The New Orleans Bee.

NO. 109 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1855. Vol. XVI.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XIII.—Whole No. 7922

THE DAILY BEE.

Thursday Morning, Oct. 18th, 1855

☞ The Office of the "Bee" is removed to No. 109 Chartres street, between Conti and St. Louis streets.

The Jackson Northern Mail failed yesterday to reach Mobile.

A PLAIN STATEMENT.

It seems to us, as indeed it must seem to every ordinary intelligence, that the controversy between the American and Democratic Central Committees is based upon a false point; and all the sophisms and ingenious ratiocination employed cannot obscure it from the public eye, or mystify it upon the point. The point is this: The American Committee assert all legal votes, and the Democratic Committee all illegal ones. The Democratic Committee are anxious that such a course of fraud be pursued by the commissioners of election, as will enable anybody or everybody to vote, provided they are willing to go through with the formula of an oath. The Democratic organs may argue till Doomsday; may exert all their rhetorical powers in distracting cobweb theories, and in ingeniously through labored leaders; may call in the aid of lawyer and that lawyer; may bring to their thousand logical subtleties, their own and their readers' attempts to split a hair 'twixt North and South-side—but to this complexion it must come at last.

It comes down to the honest masses of the country party—not to the leaders—but to the men interested in the country, miserable dupes as they are, used as the machinery of political wire-pullers and money-making work; but to the men unprospering, and God-fearing Democracy, and we ask them whether they are not willing that the coming elections should be fairly conducted; whether they desire to pollute the ballot-box by votes that are for or against an expression of the popular will in the matter? We are altogether mistaken if a single honest Democrat will object to the test by which every legal vote can be proved, and none but legal votes be rejected. Then let the chips fall where they may. Why this perpetual whine from the American Committee in the face of such a course? Why this persistent refusal to accede to the proposition of the Democratic Central Committee? Why this perpetual clamor that the formality of the oath is the subject to the reception of illegal votes? Why? Because the Democratic Committee would be receiving votes by bare blunderbuss, and because men sometimes vote without knowing that they have not the requisite qualifications. The upshot of the affair is this: The Democratic Committee are opposed to the reception of every vote by the Democratic Committee would be received by the soldier can "screw his courage to the sticking point" and swear to anything. The latter certainly have the most extraordinary method of exposing themselves, of attesting their earnest desire to exclude fraud from the ballot-box. There is no use in mincing matters any longer. We are aware that if the anti-American party had the control of the ballot-box, as we remarked a day or two ago, a 2,000 legal majority in favor of the ticket and then beat us 2,000 illegal votes. We have paid dear for our experience, but we come at last with all the wisdom with which it is fraught. The year 1855 opened the eyes of the people of New Orleans, even though they had been said blind before. Since then dead men have been considered non-residents, and newly arrived immigrants are regarded as not possessed of the necessary franchise. The law has been construed in accordance at once with common sense and common honesty, and thus will it be construed in November. We will venture the assertion, that under no possible construction could legal votes be excluded. We take it that nobody who has an American heart in his bosom, is disposed to vote that illegal ones are not admissible.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.—At a convention held on the 15th instant, at Pointe-à-la-Hache, NICOLE BOLER was unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for the Attorneyship of the Second Judicial District.

LEWIS LOMBARD was also unanimously nominated to represent the parish of Plaquemines in the House at the next Legislature.

☞ We are indebted to the publisher, J. B. Peterson, [illegible] J. C. Morgan, Exchange Place, for the following new works:

The Deserted Wife, a novel, by Mrs. Southworth, author of "All her prodigals." Published with internal fidelity, strong passion, vivid description of life and scenery, great artistic power of style, and flower of imagination. Mrs. Southworth has all the qualities which create popularity.

Stories by Dickens, in three pamphlets, viz: *Uncle Leigh*, and the Miser's Daughter; The *Schoolboy* and other stories; Seven Poor Travelers. All these stories have appeared in Household Words, but the publisher has done well to rescue them from the ephemeral life of a newspaper, and circulate them extensively. They are charming fictions.

DR. DEHART.—It will be seen by a card in our advertising columns, that this popular and efficient dentist has removed, his office to Baronne street, between Common and Camp, opposite the Lafayette Home Car'D pot.

☞ Our thanks are due Adams & Co.'s Express for late St. Louis papers.

