.

[illegible] CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior | —@7¼ | Middling Fair | 10¼@10¾ |
| Ordinary | 7¼@7¾ | Fair | —@11 |
| Good Ordinary | 8¼@8½ | Fully Fair | —@11¼ |
| Middling | 9@9¼ | Good Fair | —@— |
| Good Middling | 9¾@10¼ | Good and Fine | —@— |

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 18th instant, 5 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Bremen, 15 hhds. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard, 12,000 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1853 | hhds | 22,778 |
| Received last week | 5 | |
| Received previously | 3,017 | 3,022 |
| | | 25,800 |
| Exported last week | 15 | |
| Exported previously | 4,822 | 4,830 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard | | 20,960 |

The Tobacco market during the early part of the week was very inactive, and sales were confined to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] however, we hear of some [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which, but we are unable to state the particulars. [illegible] Fully [illegible] Fair 6¾c; Fine 7½c; Choice and Selections, 7¾c.

SUGAR.—At the date of our last report, the market had closed with an evident leaning in favor of buyers and the downward movement since has more decided and the demand [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

MOLASSES.—Our last report closed on a declining market, the quotation for Prime being 18½c per gallon. Saturday's business was done at about [illegible], the sales reaching 1200 bbls, but on Monday, under the influence of heavy receipts, and an accumulating stock, prices for prime fell to 16c, and the sales [illegible]. On Tuesday a further decline of ½c took place, and 1000 bbls. changed hands, the ruling rate for prime being 16½c. At these figures, about 2000 bbls. were taken on Wednesday and yesterday, and the market being thus partially relieved, exhibited more firmness to-day, and on a fair demand [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] bbls. at 17@17½c for Prime, making the total business of the week 8000 bbls. Inferior and ordinary, 14@15½c [illegible]

FLOUR.—The Flour market gave way from 1¼ to 20c [illegible] in the early part of the week, and a moderate business [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GRAIN.—We have no change to notice in the Corn market, the sales of our last report, and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HAY.—[illegible]

PORK.—Under the influence of liberal receipts of new Pork, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BACON.—[illegible]

BEEF.—[illegible]

LARD.—[illegible]

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The transactions in Western Butter have been to a limited extent, at a range of 12@20c ℔ for inferior to prime. A large business has been done in Western Cheese, the sales reaching [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CANDLES.—The arrivals of Star Candles having been more free, prices have slightly receded, and we note sales of [illegible] boxes, mostly at 26c, and occasionally 27c ℔.

WHISKEY.—Under the influence of further arrivals prices have declined, and about 1900 bbls have been sold at 25@25½c for rectified, and at 27 to 28c for raw. Some 450 bbls of Peebles' extra brought 28c.—Gammon is held at 36@38c ℔ gallon.

COFFEE.—In the early part of the week, the market was quiet, but closing at the previous advance, and up to Wednesday, 3500 bags had been sold at a range of 10¾ to 11¼c ℔ for [illegible] and new crop. Yesterday's intelligence which was received from the North, advising sales of [illegible] favorable accounts from Rio, of the strength of which our market became quite excited and fully 10,000 bags were sold at a range of 10½@11¼c ℔. To-day, there was again a good enquiry, and 4000 bags were sold, including 2000 at 11¾c; 1000 at 11¼ and 800 at [illegible] [illegible]

SALT.—Several cargoes of Liverpool Salt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

RICE.—The demand since our last, has been limited, and sales for small sales have been made in the range of 4¾@5c ℔.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The market for these articles has been quiet, and the sales are chiefly to be for consumption, [illegible] at former rates, say [illegible] for Bagging, and [illegible] ℔ for Rope. A few ords [illegible] of Jute Bagging have been made at 11½@11¾c ℔ yard.

HEMP BALE ROPE.—The sales since our last amount to about 600 [illegible] at a range of 12@12¼c.

HEMP.—There have been no [illegible] [illegible]

LEAD.—In the absence of any transactions, prices are nominal.

LIME.—[illegible]

EXCHANGE.—[illegible]

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—The large [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

### AMUSEMENTS.

The Campbells are Here.
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
Corner Phillippa street, near Canal.
For This Night Only!
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1853—Benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. All the Original Campbell Minstrels, West and Peel's Old and Original Company of Minstrels, having volunteered their services in aid of the [illegible], see the Programme.
[illegible] to [illegible]; Boxes secured from 11 to 4 o'clock.
☞ The Campbells resume their Concerts on Monday again at Armory Hall.

