THE DAILY BEE.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10.

OUR WANTS.

The wants of New Orleans are manifold. Nature has done much for us; enterprise and exertion but little. Until recently our most active business men seemed to imagine that New Orleans needed nothing; that she was necessarily bound to increase *ad infinitum* in wealth, importance and population: that rivalry was not to be apprehended, and that all efforts to undermine her prosperity and check her progress would prove wretchedly abortive. These notions are beginning to be dispelled. They were no doubt extremely comfortable and cheering. It was a pleasant thought that Hercules would never have occasion to help himself, Dame Nature having provided for his necessities through all future time: but the fascinating delusion has given way to the stern reality of truth—and although there still abide amongst us certain over-credulous and self complacent persons who hug themselves with the idea that no amount of apathy can possibly inflict detriment upon the Crescent City, the majority of the inhabitants have gradually awakened to the consciousness that this mighty emporium is still susceptible of multifarious and much needed improvements.

One of the most prominent wants of New Orleans is an extended manufacturing industry. We shall not enlarge on this subject, as our able and vigilant cotemporary of the *Bulletin* has presented it in a striking light, and enforced his views with solid and impregnable arguments. Nothing can be more certain than that the materials and the labor requisite to build up various branches of industry in New Orleans may be readily commanded. There is no reason whatever why we should continue to be indebted to the North for every article of clothing we wear, fine or common; for our hats, our shoes, our cloaks, our umbrellas, our very needles and napkins. There is no reason why we should not at all events try the experiment of home manufactures. It is a recognized axiom in political economy that no nation can grow rich which sells all it produces, and imports every thing it lacks. We commend the topic to the consideration of the reflecting, intelligent and energetic members of the community.

Another want of our city is dwelling houses of moderate dimensions, and which can be rented at comparatively reasonable rates. We need at this moment at least five hundred, and probably one thousand such residences. Every year the embarrassment arising from the absence of suitable houses for the middle classes waxes more serious. Capitalists and owners of real estate commit strange errors in building exclusively either for the rich or the poor. It must be remembered that the bulk of the population is derived either from the one nor the other, but from the immense proportion of people of limited means—not so much reduced as to be compelled to huddle together in hovels, or so amply furnished with worldly wealth as to exhibit luxurious and splendid mansions. New Orleans is rapidly increasing in numbers, and the influx of families from other parts of the Union, as well as from foreign lands, creates at the commencement of the season a perfect rush for residences, followed of course by a rise of rents—landlords being naturally and not unreasonably disposed to take advantage of the unusual demand. Seldom have these circumstances been more apparent than now. Rents have trenched from twenty to thirty per cent., and people are forced to accept the best tenement accommodation, simply because there are not enough decent and respectable dwellings in the city to supply their wants. There are whole squares of wretched rickety shanties in both the First and Second districts, the owners of which would render a public service to the public by tearing them down, and replacing them with neat, substantial structures, suitable for genteel families. This would beautify our city, largely increase its capacity of accommodation, and put money in the pockets of property holders.

A collateral want of New Orleans is horse railroads. We have already demonstrated the vast importance of this species of conveyance in bringing distant points into proximity, and rendering residences at the suburbs as convenient and agreeable as those in the city. We shall, therefore, merely remark that whenever a railroad is completed from the Upper and of the Fourth District to the lower terminus of the Third, thousands of persons will be satisfied to live some miles out from the centre of business, and it will be to the interest of owners of real estate to direct buildings commensurate with public necessities.

