The New Orleans Bee.

. OFFICE 83 CHARTRES ST. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1859. VOL. XVII—NEW SERIES. VOL. XXXII—WHOLE NO. 11,468.

THE DAILY BEE.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15.

ONCE MORE ON THE STUMP.

Senator Douglas's political incubation in the September number of Harper has in our opinion, increased the number of his friends. Perhaps this was not his object in publishing the article on Popular Sovereignty. It may be that he sought simply to place his views upon record in a clear and comprehensive manner as to exclude the possibility of misconception, and at the same time to furnish his adherents with an armory of weapons in defence of his peculiar doctrines. As a general rule aspiring politicians should be chary of the pen. It is a minute but dangerous instrument of mischief which has ruined many an embryo President, and presents a fascination which cool heads and resolute hearts can alone resist. Mr. Clay fell a victim to the seductive influence of the pen, and even crafty Martin Buren, in an hour of weakness, yielded to better judgment, and lost the Baltimore nomination. Winfield Scott committed political suicide with this seemingly insignificant, but terrible and trenchant instrument, while old Zach Taylor was prevented by spitting himself upon it only by the earnest vigilance and effectual precautions of a standing committee of friends. Let Stephen A. Douglas profit by the warnings afforded in these memorable examples. Let him avoid the pen, which has ruined and destroyed greater men than he, and raise himself again to that more innocent weapon, the tongue. What it utters is for most part fugitive and ephemeral. Its utility for mischief is therefore more limited.

Indeed we have reason to believe that Mr. Douglas is perfectly satisfied with the result of his first experiment in essay-writing, and believed that it shall be his last. At all events we perceive that he has recommenced his speechifying—a species of persuasive oratory in which he is said to be unrivaled—and we are quite sure will be more successful in the more elaborate attempts at written disquisitions. On the 7th inst. Senator Douglas arrived at Columbus, Ohio, where he addressed an immense concourse of citizens. We have seen nothing but a mere abstract of his remarks, but even this bears the power and perspicuity which are characteristic of his oratory. He was exceedingly plain and intelligible in regard to his opinions, as the annexed passages will prove:

Mr. Douglas said that the Republican platform, adopted at Philadelphia in 1856, assert that the power and duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. The Democratic party declared, on the other hand, that their platform, on the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty in the Territories.

New Mexico and Kansas, by the acts of the Territorial Legislatures, present cases now for congressional intervention with their domestic affairs, which will put the advocates of intervention and non-intervention, North and South, to the test.

New Mexico, which refused for several years after organization of a Territorial Government to introduce or protect slavery, passed a law in 1858 to recognize and protect it in that Territory. Kansas, at the last session of the Territorial Legislature, in 1857, passed a very stringent law to punish offences against slave property, but which law was introduced, and "adequate protection" given to it in that Territory. In the meanwhile, the slave code was repealed, on the 2nd of last February, and all provisions for slave property withdrawn and defied by the unfriendly legislation slavery was excluded from the Territory of Kansas.

Now the Northern interventionists are bound by their Republican platform to make the slave code in New Mexico, and all slavery by act of Congress. The opposition in Kentucky, and the South-Carolina interventionists generally, are pledged to their principles to intervene and protect slave property in the Territories of the United States. The issue must and will be met by the Democratic party. [Applause.] Non-intervention and popular sovereignty must be carried, as well in New Mexico as in Kansas. [Continued cheering.] If New Mexico wants a slave code, let her have it. If New Mexico has laws for the protection of slave property, so be it. If Kansas will not have a slave code nor slavery, Congress will not force her people to accept either. [Applause.]

Northern and Southern interventionists say that slavery in the Territories is a subject of Congressional legislation, and that it is the character of a slave code. Each insist that Congress should intervene in favor of their particular section, against the other section, in violation of the right of the people most interested, to the question of slavery for themselves.

According to the doctrine of the intervention of North and South, slavery is the only subject of Congressional legislation. It is dependent upon the federal authority for its existence and protection, and is consequently subject to federal regulation and control. The Southern interventionists say that the whole power of the federal government should be exerted for the protection of slavery in the Territories, and the Northern interventionists that the same power should be exerted for its destruction. The Democratic party, in opposition to both interventionists of both sections, hold that slavery is a State institution, and that it exists in the slaveholding States "under the Constitution," and not by virtue of the Constitution of the United States. That slavery, therefore, is beyond the reach or control of federal authority for good or evil, except in the single case of fugitive slaves, who are delivered up. The Democratic party have sustained in these principles by the decision of the Supreme Court in the "Dred Scott" case. The Democratic party have adhered to the principle of popular sovereignty by which the people of the organized Territories, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits.

