THE DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED BY
G. F. WEISSE & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
G. F. WEISSE, C. MERRY, E. DUVERGER, N. DUFOUR.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance)........$12
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance)........$5
In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1855.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
One Dollar for every TEN lines, in each language, on the first insertion, and HALF that price for each subsequent one. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.
The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

THE DAILY BEE.

Wednesday Morning, August 15, 1855.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

A PREDICTION VERIFIED.

We are far from experiencing the slightest admiration of the political theories of [illegible] Kossuth. They may be well adapted to Hungary, whenever she shall have attained freedom and independence, but they are not at all suited to plain common sense notions of law-regulated liberty prevailing in the United States. The "Solidarity of the Peoples" will not do for this continent, and so Kossuth discovered when he sought to convince us, that our [illegible] and interest both commanded us to [illegible] from the wise policy urged in words [illegible] profound truth by the Father of his country.

But though Kossuth's political ideas are not to our taste, we are free to admit that he is a man of wonderful eloquence, varied and extensive information, and a perfect knowledge of European affairs. Hence, while discriminating between his visionary views touching republicanism, and his [illegible] and thoughtful understanding upon [illegible] particularly within the scope of [illegible] comprehension, we have [illegible] with interest his correspondence [illegible] to the war, communicated [illegible] the columns of the New York [illegible]. We have been struck with the [illegible] accuracy of his statements, and the extraordinary truth of his predictions. He appears to be one of the very few men [illegible] Western Europe who know any thing [illegible] of the resources of Russia, and the strength of Sebastopol, and who ventured [illegible] the disasters and misfortunes in [illegible] by the Allies in their invasion of the [illegible]. This power of seeming prescience was illustrated in a speech delivered [illegible] on the 5th July, 1854, just [illegible] began to be rumored that an attempt was to be made to take Sebastopol. [illegible] of that speech, Kossuth [illegible] the rumor in the following [illegible] words:

"[illegible] think you can take Sebastopol by [illegible] sacrifices which you neither [illegible] risk. And as to taking it by land, [illegible] entrenched camp, linked by terrible [illegible] an army for garrison in it, [hear, [illegible] new armies pouring into your flank [illegible] in the plains of the Crimea, [illegible] cavalry to resist them — [hear, [illegible] such an undertaking to succeed [illegible] are necessary than England [illegible] France can ever unite in that quarter [illegible] *you will be beaten; remember* [illegible] Your braves will fall in vain under [illegible] bullets and Crimean air, as the Russians under Turkish bullets and Danubian [illegible] of your braves, [illegible] in vain, shall see Albion or Gallia [illegible] hear, hear."

[illegible] terrible prophecy has been recently [illegible] to the memory of the British people [illegible] Mr. Bright, who, in a speech before the Commons, quoted Kossuth's [illegible] said: [illegible] prophets had arisen in your [illegible] under the direct inspirations [illegible] could not more exactly have [illegible] the desperate expedition which [illegible] to undertake, or the frightful [illegible] you were entailing upon your [illegible]

[illegible] secret of Kossuth's accuracy lies [illegible] that while he is entirely [illegible] military affairs, and possesses [illegible] clear and unbiassed judgment [illegible] he has a closer and more [illegible] knowledge of the Crimea than [illegible] England. His warnings were [illegible], his predictions derided at the [illegible] we take it that both France and [illegible] regret very bitterly that they did [illegible] a little more weight to the admonitions of the Hungarian. Had they done [illegible] wasting away before the [illegible] of Sebastopol, they would [illegible] for some more vulnerable [illegible] Russia's wide domains, and perhaps [illegible] might have conquered a [illegible]

[illegible] advice has always been to [illegible] the slumbering nationalities of [illegible] and Eastern Europe, but this [illegible] have been revolution, and this of all [illegible] most dreaded by the rulers of [illegible] England.

AMERICAN MEETING TO-NIGHT.