Yet, the greatest, the paramount want of New Orleans is health—i. e., the certainty of exemption from epidemic visitations. To attain this consummation so devoutly to be wished should be the prominent object of the day, and should absorb the earnest and discriminating attention of our city authorities and of medical men. And yet, how little of a practical character has been attempted with a view of achieving the conquest of disease! We have had a sort of quarantine—costly to the State, and oppressive and irksome to our commerce, but we have said that it has not accomplished the particle of benefit, that it has not excluded yellow fever, and that had all its expensive machinery been done away with three years ago, we should equally have escaped from the desolating scourge of 1858, and have escaped unscathed in 1859. Something else is needed—some means by which New Orleans will be deprived of the power of either generating or disseminating yellow fever—some plan by which our city will be secured to the hygienic blessings enjoyed for years ago, when yellow fever was a disease unknown. Whether this be in reality a possible and practicable thing, we, in our scant knowledge of such matters, cannot undertake to decide; but it would appear as of the very highest consequence that it should be left untried which either science or patient investigation might suggest permanently to improve our sanitary condition. We believe that if New Orleans were as little liable to yellow fever as is New York, in ten years our population would exceed half a million, and our commerce would be quadrupled.

INSTITUTION OF MME. LOCQUET.—It will be seen by the advertisement in another column that the well known Female Collegiate Institute formerly under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. MACARTAY will hereafter be conducted by Mme. E. LOCQUET and her sister, aided by professors of entire competency. The several branches of an education at once useful and ornamental will be taught in this institution. Particular attention will be paid to instruction in music, as a fine accomplishment, and as instrumental. The French language will constitute an essential part of the system of education, and as it will be spoken at the institution, young ladies will enjoy the finest opportunities of acquiring this elegant and polished tongue, with great facility and constant practice. We take pleasure in recommending Mme. LOCQUET's seminary to the attention of parents.

We are indebted to Wm. Schmidt, broker, No. 16 Natchez street, for a valuable statement showing the range of prices of rice from 1st September, 1858, to 1st September, 1859.

COTTON RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—The receipts of cotton yesterday amounted to 6,119 bales, received by the following arrivals:

Steamer Natchez, from Vicksburg, 3678 bales; steamer Duncan F. Kenner, from Bayou Sara, 781; steamer Telegraph, from Trenton, 840; steamer Sea Ma. S., from Alexandria, 418; steamer Minnesota, from Alexandria, 293; steamer Bayou Belle, from Washington, 241; steamer Oregon, from Mobile, 41; steamship B. Waterman, from Lavaca, 417 bales.

THE WRECK OF THE PRINCESS.—The Eaton Bridge *Advocate* says: Mr. W. D. Salvalo called at our office this morning to exhibit a silver upper set of gold laid false teeth, recovered from the wreck of the Princess. The teeth, from their size and appearance, are presumed to have belonged to a female; the maker's name, "C. S. Dube," is stamped on the plate. We are informed that since the fall in the river has left the wreck exposed, several thousand dollars in gold, silver and jewelry have been recovered by various individuals.

THE GREAT INDIAN SHIP.—A private letter received in New York by the Africa says that the offer of Mr. Lever to charter the Great Eastern for a trip to America has been declined by the company in Liverpool. The ship will leave the Thames for the Nore on the 24 of September. She will proceed thence to Portland, Dorsetshire, from which place she will make a trial trip on the 8th to a distance, probably, of five or six hundred miles. She will then be prepared to start, on or about the 15th of September, on her first voyage to Portland, Me. On this occasion passengers will be carried at fares ranging from $50 to $75 (all first class), it is said that many applications for berths had already been received.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE STEAMSHIP EUROPA

Affairs of the Italian Duchies—The Defenses of the French Coast—Russia Divided on Italian Question—Massacre of Christians in Borneo.

LONDON, August 27.—Advices from Zurich, via Paris, state that the affairs of the Duchies are to be arranged directly between the Court of Paris and the Court of Vienna.

Count Collerado had a slight attack of apoplexy on the 24th.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Advertiser* says that a corps of engineers have been sent by the French Government to survey the whole coast from Cologne to Calais, and that the Minister of Marine has ordered fifty transports, capable of carrying 2000 men each, to be ready off Dover in January.

This story, however, is generally regarded as a canard.

FRANCE.