These views are forcibly put. Senator Douglas may be wrong, but he enjoys one great advantage over his opponents. Neither of the North or the South. The issue he now sustains are the same as those avowed and vindicated by him several years ago, when the entire Democratic party rallied on a common platform with him. It is the uniform boast that he has never recanted; that the principle of non-intervention was that which infused vitality into the compromise measures of 1850, and the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1854, and that a portion of the Democracy have wandered from the true faith by holding Congressional legislation in behalf of slavery, while another portion have adopted the most repulsive tenets of Black Republicanism, and proclaim themselves in favor of Congressional action for the exclusion of slavery from the Territories. Douglas maintains that he alone is true to the democratic faith. "I stand," says he, "alone by the Democratic platform of 1856. I want no new planks and no new pillars to strengthen or uphold it. I stand upon that platform and carry the Democratic banner, with all its glorious memories clustering around it, and the Democracy will rally to a glorious victory in 1860."

Abolition Warfare.—It will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere that a young man who has been clerk at Stewart's, and who speaks several languages fluently, is desirous of a situation.

Captain Jones, of the bark J. W. Page, at Monrovia, Liberia, on the 31st of July, furnished the *Herald* with a very interesting news report and late papers from the West coast of Africa. Small pox prevailed extensively in Monrovia, and a large public meeting had been held in order to devise measures to arrest its progress. The arrival of a new war steamer presented by the British Government to the Republic, had arrived from Plymouth, and the journals are full in their protestations of gratitude to Queen Victoria and Lord Palmerston, considering their liberality with the policy of the United States towards their country very favorably to ourselves. President Benson immediately went on a visit to the chiefs to Grebeeward in the Quail. Every thing was quiet at Cape Palmas. Independence Day was celebrated with great *eclat*, the two military companies in Monrovia turning out in good style to bear, with other citizens, in procession. The English cruisers were taking slave prizes on the coast. A number of vessels from the United States, as will be seen by our shipping report, had arrived at Monrovia, landing many distinguished African travelers, good cargoes, an iron sugar mill, a lot of Bibles, and a number of settlers from our Northern and Southern States.—Several native students had distinguished themselves at the late high school examination.

At a recent meeting of the directors of the Great Eastern Steamship Company the idea was started that the vessel was yet in a unfinished state, and scarcely ready for sea. In the course of a somewhat bitter discussion on this point, Mr. Jackson, M. P., one of the directors, said: He was persuaded to write to Mr. Brunel in this matter, and he yielded to the solicitations of his friends, and he assured them he had never lived in such a hell upon earth as he had during the last four months, owing to the conduct of Mr. Magnus (another director.)

It is said in London that the recent article in the London Quarterly *Review*, demonstrating the feasibility of a French invasion of England, is from the pen of Sir Howard Douglas, the eminent military writer.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN QUEEN.

New York, September 14.—The Vanderbilt steamship Ocean Queen arrived at this port at 9 o'clock last night, with European dates to the 31st.

Her advices had been mostly anticipated by telegraph from Cape Race, and by the Anglo-Saxon at Quebec.

The European mails by the Ocean Queen for the South were forwarded by the early morning train.

DESTINATION OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

Advices by the Ocean Queen state that the steamship Great Eastern is officially entered at the London Custom-House for New York.

MARINE DISASTER.

The brig Hanburg, from New Orleans, with a cargo of tobacco, was at Civita Vecchia on the 15th of August, with her cargo badly damaged, having been ashore.

STEAMERS AND VESSELS WRECKED.

A terrible cyclone occurred in the Hoogly river on the 26th of July, in which two steamers and a number of vessels were wrecked.

Later from South and Central America.

Revolution in Costa Rica.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The Vanderbilt steamship North Star has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, bringing later advices from Central and South America.

The blockade of Guayaquil had been raised, and it was expected that peace would follow.

Advices from Costa Rica announce that a bloodless revolution had taken place there. The President, the Commander-in-chief of the army, and others had resigned, and Jose Mejia Montes Lizon had been appointed Provisional President.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The latest New Orleans mail taken out by the steamer for Europe to-day are to the 9th inst.

