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The New Orleans Bee.

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THE DAILY BEE.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Washington.

THE NEW TEHUANTEPEC GRANT.

The Mexican papers contain elaborate articles in relation to the charter granted to the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company by the government. The subject seems to occupy the attention of the press almost to the exclusion of other topics. A majority of the papers take an enlightened and liberal view of the action of President COMONFORT, and rightly argue that how numerous and important soever may be the advantages conceded to the company, they are not more than commensurate with the magnitude of an enterprise in which the civilized world is deeply interested, and which will confer large and lasting benefits on the commerce of both Mexico and the United States. We subjoin as a specimen of the tone of the press some passages from an article in the *Mexican Extraordinary* relative to the new grant:

Upon a full and calm review of the whole subject we cannot but approve the action of the supreme government, which seems to have taken the only course by which this eternally vexed question could be finally disposed of. The concession to Mr. Sloo has been annulled, it is true, by an exercise of supreme power, without the intervention of courts of justice; yet who can find fault with this when the facts are fairly considered.

It is now nearly four years since the date of the concession in his favor. He was to advance $600,000 in cash to the government as a security for the faithful performance of his contract, and to complete a plank-road across the Isthmus in three years. It is notorious that he has never paid one dollar, nor laid one plank on the road. Surely under such a state of facts it is hypercritical to blame the government for taking the matter into its own hands and adopting such measures as it deems best calculated to ensure the prompt completion of a work so important not only to itself but to the whole civilized world. If we engaged a person to build a house for us within a year, and at the end of that time found ourselves without the first foundation stone laid, we should have but slight hesitation in engaging the services of another builder. This seems to us particularly the state of the case between the government and Mr. Sloo, and we can therefore in no manner concur in the views of our colleague, the editor of the *Trait d'Union*, article on the subject has been translated for us by a valued correspondent and will be found in our columns.

As regards the concession granted to the New Orleans company, the slightest comparison will evince great superiority over the grant to Mr. Sloo; and such seemed to be the opinion of our colemporary in his article of the 12th instant, which appeared to us fairly impartial. We therefore had more reason to be surprised at that above referred to. We agree with our neighbor that the government is still behind the progress of the age in many of the provisions of the grant; that it has not been sufficiently liberal; that it ought in all such cases to give and instead of exacting profit; but still the concession is vastly superior to that granted to Sloo; it is relieved from very many obnoxious features, and will, in our judgment, enable the company to build the road, which that is all we care for. So far from agreeing with our colemporary that the stock will not be taken, we believe that there will be an active competition for it; and if our pockets were only as flush as our confidence in the success of the company we would be glad to back our opinion by heading the subscription list.

The allusion in the foregoing to the course pursued by the *Trait d'Union* will be better understood when we state that the latter journal, in its issue of the 12th instant, contained an editorial commenting upon the new charter in the most favorable terms, and pointing out the numerous advantages secured by the agents of the company, and the superiority of its provisions to those comprised in previous grants. But with astonishing and rapid inconsistency the same sheet took occasion, two days subsequently, coolly to abandon every one of these positions, and to write a disparaging and injurious essay on the subject diametrical on the 12th instant, by another colleague in a similar strain. What occult and potent influence operated on the minds of the intelligent editor of the *Trait d'Union*, and induced a change of opinion so sudden, we are possibly dismayed by those who argue that all the intrigues and persevering efforts employed in Mexico first to dissuade the government from granting a charter to the Louisiana company, and to induce this, to chase public confidence in the undertaking by disparaging its charter, and denying its practicability, to abuse with the name of Government Sentiment as the authors of these injurious attempts to injure the prospects and progress of the enterprise; but we are little apt to attach much credence to the flying reports of the hour. A prominent commercial Southern gentleman, of high character, and who always entertained much the highest opinion of Louisiana, which he was wont to consider the model state and persistently the City of gentlemen whose views and hearts are in the South. Such a person would be disinclined on such occasions to impute to a colleague. We are well aware that the representations of Mr. Sloo may have carried great weight with the Mexican government in its efforts to prevent the Mexican government from entering the contract with that individual; but when the obstacles proved fruitless when the government of Louisiana was great and issue a new one, a further exhibition of animosity must be considered not merely peevish, but gratuitous and improper.