The great camp of St. Maur, near Paris, recently occupied by the victorious army of Italy, has been broken up.

The Paris Bourse has been firm, but closed dull at 69f. 5c.

ENGLAND.

The London *Times* urges the people of Tuscany to continue their resistance to the return of the Grand Dukes, and prepare even to fight against Austrian aggression.

Queen Victoria is about to visit Scotland.

Nothing has yet been done in relation to the Australian mail contract via Panama.

The Board of Trade returns show an increase of £291,000 for August, and an increase of £9,816,000 during the past seven months over the corresponding period last year.

The potato blight is ravaging Ireland, and doing great damage to the crops.

The shipwrights on the Tyne have made a strike, and compelled their masters to give them an increase of wages.

Energetic efforts are being made to secure the commutation of Dr. Smethurst, sentenced to be hung for the murder of his wife.

THE GREAT ENGLISH TROTTING RACE.

The great trotting race which came off on the 26th, near Liverpool, was won by the English horse Dan.

The American horses Jack Rossiter, Mountain Boy, and Dreadnaught obtained second, third and fourth places respectively in the field of seven horses.

AUSTRIA.

Dispatches from Vienna state that seven of twelve corps d'armée of Austria are to be retained on a war footing.

The Austrian military schools are to be reorganized after the model of those of France.

It is reported at Vienna that Prussia favors a European Congress.

RUSSIA.

It is reported that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg is divided on the Italian question.

The German party in Russia is opposed to the independence of Italy. The Emperor and the remainder of the Cabinet entertain more liberal sentiments on the subject.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople report that the Sultan is sick, and announce the death of the Prince Vogorido.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Later advices from China have been received in England, which represent that the silk market was dull, and prices had a downward tendency.

A general massacre of the Christians in the towns of Borneo had taken place. No particulars as to the cause are known.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, August 27.—Richardson, Spence & Co. quote Flour at 28s.

Yellow and Mixed Corn 5s. to 5s. 2d. White Corn 7d. per cental.

Rice quoted at 55s.

Sugar closed dull at previous quotations.

Coffee closed quiet.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT BOSTON

Defensive League Between the Duchies.

AUSTRIAN TYRANNY IN VENETIA.

BOSTON, September 9.—The Cunard steamship Europa has arrived at this port from Liverpool via Halifax.

Her mails contain very little news of importance in addition to the very full summary which has been telegraphed from Halifax.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

A defensive league has been formed between Tuscany, Bologna and Modena, the object of which is to prevent the restoration of the fallen Governments, and to lay down a basis for assimilating their institutions more in conformity with each other.

The National Assembly of Modena has confirmed Farini as Dictator of that Duchy, and empowered him to borrow five millions of money for the purpose of restoring to liberty the political prisoners carried away by Austria.

A number of distinguished citizens of Venetia have sent representatives to the various foreign powers, and issued an address to them declaring that the conduct of the Austrian authorities in Venetia has not changed for the better since the conclusion of peace, and asking their influence in ameliorating their condition and inducing Austria to inaugurate a more liberal policy, and introduce a less tyrannical system of government in the Venetian Kingdom.

GREAT MASS MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

A NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

BALTIMORE, September 8.—An immense concourse of citizens assembled in Monument Square this afternoon, in response to the call for an independent town meeting to discuss the present political condition of the city.

It is estimated that 15,000 persons were present.

The proceedings were perfectly harmonious.

A preamble and series of resolutions were passed.

The resolutions, which were dignified and independent in their tone, require the appointment of a special police to do duty on election days, to the number of 200 to each ward.

It was also resolved to nominate independent candidates for the City Council, for Magistrates, Constables, Sheriff, State's Attorney, and Judges of the Orphans' Court, and to demand of Mayor Swann the appointment of honest and faithful judges of elections, so that every man can have his undisturbed vote.

Wm. George Brown, George Gill and Mr. Hodges were the principal speakers.