The latest telegraphic dispatches from New Orleans taken out by the steamer are those forwarded on the 13th.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Wright's circular, which goes out to Europe by the steamer to-day, quotes Middling Orleans at 11¼. The Shipping List of to-day quotes Middling Orleans at 12¼. Coffee is firm: Rio 12¼; New Orleans dull and neglected. Sugar has advanced ¼ on the lower qualities; a fair business doing at 5¾ to 7¼ for New Orleans. Tobacco is in fair request, and prices are unchanged.

STEAMBOATS PASSING.

VICKSBURG, September 14.—The steamer T. C. Twitchell passed down at 10 o'clock last night. The steamer Rapides passed down at 2 o'clock this morning.

Further from Central America.

THE REVOLUTION IN COSTA RICA—PRESIDENT MORA IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 14.—Further advices by the Aspinwall steamship North Star state that the revolution in Costa Rica was accomplished by a conspiracy headed by General Salari, the commander of the troops at San Jose.

The Government of President Mora has been entirely overthrown, and President Mora and his brother, General Mora, have been banished from the country.

Gen. Carras Marielleago has been chosen Provisional President of the Republic.

President Mora came passenger in the North Star, and has arrived in this city.

Greytown having is partially closed by obstructions at its entrance, and subscriptions are being taken to remove them.

The advices from Nicaragua are not of an important nature.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The blockade of Guayaquil had only been temporarily raised.

An armistice of fifteen days had been granted by the Peruvian blockading squadron.

SAILING OF STEAMSHIP.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The Cunard steamship Africa sailed to-day for Liverpool, taking out $391,000 in specie on freight.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMER PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The steamship Philadelphia, from New Orleans, via Havana, has arrived at this port, with Havana dates to the 9th instant. Her advices have been anticipated by the Granada at New Orleans.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The Cotton market closed steady. The sales to-day were 700 bales. Middling Uplands closed at 11¼.

The Flour market closed quiet. Sales to-day 8500 barrels at $4 90 to $5 25 for Ohio. Corn closed dull. Sales to-day 4100 bushels.

Pork closed buoyant at $15 to $15 12½. Lard closed firm at 10¼ to 11¼.

Whisky closed dull at 24c.

Sugar closed steady. Muscovado, 6¾c.

Coffee closed firm. Sales to-day 4500 bags at 11½.

Linseed Oil is selling at 57½ to 59c.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, September 14.—The Flour market closed dull at $4 50 for superfine.

Meas Pork closed dull at $14.

Lard closed quiet at 10½.

Whisky closed steady at 23c.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

NEW YORK, September 14.—The Cunard steamship Persia, now fully due at this port from Liverpool, had not been signalized off Sandy Hook up to the hour of the closing of the telegraph office.

Fifteen Ships to the Mile.

Since the completion of the Great Eastern, inquiries have been rife as to the dimensions of all the large ships in the world. We append a list of fifteen monsters of the deep that, without bowsprit, would cover a space one mile in length, were they placed in line:

Vessels.	Length.	Tonnage.
Great Eastern	680	19,000
Adriatic	390	about 5,500
Niagara	355	4,500
Himalaya	360	5,000
Duke of Wellington	240	2,600
General Admiral	325	6,000
Orlando*	337	3,725
Persia	375	3,300
Atrato	336	3,476
Royal Charter	308	2,720
Great Republic	302	3,356
Pennsylvania	300	3,241
Arabia	300	1,402
Great Britain	274	3,500
Asia	260	2,226
Total	5,181	68,428

* Recently launched for the British Navy.

† Does "usable sixty days" from Liverpool to Melbourne.

The Boston *Atlas and Bee* says that the inauguration of the Webster statue on the 17th inst. will be a general holiday, as it is the anniversary of the settlement of the modern Athens. The oration by Mr. Everett, upon which he has been engaged for some time, will be the masterpiece of his life.

A Six Cylinder Press for Australia.—The Messrs. Hoe, of New York, have manufactured and shipped one of their six cylinder presses for the Sidney *Herald*, of Australia. They sent with the press one of their best workmen to put it up for the owners.