[illegible] evening the American party, and all [illegible] fond of listening to the outpourings of [illegible] and reason, are invited to assemble [illegible] Fellows' Hall, where they will be addressed by RANDELL HUNT, the American candidate for Attorney General. We are persuaded that the citizens will need no inducement other than the occasions, to secure their [illegible]. The reputation of Mr. Hunt as a [illegible], a profound logician, and a true, [illegible] high minded American, will suffice, [illegible] intolerably hot weather, to attract [illegible] far exceeding the capacity of the [illegible]

A terrible accident occurred at Cincinnati [illegible] the cornice of a new building [illegible] erection for the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company fell, crushing to death [illegible] and injuring several others, two so [illegible] that their recovery is despaired of.— [illegible] Cameron, master builder, and W. B. [illegible] superintendent of the building, who [illegible] sitting beneath the cornice at the time, [illegible] S. Chambers and B. Waldron, who [illegible] passing by, all well known and esteemed [illegible] are among the killed.

A census of Wisconsin has been in progress [illegible] season, and the Milwaukie Sentinel [illegible] returns from various localities, which five years ago had an aggregate population of 31,911, [illegible] now have 57,995. The Sentinel thinks that [illegible] rate of increase will hold good throughout the State, in which case the aggregate population [illegible] will be 550,000.

Harper's New Monthly.—Our thanks are [illegible] J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the [illegible] number of this capital magazine. It is [illegible] entertainment, and most of the articles [illegible] handsomely illustrated.

TEXAS.

[illegible] an arrival from Galveston we have received papers to Saturday last. The Democrats were a little ahead of the wagon in crowing over their victory in Texas. The result is [illegible] involved in doubt. The Houston *Telegraph* [illegible] of the 18th says:

The Election.—From the partial returns [illegible], we are inclined to think the contest [illegible] Governor will be a very close one. Dickson [illegible] probably receive a majority of 40 or 50 in [illegible] county. In Fort Bend, Galveston, Liberty [illegible] Washington, Pease is running ahead. In [illegible], Walker, Montgomery and Robertson, [illegible] seems to be sweeping everything before him. In the eastern and northern part of [illegible] State it is thought that Dickson will get large [illegible]. On the Rio Grande also Dickson's friends claim majorities for him. Pease will [illegible] in the central and western part of the State.

The vote of the American party, which seems [illegible] be stronger in the up-country than was [illegible], of the opponents of Pease's action on [illegible] Pacific Railroad, and of the anti State plan [illegible] internal improvements men, will unite in a great measure upon Dickson. On the other hand the general and merited popularity of [illegible] administration, and his decided stand [illegible] the Know Nothings, will secure him a [illegible] vote.

The Galveston *Confederate* is even more confident. After reviewing the returns, which are meagre, it says:

We then feel confident—to sum up—of the [illegible] of Dickson by a crushing majority. [illegible] was greater than his opponent's [illegible] when that opponent was in the zenith [illegible] popularity. Since that period, Dickson [illegible] progressed steadily forward in the confidence of the people, while Pease has receded as steadily backward.

Our Texas exchanges are nearly destitute of news. The San Antonio *Ledger* of the 4th has the following items:

We learn from an official source, that the army headquarters will positively be established here by the first of October next. We are happy to hear it; for we much need something to enliven us, and decrease the mortality from [illegible]

Advices from Kansas say that there was great excitement concerning the new Governor. The Legislature doubt his soundness on the slavery question, and there was a petition circulating, signed by the members, asking the President to appoint acting Secretary Woodson, [illegible] Dawson declines.

More Fusion in New York.—The *Times* of the 7th instant says:

The President and Secretary of the Free Democratic League, of this city, have issued an address, which, but for its length, we should publish in full, recommending to the Free Democracy of the State not to hold any separate convention for the nomination of State officers this Fall, but to unite with the Republicans in electing delegates to their State Convention, which is to meet on the 26th of September.— They state that the Republicans at Auburn last Fall, took ground perfectly satisfactory to them on the subject of slavery, and that the time has come for a union of all who are opposed to the aggression of slavery, upon a common basis, and in one common effort.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Expulsion of all the Creoles who have become citizens of the United States.

New York, August 14.—The steamship Crescent City, from New Orleans 8th, via Havana 9th inst., has arrived at this port.

All the Creoles at Havana who have become citizens of the United States had been ordered to leave the island forthwith.

The vomito was raging among the troops in Porto Rico. More than fifteen hundred of them had died.

Midshipman Cain died of fever on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth, on her passage from Key West to New York.

New York Markets.

Flour is a trifle higher in this market, with sales of State and Western at $9 a $9 25 per bbl. Corn is a trifle higher, with sales of Mixed at 87 cents per bushel. Sales of Mess Pork at $19 75 per bbl.