The whole thing was a powerful demonstration of the conservative element, and promises unmistakably to redeem Baltimore from rowdyism.

Another Account of the Baltimore Meeting—Attempted Interruption of the Proceedings—Fifteen Rowdies Arrested and Imprisoned.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.—Monument Square was densely packed yesterday afternoon by masses of people, comprising the most respectable citizens of this place, who had assembled in response to a call for an independent political organization.

The meeting was organized by the nomination and appointment of Wm. Woodward as its President.

Resolutions were passed condemning the club rule under which the city had so long suffered, and proposing vigorous and effective measures to obtain a fair, impartial and unrestrained expression of the voice of the people at elections.

The resolutions also demand of the Mayor to appoint suitable judges of elections, and to empower a special committee to nominate the most respectable and reliable men, irrespective of party, to fill such offices.

Eloquent speeches were made by William George Brown, James M. Hodges and George McGill, which were received with the greatest enthusiasm, and responded to by shouts of applause.

Several efforts were made during the evening by the rowdies to interrupt the proceedings of the meeting.

These disgraceful attempts were, however, promptly put down.

After the adjournment of the meeting, however, the rowdies took possession of the platform, and one of their number attempted to harangue the crowd. They were however ordered to disperse, and upon their showing resistance and a disposition to create a general disturbance, the police arrested fifteen of the most prominent rowdies and carried them off to the lock-up.

Their arrest and confinement was hailed with great satisfaction, and their march with a strong escort of the police to the lock-up was accompanied by loud plaudits by the people, and the waving of handkerchiefs by the ladies along the route through which the police hurried their prisoners.

GEN. WOOL AT BOSTON.

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LATER FROM AFRICA.

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Tobacco is steady. The stock of Tobacco amounts to 28,609 packages, against 34,000 at the corresponding date last year.

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RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, September 7.—The steamer Grand Duke passed down at half-past eight last night.

VICKSBURG, September 8.—The steamer Illinois passed down at half-past ten this morning, the Charmer at noon, the Lady Holcombe at 1, the Ashland at half-past 2, the Adriatic at 3, and the Capitol at 5 o'clock this evening.

BLONDIN has been doing another foolish thing. He walked over his rope at Niagara by night, having a light attached to each end of his balancing pole. He will certainly break his neck one of these days, and will deserve no pity if he does.

MR. DE LAYE crossed his rope at Genesee Falls about the same time in a new way. He carried a chair and a calver with him, and sat down in the middle of the way and took a lunch. After that he lowered himself by a rope, dipped up a draught of water from the flood, and then scrambled up and walked to the point of departure.

LATER FROM BUENOS AYRES.—Advices from Buenos Ayres to July 8th have been received through an arrival at Boston.

Two steamers of the United States navy, in passing up the Parana, had been fired into from Rosario. Shots from the same port had been discharged into the steamer Asuncion, upon which our Minister, Mr. Yancy, was proceeding to Buenos Ayres.

Mr. Yancy had protested against the act, and also against the decree of Gen. Urquiza declaring the port of Buenos Ayres closed to the neutral shipping.

DR. HAWES.—We regret to state, says the Raleigh *Standard*, that Dr. Hawks has declined the Professorship of History recently tendered him by the Trustees of the University of North Carolina.

BALTIMORE, September 4.—The law and order town meeting for to-morrow evening will be an immense affair, and the spirit already manifested has had its effect upon the rowdy gangs. A full independent ticket will be nominated. Our city is certainly bad enough, but the sensation reporters have awfully exaggerated recent events. The late steamboat outrage is an instance of this spirit of exaggeration. At the investigation into the affair forty-two witnesses were examined, and yet not one either saw or heard of any violence to the females on board. The other parts of the story, as originally published, appear to have been equally magnified.

