New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1857.

ARE WE TO HAVE ANY NOVEMBER ELECTION IN NEW ORLEANS?

An ingenious and plausible article under this caption appeared in Thursday's Delta, exciting no little surprise among those of our community who are watchful and jealous of their political rights, and, as far as their various occupations permit, read and examine for themselves the constitution and laws under which they live. We confess, with all due respect for our neighbor, that we shared the astonishment manifested in all quarters and among all thinking men, and we propose, in a very few words, to relieve him from any anxiety or doubt which may have perplexed his mind.

The article begins thus: "In the present election complications in this city, it is extremely difficult to see how *any election can take place on the usual day in November.*" The answer is near at hand: the constitution of the State of Louisiana, the supreme law of the land in so far as this subject is concerned, says, article 5, "Representatives *shall* be chosen on the first Monday in November every two years, and the election *shall be* completed in one day."

We are justified, we trust, in view of the above plain and imperative language, coming, as it does, from the highest authority under our system of government, in setting aside the doubts and uncertain notions of individuals, and in asserting boldly that we shall have November elections in the city of New Orleans. The constitution requires it, and that is sufficient reason.

Our neighbor proceeds at length to state the reasons bearing him to the conclusion that "the city of New Orleans must count as a blank in the November election, if the judicial proceedings instituted by his Honor the Mayor, with the consent and approval of the Common Council, be persisted in." We quote:

The old election law, in so far as it applied to New Orleans, *is repealed and superseded by the law of the last session of the Legislature*—commonly known as the "Army Bill"—which took the holding and superintendence of elections from the Sheriff, and transferred them to a special Superintendent, appointed by the Governor. This Superintendent is *the returning officer of elections*, and the only officer through whom elections can be ordered.

"The inquiry arises, how is an election to be held? It cannot be called and conducted under the provisions of the new law, for the Superintendent is judicially enjoined from executing them, and will be likely to remain so enjoined until the day is past for holding an election this year. It cannot take place under the old law, *for that is repealed*, and its repeal must stand good until declared otherwise by sufficient judicial authority. The Sheriff, who is presumed to know all the laws pertaining to his official duties, and to act only under the direction or with the sanction of the law, will, of course, not proceed, as heretofore, to call and conduct the November election. *His occupation as returning officer is gone. He is officially outside of the election proceedings*, having no more relations thereto than any citizen of New Orleans. Besides, even under the old law, the Sheriff could not proceed to hold an election until he had received *a special order* to that effect from the Governor of the State. Of course, the Governor, after *approving and signing* a law creating a *new returning officer of elections*, and after appointing that officer, provided for in that law to supersede the Sheriff in all matters touching elections in New Orleans, would not stultify himself by ordering an election through an officer whose right to execute such an order he had himself assisted to withdraw.

This whole fabric rests upon an entire misconception of our laws on the subject of elections, and upon three *fundamental errors of fact* into which our cotemporary has, we have no doubt, unintentionally fallen, but which are of such a serious character and fraught with such evil consequences to the public, that we should be wanting in our duties to it should we pass them unnoticed.

In the first place, the old election law (the law of 1855 relative to elections,) "in so far as it applies to New Orleans," *is not repealed and superseded* by the Army bill of 1857, as stated by our neighbor. Section 33, law of 1857, reads thus: "Be it further enacted, that this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent therewith are hereby repealed."

The act of 1855 is therefore in full force and effect, in so far as it does not conflict with the peculiar provisions of the act of 1857. All those sections of the law fixing the period of election of Sheriffs, Coroners and other officers, concerning contested elections and the mode of making returns, etc., to which we refer our readers, constitute the only legislation by which public officers are to be guided in the discharge of their duties in matters relative to elections.

In the second place, the Superintendent of Elections, although vested by the terms of the infamous Army statute with more power than he ever will be permitted to exercise, "is not the returning officer of elections, and the only officer through whom elections can be ordered." He is everything but that. The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans was, before the law of 1857, and is now, the returning officer. As far as his duties in this respect are concerned, the late law does not interfere with them; even admitting that the law had gone into execution, he is the returning officer.

The Superintendent of Elections has no more control over the returns of the election than we have. His duties and powers are defined and enumerated in section 19 of the law. He is vested with all the powers "necessary for the administration and police of the city" on election days. The entire city government, elected by the citizens of New Orleans, guaranteed by the constitution, is attempted to be superseded and thrown aside, and in lieu thereof, we are presented with a Captain General appointed by the Governor. The Legislature presumed to go this far, but as there is a limit even to party spirit, they did not dare to strip the office of Sheriff of its legitimate, ancient and important duties with respect to election returns and their custody.