The *Revista Universal*, a politico-literary production of the decree should be invalid, the Louisiana company, enough deters us from repeating it, in full, and having it together with the Spanish, immediately reflects us, we have taken the trouble to translate it literally, and are thus enabled to give our readers a reliable and marked superior to the *Trait d'Union*, and far superior by all every person who is acquainted with the Louisiana enterprise.

1. The company is restricted in the organization of making a plank road, and is only bound to have a commercial carriage road and the railroad is built.

2. The company is relieved from the obligation of building a lighthouse on the Alvarado, which would have cost more than a million of dollars.

3. The company is freed from the necessity of maintaining a line of steamboats between Vera Cruz and the Coatzacoalcos.

4. The company is liberated from the obligation of establishing a port at Alvarado, and opening, on its shores, a port of entry to commerce.

5. The government abandons the right of demanding a deposit of ten per cent of the company's receipts during the last ten years of its charter as a security for the delivery of the road at the end of the term of its privilege.

6. The government abandons its right to appoint others to interfere in the business of the company, and to appoint instead thereof two directors out of the nine required by the charter of the company.

7. The company is allowed to import its tariff free from any control of the government. This has been accomplished by fixing in the grant a *maximum* for the rates of freight and passage, so liberal that the company will never find it to its interest to change this *maximum*.

8. The port of Ventosa, which, under the Sloo grant, was to be open *exclusively* for the *transit* of passengers and merchandise, is now opened, as well as that of Goatzacoalcos, as a general open port for foreign commerce, thus establishing a city whose business must add greatly to the revenues of the company.

9. The 17th article of the Sloo grant, which provided that the transportation of merchandise across the isthmus should be subjected to government regulations, is so modified as to require that these regulations should have for their principal object to facilitate the prompt dispatch of the merchandise.

10. The government pays *half* the tariff rates for carrying its property, instead of one *fourth*, as provided in the Sloo grant.

11. The free passage granted to government and State officers by the Sloo grant is confined by the new grant to cases where these officers are traveling on public service.

12. The length of the grant is increased ten years.

13. The company is allowed to navigate the lagoons of Ostiones in boats offered and manned by Americans instead of Mexicans.

It only remains for us to add to this succinct analysis, that the government has received a full discharge from the holders of the Falconnet debt of all responsibilities for the reimbursement of the $600,000 as required by the 17th article of the grant, so that the price of the concession is already paid to the government, and the contract completed beyond the possibility of recall. We learn, too, from an authentic source that such was the confidence felt in the absolute success of the project, that the representatives of Mr. FALCONNET unhesitatingly accepted the bonds of the company at par in full liquidation of their claim. Every object aimed at by the agents of the Louisiana Company has therefore been happily accomplished. Not only has a grant been secured infinitely superior to all previous ones, but the capitalists of Mexico have been aroused to a thorough appreciation of the undertaking, and were, as we learn from private accounts, manifesting a warm interest in its success, and disposed to further it by numerous subscriptions of stock. We think we may safely congratulate the country upon the prosperous result of the mission to Mexico, and look forward with unwavering confidence to the early construction of a grand inter-oceanic highway across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

JEWISH DAY OF ATONEMENT.—This is the great fast-day of our Israelitish brethren—*Yom Kipur*—or Day of Expiation, as it is called. It is a rigorous and absolute fast of twenty-four hours, commencing at sundown last evening, and concluding at starlight to-night. During that period neither food nor drink passes the lips of the chosen people, but they "afflict their souls" by penitential prayers and psalms chanted in their several synagogues. The day is considered by the Hebrews as by far the most sacred of any in the calendar, and its observance is so much a matter of course that not only do Israelites who habitually disregard the Sabbath and other holidays faithfully carry out the law of MOSES on the great day of atonement, but hundreds from the country repair to the city a short time before its advent expressly to be enabled to mingle with their brethren, and participate in the solemn and impressive ceremonies peculiar to the occasion.

Both the synagogues will be thronged to-day, and we presume that appropriate and eloquent sermons will be delivered by the ministers of the respective congregations.