Expensive Telegraphic Enterprises.—Lines to California and Salt Lake.—Contracts were executed in this city yesterday by the Western Union Telegraph Co., the Missouri River Telegraph Co., and the Missouri, Kansas and Utah Telegraph Co., by which the former company have become the controllers of all the telegraph lines west of St. Louis, and arrangements are now in progress and ample means provided to extend the lines of the two latter companies, under the general superintendence of Charles M. Stebbins, Esq., from St. Louis to Fort Smith—five hundred miles on the route of the Butterfield Overland Mail—and from St. Louis to Atchison and Utah. The latter is now in successful operation, a distance of about four hundred miles west of St. Louis, and the line to California via Fort Smith is also in working order about three hundred miles west of St. Louis. By the latter line, which will soon open another section of about two hundred miles, the Associated Press will receive very full reports of California news three or four days in advance of the arrival of the overland mail at St. Louis; and, within the next few months, it may be reasonably anticipated that the California and Utah lines will become the most important sources of exciting public intelligence.—*New York Herald.*

The Graves of Central America.—A friend, who has just returned from Central America, assures us that the stories about finding copper and gold vessels, &c., in the graves of the ancient inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama are by no means false.—He saw and handled very many of these vessels, and conversed with those who had just returned to Panama with these spoils in their hands. The ground near Panama from which these vessels have been taken is represented as covered with chapparal, and of a light sandy soil, easily dug up, and the graves generally are said to be but a few feet—three or four—below the surface.

The vessels seen by our informant were of earth, copper and gold, and of fantastic shapes. There were also images of different kinds of animals, some of which were entirely unknown to him, and he believes also unknown to the present inhabitants of the Isthmus.

One noticeable fact which our informant remarked was that the copper vessels were much more elaborately wrought than were the gold one; the inference from which was that copper was a more rare and valuable metal among the aborigines of that region than gold. Another fact noticed by him was that the gold vessels were thick and substantial, and the handles large and solid, and there was no appearance of any desire in the workmen to economize the precious metal. The gold had literally a clingy, brassy look, but was, nevertheless, the purest article, having been subjected to the usual tests. The extent of these burying places of distant generations is unknown, and one only be known by actual digging. All the graves that are discovered do not contain vessels or utensils of value, though very many of them do.—*Boston Courier.*

Suicide of the Proprietor of the Astor, national Hotel.

For some days past, Mr. Alfred Freeman, proprietor of the International Hotel and Taylor's Saloon, on the corner of Broadway and Franklin street, has been suffering severely from the effects of a slow fever, accompanied by excruciating pains in the head. He was attended by several skillful physicians, and, although they held out hopes of his speedy recovery, he seemed to have gloomy forebodings that he would never get well again. During yesterday his wife and sister-in-law nursed him. About 12 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Gibson, sister-in-law, who was in attendance at his bedside, and with whom he had been conversing freely upon various subjects, was requested by him to leave the room for a short time. She complied, and during her absence Mr. Freeman arose from his bed and locked the door, immediately after which he took a razor from the bureau drawer, and placing himself before the mirror, cut his throat from ear to ear, and threw himself across the bed to die. Mrs. Gibson upon returned to the room, and as her astonishment found it locked on the inside. Her fears being instantly aroused, she ran to the room where Mrs. Freeman was sleeping, and requested her to come and communicate with her husband. Returning to the room, the door still being fastened, they mounted a chair and looked in at a window, and saw Mr. Freeman prostrate on the bed, with his clothes saturated with blood. The superintendent of the hotel was called, and the room door instantly forced open, when an examination of the body showed that life was extinct.

Information of the melancholy occurrence was immediately sent to the Coroner's office, and Coroner Jackman sent for. The deceased was about 40 years of age, and a native of England. He has left an interesting family, consisting of a wife and three children.

For the past two years Mr. Freeman has been proprietor of the International Hotel and the saloon beneath, Mr. Taylor, his father-in-law, having retired and giving him the business. The concern was never in a more prosperous condition than now, so that pecuniary distress could not have prompted the act. His family relations were of the most happy character, and his prospects in life all that could be desired. For twelve months previous to his decease the pain in his head had increased considerably, and the probability is that in a moment of temporary insanity the terrible act was perpetrated. *N. Y. Tribune.*

Liverpool.