The Campbells Are Here
At Armory Hall
Third Week—Still Triumphant
MURPHY, WEST AND PEEL'S
AND
ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
AND
EDWARD KENDALL, the world-renowned Bugle Player, late leader of the Boston Brass Band.
GEORGE KENDALL, the celebrated Cornet a piston [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] give one of their [illegible] [illegible] Every night.
Among the members of this inimitable troupe will be MATT PEEL, LUKE WEST and JOE MURPHY, who will introduce new features every evening.
☞ Tickets 50 cents; to be had at the Hotels and at the door. Several seats 75 cents; to be secured from 11 to 4 o'clock at the Hall.
☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
[illegible] P. C. CROSS, Agent.

☞ SECOND WEEK ☜
OF
THE OLD AND ORIGINAL
CAMPBELL MINSTRELS,
JAMES MORRIS, MANAGER.
AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL,
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE
PERFORMANCES EVERY EVENING
THIS WEEK.
☞ For further particulars, see bills of the day.
☞ Tickets, 50 cents. [illegible] open at half-past 6. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats secured at the Box office from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M.
n26 Dr. F. A. JONES, Agent.

### PUBLIC NOTICES.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.
New Orleans, Oct. 15, 1853.
NOTICE is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock [illegible] [illegible] shares of the capital stock of this bank, at $100 each, will be opened, at this office, on THURSDAY NEXT, the [illegible] October, instant, under the superintendence of the Board of Directors. The subscription to be received every day, Sundays excepted, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., until the whole of said stock shall have been subscribed for.
By order of the Board.
EUG. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
THE following resolution was passed by the Board of Directors of this Company on the 9th inst:
Resolved, That the Secretary place all unpaid instalment of stock in the hands of the Attorney of the company, who is hereby authorized and instructed to bring suit for the payment of the same.
JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.
New Orleans, Nov. 11, 1853. n14 tf

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
New Orleans, November 5th, 1853.
THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors of this Company on the 3d instant:
Resolved, That all subscribers to the capital stock of this Company who have paid, or who may hereafter pay their instalments, before the date fixed for their payment by the Board, shall be entitled to a discount on the same at the rate of eight per cent. per annum from the date of payment to the day on which said instalments may have been made payable; it being understood that this shall not be construed or applied to a [illegible] [illegible] by the Board on the 9th June, 1853, which allows interest to all those who [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] object of said resolution being to place subscribers [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Louisiana State Bonds.
THE New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company offer for sale, one hundred and eighty-seven Bonds of the State of Louisiana for One Thousand Dollars each, at forty years from August 1, 1853, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.
Proposals will be received at the office of the Company, No. 45 Carondelet street, until Tuesday, the 17th day of January, 1854.
By order of the Board. JOHN CALHOUN,
Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad Company.
New Orleans, November 9, 1853.
THE following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company on 31st October, 1853:
Resolved, That such portion of the subscription to the Capital Stock of this Company, as has not yet been called in, be, and is hereby, declared due and payable as follows:
Ten per cent. on the 5th January, 1854;
Ten per cent. on the 5th March, 1854;
Ten per cent. on the 5th May, 1854;
Ten per cent. on the 5th July, 1854;
Five per cent on the 5th of [illegible] 1854.
nov9-tf JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Second District Public Schools.
RE-OPENING OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the 2d of November, the High school of the Second District shall be opened [illegible] [illegible] on St. Philip, street, between Royal and Bourbon streets. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] ALBERT FABRE, Superintendent.

Levee Steam Cotton Press.
THE Annual election of seven Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on Monday 21st instant, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, P. M.
n12 td F. J. FORSTALL, Secr'y.

University of Louisiana—Law Department.
THE Lectures in this Department will commence on the fourth Monday of November next, and will be continued till the first Monday of April.
Those by Prof. McCALEB will treat of Admiralty and Maritime Law, and Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States.
Those by Professor HUNT will treat of Commercial Law, Criminal Law, and the Law of Evidence.
Those by Prof. JOHNSON will treat of the Common Law, Equity Jurisprudence and Practice, and Land Law of Louisiana.
Those by Prof. ROSELIUS will treat of the General Jurisprudence of Louisiana, the Roman, Spanish and French law, Land Titles, and the Practice of the Courts of Louisiana.
The Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred only on those who shall have attended two full courses of lectures, or one course, after having read twelve months under a respectable Counselor at Law, and who shall have passed an examination by the Faculty. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be found worthy of the honor. This will entitle the graduate to practice in the courts of this State.
Every matriculant will pay $5 [illegible]. The fee of each Professor is $20. The matriculation and graduation fees will each be $5.
Moot Courts will always be open.
[illegible] RANDELL HUNT, Dean.