In the third place: whatever may have been the opinion of our neighbor some time since, as to the probability of the Governor's withholding his proclamation, we beg leave to remind him that it has now ceased to be a subject of discussion. The Governor, acting under the authority of the constitution and laws of the State, has issued his proclamation with the full knowledge of the proceedings instituted by the Mayor of this city. As soon as the injunction was obtained by the city authorities, rumors were afloat throughout the State that the Governor would not include the city of New Orleans in his proclamation—that he had taken legal advice, etc. We have the proclamation before us. It is in the usual form. Not one word is said about the Superintendent of Elections; not one word could be said concerning him. The Governor, in obedience to his oath of office, simply gives notice to the qualified voters of the State of the approaching election, commanding all Sheriffs, Commissioners, and all officers concerned, to hold said elections on the 3d day of November, 1857, to conduct the same and make the returns thereof, according "to the constitution and laws in such case made and provided."

But, says our neighbor:

It should be remembered, too, that the Secretary of State, who receives and counts the returns, and the Governor, who grants commissions, are both hostile to the prevailing politics of this city. Is it likely, then, that the one would recognize the returns from New Orleans, and the other issue commissions under them, when both know that the Election law, which the latter signed and the former registered, had not been complied with? We do not pretend to answer for these distinguished functionaries, but we think it is not likely they would, under the circumstances.

Section 26th of the law of 1855, relative to elections, provides that it shall be the duty of the returning officer to make out triplicate returns; to forward one immediately by mail to the Secretary of State; to forward another to the Secretary of State by the next speedy mode of conveyance; to deposit the third in the office of the Clerk of the First District Court of New Orleans. The duty of the Secretary of State is confined to receiving and counting the returns. The duty of the Governor is to issue the commissions under the reservations of law to the persons designated by said returns as having received the highest number of votes. These officers have never failed to do so whenever they have been called upon by parties interested. We were told, after the last judicial election, that the Governor would withhold the commissions. Had he the power to do this? He had the physical power, undoubtedly, but he could not exercise it without violating his oath—without trampling on the constitution and laws of the State. Did he withhold the commissions then? He did not. Why then, neighbor, "*is it likely*" he will adopt a different course? Let us know.

The constitution and laws of this State provide for the election by *the people* of Representatives and Sheriffs, and fix the day of election. A subsequent law is passed by the Legislature depriving the Mayor and Common Council of their constitutional rights as officers elected by the citizens of New Orleans. This law is not resisted by force of arms, but through the courts of justice established under the constitution, and an injunction issues prohibiting the persons appointed under it from exercising any of its provisions.

Does any one deny the power of the court in the premises? Does any one pretend to say that all citizens are not bound to obey this order? Does any one pretend that the Governor and the Secretary of State are not amenable to the laws? Assuredly, no one. The Governor has given a good example. He has *issued his proclamation!* The election must take place under the same law which placed our judiciary in office. The law of 1857 was suspended in *its operation at that time for no reason whatever;* it is now *suspended by a writ of injunction from a competent tribunal.*

The right of electing our Representatives and Sheriffs is a constitutional and indefeasible right. It exists, and can be exercised in spite and in contempt of any legislative act of commission or omission interfering therewith. The Legislature can prescribe the *mode of elections*, but cannot destroy the *right of electors.* The State executive officers are charged with the custody of the returns of elections, and with the issue of commissions to State officers elected by the people. They cannot interpose their will, opinion or caprice, in the discharge of their duties. They are bound by the law; the Governor cannot withhold commissions except as provided by law. The courts of justice are open to all. Let those who imagine they are injured appeal to the only tribunal before which the question can be settled.

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Crescent: The city of St. Louis, familiar to many of your readers, is full of interest. The stranger will find it to his advantage to spend two or three days here. He will not fail to note the growth of the city and the healthful basis of its prosperity. Palatial residences, new and old, are to be found everywhere. Entire blocks of *stores* are being erected of the most costly material and approved architecture: while facing them, may be seen others of equal expense, but with the gloss and freshness of first completion wore away. These are evidences of healthful progress and permanent success. The public and private buildings have been erected, not of yesterday and for the morrow, but for future generations, and by men of public spirit and far sighted policy. The natural resources of the place have done much to give it the appearance of stability. A city ordinance prevents the erection of frame buildings, consequently, the abodes of the poor, as well as of the richer classes, are built of brick, or stone taken in abundance from the quarries in the neighborhood.