EXTENSION OF CLAIBORNE STREET.—A petition to the Common Council is in circulation, and is very numerously signed, praying that body to open Claiborne street from Common to Lafayette—a distance of four squares—and also to set apart the square bounded by Perdido, North Peydras, Bolivar and St. Jane streets as a public square. This extension would undoubtedly constitute Claiborne one of the noblest streets in our city, and would provide an unbroken thoroughfare from the Third District to Carrollton. It may be effected at comparatively small cost, as part of the proposed space is unoccupied by tenements, and the remainder contains buildings of exceedingly trifling value. Claiborne street, and, in fact, all that portion of the city lying west of Circus, is rapidly improving, and filling up with an active, industrious and enterprising population which has gradually converted the waste and wilderness of a dreary morass into dry and healthy ground covered with pleasant habitations and pretty gardens. Something should be done by our Council to encourage the progress of settlement in that direction, and no better means can be devised and less costly plan can be suggested than that of extending Claiborne street. We are happy to second the views and wishes of the mercantile, amongst whom we recognize a number of the largest tax payers in the city.

BI SULPHITE OF LIME. *Carondelet Refinery.*—The attention of sugar planters, and all others interested in this valuable preparation, is directed to the advertisement of CLODE LATOUR'S Carondelet Refinery, in today's paper. We are assured that, in consequence of the extension and perfection given by Mr. LATOUR to his works, he is enabled to reduce the price of the bisulphite of lime from 36 to 34 a barrel, thus offering to purchasers an immense advantage. Other manufacturers may have diminished their prices but Mr. LATOUR was the first in the field, and by his unbinding competition for the last five years has succeeded in bringing this important agent in sugar making to its present state of perfection, and in reducing the cost to a reasonable rate. The price of the bisulphite of lime was originally $8 a barrel—it is now diminished one-half. Mr. LATOUR we perceive promises that should he meet with the encouragement anticipated, he will next season offer this valuable chemical product at a still further reduction. His establishment is the largest in the country, and for the convenience of customers residing below Canal street, Mr. LATOUR has taken the stores Nos. 16 and 24 Bienville street, where orders will be received and promptly filled. He is now manufacturing bisulphite at the rate of 200 barrels per day. For further particulars see advertisement.

BRIGHAM'S BRIGHT *Insert Importation.*—We invite attention to the advertisement of Messrs. BRIGHAM & BRIGGS, N. 28 Bourbon street, to the fine and rich assortment of goods in their line. Their assortment of washing goods and silks to the public an extensive supply of every description of merchandise belonging to their line of business. A glance at their fine assortment will satisfy the reader of the reasonable and variety of their goods. The ladies may examine the different articles in Brigham's show window and be convinced, in the full assurance that their dictate of excellent quality and reasonable price, and that their prices will compare to cheapness with those of any other retail establishment in New Orleans.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer *Sunnyside* for late Shreveport papers.

MARRIED.—Rev. Reuben Lowrie, James Lee Lee, Esq., to Miss Ella Wright, both of Portland, Maine, last week. Miss Frances Dunlap, niece of Ex-Governor Dunlap, of Portland. The ceremony took place at St. Paul's church, the impressive bridal service of the Episcopal Church being performed by the Rev. Mr. Burgess, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lowrie, brother of the bridegroom. The church was crowded with the elite, wealth and fashion of Portland.

DEATH OF MAJOR BATES.—The Montgomery *Journal*, of the 21st, comes to us with tones of mourning for the death of its senior and long time editor, Major J. C. Bates. He died near Montgomery on the evening of the 22d inst., and was probably one of the oldest editors in Alabama. He was, says the Mobile *Advertiser*, a man of warm sympathies and of genial temperament, but of singular firmness of opinion where he had taken a position on a question. His death is a loss to the editorial profession, which he adorned. In the days of his prime he was wielded the controversial pen with more vigor and effect. His opponents always felt the power of his blows, if they were not compelled by his logic.