The city of Liverpool, England, is the most frequented port in the world. In 1857 nearly one-half of all the products exported from England were shipped from it. Out of £172,000,000 of exportation, £55,000,000 were exported from Liverpool, about half that amount from London, £16,000,000 from Hull, and the rest from Glasgow, Southampton, &c. The population, within four miles of the Exchange at the present time, is about 600,000, and the rate of annual increase about 10,000. The property and income tax paid by the inhabitants in 1857 amounted to upwards of £7,000,000, or $35,000,000. The amount of tonnage belonging to the port in the same year was 836,023 tons, being greater by 76,883 tons than that of London itself. The amount of shipping which entered and cleared during the same year was upwards of nine million tons. Of the vessels which arrived from abroad the United States sent by far the largest and most numerous, viz.: 934 ships, of an average of more than one thousand tons. There were from Italy 174 vessels, from Russia 102, and from France 317.

One great branch of the shipping business of Liverpool is the shipment of emigrants to foreign and colonial countries. The tide of German emigration even now flows through England and escapes through Liverpool in preference to Hamburg and Bremen. Of the 212,875 British emigrants in 1857 nearly 158,000 sailed from this port. Of the above number the United States attracted 126,905, British America 21,000, and Australia 41,248. The number of emigrants who left the shores of Great Britain from 1815 to 1857 was upwards of four millions and a half.

The pride of Liverpool is her docks, which cover a space of no less than four hundred acres of water along the Mersey. They extend on the Liverpool side of the river a distance of five miles, and two miles on the Birkenhead side. The sea-wall along the Liverpool side, by which the shipping in the docks is preserved from wind and storm, is one of the greatest works of any age. Its length is upwards of five miles, its average thickness eleven feet, and its average height from the foundations forty feet. Great difficulty was experienced in gaining a stable foundation for this great structure, and thousands of piles were driven and many great beams of timber sunk to secure a firm bottom. Upwards of eighty pairs of gigantic gates have been put up within the last thirty years, and some of them reach to the unparalleled width of one hundred feet.

Chemistry of the Sea.

An interesting paper on the chemistry of the sea has been read to the British Royal institution. The author commenced by demonstrating, by means of an apparatus contrived for the purpose, the effects of pressure on fishes, at definite depths beneath the surface of the sea. Having shown that a gold fish, when the water in which it was placed was subject to a pressure of four atmospheres, became paralyzed, the following conclusions were stated, as the results of the experiments made: That round fishes, having an air bladder, cannot, without injury, be exposed to a pressure of more than three atmospheres; that the use of the air bladder is not so much to regulate the specific gravity of the animal as to resist the varying force of the fluid column, and thus to protect the viscera and the abdominal blood vessels against excess of pressure; and that, though in this the results are less striking, flat fish exhibit a limited capacity only for sustaining pressure. From these observations it is inferred that the condition of pressure regulates the distribution of fishes in depth. In regard to the law of oceanic temperature, it is experimentally demonstrated that the expansion of sea water is considerably greater than that of pure water, under equal increments of heat. It is, however, exhibited by the aerometer that density does not diminish in exact proportion with the increase of volume. This experiment goes to account for the expansion of crystals by heat, and also proves that in the case of two strata of water of dissimilar temperature overlying each other in the ocean, the tendency to intermixture by vertical molecular attraction is greater than would be the case if the sea consisted of distilled water. It is also contended that it is in accordance with the principles developed in this experiment, the warm water occupying the greatest depths in the sea, rises to the surface and occupies under the form of vapor, which, by diffusing warmth through the atmosphere, mitigates the rigor of polar cold. The author also stated that he had ascertained by experiment that water requires a considerable increase in its temperature under great pressure, and that the temperature of the deep sea can only be satisfactorily accounted for by the condentation of bulk which the "air of water" undergoes. The increase of temperature, measured downwards, from the stratum of uniform warmth to the sea bottom, is thought to prove that the latent heat of the dissolved air is rendered sensible as the pressure—that is, the depth—increases.

At the New York Republican State Convention, Wednesday, the following State officers were nominated:

Secretary of State—Elias W. Leavenworth, of Onondaga. Controller.—Robert Denniston, of Orange. Attorney-General—Charles G. Myers, of St. Lawrence. State Engineer—Orville W. Story, of Allegany. State Treasurer—Philip Dorsheimer, of Erie. Canal Commissioner—Ogden N. Chapin, of Albany. State Prison Inspector—David Forest, of Schenectady. Judge of the Court of Appeals—Henry E. Davies, New York.

The resolutions adopted by the Convention are thus classified by the New York *Express*:

First—and foremost, of course, the negro.