THE LUCAS WILL CASE.—The Montgomery *Mail* says: "This great will case, involving the distribution of about twelve hundred thousand dollars, the estate of the late Henry Lucas, of this county, removed to the Probate Court of Lowndes by change of venue, at the instance of the contestants of the will, came up, according to adjournment, last Tuesday, before Judge Cook, at Haynesville. The witnesses number largely over one hundred, and it will consume many days in the hearing, with the certainty of being carried to the Supreme Court, in any event."

Among the Austrian prisoners at Paris at this moment (says the *Court Journal*) is one belonging to a regiment which claims a similar privilege—that of swamping for three days, whenever they pass through Vienna, in the Court of the Emperor, and of receiving the most regal entertainment. The Colonel, upon his arrival at the door, and in passing to the Emperor's chamber without question, no one being permitted to stop him. He knocks thrice, and demands orders of His Majesty, when the Emperor invites him and his to remain three days, regaling at his expense in the palace, assigns the Colonel room next his own, the standards of the regiment are piled at his door, and a guard and lords in waiting attend him the same as the Sovereign. The origin of the custom is this: In 1683 Leopold I was suddenly waited upon by sixteen Bohemian barons, who presented a charter, which they were on the point of forcing him to sign, having, as they thought, secured the absence of all the troops from Vienna, when suddenly a Colonel, who received information from a secret source, it was never discovered whence—knocked at the door thrice, and, to the great joy of the Emperor, demanded His Majesty's orders for his regiment, which were that the sixteen barons should be at once beheaded.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN ARIZONA.—The New York Times says:

Our Arizona correspondent states that the depredations of the Apaches in that Territory are becoming almost unendurable.—Their offenses were committed alike against persons and property. Stealing fire-arms is their favorite amusement, and settlers are in constant fear of surprises. A change in the location of military posts is urged, with the view of keeping the savages in check.

BOSTON, September 3.—An Englishman named Edward Humphreys, who, it is alleged, is a defaulter to the amount of £40,000, has been arrested here. Humphreys had the clergyman who eloped with another man's wife from England, as already published.

SIGN AT YOUR WORK.—Chess, what an neutdote it is to misfortune and sorrow! Think of Milton in the blindness, obloquy, poverty and solitude of his old age. He had nourished, in his youth and early manhood, the ambition to approximate what is perfection and excellent. So when his natural vision became darkened, and, one by one, the lights of life went out, he had but to summon around him the beautiful and sublime things he had stored away in his chambers of imagery, imagination, the mighty magician, selected, combined, and glorified all, forming them into a new world—a world of beauty more than the one from which he was excluded. There he reigned supreme and happy, though shut out from the light of day, and scorned by men. Think of Milton's work and song.

Think of Cowper; for years hovering on the verge of madness; often kept from utter despair only by the constant exercise of this imperishable faculty. It redeemed long periods of his life from hopeless misery and desolation.

Think of Charlotte Bronte in her illness, loneliness and grief. Her literary pursuits were never allowed to interfere with household cares or common duties in the relationships of life. "There came first," she says, "the faculty of imagination lifting me up when I was sinking three months ago; its active exercise has kept my head above water since; its results cheer me now, for I feel that they have enabled me to give pleasure to others. I am thankful to God who gave me the faculty, and it is for me a part of my religion to defend this gift and profit by its possession."

HOMICIDE.—It becomes our painful duty to chronicle a brutal murder in our vicinity. The circumstances were these: On the evening of the 5th inst., George M. Buckley, whose residence is about six miles east of this city, became enraged at his wife, and commenced a tirade of abuse. His father-in-law, George W. Goodwin, remonstrated and endeavored to quiet him, when he was made the target for the wrathful ebullitions of Buckley, which were accompanied with a threat to kill the "d——d old rascal if he would step outside of the house." In the meantime Buckley had got his gun and gone into the yard; the old man then took his gun and advanced toward the door, when he was met by his wife and daughter, disarmed, and disunded from expecting himself. When the old man stepped toward the door, Buckley ran to the back part of the house, and, taking deliberate aim through a crack in the wall, fired—the whole load of shot taking effect in the old man's side. The shooting occurred about eight o'clock in the evening; Goodwin survived till five o'clock next morning.