☞ We are indebted to the offices of the F. H. Larkee for late St. Louis, Cincinnati and Memphis papers.

FOREIGN NEWS EXPECTED.—We learn by the National Line that the steamship Atlantic, now fully due at New York, with one week's later news from Europe, had not arrived at that port at 9 o'clock last evening (New York time). She will probably arrive to-day.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEMPHIS.—The Memphis *News*, of the 13th inst., reports 36 deaths in that city for the week ending on the 12th, 16 of which were of yellow fever. There were 7 deaths of fever on the 13th. The *Appeal* says that a large number of citizens are sick, and dangerously so.

☞ Shreveport continues quite healthy. There is no fever either at Washington or Opelousas.

☞ The Mobile *Evening News* has changed hands. Mr. Howard takes leave of the readers of the paper, and C. C. Langdon, formerly of the Mobile *Advertiser*, assumes his place. He is a veteran campaigner, and will make an able and efficient journalist.

☞ Dr. Peters, of Denmark, an eminent astronomer, has published a paper of great interest on the atmospherology of the sun. He places that he and his colleagueans have computed eight hundred and thirteen heliographic places of two hundred and eighty six "spots on the sun." They also ascertained that the spots were not invariably attached to the sun's surface, but that they had motions of their own. These motions were a general tendency to move toward the equator; and where a new spot broke out in the neighborhood of another, the latter moved away from it as if it were pushed away. New spots generally broke out to the East of the old ones, and have a motion towards the West—the motions in longitude being far more considerable than those in latitude. The motions were in some instances at the rate of three or four hundred miles in an hour.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Yesterday was another day of extraordinary activity. It will be seen, on "Change. The sales of sacramous, and [illegible] and goodman grades, of Flour, reached 20,000 barrels.

Canadian advanced 18 cents.
Southern ruled second floor, 12½ to 16.
Wheat advanced 2 to 4 cents per bushel.
Rye advanced 1 to 2 cents per bushel.
Corn advanced 1 to 2 cents.
The sales of the day sum up something as follows:

47,000 bbls. Flour at average $8.41 pr. b.....$417,980
300,000 bus. Wheat at say $2 per bus.....600,000
37,000 bus. Rye at $1.10 per bus.....40,330
56,000 bus. Corn at 90 c. per bus.....50,400

Total.....$1,111,110

The heaviest operators, yesterday, refused to divulge for what countries they were purchasing. The bulk of the transactions, however, are ascertained to be on British and French Government account. It is beginning to be equally well known, that a considerable proportion of flour and wheat are purchased on speculation, in the confident anticipation that prices will advance. But we showed yesterday that there was every reason to believe that the heaviest foreign orders had been filled, and that speculation, predicated upon a continuance of shipments, would not be likely to prove profitable. If there are parties buying up breadstuffs now to go into store,—or for future delivery,—in the expectation that a scarcity is to follow these European purchases, resulting in higher prices,—it is not venturing too much to predict a bitter disappointment. The harvests that have been just gathered in, yielded too generously not to enable us to spare a few hundred thousand barrels of flour for foreign use, without inconveniencing ourselves at home.

Speculation, nevertheless, we are prepared to see go ahead for a while,—and for a while, we must expect to pay for the bread we eat,—especially here in the cities,—twice or three times the money it is ordinarily worth,—but, in the common course of events, there will be a reaction, by and by, in our favor. Meanwhile, why cannot we in New York, do as some of the Connecticut people are doing? Take an instance in illustration. A number of the inhabitants of Thompsonville, in connexion with the citizens of other towns, have been obliged to pay very high prices for flour the past season; and have waited in vain for a decline in prices, (being a practical people,) determined some two weeks since to take the matter into their own hands. A responsible man was found who was willing to go out West and try the experiment of buying direct from the manufacturer. A subscription was opened. Two hundred and fifty-two barrels were ordered and the present-any funds paid in. The flour was purchased at Rochester and shipped down at their doors at a cost of nine dollars and [illegible]-sixty-three cents per barrel. Hereafter they will order direct from the mill and thus save the expense of an agent. Thus far but one expression of opinion is uttered on the part of those concerned, and that is that the flour is excellent, and that the experiment of buying direct from the manufacturer. A subscription was opened. Two hundred and fifty-two barrels were ordered and the present-any funds paid in. The flour was purchased at Rochester and shipped down at their doors at a cost of nine dollars and [illegible]-sixty-three cents per barrel. Hereafter they will order direct from the mill and thus save the expense of an agent. Thus far but one expression of opinion is uttered on the part of those concerned, and that is that the flour is excellent, and that the experiment is fairly successful. Why cannot we, too, buy our flour in Rochester, if by so doing we can save some two and a half or three dollars on a barrel? A step or two in this direction would bring the speculators, wholesale and retail, to their senses. Who will start the movement?