There are some pleasant drives in the vicinity, but to reach them you must pass through the smoke of factories, the fumes of distilleries, and all the evidences of the industrious but filthy emigrant population which encircles the heart of the city. The cemetery and the arsenal are well worth a visit. The railroad to the Iron Mountain will soon be completed, and apart from its weightier advantages, it will furnish a beautiful ride through the rich and variegated scenery of the river and country.

The most prominent characteristics of St. Louis appeared to me to be fine stores and lager beer. The latter seemed to be everywhere present. Fine homes and poor houses, beautiful gardens and spacious walks were consecrated to lager. In some sections the presiding genius and the household divinity was lager. It seemed an interesting question to know where the consumers came from, so common was the familiar sign. The conclusion was irresistible, that the sign did not indicate *for sale* so much as *for use*, and that each seller was his own best customer.

The amount of travel which centers in St. Louis is truly astonishing. The hotels, though not of the first order, are crowded to depletion. One meets here with people from all parts of the country: Grim and hirsute men, fresh from the troubles and perils of Territorial life; adventurers from the North, full of schemes and strange stories of great cities bursting into life, "offering marvellous inducements to certain wealth; smooth and oily men from the East, courting trade and discoursing with wonderful volubility and good humor; sour and sullen fugitives from disease; laughing, gay-hearted rumblers for pleasure; every type of human character one can meet with in St. Louis. That it is a great city is beyond doubt. That it is destined to be one of the greatest cities of the world is so often urged that it must be highly probable. If any man is skeptical upon the subject, and feels particularly interested in a solution of the problem, let him spend a few days or weeks here and judge for himself. Let him look at the magnificent country which stretches around, far beyond the line of his travel, pouring in an unceasing stream of wealth. Let him walk upon her levee and see the long line of steamers, some for the South, many more for the Missouri and Upper Mississippi, leaving daily, filled with freight and passengers. Let him note the enterprise of the inhabitants; the varied and increasing number of its manufactories; the agricultural and mineral resources of the country; its central and prominent position from which radiate highways of travel to the four quarters of the country. After a thoughtful survey of this nature we cease to wonder that the age has predicted for St. Louis a manifest destiny of wonderful progress and eventual grandeur.

We left St. Louis for Alton while yet the freshness of the morning reigned over the river and the hills, and the cool breeze met us full of health and enjoyment. It was with an emotion of gratified curiosity that we saw the Missouri pouring its muddy tide into the Mississippi that stretched away to the North in its calm and lucid course. What our inexperienced eyes had taken, in the distance, to be sand banks, proved to be only the clogged, curdled waters, refusing to coalesce. The great Father seems to resent this new intrusion, as if marveling at the sudden transition from limpid clearness to the morose and turpid aspect of its future career.

A few moments more and we stood upon the high cliff of Alton—fain to linger a brief period that we might take a parting look at the old river, and dwell upon the beautiful landscape. But a man may not stop long after his baggage has been checked and the shrill, quick whistle has sounded. So "all aboard" is the word and on for Chicago!

A beautiful ride it was at first. On either side stretched away the fine prairie lands of Illinois—a fruitful garden teeming with its golden harvests. It was pleasant to see the fields of grain—their different colors reflecting the sunlight—and spreading away until the unbroken plain seemed to merge in a great ocean. Here, as upon the Illinois Central, the land has been brought into cultivation, and exhibits an unbroken line of improvement. We were shown villages of respectable size, the growth of two years only, with churches, school-houses, and taverns with high-sounding names. Absorbed by this view of a fine country, and by these evidences of energy and industry, it was some time before we became aware that the road was very dusty. Our fellow-passengers had lost or were gradually losing, their identity. The variations of the human hair had disappeared. Black and red and white and sweet-auburn, had assumed a uniform dingy color. White linen and yellow, striped and spotted linen, all had the same death-like hue. A few eyes still twinkled, half in mirth at the misfortunes of our common lot—or at the resignation with which one and then another abandoned opposition, and yielded themselves to the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii.

There was many a tear shed, many a sneeze and cough, many a muttered ejaculation of wrath. Beauty had disappeared. In her place sat linen-wrappers, closely enshrouded heads, and veils through which nose and eyes peered gloomily. In my last hours of consciousness I remember that this general metamorphosis of eyes struck me with peculiar wonder. I asked myself if the brilliancy of this orb was due to the delicate contrast of colors presented by the skin? All the charming variety of blue and grey and black had yielded to a leaden, dusky hue. The road was very dusty. In vain the windows and doors were closed. The slightest crevice was enough to admit a shower of the fine particles which irritated the skin and covered the apparel. With many a start and throb the mirth of the company expired. A few last, lingering jokes well nigh strangled the utterers, and proved like the apples of the Dead Sea to the few who had spirit enough left to enjoy them.