Second—A farm for every body.

Third—The floating debt." Money in it for every body.

Fourth—An underbid of the Democracy, upon the foreign naturalization question.

If these *clap traps* are not enough, add on the Maine law, where it suits the people, or a little bit of Anti-Rent for Big Finkle.

A French Woman at Home.—She helps to cook the dinner she has bought—for servants are wasteful with coal, and she knows to an ounce how little she can use. In that marvelous place, a French kitchen, where two or three holes in a stove cook such delicate dishes, and perform such culinary feats as our great roaring fires do not have the conception of, she sits about like a fairy, creating magical messes out of raw material of the most ordinary kind. Yet, though a lady born and bred, refined and delicate, and agreeable in society, a belle in her way, she does not think it beneath her dignity to fight as the household expenses by practical economy and industry.

The dinner of a French family is cheap and simple. There is always soup, the meat of the stew pan—sometimes, if not strict in their expenditures, another plate of meat—generally two vegetables, dressed and eaten separately, and sometimes (not always) a sweet dish; if not that, a little fruit, such as may be the cheapest and ripest in the season.

But there is very little of each thing, and it is rather in arrangement than in material that they appear rich. The idea that the French are gourmands in private life is incorrect. They spend little in eating, and they eat inferior things, though their cookery is rather a science than a matter of evidence of civilization. At home, the great aim of the French is to save, and a self-sacrifice that will lead to this result is cheerfully undertaken, and more especially in order that is the luxury of idleness. No French woman ever spoils her hands to save herself trouble. She would rather work like a drag-horse to buy an extra yard of ribbon, or a new pair of gloves, than lie on the softest sofa in the world in placid fine ladyism, with crumpled gauze or bare hands.—*Lady's Treasury.*

Polyglot Dream.—The Providence *Journal* says: "A gentleman, a native of Manheim on the Rhine, and long a resident in this city, started for Europe a few days since, with the intention of visiting his friends in the city of his birth. Previous to his departure he gave a dinner to a number of his acquaintances in Providence. Among those present were the representatives of seven distinct European nations, seven languages were fluently spoken, and at least three of the gentlemen could converse readily in five of them. The vocabularies of the languages were found in other devices, until the languages of the people among whom their several lots were cast became familiar to them. There may be many more languages spoken in any city of the population of that are discovered do not contain vocabularies or utensils of value, though very many of them do.—*Boston Courier.*

Victor Hugo and the Emperor.—Mr. Victor Hugo's declaration to avoid the amnesty offered by the Emperor Napoleon appears in French in the London *Times* of August 24th, from which we translate it as follows:

"No one will regret of my part that I should grant, on for a fine conscrit, a moment of attention to the thing called an amnesty. In the present situation of France my duty is patent, absolute, inflexible, eternal.

"Faithful to the oath I have made to my conscience, I will share the exile of Liberty to the last. When Liberty returns, I shall return.

"VICTOR HUGO.

"Guernsey, Hauteville House, Aug. 1859."

Remarkable Relic of a Deceased Highwayman.—When Martin Walton, the notorious highwayman, who dying in the State Prison at Charlestown, he made a confession of his crimes, and dictated a minute account of his restless career, which was recorded by the warden of the institution. The work was published in the city in 1837, under the title of "Narrative of the Life of James Allen, alias George Walton, alias Jones Pierce, alias James H. York, alias Barley Grove, the highwayman." Being in Confession to the Warden of the Massachusetts State Prison."

There is now in the library of the Athenæum a copy of this work, bound in a piece of the skin of the deceased highwayman. The cover is in one piece, about ten by six inches in size. It is as soft as washleather, but much whiter.—*Boston Journal.*

The Distance of the Sun Increasing.—A German publication has given the calculations to prove that the distance between the earth and the sun is annually increasing, and attributes to this fact the increasing humidity of our summers, and the loss of fertility in the soil of the formerly most favored regions of the earth. Little girl by the name of Sarah Chessel, aged about 8 years, was accidentally killed by the falling of a barrel on her head while she was crossing the yard of a shoe-peg establishment at the corner of Cambambaus and Robertson streets.

DIED.

Yesterday, at 4½ o'clock, A. M., ELISABETH BATTENELLA, a native of Schaffhausen, France, aged 21 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and also the members of the Italian Benevolent Association, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, precisely, from her late residence, Victory street, No. 20 between Frenchmen and Hyacinth Public.