Colonel Steptoe.

Washington, August 14.—Advices received here, are to the effect that Col. Steptoe instead of being at Carson Valley awaiting the reply of the President, was, on the 18th July, at Benicia, with his command.

Kansas.

Hon. Wilson Shannon, of Ohio, accepted the Governorship of Kansas, and departed forthwith for his station. Mr. Shannon was a supporter of the Nebraska-Kansas bill in the last Congress.

River Intelligence.

Louisville.—The river is at a stand. The steamer T. C. Twichell left to-day for New Orleans.

[By the Southern Line.]

Our Minister to England.

Washington, August 11th.—Mr. Buchanan leaves London for the United States October 6th.

Specie from California.

New York, August 11.—The steamship Empire City at this port, from Aspinwall, brought $980,000 in specie.

THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

The Louisville papers are filled with accounts of the fearful riots which disgraced that city on the 4th inst. From the most authentic and impartial statements it appears certain that these scenes of violence were altogether disconnected with the election, and that all this bloodshed and destruction of life and property were occasioned in every instance by unprovoked and murderous assaults of foreigners upon native-born citizens. In every instance where death has occurred or blood has been spilt Americans were first fired upon and cut, and stabbed, or beaten by foreigners.

The Louisville *Journal* furnishes incontrovertible evidence that in the First and other wards of the city the foreigners had armed themselves to the teeth; that Americans were warned not to approach certain quarters; that large quantities of arms and ammunition were secreted in various houses, and that threats of violence and murder were openly made by many Irish and Germans. That paper adds:

"We also know that, in consequence of these threats and of information that those who had uttered them were assembled together, fully armed and bent upon the execution of their bloody purpose, a number of respectable, orderly Germans who voted the American ticket were actually afraid to go to their homes and did not go there until yesterday. For more than a week past we have received intimations from different sources that there was in the First ward an organized force of Sag Nichts, and that every effort was intended to be made by the leaders of the anti-American party to induce the foreigners in this city to effect by force what they might not be able to do by peaceably and quietly depositing their votes.— For weeks before the day of election, most outrageous, inflammatory, and incendiary appeals had been made to them in the speeches of their party demagogues and through their party press. They had been induced to believe, what is not true, that the American party sought to take away or interfere with some of their vested rights. They were thus wrought upon and their most violent and basest passions inflamed almost to madness, until murder and crime were the consequences.

* * * * * * *

It is certainly true that the election was passing off without more violence or disturbance than almost invariably attended the elections in which the old political parties were contestants. The election had proceeded thus quietly until between three and four o'clock in the First Ward and until nearly six o'clock in the Eighth Ward. The voting had slackened. There was at that time no difficulty for any one to gain admission to the polls. The foreigners who commenced the firing from the windows and behind gateways and fences were fully armed and acted in concert, while the Americans were unprepared and unsuspicious of any attack. They were unarmed and were obliged to go to their homes to arm themselves in order to defend themselves from this indiscriminate slaughter. There is indeed not a shadow of doubt that there would not have been any bloodshed, or murders, or house burnings, or riots, if it had not been for the wholesale and unprovoked killing and wounding of unoffending native born American citizens by the bloody-minded foreigners who commenced this hellish work.

* * * * * * *

We have the names of over thirty witnesses by whom it can be proven that, in every act of violence, which tended to produce these riots, foreigners were the aggressors, and peaceable unarmed Americans were the first victims."

The result, as far as we can learn, is that fourteen men have been killed, six of whom were Americans. Three others are expected to die. We have not been able to ascertain how many have been wounded; we have heard of about thirty more or less wounded. Fourteen persons were killed, of which six were Americans. The number of wounded on both sides is not less than thirty.

The riots commenced in the following manner. We quote from the *Journal* of the 7th and 8th:

In the first ward about 9 o'clock in the morning, while the election was proceeding quietly at the polls, Mr. George Burge, a respectable and quiet American citizen, was brutally assaulted by a party of Irishmen on Jackson street, between Jefferson and Greene, without having given any provocation, he was knocked down and horribly beaten with stones and clubs. He attempted to escape from the fiends by whom he was attacked and ran into the alley of an adjoining house, where he was followed by his blood thirsty assailants, and cut, stabbed, and beaten until he was supposed to be dead, when one of these inhuman brutes deliberately opened his knife and proceeded to cut the throat of the murdered man. When this act of violence was made known, a party of Americans started in pursuit of the murderers, who were subsequently arrested and lodged in jail by the Mayor and City Marshall.