Some sought refuge in blessed sleep; some sat bolt upright in heroic endurance; all were rejoiced to reach Chicago at last, worn in body and mind, and disposed to regard cold water as an excellent institution. We prepared for an early view of the Queen of the Lakes—that wonder of wonders, that, born of yesterday, seeks to-day to rival the cities whose foundations are of the Great Past. Of which, more anon.

RAMBLER.

TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

Dear Crescent: If any man, by an unfortunate combination of circumstances, should feel that he is about to stagnate, it is recommended that he visit Chicago. A few hours here will answer. It will not take longer to dispose of his extra change, or convert the contents of his pocket book into town lots, at fabulous prices, with a presto-change truly marvelous. The people are used to that sort of thing, and have acquired expertness from practice. A "looker-on in Venice" will make a brief sojourn. A little jostling among the lank, restless, carnivorous speculators; a few futile efforts to elicit information respecting anything save stocks and railroads, and the traveler calls for his bill and pushes on.

But whether his stay be long or short, it is absolutely necessary for his comfort and personal safety that he should take oath as soon as possible after his arrival, to the effect, that Chicago is the greatest place in America; that in comparison to it all other places are as grass; that St. Louis is nowhere, and New York and New Orleans would be better and larger places if they were nearer to, and had some of the advantages of Chicago. Some communities are fast, but here they ride the whirlwind; and the faster they go, and the higher they ride, the more complacently do they regard all other cities. The recent arrival of a propeller from Europe, after a boisterous passage of some twenty-five days from Quebec—and I know not how many months from Liverpool—has stolen the little sense that was left. They now anticipate the ruin of New York and Boston by intercepting the foreign commerce of those cities. It is said to think that in those time-honored ports, cooled by the winds of the Atlantic, the grass will soon be growing upon the streets, and the noble stores will be closed, while their princely merchants will sit in the doorway with folded arms and weeping eyes, thinking of that great stream which, in an evil hour, turned its channel into the waters of Lake Michigan.

The buildings in Chicago are magnificent. There is nothing like it in any other part of the continent. Its churches, depots, school-houses, and more especially, its stores, are wonderful. The latter of white marble—and five, some six stories in height—are highly ornamental. Michigan Avenue, fronting the Lake, is a beautiful place—filled with the residences of wealthy citizens, and adorned with shrubbery and works of art. For beauty of situation, and for architectural taste, I have never seen anything to equal the places upon this Avenue.

Two streams pass through different sections of the city, and form Chicago river. They are navigable for schooners, and furnish the only harbor for the vessels constantly arriving, loaded with grain and the like. The bridges crossing these streams at every street are in constant motion. When open, they obstruct a long line of wagons, carriages and foot passengers. When closed, it is only for a few moments; the tow-boats are constantly employed, and they pass and repass with such rapidity that at their signal there is no time to lose.

The streets of the city are in a terrible condition. For the third time they are altering the grade of the sidewalks, and the present level is at least two feet above the former, consequently the walk is diversified with hill and dale. If walking is unpleasant, riding is still more so. The road is obstructed with lumber, brick and stones, the wreck of old buildings or the material for new ones. I picked my way through the ceaseless mass, and was struck everywhere with the indications of a new city, built by men of daring hopes, confident in the successful issue of a stupendous experiment.

The hotels are of the most independent character. "Come or not—stay or no—as you please," is the language of the house from proprietor to waiters. For cool indifference to the comfort or stay of guests, the Tremont House is unsurpassed. But this is a negative virtue. I saw places where the invitation was of a more positive character, as for instance a showy looking establishment bore the pleasing title "Root Hog or Die Saloon." Of course I did not enter, not liking the alternative, or the cool impertinence of the second person spoken to.

I have merely given you some of the impressions Chicago made upon my own mind. Others take different views; for particular information as regards commerce, railroads and population, please to consult guide books.

From Chicago we passed over the Michigan Central to Detroit—a pleasant ride by moonlight, not abounding in adventures. Fearing to be detained over Sunday at Detroit, we pushed on for the Suspension Bridge, through Her Majesty's dominions, over the Great Western Railroad. The scenery on some parts of this ride is very fine, the cars are comfortable, and few rides can be more delightful than this on a bright sunny (not too sunny) day. Chatham, London, Woodstock, Paris and Hamilton seemed to be charming places, nestled amid hills and valleys, and lulled by the sound of waterfalls. Paris is henceforth immortal in the memory of one of the party for its incomparable roast beef. It was with difficulty that we urged his departure, and more than once he was found casting an anxious, remorseful look behind. Need I say he was an Englishman?