SHAKE AND BURN! Shake and Burn!! Shake and Burn!!!—This is the life of agony endured by the sufferer from Fever and Ague. He wanders like an uneasible shadow, never knowing what moment he may be prostrated, and therefore disinclined to give any serious attention to business. It is no argument to say that fever and Ague kills more people than any twenty other diseases in America. For a sure and speedy cure of this terrible ill-comes we take great pleasure in recommending DR. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

For sale by Druggists and dealers generally everywhere. See advertisement. sep12 6t

Storefitting, Showcases.

We have made within the last few years by our most French and German chemists discovering the great difference in the quantity and quality of iron in the blood, and the fact that the most prevalent cause of female debility, loss of healthy menstruation, (chlorosis, fever albus, &c.,) imparation of the blood, and general prostration, were occasioned by the diminished quantity of iron in the blood. The most eminent physicians of Paris, London, Vienna and recently of New York, have adopted Dr. HOFFT'S ORALTERATE PILLS, and Aperient and Stomachic preparation of iron by Hydrogen, and are now prescribing them with most extraordinary success. Good appetite, complete digestion, rapid acquisition of strength, with an immediate disposition for active and cheerful exercise, immediately follow their use. As a grand stomachic and general restorative, it has no super or are equal. Price $1 per box.

For sale by all Druggists. Price 50 cents per box, containing fifty pills each; from 8 to 12 boxes of the price. Principal office, 320 Broadway, N. Y.; R. R. LOCKE & CO., General Agents; wholesale and retail in New Orleans by J. WRIGHT & CO., 21 and 151 Chartres street. sep1 lm

Holloway's Pills.—The blood repairs because the cause of disease and death, is the contamination of a poisoned fluid. It is by purifying the diseased blood that the Pills cure all internal disorders. Sold by all Druggists. sep1 6t

☞ Look out for imitations of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. See advertisement of John Duncan & Sons.

Advances.

We will make liberal cash advances on Ship-ment of cotton to our friends in Liverpool or to transmit to New York.

sep15 BULL TYNER & CO, 74 Magazine st.

Wanted.

A WASHERWOMAN and a CHAMBERMAID who can come and sleep home. Apply at No. 91 Dryades street, between Bourbon and Dauphin streets.

Wanted,

A SITUATION in any wholesale or retail store, by a young man of 18 years of age, who has attended STEWART'S New York, upwards English, French and Italian, and can give all the personal references that may be desired. Apply, addressed to H A, at this office. sep15 2t

CHARGE—$2,000 Mortgage, E. 100 and Interest, payable in New Orleans, coming from Havana, Havana, and for sale by

F. TREMBLOT,
15 Custombouse street, between Chartres and Decatur streets.

STAR CANDLES—600 boxes Star, Emery & Co's, in store and for sale by

JACOB & DORSHIMER,
corner Canal and Old Levee.

SOAP—150 boxes Winchester No. 1 and other good brands; in store and for sale by

JACOB & DORSHIMER,
corner Canal and Old Levee.

WHISKY—200 bbls. rectified; in store and for sale by

JACOB & DORSHIMER,
Corner Canal and Old Levee.

OLIVE OIL—75 bottles superior quality of the celebrated brands of J. Pagnier and Bondi; for sale by

JACOB & DORSHIMER,
corner Canal and Old Levee.

HAM—50 tierces Shoulders, in store and for sale by

JACOB & DORSHIMER,
corner Canal and Old Levee.

STARCH—500 boxes Gloucester & Boston; for sale by

JACOB & DORSHIMER,
corner Canal and Old Levee.

CHAMPAGNE—100 dozen and baskets of the following brands: Ridder Verzenay, Ridder Ay, Pommerdy, Sacoss Cliquot, Chas. Farre, Mont Sebine & Co. For sale by

JACOB & DORSHIMER,
corner Canal and Old Levee.

CLARET—200 bottles Chateau Margaux, Pape Clement, Chateau Bayard, Chateau Lafite, Lamont, &c., &c. For sale by

JACOB & DORSHIMER,
corner Canal and Old Levee.

INDIGO—300 bbls Guatemala, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, for sale by

JACOB & DORSHIMER,
corner Canal and Old Levee.

COFFEE—500 sacks Java, Rio and Laguayra; for sale by

JACOB & DORSHIMER,
corner Canal and Old Levee.