In the afternoon, in the upper part of the city, a couple of gentlemen were riding along in a carriage, when they were fired at from a house by Germans or Irish, and one of them wounded. The firing was repeated. Edward Williams, a watchman in the Second Ward, Joseph Selvage, and John Latta, Americans, went there. Latta had his leg shattered by a musket-ball, Selvage received several buckshots about his body, and Williams was slightly injured.

The report reached the lower part of the city that six Americans had been shot and were lying in Dr. Pyles's office. This caused the assembling of a large crowd, which proceeded up town. The first attack made by the crowd was on a German named John Vogt, in a house from which shots had been fired upon Americans, on the corner of Clay and Madison. He was shot, stabbed, and beaten. Another German, named Jacob, who was sitting on a staircase, was dragged out, stabbed, and beaten. His recovery is doubtful. Every thing in the lower part of the house was broken to pieces.

The crowd proceeded to the corner of Madison and Shelby, where firing from the houses had taken place, and they riddled two groceries. A German ropemaker named Hein, who was walking along the street, was beset by the crowd and terribly beaten.

The crowd then ransacked a German beer-house, corner of Walnut and Shelby, kept by C. Kissler, and two houses occupied by Germans on the corner of Shelby and Marshall. A German named John Feller was stabbed seven times, but not dangerously injured.

The next scene of the riot was on Jefferson street, near Beargrass creek. Here a party of gentlemen coming into the city was fired upon by foreigners from the houses, and some of them seriously wounded. Armbruster's brewery and several houses from which the shots were fired were attacked, and the contents demolished.— The brewery was afterwards fired and burned down, with several other houses. A number of window panes in other houses were broken. Several Germans were very badly beaten, and an Irishman, named Patrick Murphy, was shot; he died this morning. On Preston street, below Main, John Sutherland, an American, was shot, but not dangerously injured, and an Irishman was shot and beaten.

All the German houses attacked were those from which shots had been fired by the occupants.

While this was going on in the upper part of the city, several persons were fired upon on the lower part of Main street. About 3 o'clock, two Americans were shot from an Irish house, while going along on Chapel street. This at once brought the excitement to the highest pitch. The Irish row, on Main street, above Eleventh, was attacked and fired, and several persons were killed and some burned. A large number were wounded. The Irishman who shot Graham while he was taking care of Rhodes, an American who had been shot, was hung, but cut down before he died. At least thirty shots were fired from houses on Chapel street. It is impossible to ascertain all that were wounded. Mr. [illegible] Scott, American, has his arm badly shattered by a ball.

Seven or eight houses on the North side of Main street, were burned. A man named Richard Blackburn, who had hold of the pipe of the American Eagle Company, was shot about 3 o'clock this morning. The houses were nearly all owned by Francis Quinn, who was killed.

Later at night, one of the groceries remaining on Madison street, was burned down, and also two Irish cooper shops on Main street. There were several German cooper shops in the vicinity, but none of them were burned. We are credibly informed that the mob had nothing to do with this fire.

There were some warlike demonstrations this morning on Fifth street, near Main, but better counsel prevailed, and the crowd finally dispersed.

Appointment by the President.—[illegible] B. Moore, of Alabama, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Kansas, in the place of Rush Elmore, removed. [illegible] Townsend Harris, of New York, to be Consul-General of the United States in Japan.

[illegible] NEWS.

The steamer [illegible] reached New York at an early hour on the 9th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 28th ult. The New York papers were issued before the advices could be received, but the telegraphic summaries in the Baltimore journals add but little to previous accounts. Washington dates, however, as they are rather fuller than our own.

There is nothing important from the seat of war.

The remains of Lord Raglan arrived at Bristol on the 24th, and were landed the next day with great pomp. The funeral took place the next day at Badminton privately.

THE WAR.

[illegible]

On the night of the 13th July the Russians fire demolished the new French battery between the Mamelon and Malakoff.

Despatches from the Crimea speak despondingly of the immense efforts of the Russians in strengthening their defences.

