The New-Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 3, 1851.

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Terms of the Bee.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Saturday Morning, May 3, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGES, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverges is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or the office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

Notice to Assessors.

The Assessors of the different Representative Districts of New Orleans and other Parishes of the State, are notified that the Assessment Rolls for the present year, are ready to be delivered, on their receipt at the office of the Bee.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

BOSTON AND SOUTHERN COMMERCE.

Since the violent abolition manifestations in Boston, and throughout the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the modern journals of that State have begun to perceive, the unequivocal evidences of the decay of their Southern trade.—When Boston disgraced herself and insulted the South, by pusillanimously allowing a handful of higher law fanatics to overpower the police and rescue from the hands of justice, a fugitive slave, every Southern man, that we wot of, whether Conservative or Disunion, counselled the merchants, tradesmen and planters of the Slave-holding States, to avoid sending any orders whatever to Boston. The universal feeling of indignation inspired by the infamous conduct of the abolitionists, caused this sound advice to be followed. The only argument which would be recognized as potent by the Yankees, was the appeal to the pocket, and the most efficient mode of teaching them the folly and wickedness of their conduct, was to deprive them of a portion of the large and lucrative trade they had previously been driving with the South.

This sovereign and paramount logic is too convincing to be disregarded, and Boston is already writhing under the consciousness that her own madness had impaired a material source of her prosperity. Her press begins to notice and deplore the result. Here is an illustration:

From the Boston Journal:

NEW ENGLAND TRADE.—It is well known that Boston has suffered in its trade by the agitation of the slavery question. Not only Southern but Western trade, to the amount, as estimated by some, of over two millions of dollars, has been withdrawn from this city and given to New York, in consequence of the odor of fanaticism with which our city is unfragrant. We have heard complaints of this injury which they suffer from this cause, they are called unnecessary, and accused of sacrificing the finer feelings of humanity to the "almighty dollar." These reproaches usually emanate from men who are not directly interested in trade, men whose pockets are not immediately touched by the agitation, and who can, consequently, afford to sneer and to agitate. The professional man, the trader, and the farmer, who counsel the necessity of sacrifice his business to the good of the anti-slavery cause, are not called upon to exercise a spartan spirit of self-sacrifice. But when the depression in trade and commerce reacts upon other classes in the community—as reach it most certainly will, if unless agitation is continued—they will be so easy to inquire, with the Boston merchants, what good will result from a continuance of the agitation.

We believe that our mercantile community are as deeply imbued with the spirit of humanity as any other class of our citizens. They believe that the present and future good of the Union, which would be considerably shaken by a dissolution, no longer be brought into the arena of partizan politics. They believe that the cause of emancipation will be better subserved by a continuance of the North and South as a Union, which will inevitably follow a sectional triumph. They believe, in short, that nothing but unmitigated evil will result from the course pursued by the abolitionists. Believing all this, can there be any wonder at their restiveness under a policy which threatens bankruptcy and several ruin?

If Boston has already lost something by her bigoted and narrow-minded anti-slavery propagandism, it is but the beginning of the end. The old adage, which we used to write in our copy-books at school, that reparation once lost, is seldom or never regained, applies to her with peculiar force. She has prostituted and polluted her fair fame by impure dalliance with abolitionism. She is smirched and blackened by contact with that base principle, and all the waters of the Atlantic will not erase the stain. Much castigation and long and severe penitence on her part will be required, ere she can hope to reproduce, in the mind of the South that **confidence** which her flagrant conduct has **destroyed**. In the interim, Boston has done nothing to expiate former transgressions, but on the contrary, she has maintain alarm and increase disaffection. She restored Sims to his owners after intense delay, vast litigation and enormous expense; but immediately later, refused to Daniel Webster the use of Faneuil Hall, and her Legislature elected Sumner to the United States Senate. Are these the acts that are to restore the South to friendship and trust? Is this the test to which the slave-holding communities have been invited?