THE WOMEN TO HAVE A VOTE.—The Kansas correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes that the consequence of the word "male" being erased from the qualifications of the convention have unanimously entranchised the women, making them voters at the approaching October election in the Territory. The ladies will insist on exercising the right thus unwittingly conferred upon them.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The steamship *Suwanee*, Captain J. McC. Baker, from Punta Rosa, Tampa Bay and Pensacola, arrived yesterday, with three companies of the 4th Regiment of Artillery, under command of Major W. W. Morris.

Left at Punta Rosa schooner *Suffolk*, under charter to bring to this port company E, 4th Artillery, under command of Major Bentzoni.

The above troops are *en route* for Kansas.

MORE OF THE RESCUED AT NORFOLK.—The Petersburg (Va.) *Express* has received some additional particulars in a letter from Norfolk, dated Sunday:

The bark *Marine*, Captain Burt, was towed up to Norfolk at a late hour last night, bringing one hundred survivors of the ill-fated *Central America*, including thirty-two women, twenty nine children, and forty-one men. The passengers think that others may have been saved, as they saw several lights in the distance on the fatal night, and strong hopes are entertained for the safety of Captain Herndon. He stood at the wheel-house when the ship went down, and was last seen clinging to a plank struggling manfully for life.

When the survivors by the *Marine* entered the parlors of the National Hotel, at Norfolk, a most thrilling scene was presented. The ladies would look around, and, failing to recognize husband, brother, or son, would give utterance to their long pent up feelings in piercing cries, and fall helpless upon the floor. The scene was distressing in the extreme, and beggars all description.

A meeting was held for the relief of the sufferers, and eight hundred dollars were subscribed. Some of the clothing stores provided many with clothes who were nearly naked.

The chief engineer (Ashby) will publish a card on Monday, asking a suspension of public opinion.

Dr. O. H. Harvey, of Placerville, California, awards great credit to Captain Herndon and all the officers of the *Central America*, except the chief engineer. He says they stood nobly at their posts and went down with the ship. Captain Johnson, of the *Ellen*, and his men are also highly praised for their humane exertions.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The *Tribune* says:

Yesterday the weather was a little more moderate than that of two or three previous days. The city remains very healthy. There is, however, something like fevers, or grippe, prevalent; but this is not likely to be fatal, although its nature is attention. Of fever of any kind there is very little. Of yellow fever none, and likely to be none. If there had been any tendency to this disease, beyond doubt the late changes in the weather would have developed it. We are likely to pass into the winter without having a solitary case of the disease originating within the city.

By Telegraph.

The following dispatches were published yesterday by the Associated Press:

MONEY MATTERS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24.—There is no concert of action among the banks. The Bank of Pennsylvania has resumed business, but with a total suspension of specie payments. The Bank of Commerce is paying out notes, but no specie. The Girard Bank is redeeming 85's only. The Bank of North America is paying specie and certifying checks. The Mechanics' Bank is doing the same. The Tradesmen's Bank pays all bills and checks. All the banks are certifying checks. Those banks paying specie generally pay in 95's, but the Consolidation Penn Township and City banks pay no specie at all. The Board of Brokers have resolved that sales of stocks, past and to come, may be paid by certified checks of any city banks current on the day of settlement, up to 3 o'clock. Private dispatches received this morning announce the suspension of the Reading and Pittsburg banks. Every department of business is about suspended.

LATER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—The meeting of the bank presidents adjourned without any definite action. It was thought that they would determine upon a full suspension.

There was also a meeting of the cashiers, the action of which is not divulged.

It is understood that application will be made to the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of arranging some plan to relieve our banks from the forfeiture of their charters under the law of 1850.

MONEY MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The report which is current in Philadelphia, and other cities, that the banks of this city are about to suspend specie payment, is untrue. There are no signs of such a measure.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The banks remained strong at the closing hour of business, and at that time there were no signs of suspension.

Money is sought for at increased rates of interest.

LATER.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The banks have, by a circular, refused to pay drafts on them for collection except in the currency of the points where they are payable.

We have received the following dispatch from a reliable private source:

NEW YORK, September 26.—Our banks are strong and will not suspend, and we think the New England banks will be sustained. Sterling and francs unsalable as well as paper.