At 5 o'clock P. M., we reached the Suspension Bridge, our minds gathering energies anew as the song of the sublime cataract burst upon the ear, filling the heart with old impressions which its first appearance awakened years ago. It would be desecration to *do up* Niagara at the heel of a letter, more especially as we had sought the place to enjoy its glory and beauty in the calmness of Sunday.

RAMBLER.

A Voice from the North-West.

The following, from the Bastrop (Morehouse parish) Advocate, of the 19th inst., is strong and to the point. We commend it to our readers. With increasing taxation and increasing debts, with special legislation for party favorites, and tyrannical and iniquitous legislation to accomplish party objects, it is time the great body of the people should arouse themselves and ascertain whither they are drifting. We have been drifting sadly to the leeward during the last four or five years. We *must* set the ship of State on another tack, or else we will soon find ourselves wrecked on the rocks. The roar of the breakers is already as perceptible as it is threatening:

THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.—The American party of Morehouse has a meeting called for Saturday the 22d inst., as will be seen by reference to a notice in another column. The object of this convention we understand is to nominate a candidate for the lower branch of the State Legislature. This office is one of vital importance to the whole people of the State, and more especially to the tax payers of the country parishes. That the tenor of legislation that has been adopted at Baton Rouge for the last two or three years by the Democratic party must be changed, is evident to every sane man that looks to the welfare and perpetuity of his country.

The people overburthened with taxation without the least insight to what becomes of their money, are growing under this heavy load throughout the length and breadth of our State, and are beginning to cry aloud for relief. The foul and polluting innovations that have been committed upon the organic laws and long established usages of our once happy State; stamping her once fair escutcheon with stains as black and corrupt as the records of any Court of Inquisition; the thorough and complete prostitution to which our Legislative halls have been subjected for the purpose of propogating a species of partisan legislation as base and corrupt in its character as any that ever emanated from the halls of Pandemonium itself; all unite in their appeals to the voters of Louisiana to redeem in November next the fair fame of their State by effecting a thorough and complete change in the political character of her Legislators. The voters of Morehouse (and when we say voters we do not mean the members of any particular party, but those freemen who are not bound down by party chains, and made subservient to the dictation of some partisan leader) then we say have we a part of this important labor to perform.

To rely upon the Democratic party to furnish legislative material that will work out this great and much-to-be-desired change, is the height of folly. This you fully tried in November, '55, and although he whom you elected was a gentleman in the noblest sense of the word, and for whose abilities we have the highest appreciation, yet he was a member of the Democratic party, and therefore had to submit to the dictation of the veriest of demagogues, because he happened to be a leader of that party.

Voters of Louisiana, and especially those of Morehouse parish, we warn you again and again to trust no political party that is managed and controled by such rotten establishments as the firm of Shidell & Co. Then let every voter of Morehouse who desires to see a change wrought in the legislation of our State rally at the court-house on Saturday next, and unite in selecting some man that is *worthy* of representing the varied and growing interests of a parish that is destined ere long to be one of the first in the State in point of wealth and intelligence.

"Ray," said a visitor at the house of a friend to his little son, "step over the way and see how old Mrs. Brown is." The boy did the errand, and on his return reported that Mrs. Brown did not know how old she was.

Moralists may talk as much as they please of the sin of envy, but, for the life of me, I can never see a pretty maid without envying the good luck of the man who is to marry her.

Department News.

From the Washington Union of the 22d, we extract the following intelligence:

SUGAR-MAKING.—A great many letters are received at the Patent Office asking how to manufacture sugar. For the purpose of relieving the Department of the necessity of replying so frequently to this inquiry, we give a brief description of the mode practised by Mr. Hedges, of Philadelphia.

The mill of Mr. Hedges consists of three upright iron rollers, with heavy-wrought shafts, set in strong cast frames above and below. The mill is worked by two horses, and the cane is fed through a simple contrivance which keeps it in position, so as to cover the whole service of the rollers. The mill acts twice, but requires no refeeding.

The juice, as expressed, passes down through a lower plate and through several sieves, which strain out the fibrous substance, and is then, by a large funnel, conveyed into and through a metal pipe, under ground, past the horse to the clarifiers, which are set just above the boilers, all of which are on a plane some six or eight feet below the mill, in order to save pumping or bailing the juice. The juice is quite thick, and of a greenish, frothy consistency before defecation. Heat is the general means employed to cleanse it.