We are by our exchanges, that the quantities of produce, on their way to this market, are immense. Our tide-water report elsewhere, exhibits an increase of 3,721 bbls., on the corresponding week of last season, and a decrease upon the season up to this date of 83,077 bbls. But this does not give the receipts by railroad, which have far exceeded those of last season. —*N. Y. Express.*

THE LAST SPANISH DIFFICULTY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes as follows, under date of the 7th inst:

Dr. Edward Worrell, United States Consul at Matanzas, who arrived in New York by the Black Warrior from Havana, is in the city at present, seeking an interview with the State Department on the subject of the recent striking of his flag and his subsequent departure from his post. I have not yet seen him, nor am I aware if he has had an opportunity of submitting his case to the Secretary, but I understand that when he does so, it will be found to present some very delicate points, both of treaty interpretation and international law. I hear that about three months ago, an American citizen named Hatfield died in Matanzas, when Consul Worrell proceeded, as bound by his duty, to place the seals of the consulate upon his effects, in order to seek out probate, so as to render them available to his heirs. After a short time he was directed by the Alcalde to remove the seals of office, in order that a government inventory of the property should be taken. This he refused to do; standing on the ground that the United States by treaty with Spain had entered into with other countries, France for instance, and that when citizens of such countries died, as Hatfield did in Matanzas, their property, in case at once into the possession of the Consul representing the government to which deceased had been subject during life, and that in French cases no such inventory as that then demanded was required.

However, the Doctor offered to have an interview with the officer of the Spanish Government, when he (the Consul) would remove the seals, so as that the inventory of the property should be taken in his presence. This was declined peremptorily, and the Doctor's flag was demanded for government use. He refused to give them, and then said he would not seen removed the seals, in this the alcalde reported to the Captain General, who in reply, instead of consenting to perform the work of removing the consular seals by force, if necessary for his purposes. This the latter proceeded to do, Dr. Worrell protesting. When replying to the alcalde, Gen. Concha wrote to Consul Worrell, and I am told that he sullenly denied to the Doctor the right to assume any jurisdiction in the case, as Americans traveling in the Spanish dominions. He meant, it is supposed, by "North Americans," American citizens, and their properties. Dr. Worrell having firmly and ably upheld the dignity of a government violation of the seals of our Consul's office—a thing which would not be hazarded in the case of England or France—struck his flag and left, and now will, as I am informed, place a glaring national grievance before Secretary Marcy. It is said that he is a man who will attend to his case to the last. We are anxious here to know how the Premier will act. The treaty of 1795 between Spain and the United States expressly says: "Consuls (i. e. U. S. Consuls) shall be reciprocally received with the same power and privilege of the most favored nations." This is what the treaty says, but what our Government will do is another question.

HOW SAM PROGRESSES.—There have been several elections in different counties of this State since the general election in August, and as far as we have any knowledge of them, they have resulted in the defeat of the anti-American ticket. We have before noticed the election of an American candidate for Chief Justice in Fayette county. We now record the election of Mayor and Aldermen, Treasurer, &c., by the American party in the town of Palestine, Anderson county.—*Galveston Confederate.*

A SMASH-UP AMONG THE SOCIALISTS.—We copy the following from the New York *Express*:

"The celebrated domain of the North American phalanx, situated in Monmouth county, New Jersey, was brought to the hammer last Wednesday morning.

"Six hundred and eighty acres of splendid land, possessing great natural advantages and resources, arable uplands, natural meadows, orchards in magnificent condition, groves of oak, hickory, chestnut, and locust wood, dwelling-houses, brick buildings for agricultural purposes, steam engines, pumps, water wheels, &c.—in fact, every advantage which nature could give or science confer—has been thrown away and sunk and lost upon a society cursed with the idiotic theories of the crazy Fourier, and his sexcomplices.

"Nothing is wanting to complete the utter annihilation, the ridiculous climax of the scheme; not even the impudent assertion of the Tribune that this sale proves its success, and that the result gives perfect satisfaction to the members of the association."