AFFAIRS IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—Sight checks on New York are at ½ per cent. premium.

We have had no failures here. The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company have assigned to Charles Stewart and the members of the old Board of Directors.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—Business is in statu quo. Reports of the suspension of specie payments by the *Boston, Baltimore and Pittsburg* banks.

A dispatch from Boston, however, says that State street is more excited by the news from Philadelphia, but that the banks have largely increased their stock of specie within the last few days, and that there are no signs of the suspension of any of the New England banks.

It is believed that they will all be able to stand the pressure.

IN WHEELING.

WHEELING, VA., September 26.—At a meeting of the citizens, this evening, it was recommended that the banks immediately suspend specie payments, in consequence of the heavy run on them by foreign brokers and bankers.

MORE FAILURES.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—W. B. Lovejoy, clothier, has failed.

The bills of the Hopkinton Bank are refused by the Suffolk Bank.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The Suffolk Bank refuses the notes of the Rhode Island Bank.

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, September 26.—James S. Sterling has failed. His assets are $400,000.

The run on our banks is heavy, but they are all in good condition to meet their liabilities.

FINANCIAL.

BALTIMORE, September 26.—A meeting of our bank directors was held this morning, at which it was resolved to suspend specie payments in all notes. The suspension has been total since 10 o'clock, with the exception of small change furnished to customers.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26.—The Farmers and Mechanics' Bank is cashing all its notes. All other banks are fully suspended.

The excitement is subsiding.

Much surprise was expressed at noon at the report of the suspension of the New York City banks.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.—The banks have increased $400,000 in specie in the last week, and are stronger than they were a fortnight ago.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The Bank of the Metropolis has resolved to continue specie payments. The Bank of Washington has partially suspended. The directors at the Patriotic and Metropolis banks are now in conference.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—The Bank of the Metropolis closed firm. Considerable demand has been made in the Patriotic and Washington banks since the suspension of specie payments.

DEPARTURE OF THE BALTIC.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The U. S. mail steamship *Baltic* sailed for Liverpool today. She takes only two specie. Hon. Bishop Hooker and family are among the passengers.

MAGAZINE MORTALITY.—The New York *Courier and Enquirer* devotes a column to the magazine question in view of the demise of *Putnam's*. We take an extract as follows:

"There is none," says one of Mr. Punch's pupils to another, "there is only Punch about to save the funeral expenses." A similar remark might have been made with regard to Putnam's Magazine at any time during the last four or five months. It has been dead for long time, to all literary purposes; its funeral expenses are now paid, and it is decently buried in an unknown tomb. The death of this once prominent periodical was not a pecuniary death; for it has been reasonably profitable for three or four years past, and its very lifeless corpse will doubtless be worth the six thousand dollars which are said to have been paid for it. Its death was a moral and intellectual one; it commenced the while Curtis was editor, but before it finally passed away from our eyes it had become a feeble imitator and the only interest which it excited in the breasts of those who took pride in the strength of its earlier years, was due to the sympathy which they felt for the successful and highly regarded man of letters who was one of its last proprietors.

The fact of the extinction of a magazine like this, which had taken, unpretendingly, and for a time had held so high a position, in whose pages thirty or four reputations were made that extended across the ocean, to which writers whose reputations had long been firmly established were once frequent contributors, and which had for years been profitable—this fact is one of some importance and significance in our literary annals. Its potential decease took place some three or four months ago, when it became a feeble imitator of Harper's Magazine; and the change in its character was so marked and noticeable, but, judged from our point of view, entirely unnecessary. For we have good authority for saying that it was its antepenultimate owners purchased it, it was paying a yearly profit of four thousand dollars; and if it were putting that sum clear into the pockets of its proprietors, it could not reasonably expect it, being the magazine that it was, to do more, except in the way of a more or less gradual increase of circulation. Putnam's Magazine was established with certain professions, and certain promises, and those of the public who were interested in our higher literature had the right, we dare say, deliberately, the right, to expect, that unless the publication proved disastrous, those professions and promises should be met. But although the magazine has always been profitable, its character has been so entirely changed, that it has of late lost its distinctive character at all. Laudable motives, as far as individuals were concerned, may have led to a step by which it was hoped to make the magazine pay the deficiencies arising from other business; but the purpose apparent to the world, and with which we have to do, and which we have to criticism, was plainly to make the publication more profitable by making it, as the phrase is, more "popular." In other words this magazine, to make it popular, to lower its tone, to make it appeal to the unthinking, the uncultivated, the frivolous, rather than the thoughtful, the cultivated, and the earnest.