The boilers, three in number, are in a range, and graduated in size according to the capacity of the mill. The first holds seventy gallons, the second forty, and the third twenty-five.

The fire is applied a little in advance of the smallest boiler, and then passes successively under the others, and then under the clarifiers, which are shallow, being about four pans, about 12 inches deep, 3 to 5 feet square, and holding 90 gallons. The heat is moderate under these, giving ample time for the peculene to coagulate and rise; and when at about 140 to 180 degrees Fah. the dampers are changed and the heat turned off; the juice is drawn off from the bottom in the grand reservoir, leaving the scum to be removed for hog and cattle feed; the clarifier cleaned and refilled while the other (as there is but two) is under way; and thus alternately you proceed. The juice is limed in this boiler to neutralize the acid, and boiled and skimmed until the next kettle is emptied, when this is passed into it; then on to the last, where the fire is still more active; and when sufficiently concentrated it is discharged into coolers made of clear pine, and afterwards into suitable casks.

SALE OF THE DELAWARE INDIAN TRUST LANDS.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs received yesterday morning from Norman Eddy, Esq., the commissioner for the sale of the Delaware trust lands, a letter dated Leavenworth City, K. T., Aug. 15, in which he announces the consummation of the sale on the 12th inst. Every tract was sold, and the proceeds of the same amount to $587,337 35.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has transmitted to the Governor of Florida a patent, No. 12, for lands inuring to said State, under act of September 28, 1850, in the Tallahassee district, containing 103,108.95 acres.

SHIPWRECK.—We learn from Boston that a ship of about 800 tons was fallen in with on the 14th inst., in lat. 43 deg. 50 min., long. 62 deg., bottom upward, with a new round stern. Her masts and bowsprit were gone. She was full of lumber, about eight feet out of water, and at anchor, about fifty miles west of Sable Island, and in the track of vessels.

Schedule of Mails.

NEW ORLEANS POST-OFFICE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

From 1st June, to 1st November, 1857.

OFFICE HOURS—Week Days, from 8 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.; Sundays and Holidays from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M.

EASTERN MAIL—Due daily at 8 A. M.; closes daily at 10½ A. M. for prepaid letters, at 11 A. M. for prepaid foreign letters.

LAKE BOAT MAIL, BY MOBILE BOATS—Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian on Sundays, Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays, at 10½ A. M.

BY STEAMBOAT CREOLE—For Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 8 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3 P. M.; and on Fridays at 3 P. M. for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City and Biloxi. Passengers to be at Wednesdays and Saturdays at 3 P. M.

CAIRO MAIL—ROUTE 7,802—Supplying Baton Rouge, Natchez, Vicksburg, Lake Providence, Grand Lake, Worthington, Greenville, Columbia, Napoleon and Little Rock, Helena, Memphis, Randolph, New Madrid, Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis. Closes daily at 3 P. M. Due daily by 5 P. M.

VICKSBURG MAIL—Supplying Donaldsonville, Plaquemine, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson, St. Francisville, Pointe Coupee, Morganza, Red River Landing, (supplying Alexandria, Grand Ecore, Natchitoches, Shreveport and Eastern Texas,) Fort Adams, Natchez, Waterproof, Rodney, St. Joseph, Grand Gulf, Ashwood, Warrenton, New Carthage and Vicksburg. Closes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 P. M. Due on Monday, Thursday and Friday at 10 A. M.

KEY WEST MAIL—Closes on the 12th and 26th of each month at 7 A. M. Due on the 6th and 22d of each month.

BALIZE MAIL—Supplying Bienvenue, English Turn, Pointe-a-la-Hache, Grand Prairie, Jesuit's Bend, Bonguilo Settlement and Buras Settlement. Closes on Saturday at 9 A. M. Due on Tuesday at 8 A. M.

GALVESTON, SALURIA, INDIANOLA AND PORT LAVACA—Closes every Sunday and Thursday at 7 A. M. Due every Tuesday and Saturday at 4 P. M.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, POINT ISABEL, BROWNSVILLE AND RIO GRANDE.—Closes first and third Thursday of each month at 7 A. M. Due every first and third Monday at 4 P. M.

VERA CRUZ AND TAMPICO.—Supplying all Mexico. Closes on the 1st and 15th of each month at 7 A. M. Due on the 10th and 24th. Postage, 10 cents per half ounce; Newspapers 2 cents each, pre-paid.