AN UNEXPECTED FINISH.—Speaking of the tendency of temperance orators to set forward themselves as previous examples of the blighting effects of drink, the London correspondent of the Inverness Advertiser says:

"This predilection was scarcely satirized the other evening at a temperance meeting. A person in the hall got up and said—'My friends, three months ago I signed the pledge. (Clapping of hands and approved cheers.) In a month afterwards, my friends, I had a sovereign in my pocket—a thing I never had before. (Clapping, and loud cheers.) In another month, my friends, I had a good coat on my back—a thing I never had before. (Cheers and clapping much louder.) A fortnight after that, my friends, I bought a coffin." The audience was going to cheer here, but stopped and looked serious. 'You wonder,' continued the lecturer, 'why I bought a coffin. Well, my friends, I bought a coffin because I felt pretty certain that if I kept the pledge another fortnight I should want one.'"

ABSENCE OF MIND.—I heard of a clergyman who went jogging along the road till he came to a gate-post. "Where to pay?" says he. "Sir, for what?" asked the turnpike man. "Why, for my horse, to be sure." "Your horse, Sir! what horse?" "Why here is my horse, Sir." "No horse! good-bless me," said he suddenly, looking down between his legs, "I thought I was on horseback." Lord Dudley was one of the most absent men I ever met in society. One day he met me in the street, and invited me to meet myself. "Dine with me to-day, and I will get Sydney Smith to meet you." I assented to the temptation he held out to me, but said I was engaged to meet him elsewhere. Another time, on meeting me, he put his arm through mine, muttering, "I don't mind walking with him a little way; I'll walk with him as far as the end of the street." As we proceeded together, Mr. ——— passed: "Pray is the villain," exclaimed he, "who helped me yesterday to asparagus, and gave me toast." He very nearly overset my gravity once in the pulpit. He was sitting immediately behind me, apparently very attentive, when suddenly he took up his stick, as if he had been in the House of Commons, and tapping on the cushion, called out in a low but very audible whisper, "Hear, hear, hear!"—*Sydney Smith.*

FROM LAGUNA.—Captain Julius Jenkins, of the schooner Cuba, left Laguna on the 1st inst., had good weather until he reached lat. 26° 30 North, lon. 95° 15' West, where on Saturday, the 6th, a heavy Northerly set in, spring up, bringing bad weather, but did no damage.

Laguna was quiet, but on the 26th of September, the Governor of Tamaulipas sent a message from Camargo to the authorities at Laguna, to restore that place to Texians, to which it was formally attached. The authorities of Laguna refused.

The fruit crop is good; logwood plenty; and the country very healthy.

The Cuba left in part the bark Fanny Campbell, of Providence, which was to have cleared for a market on the 20 inst., and could ship Hardwood, or dyed, to suit. Brig Hurl, from Havre, for New Orleans, with passengers.

On the passage the Cuba spoke the boat to Laguna, and shook hands with Percy Bennett, who informed us that the mails from the city had been twenty other was made to save him, he was drowned.

By Telegraph!

Transmitted to the New Orleans Bee.

[By the National Line.]

River Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 17th.—The river is again falling, with 5 feet 7 inches water in the canal. The steamer W. m. Bagsley arrived yesterday from New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17th.—Our Flour market is firm, with sales of superfine at $7 00 @ $7 50 per bbl. Sales of red Wheat have been made at $1 30 per bushel. Most Pork commands $30 25 per bbl. Whiskey is [illegible] at 33¼ a 33¾c per gallon.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Flour is firm at $8 62½ a $9 00 per bbl. for Western brands. Wheat is lower, with sales of Southern red at $2 00, and Western red at $1 95 per bushel. Mess Pork is dull of sale at $23 50 per bbl.

LARGE REWARD.—The American Express Company have offered a reward of $10,000 for recovery of the $50,000 lost by them, or the apprehension of a person during the course of transmission from the land office in Detroit to the sub-treasury in New York, and an additional $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the persons who committed the fraud.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ARSON.—Jean Martigue, aged Frenchman, who lives in [illegible] street, was yesterday examined before Recorder Ramos, on a charge of having, on the morning of the 30th of September, between three and four o'clock, set fire to his own house, a two story brick building, in his yard in the rear of No. 76 Bourbon street, between Bienville and St. Ann.