PECULIARITIES OF GUTTA PERCHA.—In its crude state, or in combination with other materials, gutta percha may be heated and rehested to the consistency of thin paste, without injury to its future manufacture, while India rubber, if but once treated in the same manner, will be destroyed and unfit for further use. Gutta percha is not dissolved by fatty substances; indeed, one application of it is for oil vessels—while India rubber is soon dissolved by coming in contact with fatty substances, and well known. Gutta percha is a non-conductor of cold, heat, and electricity, and in its natural state is non-elastic, and with little or no flexibility; India rubber, on the contrary, is a conductor of heat, cold and electricity, and by nature highly elastic and flexible. The specific gravity of gutta percha is much less than that of India rubber—in proportion as 100 of gutta percha is to 150 of India rubber, and it is much finer in quality, and a far better conductor of sound. Fabrics wrought of India rubber require a separate varnish to give them a polish; but the gutta percha possesses a nature of inherent polish, equal in lustre to the varnish. When it is quite pure, the color of gutta percha is of a grayish white. It has a greasy feel, with a peculiar leathery smell. It is not affected by boiling alcohol, but dissolves readily in boiling spirits of turpentine; also in naptha and coal tar. The gutta percha is highly inflammable: a strip cut off takes light and burns with a bright blaze, emitting sparks, and dropping a black residuum in the shape of sealing-wax, which, in its combustible, is very much resembles. But the special peculiarity of this substance is the effect of boiling water upon it. When immersed for a few minutes in water above 130 degrees Fahrenheit, it becomes soft and adhesive, so as to be capable of being moulded to any required shape or form which it retains upon cooling. If a strip of it be cut off and plunged into boiling water, it contracts in size, both in length and breadth. This is a very amusing and remarkable phenomenon.

PUBLIC PARTICULARLY INVITED TO THE EXHIBITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA SUBMARINE MINING COMPANY AT BRASTOPOL.—A letter to the New York *Times*, dated Redoubt Kale, (on the Black Sea) July 28th, says:

There is a regular Russian line of steamers between Sebastopol and this place. The ships stop at intermediate ports. The accommodation is good and fare reasonable. Eupatoria, where we touched first, is fine land-locked Tartar town, of no great importance, with an open roadstead for its harbor; but Sebastopol, the next place we touched at, has two harbors in the world. At present a fleet of seventy-three vessels are sunk there. The Philadelphia Submarine Mining Company recommended that the harbor be cleared, and under its enterprising President, Col. Gedney, the job will be accomplished. The Colonel has with him 78 men, of the superior of American mechanics, and any quantity of Russian laborers. He has now, at Sebastopol six weeks, and the work has already started, and a storehouse, machine and blacksmiths shops, and houses for the men.

It has two large gun-boats of ten tons, a sharge of 100 tons, and a large dock, nearly ready to launch, besides the steamer *General Knox*, the bark *Susan Jane* and the schooner *Ann Eliza*, all of which are ready for the arrival of the ship *Our Pet*, with three additional docks. Sebastopol at this time has all the life and activity of a city equal to a New England ship-yard. The company has two gangs of divers at work, clearing away the wreck before attempting to raise them. The divers have recovered a considerable number of cannon, some 95 pounds in weight, and about 12 feet long, from the steamship *Vladimir*, a great many anchors and chains, some of them weighing seven tons, from the 120 gun ship *Constantine*, besides a large number of small cannon and shot. The iron steamers and new ships have not received any material damage from the wrecks, but the wooden ones will need repairing. The anchors, chains, copper, sheathing, bolts, rigging, etc., are of very great value.