Notice.
THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully offers his services [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to collect, or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Stock, &c. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] will be of benefit to the latter.
[illegible] A. [illegible], Exchange Place, [illegible]
[illegible] JNO. S. BARON.

MARBURG & FORSTER,
44 Bienville, corner of Chartres street,
DRY GOODS
Have received by ships Summer, Sea Queen, Belle-Amine, Globe, Bremen, and Washington, from Hamburg, a complete assortment of FRENCH, SWISS and GERMAN DRY GOODS, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices:
5 cases black Silks, assorted widths and qualities
1 " black Satin damask Silk,
3 " black Satins,—2 cases ripped Silk,
2 " colored plain Silks, Gros de Naples,
1 " changing Silk,
2 " Florences,
1 " Foulards,
1 " fancy Silk Dresses, Bayaderes and Lamas,
1 " Velvets,—1 case Crapes,
1 " Bobbins and Laces,
3 " Trimmings,—1 case Cravats,
1 " Tibbets, French,
3 " Delaines, 3 cases Cashmeres, Excrrant style,
3 " Mousseline de laines, Plaids, Alpacas and Poplins
4 " Embroideries—1 case black Ribbons,—1 case fancy Ribbons,
20 " Stockings, Socks and Hosiery of all kind,
2 " Gentlemen Bayaderes,
3 " Silk Umbrellas,—2 cases Shirts,
1 " Embroidered Muslin Dresses, Flounce, etc.
2 " Rich Embroidered Muslins and Jaconet Muslins.
Imitation Foulards, Madras handkerchiefs, Turkey red, plain and printed Clothes—printed Calicoes and Jaconets—Straw Bonnets for winter, etc. etc.

FOR SALE—5 cases double barrel Guns, by
MARBURG & FORSTER,
n24 44 Bienville, corner Chartres st.

G. LAVIN,
St. Charles street, No. 5, between Canal and Common.
HAS received per steamships Humboldt, Africa, Franklin, and ships recently arrived from Europe, a very large quantity of goods forming his considerable assortment:

| | |
|---|---|
| GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS | FANCY AND FANCY ARTICLES. |
| Assorted Jouvin Gloves, | Rich and plain fans, |
| Suradate, beaver, silk and cashmere Gloves, | Ladies' purses and cases, |
| Silk, cotton and woolen half hose, | Porte monnaies, porte cigares and note books, |
| Cotton and silk shirts, | Bracelets, |
| Fine linen shirt fronts, | Silk purses, |
| Fine collars, | Smelling cases, |
| Check, striped and silk cravats, | Cabinet and work boxes, |
| Silk undershirts and woolen drawers, | Shell combs, Empress and others, |
| White and colored linen cambric handkerchiefs, | Cigar cases, |
| Assorted buttons, | Cameos, medals, gold and silver mounted, |
| Cravats and collar coverings, all kinds, | Prayer Looks, |
| Cloth, sponge, leather and door pieces, | Gold and gilt jewelry, |
| Cloth and needle bound, | Opera glasses, spy glasses, telescopes and stereoscopes, |
| Stockings, [illegible] [illegible] | Paint boxes and cases of mathematical instruments, |
| Cigar and paper cigar cases, | Leather purses and desks, |
| Travelling bags and [illegible] | Rosaries and children's toys, |
| English and French cutlery. | Double coat buttons, Trimmings for vests and sleeve buttons. |

Fine perfumery, Bronze, China vases, Crystals, and a large variety of new style articles.

Veuve Clicquot Champagne.
CONSTANTLY on hand a good supply of the celebrated Veuve Clicquot Ponsardin Champagne, and for sale by FRO. [illegible] & Co.,
n18 ly 38 Old Levee st.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY
[illegible]
G. [illegible]
[illegible] Bourbon Street, [illegible] Orleans.
THE closing of this popular establishment have rendered it necessary [illegible]. Parents intending to place [illegible] under [illegible] are invited to send [illegible] and their pupils are expected to return as [illegible]
[illegible] of the establishment will be found [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and Rosette.
THE [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] street, [illegible]
[illegible] J. S. LE BEAU, [illegible]
[illegible] Lower Cotton Press Co.

MADAME DURAND,
[illegible] street, No. 152, [illegible] [illegible] AND [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]