The first witness sworn was B. Abadie, policeman of the Second District, who testified that on the morning of the fire, about 4 o'clock, he was roused from his bed by a cry of fire. He ran immediately to the place and found the doors open and a man named Switzer, inside attempting to extinguish the flames. The house belonged to Mr. Marty, and half of it was unoccupied. In the back room of the unoccupied part, on the first floor, he found a box full of empty and some wet rice bottles, thrown through the floor to the garret and communicating from within to the outside. Another room on the lower room he found an empty box, such as the other spoken of, used for containing camphene. The afternoon before, about 4½ o'clock, the witness saw Mr Marty at the corner of Main and Miro streets, near his house.

John Gap, a talisman, testified that on the morning of the 30th ult., about 3½ o'clock, he was driving along Little street, when he discovered a fire in Marty's house, and went over to it and found the front door closed but not fastened. He went inside and found the fire burning in the front room near the partition. Did not notice any combustibles about. Helped to put the fire out and went away shortly after. Does not know the accused.

Marcel Dourat, who lives in the house of Marty, testified that he had been employed by him to rent the unoccupied part of it. How the fire occured, the fire was before the fire, came and told him there had been an application to rent the house, from Marty at first replied that he did not wish to rent it, and afterwards agreed to let it. Marty was up stairs, and never came down to the front door.

Mdme. Dourat, the wife of the above, confirmed her husband's stat-ment and that of Sergeant Abadie as to the time of occurrence.

J. A. St. Clerons, who does business in a store on Conde street, was next sworn, and stated that he was awoke by the cries of fire, and on looking out of the window saw the accused two or three doors from his store. He identified the wares sold with those found in the house of the accused. He said, was in the habit of purchasing camphene of him.

James Switzer testified that he helped to extinguish the fire, opened the door, went up stairs and broke open the windows and doors. He saw the accused standing on the corner described by Abadie. He identified the wares sold with those found in the house of the accused. He said, was in the habit of purchasing camphene of him.

Recorder Ramos remarked that he helped to extinguish the fire, opened the door, went up stairs and broke open the windows and doors. He saw the accused standing on the corner described by Abadie. He identified the wares sold with those found in the house of the accused. He said, was in the habit of purchasing camphene of him.

ROBBERY.—A German named Ludovick Strasburg, was robbed on Tuesday night, in the boarding-house of Mrs. Fisher, at the corner of Girod and Fulton streets, of $58. The money was in the pocket of his pantaloons, which he placed under his head when he went to bed. He left the house at 10 o'clock, and when he returned found that it had been nearly made. Marty told him that he had bought the pans, the tin cans and the camphene from a stranger man in the Market. What was stated by witnesses to account for those articles having there, he said that he had bought them but he forgot to mention to Versailles.

Francois Youngblut corroborated Mr. Switzer's testimony in full. This concluded the testimony on the part of the State, and no witnesses were examined for the defence. The accused was then committed to the First District Court for trial, and was sent to the parish prison, as no bail can be accepted for the offence. The accused, Marty, has appeared for the defense. Marty, it seems, had an insurance upon his house of $4,000 in the Orleans Company.

SHOCKING SUICIDE IN PEABODY STREET.—An Englishman, twenty eight years of age, named Daniel Wilson, who was employed by Lloyd's, the well known reporter as a copper-plate printer in the engraving establishment of Mr. Dongiaux, No. 17 St. Charles street, committed suicide on Tuesday night, between about 9½ o'clock, at his lodging in Peabody street, between Philippa and Casa Calvo streets, in the suburbans. He left the shop at 9 o'clock, and as he went away, told Mr. Webb, who had been working with him, that he would call out one back upon that day, as he was going home and all told take a dose (fifty pills, Mr. Webb supposed that he intended to go to bed and sleep off the effects of late very intemperate.) Williams proceeded directly to the drug store of Mr. Abbott, at the corner of St. Charles and Union streets, and there purchased a two ounce phial of laudanum, telling the apothecary that he wished to go to the country and his doctor told him he was troubled. He had frequently bought the drug before at this place. He was told to use but ten drops, but he took the whole of the contents of the phial at once.