The above is the substance of the facts elicited before the Coroner's jury. Buckley is now in jail awaiting an examination, which will be had before Justice Roberts this morning.—*Tempe (Pa.) Pennsonia.*

INFLUENCE OF THE SMILE IN OTHER BEAUTY OR EXTRAMAZON.—A beautiful smile is to the female countenance what the sunbeam is to a landscape. It embellishes an inferior face, and redeems an ugly one. A smile, however, should not become habitual; insipidity is the result; nor should the mouth break into a smile on one side, the other remaining passive and unmoved, for this imparts an air of deceit and grotesqueness to the face. A disagreeable smile distorts the line of beauty, and is more repulsive than a frown. There are many kinds of smiles, each having a distinctive character; some announce goodness and sweetness, others betray sarcasm, bitterness and pride; some soften the countenance by their languishing tenderness, others brighten it by their brilliant and spiritual vivacity. Gazing and poring before a mirror, one may practice the smile enough which the police hurried their prisoners.

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LATER NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Every thing appears to indicate trouble in Central Italy, the army of which is commanded by Garibaldi. The Duchies will not restore the Archduke. France is supposed to be somewhat in favor of the restoration, and Austria very decidedly anxious for it.

To carry out the political amnesty, Napoleon is to send vessels to Algeria and Cayenne to bring back the exiles who were banished thither. Louis Blanc, representing an extreme party, writes:

"Let Frenchmen be wholly and sincerely restored to France; I, for one, am prepared to applaud. Our wrongs we might forget; may we be indifferent to the wrongs of our country? We are permitted to return to a fugitive from the parish of Cadiac. He is charged with having swindled Mr. A. T. Johnson, while in business with him, by selling and sloping with the proceeds of some 1000 yards of furniture. He will be arraigned this morning before Recorder Summers.

ANOTHER OF JACK SHEPPARD'S ANCESTORS.—A fellow named Wm. J. Bruce was arrested by officer Stannwyer last night on a description of a pocket-book, whether of the Court sheppard order, BIL is lost out of the Workhouse a few days, and had already managed to raise up seven dollars.

TRAVELING.—Dr. R. Tribe's room at Mrs. Vogel's, No. 30 Schoupitoulas street, was entered Thursday night by some thief, who took the Doctor's fine gold lever watch, gold chain, and $4 in silver. The city seems to be more than usual infested with the chevaliers d'industrie.

FOUND DROWNED.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of an unknown man, apparently a laborer, found in the river at the foot of Canal street. Verdict, "Found drowned."

SENT BACK TO HIS HOME.—The slave William, of Dr. Ferrier, tried and convicted of cutting and dangerously wounding a white man with intent to kill, and who was arrested and brought to Recorder Summers by the mate of the steamboat Hiawatha, was yesterday given into the hands of the Sheriff of Pointe Coupée, to be taken back to be hung.

DISCHARGED.—Recorder Summers yesterday discharged, by virtue of further showing, Thomas Bacon and Mike Kennedy, who he had committed for trial on a charge of assault and battery; also Wm. Carey, accused of interfering with officer Barron in the discharge of his duty; and Lizzie McGarney, accused of violently beating Lucy Parker.

DISCOVERY BEFORE.—Louis Schwartz, of No. 32 Chartres street, had his clerk, Gustave Dietze, arrested yesterday for stealing, and brought before Recorder Summers by the following articles from Mrs. Potthoff, he searched his trunk and found, instead, about $30 worth of goods stolen from his own store. Gustave was held for examination before Recorder Wiltz.

ALLEGED FRAUDS.—John DeBois was arrested yesterday morning on oath of J. B. Pignolo, fruit merchant on the levee, charging him with having committed the crime of perjury, touching a suit for some $60 pend. ing before Justice Sauzier.