The German Diet accepts the Austrian proposals, with the three additional points submitted by Russia.

The Dutch authorities have forbidden the enlistment of recruits for the British foreign legion and some recruits have been arrested.

The English have commenced the construction of a citadel at Heligoland.

An Italian legion is forming at Navarre for the Crimea.

Accounts from Warsaw state that the prohibition to export corn has been rescinded by Russia.

Additional troops are being sent into Italy.

The Emperor Napoleon left Paris on Wednesday to join the Empress in the Pyrenees, and would return with her in a few days.

The insurrection in Tripoli was caused by the sufferings of the Arabs, owing to a failure of the crops and being ordered to contribute additional taxes. Gossini heads the revolt and has the command of 14,000 men, with whom he intends to besiege Tripoli. French and English steamers had been sent to protect the interests of Europeans.

Vienna, Thursday.—Gen. Totleben is dead and Gen. Menschikoff succeeds to the defence of Sebastopol.

Dresden, Thursday.—The Russians approached Kars, but after firing a few shot suddenly withdrew.

It is said that Gen. Menschikoff now intends attacking Erzeroum at the same time he invests Kars. 20,000 Turkish troops were marching to reinforce Erzeroum.

A letter from Erzeroum states that the Russians had occupied the village Yenikeui, containing large stores of provisions intended for the Allied army at Kars, where the Turks were completely blockaded, the Russians occupying the entire plain.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool, July 28.—Cotton Market.—Dennistoun & Co. report the sales of Cotton for the week at 35,000 bales, including [illegible] bales to speculators, and 2,500 bales for export. The market is dull with a declining tendency—prices declined [illegible]. Sales on Friday 7,000 bales—the market closing dull. Orleans Fair 7; Middling [illegible]; Upland Fair [illegible]; Middling [illegible].

The Manchester market is dull and prices have declined.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes as follows under date of the 8th instant:

Many important facts have transpired with reference to the dismissal of Governor Reeder, but there are one or two more of whose authenticity I can give you the most positive assurance which yet require to be brought to the notice of an admiring world.

No sooner had the Governor communicated with Mr. Pierce, after he had arrived on the Eastern Section from Kansas, than the President besought him to resign, in order to relieve the Chief Magistrate of the Union from the embarrassment in which he found himself. By way of a bribe the President proposed to confer upon Governor Reeder the appointment of Commissioner to China, then vacant by the resignation of Mr. McLane. This the Governor promptly declined.

This proffer having thus proved insufficient, the President made a higher bid. He next said that on condition of Reeder's vacating the Governorship in Kansas, *he would give him the place of Ambassador to England*, from which Mr. Buchanan was soon to return. The splendor of this proposition was a matter to consider, and after two days the Governor gave his ultimatum. He offered to resign if the President would write him a letter asking him to do so, and publish it in the *Union* together with his reply, it being understood that his appointment to England should be gazetted immediately after. According to the writer, the President declined the offer, and dismissed Reeder from office.

Yellow Fever at Gosport.—For the thirty-six hours preceding the 7th inst., there were sixteen deaths, and twenty new cases. A despatch says:

Mrs. Barron, (wife of Commodore Barron,) is fast failing. Commodore Barron and his two children are also sick at the Naval Hospital.— Portsmouth is nearly depopulated. Drs. Spratley and Parker are down with the fever.

Now all direct communication is cut off from the other ports.

Only two new cases have been reported at Norfolk. The Mayor of Portsmouth has appointed Wednesday as a day of fasting and prayer. The workmen at the Navy Yard are fast leaving.

Homicide.—At West Bend on the 7th, a man named Deber, was convicted of murder in the first degree. While being conveyed to jail, guarded by the military, a mob made a rush at the prisoner, and the military gave way, and he was felled to the ground with stones. The mob fell upon Deber, mangled, tied him with a rope, and then dragged him through the street, and finished by hanging him, head downwards, on a tree.

The Know Nothing Convention of Massachusetts has refused to accede to the proposition to admit naturalized Protestants into their association.

Mr. Fabens, Captain Swift, and others of the Kinney expedition left in the George Law on the 6th, for Nicaragua, via Aspinwall. The other steamer refused to sell them tickets. Mr. Nelson, the United States Consular Agent at Turks Island, joined the expedition there, and proceeded with it to San Juan.