He went home, told his landlady that he was going to kill himself, told her she could have whatever effects he then were in her house, poured the laudanum out into a wine glass, put in a little water and then drank it off. All this was but the work of an instant. A physician was soon called in, and, in the meantime, a friend of the deceased, named Ford, of Bolivar street, No. 1, Bailey's Row, about the 3d or 4th door from the corner of Bolivar, was also sent for. The medical man arrived, but it was too late to effect a remedy, and in less than half an hour after drinking the poison. As exposed to view, the features presented a frightful appearance. The contents of the liquor swallowed were found in the vessel upon the mantel-piece. The deceased had been out of employment for some time, and was in very destitute circumstances. The physician visited him before he died, and gave him a dose of salts, which he refused to take. He was a native of the city of London.

THE DIFFERENCE.—The recent law of the State requires that the Recorders shall be upon sufficient proof, commit persons who are charged with carrying concealed weapons, for trial before the First District Court, and upon conviction thereof the accused must pay a fine of $250 or go to the parish prison for three months. In the case of Recorder Bright, he invariably complied with the provisions of the law; but this cannot be said of Recorder Ramos, however, $10 do not imply that we not yet been convicted. His pleading ability seems to be so great that he can plead himself out of which time he had sought to drown his "frosted sorrow" by constant hard heavy indulgence in intemperance. The deceased was a native of the city of London.

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COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1855.

The Cotton market has been without much animation to-day, and the sales reach barely 4000 bales. Prices are without material change.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	[illegible]	Fully [illegible]	10¾@10¾
Ordinary	9¾@9¾	Fully [illegible]	—@—
Good Ordinary	10¼@10¼	Middling [illegible]	—@—
Good Middling	10¾@10¾	Good and Fine	—@—
Middling	10 15-16@10 15-16		

Sugar is still drooping, and the sales to-day include 80 hhds Fully Fair of fine, and 8 hhds new, at 7½c.

Of Molasses, 50 bbls sugar refining sold at 30c, and 7 prime new, at 32c.

Of Flour, 1,000 bbls Superfine sold at $8 30@$8 to supercine Ohio and St. Louis, and yesterday 300 Ohio for export, at $8 50.

We hear of nothing of any consequence doing in Grain.

Corn Meal is retailing at $2 37.

Bacon has been active, with sales of 110 casks ribbed Sides, at 10½c, and 50 casks sugar cured Hams, at 13c.

Of Lard, 200 kegs prime sold at 12½c, a decline of ½c.

Sales of 88 barrels Carolina Rice, at the reduced rate of 6½c.

Sales of 65 bales Indigo Bagging at 14c cash.

Sales of 1,000 bbls Rosin at $2 50.

Small sales of Whiskey at 33c.

Freights, we hear of nothing new.

Exchange on the North is quiet and steady, quotations as follows:

Sterling 10@9-16 and 10@¾. France, N. 7¼@9-16 25. Sight Bills on New York 1-4 @¾ P. c. dis. Checks ¼ P. c. dis.

☞ The Circulation of the Blood is justly esteemed the greatest destruction of Hyper prostrator, by dual beating regulator, the heart, it is driven to all parts of the system, giving vigor and strength to the complicated machinery of man. This being good, healthy, we shall not [illegible] to the patient. The latter portion of the celebration will be of a very grand and interesting character, and will doubtless attract a large number to the Cathedral.

VESSELS IN PORT.—There were 110 vessels lying off our wharves yesterday morning, five of which were steam-ships, forty four ships, eighteen barks, ten brigs and thirteen schooners. The tonnage of each of these vessels were: American, four Swedish, one Russian, one British and two Brazilian. Thirteen more vessels are on their way up from the Balize.

LICENSE LIQUOR TO A SLAVE.—Louis Fiancel, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Hagan and Rene streets, was yesterday arrested, charged by Recorder Ramos with having sold brandy to a slave named Julia, belonging to Mr. Bonnet. He was held in bonds of $500 to appear and answer.

THE SHERIFF OF CHARITY.—We notice that the Sheriff of Charity has made a change in his dress, instead of black, which they have heretofore worn, he now wear a robe of dark grey, and white linen bonds with the sleeves in fashion.

THE JACKSON BEATEN.—We see it announced in a Northern paper that Clark Mills, Esq., the sculptor, has finished the bronze statue of the statesman Andrew Jackson, designed for New Orleans. The bonds work, it is thought, will be completed, so that the bronze may be cast in the Autumn and the City may take place on the 8th of next January, the forty first anniversary of the great victory of New Orleans, gained by Gen. Jackson.