HAVANA MAIL.—Closes, direct, on the 5th, 12th, 20th and 27th of each month at 7 A. M. Due on or about the 5th, 12th, 20th and 28th of each month. POSTAGE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. On letters 10c; on Newspapers 2c.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS, BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND THE ATLANTIC COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, via HAVANA. Closes on the 5th and 20th; due on or about the 12th and 28th of each month. POSTAGE PAYABLE IN ADVANCE, as follows:

ST. FRANCISVILLE OR COAST MAIL.—Supplying McCutcheon's, St. Charles, Taylor's, Bonnet Carre, Edgard's, Vacherie, Bringier's, Cantrel's, Toreaud's, Donaldsonville, (and interior,) New River, Bayou Goula, Iberville, Plaquemine, Manchac, Bruly's Land'g, Baton Rouge, (and inter'r) Lobdell's Store, Port Hudson, Hermitage, Waterloo, and St. Francisville, (and interior.) Closes on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M., and Mondays at 3 P. M. Due on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday by 8 A. M.

COVINGTON MAIL, OR LAKE MAIL.—Closes on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, by 10½ A. M. Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 4 P. M.

JEFFERSON CITY MAIL.—Closes on Tuesday at 12 M.; due same time.

ALGIERS MAIL.—Daily, except Sunday. Closes at 12 M.; due same hour.

LAFAYETTE MAIL.—Closes daily (except Sunday) at 1 P. M. Arrives daily (except Sunday) at 11 A. M.

CARROLLTON MAIL.—Closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 P. M. Arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1 P. M.

OSYKA MAIL.—Closes daily at 7 A. M. Due daily at 2½ P. M. Supplies Amite, Independence, Tangipaho, Ponchatula, Osyka, Magnolia, Summit, Brookhaven, Jackson and Vicksburg, Miss., and counties North and East of Jackson.

OPELOUSAS MAIL.—(Per New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad)—Supplies all the Attakapas parishes. Closes on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6½ A. M. Due Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays by 6 P. M.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.	Half Ounce Letter.	Newspaper.
When the distance from the U. S. mailing office is—		
2500 miles or under	10c.	2c.
Over 2500 miles	20c.	2c.
NOT BRITISH POSSESSIONS.		
When the distance from the U. S. mailing office is—		
2500 miles or under	34c.	4c.
Over 2500 miles	44c.	6c.
When received in the United States, and the distance to the office of delivery is—		
2500 miles or under	10c.	2c.
Over 2500 miles	20c.	2c.

NEW GRENADA, WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, CALIFORNIA AND OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA AND VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, NEW SOUTH WALES AND CHINA.—Closes on the 4th and 19th of each month, at 6 P. M. Arrives on or about the 11th and 28th of each month.

☞ Postage to South Pacific: Letters, 34c.; papers, 6c.

☞ Postage to New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, etc., via England, by packet or private ships, 33 cents single rate, prepaid; via France, 16 cents each quarter ounce, prepaid, is added to the above postage; via New York, by private ships, 5 cents, prepaid.

☞ Postage to Peru: Letters, 22c.; papers, 6c.

☞ Postage to Bogota (New Granadar) Letters, 18c.; papers, 6c.

☞ Postage to China, New South Wales, Sandwich Islands, via San Francisco: 10c., prepaid.

☞ The postage to places on the West coast of South America, via Panama, is: On each single letter, 34 cents; and on each newspaper, 6 cents, when sent; and 10 cents on each letter, and 2 cents on each paper, when received.

☞ The postage to New Grenada direct is 10 cents single rate, and 2 cents each newspaper; and to the Sandwich Islands, Australia, Van Dieman's Land and China, (via San Francisco,) is, on each single letter, 10 cents, payable in advance.

☞ The single letter rate to California and Oregon is 10 cents, prepaid. On newspapers, etc., the domestic rates apply. R. E. McHATTON, P. M.

NEW ORLEANS WHOLESALE CURRENT PRICES

CAREFULLY CORRECTED EVERY WEEK.