THE SUPREME JUDGES IN INDIANA.—Judges Stuart and Gookins, of the Indiana supreme bench, recently tendered their resignations, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1858. The law of Indiana provides that a vacancy thus occurring in the bench by death, resignation, or other cause, shall be filled at the next succeeding general election, the term of office to commence at the expiration of the vacancy by appointment. The object of Judges Stuart and Gookins in resigning at this time is to secure their re-election at the ensuing three elections, and thus have their successors elected at the ensuing general election, which takes place on the 13th of October. The effect of this is, that it is decided that no vacancy can occur until the Judges actually retire from the bench, and, therefore, the term of office of those three officers in October. He is stated in this view by the Indianapolis Journal.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BUSINESS IN THE DARK.—A large company of indoor business men, who have to do their work under the shade of the bed-spreading elm, who away the hours of an animal existence and evening in a more pleasant manner than they could do in the city. We learn from our informant that the ladies who accompanied the party were ready, with the utmost alacrity, to meet the engagement presented us from being their selves that the ladies were very beautiful, that the victuals were very good, and that every thing was done to make the occasion, and the parties, as we were dry. Every one danced, from the low or cool, get a partner, and we are sure that the festivities were kept up with enthusiasm and fun into the night. Among the distinguished gentlemen present were ex-Governor Wickliffe, Mr. Soulouque and Roland.

MURDER.—An old man, about sixty years of age, whose name is given as Moll, came from up in the interior, in Jefferson City last Saturday, to visit his daughter, who, it appears, had been murdered an Irish woman, much younger than him, and with whom he had lived for a fortnight a week, a miserable shanty in the vicinity of Mr. Gay's brickyard. On the morning of Saturday the woman was found dead in her bed, with a stab just under her left breast which seemed to have killed instantly. The old man, who had taken, unfortunately, a drink, was found drunk when discovered in present of the stiffness, apparently, from being heated and contorted so, though the woman had died in agony. The body was nearly naked, and bore no material injuries, except the one which had been mortal, and a few bruises. The lower limbs had been gnawed by the rats. The man who is supposed to have murdered her was of a stature, and weight of all some 160 qualities, 5 ft 10 ½ and 12 4 cotton shestings, shirt drawers, yellow wool do, Swedish jeans and dusky clothes, 10 4 and 10 4 damask, birds eye, coarse Russian and Scotch do, damasked fring, a tapsha cover do, damasked table cloths and napkins, do with trim mings, Parisian linen.

Ladies' cloth mantillas, checkin shawls, plush shawls, Ladies' cloth and black cashmere shawls, linen muslin shawls.

Marseilles quilts, ladies' table carpet, hoppe French wooden bankets, English and American do, cotton blankets, black and blue cross cloth, pincloth, linen, 4 4 and 6 4 tablecloths, damasked do, fingers, white and red flannel, cottonades, for pants, linen do, bleached, Russian do, linen sheet, shirt cotton, ladies' gown cotts, Chinese grass cortin, crashes, men's do undershirts and drawers, for gentlemen at 1 dollar.

Ladies' white and brown cotton stockings.

Ladies' white and brown cotton stockings.

Ladies' silk stockings.

White, grey and black merino stockings.

Cotton, at 6 cents per yard, Paisley shawls.

Linen tape, linen buttons, Alexander's sewing thread.

Lilly thread perfumery, embroidered muslin robes, muslin and muslin and embroidered muslin, ladies' ties, &c. &c. &c. sept28

WHITE WINE.—Low Sauterne, 50 gallons, 50 to do Barsac, 1847, in store and for sale by

LOUIS P. MAXENT,
sept28 No 5 Carondelet st.

LANDING ex ship Protector, from Bordeaux—12 cases Claret, Canon St Emilion, 24 Lafite, do, 24 Leoville, do, 24 Chateau Margaux, 24 Chateau Tertre, 50 do Medoc, for sale by

LOUIS P. MAXENT,
sept28 No 5 Carondelet st.