Horace Greely of the *Tribune* returned home by the steamer *Baltic*.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen.—This body, at its last meeting, a week ago last night, adjourned to the second Monday in October.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This body met last evening at 6 o'clock.—Mr. Bath in the chair.

[illegible]

The Treasurer's report was read. It showed a balance on hand of $[illegible].

[illegible]

Deaths from Sun-stroke.—A young German woman named Sophia Geickle, who lived at the corner of Live Oak and Eighth streets, Fourth District, died on Monday evening from the effects of sun-stroke. The deceased had been married but about a fortnight previous.

Thomas Gregory, a young Irishman, aged 25 years, also died the same evening of sun-stroke, at No. 56 Euphrosine street, Third District. Inquests were held in both cases and appropriate verdicts rendered.

Found Drowned.—On Monday evening the body of a negro, aged about 30 years, was found in the river, at the foot of St. Peter street. The body had been in the water several days, it was thought, from appearances. The face and body were considerably bruised. As no clue could be found to the name of the deceased, or the manner of his death, the Coroner's jury was compelled to render a verdict of "Found Drowned."

Cutting.—A cab driver named Henry Johnson got into a fight on the Levee yesterday with a negro boy employed on the steamboat Laurel Hill, and cut him quite severely in the arm with a dirk knife. Johnson was arrested and held in bonds of $300 to answer.

Alleged Murder of a Wife by her Husband.—Yesterday we gave an account in our paper of the death of a woman named Catherine Reynolds, who, according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, died of intemperance and exposure. The woman and her husband lived in Delord street, between Baronne and Phillippa streets, and on Sunday last the former died suddenly. Yesterday P. S. Nugent made an affidavit before Recorder Bright in which he alleges that he has good reason to believe that her death was caused by a severe beating given her by Peter Reynolds, her husband, on the day on which she died. Reynolds was arrested and sent to the Parish Prison to await examination on the 21st inst.

Alleged Swindling.—Joseph Evans, of the firm of Evans & Ridgeway, lumber merchants of this city, yesterday made an affidavit before Recorder Bright, in which he charged one Evan McLennan with having obtained lumber to the value of $[illegible] from them by false pretences.— The accused was arrested, and held in bonds of $700 to appear.

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

AMERICANS ATTEND.

There will be a MASS MEETING of the AMERICAN PARTY on WEDNESDAY evening next, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall of the Odd Fellows' Hall, when the Hon. RANDELL HUNT will deliver an address.

The public are invited to be present.

By order of the Executive Committee of the American Party of Louisiana.

PLATFORM OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

[illegible]

STATE POLICY

[illegible]

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Charles Derbigny,
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
Louis E. [illegible],
OF [illegible].

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
Robert [illegible],
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

FOR TREASURER,
J. V. Duralde,
OF WEST BATON ROUGE.

FOR AUDITOR,
Walter [illegible],
OF CLAIBORNE.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Randell Hunt,
OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION,
O. D. Stillman,
OF CLAIBORNE.

CANDIDATES.

All communications of candidates must invariably be paid in advance.

I am a candidate for re-election, on the 5th November next, to the office of Third Justice of the Peace. RICH. RICHARDSON.

[illegible]

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

F. Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger. THIS ESSENCE is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhoea, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual, or traveller, should be without it. Caution.—Be sure to get the genuine essence, which is prepared only by F. Brown, at his Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. Corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by all the respectable Apothecaries in the United States, and in New Orleans, by J. Wright & Co., Sickles & Co., G. E. [illegible], T. R. Mitchell, H. [illegible]

BELLEFONTAINE, P. O.
Choctaw Co., Miss., July 24, 1855.
Dr. Cohen:
DEAR SIR:—I promised you when in New Orleans, that on my returning home in a few weeks, to give you some information about myself, and the result of your treatment of my paralysis side. You know that I was greatly improved before I left New Orleans, I have attended, strictly to your instructions. I am now well, with the exception of a slight numbness in my arm and leg, which is daily passing off. [illegible]
You can, if you wish, publish the following certificate from Your friend,
GEORGE W. ADAMS.

[illegible]

THE PLANTERS AND COOPERS. MOLASSES BARRELS—MOLASSES BARRELS.

[illegible]

400 BBLS Mess and M. O. Pork; [illegible]