	From	To
BAGGING, ¶ yard—		
Kentucky	14	17
East India	13½	15
BALE ROPE, ¶ lb—		
Kentucky	9	10½
Northern	—	—
BRAN, ¶ 100 lb	80	85
BRICKS, per 1,000—		
Lake	10 00	12 00
English—fire	21 00	23 50
COFFEE, ¶ lb—		
Rio in bulk	10½	11½
Havana, Good Prime Government	—	—
" Inferior to Middling	—	—
Java	—	12½
Laguayra	—	11½
St. Domingo	—	12½
CHOCOLATE, ¶ lb—		
No. 1	—	—
No. 11	—	—
COPPER, ¶ lb—		
Braiders'	28	29
Sheathing	30	31
" Yellow metal	25	27
CANDLES, ¶ lb—		
Sperm, New Bedford	36	38
" Nantucket	—	—
Tallow	—	—
Adamantine	—	—
Star	24½	26
CORDAGE, ¶ lb—		
Manilla	14	18
Tarred American	14	15
Russia	—	—
CORN MEAL, ¶ bbl	2 60	3 50
COAL, ¶ ton—		
Cannel	—	—
Western, ¶ bushel	2 00	2 15
CIDER, ¶ bbl—		
Northern	1 00	3 00
CORKS, ¶ 1,000—		
Velvet	1 50	2 75
DOMESTIC GOODS, ¶ yard		
Brown Sheetings, 3-4 to 7-8	05	7
" Sheetings, 4-4 to 6-4	08	12
Bleached Shirtings, 3-4 to 7-8	04½	10½
Bleached Sheetings, 4-4	06	18
Brown Lowell Osnaburgs	10	12
Brown Virginia	08½	10½
Tickings, 5-4 to 4-4	06	18
Stripes and Checks	06½	16
Denims	09	12
Satinettes	12½	25
Kalimes	25	75
Calico Prints	05	15
Jeans, Kentucky	40	45
Linseys, Kentucky	30	35
" Eastern	18	22
DUCK, ¶ bolt—		
Russia	—	—
English	10 00	16 50
Ravens	—	—
American, Nos. 2 to 10, ¶ yard	18	27
DYES, ¶ ton—		
Logwood, Campeachy	18 00	20 00
" St. Domingo	13 00	14 00
Fustic, Tampico	10 00	15 00
Indigo, ¶ lb	60	1 15
Madder	12	15
EGGS, ¶ bbl	27 00	29 00
FLOUR, ¶ bbl.		
Ohio, ¶ ... superfine	5 50	—
Illinois and Missouri, ¶ superfine	5 15	—
St. Louis City	5 75	5 87½
Extra	6 25	7 25
Fine	—	5 25
FEATHERS, ¶ lb	—	—
FLAXSEED, ¶ bushel	50	—
FISH—		
Cod, ¶ box	1 00	1 10
Mackerel, No. 1, ¶ bbl	17 00	20 00
" No. 2	9 00	12 00
" No. 3	6 00	9 00
Herring, ¶ box	50	80
FRUIT, ¶ box—		
Prunes	—	—
Raisins, MR	—	4 00
" London Layers	4 25	4 50
" C	—	3 50
Lemons	2 50	0 00
Oranges	2 50	—
Figs, drum, ¶ lb	7½	8½
Currants, Zante	—	—
Almonds, soft shell	11	14
" hard shell	05½	06½
GRAIN, ¶ bushel—		
Wheat	1 00	1 25
Oats	41	45
Corn, in ear, ¶ bbl	—	—
" shelled, ¶ bushel	75	85
Beans, ¶ bbl	—	—
GUNPOWDER, ¶ keg—		
Common	4 00	—
Sporting	7 00	—
GLASS, ¶ box of 50 feet		
American, 8 by 10	1 65	1 80
" 10 by 12	2 00	2 25
" 12 by 18	2 40	2 00
GUNNY BAGS	13½	15½
HEMP, ¶ ton—		
Western, water-rotted	—	—
" dew-rotted	—	142 00
" hackled	—	—
HAY, ¶ ton	20 00	23 00
HIDES, ¶ lb—		
West Indies and Mexican Flint	24	—
Dry salted Mexican	—	—
Wet salted, heavy	9½	10½
Dry, country	—	17½
Kip and Calf	—	—
LEAD, ¶ 100 lb—		
Pig	7 25	—
Bar, ¶ lb	08	08½
Sheet	05½	09
LIME, ¶ bbl	—	—
Western	—	—
Thomaston	—	—
MOLASSES, ¶ gallon—		
In the City	—	—
On Plantation	—	—
NAILS, ¶ lb—		
10d to 20d	4	04½
NAVAL STORES—		
Lake Tar, ¶ bbl	1 50	2 25
Pitch	—	2 00
Rosin	1 90	5 00
Spirits Turpentine, ¶ gallon	32½	—
Varnish, bright	20	25
OILS, ¶ gallon—		
Lard	1 00	1 12½
Linseed	90	1 15
Sperm, winter	2 00	2 20
Sperm, fall	1 80	1 90
Sperm, summer	—	1 20
Whale, refined	64	90
Castor	1 10	1 20
Olive, in casks	—	—
Ft. Racket, 12 bottles	5 50	—
Tanners', ¶ bbl	12 00	5 25
OIL CAKE