DANGEROUS CHARACTERS.—James Miller and Jack O'Brien are under arrest in the First District on the charge of being dangerous and suspicious characters.

FOUND DYING.—An unknown man thought to be dying with dysentery, was found under the wharf of the Second District yesterday evening, and was sent to the Charity Hospital.

KNIFING.—Mike Murphy is under arrest on a charge of having, the 7th instant, cut and severely wounded Frank Rodgers on the steamship loading, knifing him both on the head and under the right arm. Cash fixed Frank at the instant before Recorder Summers—bail $1000.

WIFE-BEATING BUCHANAN.—Mike Hill was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Summers, and held for bearing the 14th instant, on a charge of habitually beating and choking his wife, and otherwise brutally treating her.

PAT. O'BRIEN is held for bearing the 13th instant, before Recorder Wiltz, on complaint of his wife Bridget, charging him with having some bones broken in Camp and Gravelville streets, while drunk the other night, and threatening to do violently as to break her arm.

SCHUCLAR.—A well-to-do young man of the Fourth District, who had seen or heard of the case of a young woman who had committed suicide lately in that District, remarked to parents present, that he "would do the same thing," at the same time showing a vial of laudanum which he drew from his pocket. The remark was regarded as a jest, but the lady was missed for a day or two after, and when discovered was found in a stupified with laudanum. At last accounts there was barely hope of his recovery. No cause for his conduct can be ascribed.

SIC.—On the 30th of August last, an affidavit having been made against one Mr. Frederick Ord, a young woman named Antoinette Smith, residing at the corner of Burgundy and Bienville streets, by way of objects in publishing this card is to inform the public that, on the 6th inst., I was honorably discharged by Recorder Wiltz. J. C. SCHMIDT.

The Sheriff sells at auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Old City Hotel, Common street, a lot of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on Love street between English and Port streets, Third District. See advertisement.

SHERIFF'S SALE CONTINUED.—The sale of the contents of store No. 137 Old Levee street will be continued TO-DAY, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., by the Sheriff.

The attention of purchasers is called to the sale at auction, THIS DAY, at the St. Louis Exchange, of several slaves, comprising field hands and house servants. For fuller descriptions, see advertisement of Henry C. R. Grundey & Co.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale of foreign and American Dry Goods, by Tweddel & Co., at their auction rooms, No. 28 Camp street. See advertisement.

Starting Discoveries

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sep9 1p

CHEMISES, PAVINES AND MANILLE TOBACCOS.—Received per ship Benefactor, from Bordeaux: 2000 of the above, for dollar brands, Havanaise, Amis, &c. For sale by

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sep9 1p

LANDING ex ship Ashland, from Bordeaux: 40 pipes claret, Ch. Barbet, St. Emilion; 20 do. do. Ch. Cayes; 186 boxes brandy cherries;

2 cases, 24 bottles, super. cognac;

12 casks claret, Ch. Barbet;

40 do. do. St. Julien;

16 qr. pipes cognac, J. Dubrous, 1st proof;

2 pipes do. do. do. do. 6th do;

24 casks claret, Ch. Barbet;

5 dozen do. do. white wine;

6 boxes do. do. Ch. Margaux;

10 do. do. St. Julien.

For sale by

J. H. CURNIN,

28 Toulouse st.

LANDING ex ship Ashland, from Bordeaux: 5 casks good ordinary claret; 6 do. do. St. Julien; 6 do. do. Ch. Margaux; 50 boxes Margaux white wine; 5 barrels do. do. do.; 50 boxes Margaux claret, 1846; 60 do. superior claret, 1846.

For sale by

S. VALADON,

181 Royal st.

LANDING ex ship Benefactor, from Bordeaux: 100 boxes Ch. Margaux; 100 boxes do. do. white wine; 5 barrels do. do. do.; 50 boxes Margaux claret, 1846; 60 do. superior do. do