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AMERICAN TICKET.

STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Charles Derbigny,
OF JEFFERSON.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
Louis E. Tremoulet,
OF RAPIDES.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
Robert G. Beale,
OF EAST BATON ROUGE.

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

FOR AUDITOR,
Victor Hoffmann,
OF OPELOUSAS.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Randell Hunt,
OF ORLEANS.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION
C. D. Stillman,
OF OPELOUSAS.

FOR CONGRESS.
First District—*George Eustis, Jr.*
Second District—*Theodore G. Hunt.*
Third District—*Pierre Soulé, Jr.*
Fourth District—*William B. Lewis.*

FOR STATE SENATE.
Stanly Thorn,
Leonce Bouligny,
J. J. Michel.

FOR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
B. B. Eggleston and Guy. Brevell.
FIFTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
A. Pilot, Jr., and C. Legendre.
SIXTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
A. D. Bertrand and Capt. Wade.
SEVENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
F. C. Claiborne and A. Badger.
EIGHTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
Capt. Wham and C. P. de Labarre.
NINTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.
Charles Morgan.

PARISH OFFICERS.
For Sheriff—*Joseph Hardy.*
For Coroner—*Charles W. Ottolor.*
For District Attorney—*H. A. Bonds.*
FOR CLERKS OF COURTS.
First District Court—*N. Evangeliste.*
Second District Court—*Henry Hughes.*
Third District Court—*Henry Hughes.*
Fourth District Court—*J. B. Watkins.*
Fifth District Court—*William A. Hall.*
Sixth District Court—*W. M. Hume.*
FOR ASSESSORS.
Fris. Turner, Th. Burell,
John T. Sadler, J. A. Watkins.
FOR TAX COLLECTORS.
First District—*Thomas Asbor.*
Second District—*Fr. Bernoudy.*
Third District—*Supervisor Bynder.*
Fourth District—*Gregory Hammers.*
FOR JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.
First Justice—*B. F. Hatchett.*
Second Justice—*C. M. Bradford.*
Third Justice—*Richard Richardson.*
Fourth Justice—*Francois Colongue.*
Fifth Justice—*William Pike.*
Sixth Justice—*Arthur Porter.*
Seventh District—*W. Hatfield.*
FOR CONSTABLES.
First Justice's Court—*Williams C. Quirk.*
Second Justice's Court—*J. A. Aguilar.*
Third Justice's Court—*J. W. Bagdonds.*
Fourth Justice's Court—*Samuel Sanders.*
Fifth Justice's Court—*B. B. Shumacker.*
Sixth Justice's Court—*John M. Hood.*
Seventh Justice's Court—*Level Gladding.*
ALGIERS.
Collector—*Edward Wilson.*
Assessor—*C. M. Pendor.*

AMERICAN MEETINGS.

THE following meetings will be held by the Whigs of the City of Louisiana, in the parish of New Orleans:

MEETINGS OF THE WIGWAMS.

1st. At Union Hall, Canal Street, Canal, corner of Carondelet, on Monday, October 15, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

2d. At Union Hall, Fourth District, on Thursday, October 18, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

8th. At Mrs. Gallagher's Hall, Third District, on Thursday, October 18, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Republican Meetings.

1st. At Republican Corner, on Saturday, 13th October, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

2d. At Algiers, on Tuesday, 20th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

4th. On Canal street, junction of Bourbon and Carondelet streets, Saturday, 3d November, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Democratic Meetings.

1st. At Lafayette Square, on Saturday, 13th October, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

2d. At Algiers, on Tuesday, 20th, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

4th. On Canal street, junction of Bourbon and Carondelet streets, Saturday, 3d November, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

CITY HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that this well known, long established and old established establishment, during the past summer, been completely renovated in every respect. Every improvement necessary to render it a first class hotel, has been made, and the whole refurnished. All necessary repairs have been substantially effected. The public may rest assured that the proprietor has spared neither pains, time, nor labor, towards rendering the establishment in every way comfortable, and equal to any first class hotel in the city. The entire new furniture, throughout, is of the latest and most approved fashion, and is of the best quality. The cuisine and table department will be conducted in the same liberal manner which has heretofore characterized this establishment, and which has given it a reputation second to none in the city. The proprietor hopes, by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage which has been heretofore bestowed upon this establishment.