CHAMPAGNE—100 baskets Champagne, most of the celebrated brands, (1 basket, 1 dozen pints,) on ship Roger Stewart, from Havre, and for sale by

LANATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson st.

LARD OIL—50 barrels Lard Oil, for sale by

LANATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson st.

VINEGAR—50 barrels pure White Wine Vinegar, landing ex ship Lafayette, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

LANATA BROTHERS,
9 and 11 Jefferson st.

JAMAICA RUM—Landing ex brig West Indian, of Boston from Kingston, 15 puncheons best Jamaica Rum; for sale, in bond, by

S. DE VISSER & CO,
74 Magazine st.

HAVANA GRANDS—500,000, new landing ex brig A. A. Chapman, Merle Regalia and Bilbao, of the following brands: Cervantes, Cerro, Bueno de la Vuelta, Principe, Epistolas, Pyramides, Bar Milan, Rio Hondo and Puros de Hoja. For sale by

S. DE VISSER & CO, 74 Magazine st.

SWEETHEARTS—20 tierces, assorted sized, of genuine Havana and Jelly, Guava, Orange, &c. For sale by

S. DE VISSER & CO,
74 Magazine st.

HAVANA SUGAR—200 hogsheads Yellow and brown Havana sugar; in store, and for sale by

S. DE VISSER & CO,
74 Magazine st.

COFFEE—50 bags prime green Havana; for sale by

S. DE VISSER & CO,
74 Magazine st.

HONEY—A few barrels of excellent quality; for sale by

S. DE VISSER & CO,
74 Magazine st.

HAVANA GRANDS—A fine assortment of Havana Cigars, comprising Regalias, Regalias Regalias, Cervantes, Bilbao, Lonsdales, Pyramides, Epistolas, Cheroots, from Havana, and in store; for sale by

Winter A. KROHN & AYALA,
No. 1 Front st., between Gravier and Carondelet.

CUBA HONEY—A superior article, white and clear, in small packages; for sale by

Winter A. KROHN & AYALA,
No. 1 Front st., between Gravier and Carondelet.

BRANS—20 bbls White Northern, landing from Bark Dione.

BRANS—10 bbls New White Navy, landing from Bark Dione.

BRANS—10 bbls New York Beds, landing from Bark Dione.

CANDLES—25 bbls Northern, first quality, landing from bark Dione.

SPLIT PEAS—20 bbls White Yellow, landing from Bark Dione.

POTATOES—2000 bbls Lenoxville Rochesdales, landing and in store.

ONIONS—200 bbls Yellow and Red, in store.

DRIED APPLES—100 bbls and sacks, new crop, in store.

POTATOES—700 bbls Pink Eyes, Whites and Blue Dalles, landing and in store.

APPLES—100 bbls choice assorted, in prime order.

BRANS—100 bbls, very bright, landing and for sale by

A. GROPARD & CO,
16 Magazine st.

LARDING on ship Tuscar Rock—Twenty Gravyers Cheese; 200 bbls Alsyum, Tours & Lonsdale; 50 do do, O P Pippins; 50 do Redwinter, Tours & Lonsdale; 50 do Alsyum, Redwinter; for sale by

J. E GUINN,
No. 66, 67 and 68 Old Levee st.

WINE IN CASES—100 cases good ordinary Port Wine, landing ex ship Ashland and for sale by

J. E GUINN,
No. 66, 67 and 68 Old Levee st.

LARDING on ship Ashland, from Bordeaux—1 case assorted Claret, Marie Brizard & Roger; 15 do superior Sauterne, 25 do Sauterne, 25 half bottle Claret, 25 do Sauterne, 25 half bottle Sauterne, 25 do Port, 25 do superior Port, 1000 12 oz do, 1000 half bottle Claret, 10,000 superior Cordials, 10 do Cognac, 10 do Rum, 10 do Gin, 10 do Jamaica Rum, 10 do Brandy, 10 do Madeira, 10 do Sherry, 10 do Port, 10 do Claret, 10 do Sauterne, 10 do Port Wine, 10 do Sherry, 10 do Madeira, 10 do Port Wine; 100 half bottle Sauterne, 100 half bottle Port Wine, 100 half bottle Sherry, 100 half bottle Madeira, 100 half bottle Port Wine, 100 half bottle Claret,