CHERRIES, SURPRISE.—1,0 cases Claret, St Emilion,
12 cases Claret Pomilac Medoc,
24 do do Chateau Margaux,
24 do do Chateau Tertre,
24 do do St Emilion,
24 do do Medoc,
24 do do Sauterne,
24 do do Barsac,
24 do do Leoville,
24 do do Lafite,
24 do do Chateau Margaux, 1846,
24 do do Leoville,
24 do do Lafite,
24 do do Musseat,
In store and for sale by LOUIS P. MAXENT,
sept28 No 5 Carondelet st.

GRAND CHATEAU LAFITTE, 1846—24 boxes, of 12 bottles each, for sale by

LOUIS P. MAXENT,
sept28 No 5 Carondelet st.

WE are in receipt from the plantation of a few barrels of the finest Cane Syrup, which we offer at the lowest market price.

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
sept23 6tds Nos. 21 and 161 Chartres st.

Victims of Rheumatism, Read This:

CLEARPORT, Fairfield Co., (O.) June 4, 1857.

Dr. C. W. BONACK, No. 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, (O.)—Sir: This spring I hired to work on a farm during the summer, but I became so severely affected with rheumatism, that I disabled me so much, that I was compelled to quit work. After being confined to my room for some time, I procured your book, and read of this place, Messrs. Ambert & Sons, a bottle of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and a box of your Blood Pills, and after the use of them I was restored to perfect health. One bottle of your Blood Purifier and one box of your Blood Pills performed a perfect cure. Being satisfied that it is an invaluable remedy, I send you this to be published, if you think proper, that others similarly afflicted may have the benefit of it—expenses paid.

SILAS SPRINGER.

DIRECT IMPORTATION.

RILLIEUX & REGGIO,
No. 28 BOURBON STREET,

Have just received, per last arrivals from Europe and the North their assortment of WINTER GOODS, consisting in—

Black and colored silk, woolen satin
French and Scotch merinos, plain and printed cashmeres, barpour, alepine and great hair fancy poplin; black and colored alpacas, printed tartan plaids, linen sheets and cotton do., for curtains; French furniture calicoes; English, Swiss and American muslins; white and printed curtains; jacquard muslins; white and colored blankets of all sizes and qualities, 8 4, 10 4 and 12 4 cotton sheetings, shirtings; linen do do; Irish linen and damask table cloths, 9 4 and 10 4 damask, birds eye, crash, Russian and Scotch do, damasked fring, a tapsha cover do, damasked table cloths and napkins, do with trim mings, Parisian linen.

Ladies' cloth mantillas, checkin shawls, plush shawls, Ladies' cloth and black cashmere shawls, linen muslin shawls.

Marseilles quilts, ladies' table carpet, hoppe French wooden bankets, English and American do, cotton blankets, black and blue cross cloth, pincloth, linen, 4 4 and 6 4 tablecloths, damasked do, fingers, white and red flannel, cottonades, for pants, linen do, bleached, Russian do, linen sheet, shirt cotton, ladies' gown cotts, Chinese grass cortin, crashes, men's do undershirts and drawers, for gentlemen at 1 dollar.

Ladies' white and brown cotton stockings.

Ladies' white and brown cotton stockings.

Ladies' silk stockings.

White, grey and black merino stockings.

Cotton, at 6 cents per yard, Paisley shawls.

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Paper-Hanging.

DELCROIX,
106.....CHARTRES STREET.....106

OFFERS, AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES, an extensive assortment of Foreign Paper-hanging from the best houses in Paris, which he has a direct importer. This assortment, combined with his own manufacture, he can offer to the whole year.

Ordinary and common Paper-hanging;
Gilts 4 and 8qs color
Satin striped and plain, for parlors;
Gilt Paper Borders, for ordinary apartments, of the brush style;
Satin striped gilts Paper hanging, all colors; rich and ordinary body borders, new, new style, marble, granite, agate and mosaic; Internal Paper-hanging, Chinese in the Orient, &c.

DELCROIX,
sept28 106 Chartres street.

CARONDELET REFINERY.

Bi-Sulphite of Lime Works.

The undersigned, Agent and Proprietor of the above-named establishment, has the honor to inform the sugar planters, and their merchants, that he has fitted up on the following schedule of prices for his BISULPHITE OF LIME, guaranteed perfectly pure:

At 7 degrees Baume.....34 per barrel.
At 8 "