The rooms will be opened at the office on the 1st of October next.

oct18 1m R. S. MOSSE, Proprietor.

A CREOLE NEGRO BOY, 19 years old, fully acquainted to all requests, and of good character, for sale by

oct18 SOUTHERN TRADING CO.

No. 56 Commercial place, cor. Bourbon.

FOR SALE.

A YOUNG NEGRO BOY, aged 15 years, an excellent house boy. Also, a first rate carriage driver, fully acquainted with the business, and of steady habits. Apply to

oct18 J. J. DESBEY, No. 56 Commercial place.

WANTED,

SEVERAL good Mattresses wanted. Apply at No. 15 Charles street. oct18 2t

Wanted

TO sell a desirable FAMILY GROCERY, at less than cost, for cash. Apply at No. 56 Commercial place.

oct18 1w

Wanted

A DESIRABLE FAMILY GROCERY, at less than cost, for cash. Apply at No. 56 Commercial place.

oct18 1w

Wanted

TO sell a desirable FAMILY GROCERY, at less than cost, for cash. Apply at No. 56 Commercial place.

oct18 1w

Wanted

A YOUNG FEMALE BOY, aged 15 years, an excellent house boy. Also, a first rate carriage driver, fully acquainted with the business, and of steady habits. Apply to

oct18 J. J. DESBEY, No. 56 Commercial place.

Wanted

SEVERAL good Mattresses wanted. Apply at No. 15 Charles street. oct18 2t

Wanted

TO sell a desirable FAMILY GROCERY, at less than cost, for cash. Apply at No. 56 Commercial place.

oct18 1w

Wanted

A RESIDENCE, Royal street, No. 154, to be given on the 1st of November next. Apply to

EDW. SHIFF & CO.

oct1 2awtf No. 139 Common st.

For Rent.

THE three story brick store, No. 7 Conti street, between Chartres and Royal. Apply at No. 56 St. Louis street, between Chartres and Levee. The lease for the 1st November, 1855. Apply to

oct18 1w R. PERRIN & CO. Red Store.

To Rent.

A good office, No. 52 Gravier street, from the 1st November next. Apply to

oct16 1w O. HOWARD, Gravier st.

For Rent.

THE basement Store No. 81 Chartres street, between Conti and Bienville streets, occupied by Miss J. L. Bush.

The House and Store No. 100 Royal street, now occupied by Mr. Bush.

The House and Store No. 82 Conti st, between Royal and Chartres streets, newly opposite the Bank of Louisiana.

Two Offices in the building No. 19 Exchange place, corner Conti street. Possession given 1st November.

The large and elegant Dwelling House No. 109 Camp street, lately occupied by Mrs. Hagan.

Apply to C. R. KENNEDY, No. 16 Tchoupitoulas street, or 109 Canal street. sept22 1m

Orleans Hotel Rooms for Rent.

THE large and spacious Saloon adjoining the Office, and the Rooms above, formerly occupied by the Orleans Hotel, will be rented on favorable terms. Apply to C. R. KENNEDY, No. 16 Tchoupitoulas street, or 109 Canal street. sept22 1m

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Notice.

ALL persons having evidence against the insolvency of DESAINVILLE & CO., are requested to present the same within ten days from date hereof, to

E. GIQUEL, Syndic.

oct18 10t 16 Chartres st

AUCTION NOTICE.

L. A. LEVY, Jr.,

HEREBY informs the public that having commenced the business of Auctioneer, at No. 72 GRAVIER STREET, he solicits the respectful consideration of every description of merchandise, and to give his attention to each favor mited. jy1

REMOVAL.

JULIEN BOISBE, dentist in Perfumery and Parisian Hair Dressing Establishment, has removed from the corner of CHARTRES and BIENVILLE streets.

oct8 1f Recorder Fourth District.

Removal.

LABORDE & ZIQUES have removed their store and office to No. 20 New Levee street, between Conti and Bienville, late occupied by Messrs. Allen, above W. A. Vincent & Co.'s grocery store

sept19

Removal.

MADAM ROBERT respectfully informs the ladies of New Orleans that her Millinery Store has been removed to 17 Chartres street, between Conti-house and Canal.

For Rent.

ONE two story Brick House, on Pythian street, one door above Thalia street, possession given on the 1st of November. Apply to J. LAMBERT, 46 Magazine st.

oct18

CITY HOTEL,
NEW ORLEANS.

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