The merchants of Massachusetts are as sagacious as any in the world. The snuff of the breeze from war. They see in the present developements the germ of a sanguinary, and many of them begin to settle their houses in order and consider themselves and their business to more precarious tenure. The N. Y. *Herald* in noticing the fact says:

One of the results of the Abolition agitation in Boston has been to drive several merchants connected with the Southern trade out of business, and even out of the city. The anti-slavery feeling has been exhibited so perseveringly and in such a rancorous aspect there, and so little regard has been paid to the rights of the South, and the solemn and sacred obligations of the constitution of the United States, that many of the firm men have withdrawn their custom from Boston houses, and transferred it to New York. Firms have been broken up, and the parties have come to this city. There is at this moment at the Astor House a merchant from Boston, who has been forced from his home from the causes we have just stated, and has come here with a view of establishing his business in our Boston style, where it cannot be affected by the insane fanaticism of "the City of Notions." It is well known that in the business localities of Boston, real estate has been depreciated 25 per cent within the last year.

When the 300,000 bales of cotton, which have been hitherto annually sent to Boston, shall be transported elsewhere, the manufacturers of Lynn and Lowell, the Lords of the Spindle and the Loom, will paradoxize double over that the policy of truckling to Abolitionism has proved a ruinous game. According to the *Journal*, Boston has already lost two millions of dollars, by her fanaticism. If she does not speedily mend her ways, in less than three years she will lose twenty millions.

MADAME LEATI'S BENEFIT.—*Placide Varieties.*—We take great pleasure in announcing that the benefit of this estimable lady and excellent vocalist will take place at the *Varietes* on Monday evening next, and to express the hope that the numerous friends of the beneficiaire will come to her assistance on this occasion. The performance comprises in addition to a most all Olio and a brilliant Divertisement &c., the English opera of "Love in a Village," brought out for the first time at the Varietes.—So many attractions, added to the private worth of the lady who appeals for support, cannot fail to draw a crowded house.

THE FIREWORKS on Lafayette Square to-night, for the benefit of the Firemen's Charitable Association, will form the most magnificent pyrotechnic display ever witnessed here. The "Bombardment of Constantine" in particular will constitute the chief attraction, and we have reason to know that this exhibition will be gorgeous in the extreme. The weather promises to be fine, and if so, Lafayette Square will be unable to contain the numbers who desire to be there. The benevolent object of the exhibition ought in itself to attract an immense crowd.

☞ We are requested to call the attention of our friends and the Public to the sale of fine Furniture, House Servants, Choice Oil Paintings, Wines, &c.; which Messrs. Beard & Gray, sells on MONDAY morning next at the residence of Col. Winthrop 81 Royal street. The dwelling will be open this day between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock for inspection of purchasers.

BRIGADE OF THE SEIN WINES, W. B. BROWN.—Would respectfully call special attention to the sale of the following property belonging to the Brigade of the Sein Wines, Wines, &c. This evening at 6 O'CLOCK, at 84 Gravier st. Also, on Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, at the Exchange, by N. Vignie—One Hundred Lots of Ground in Lafayette; 16 Vacant Lots, dimensions 25 by 125 feet, fronting on St. Charles st., One Substantial Brick Building on St. Charles st., One Substantial Brick Building, fine Advertisement.

EDWARD EVERETT AND DANIEL WEBSTER.

Honorable Edward Everett was appointed to preside at a meeting which was hastily proposed to be held Faneuil Hall for the purpose of hearing Mr. Webster speak, but was obliged, by delicate health to decline. Honorable Rufus Choate was next invited and accepted, and had the meeting taken place, would have addressed the Secretary in its name.

The following letter of Mr. Everett, in reply to the invitation sent him, will be read with pleasure by all who have at heart the best interest of the Union and the Constitution:

CAMBRIDGE, April 16, 1851.

Dear Sir:—I deeply regret that it is not in my power to attend the meeting proposed to be to-morrow, in honor of Mr. Webster. Long as the citizens of Boston have been in the habit of testifying their respect to him, there never was a time, in my opinion, when he was better entitled to the cordial assurance of their confidence and gratitude, whether we consider the importance of the service rendered by him during the past year, or the weight of the responsibility assumed by him in their performance. On former occasions, when he has most efficiently contributed to the preservation of the Union in times of impending danger, he acted with the unanimous approbation of his immediate constituents, a comparatively easy task. On the present occasion he has performed the same patriotic duty, in a crisis far more dangerous, and amidst the most deplorable divisions of opinion at home, on the subjects directly involving the stability of the Government and the peace of the country. Called by the President of the Unit d States at this moments juncture to the post of chiefest responsibility, he has not hesitated to throw himself into the breach, and to sacrifice a portion of his hard-earned and well-deserved popularity to the public good.

I had occasion carefully to observe the political course of Mr. Webster as long as I have had any knowledge of affairs. For ten years he was ever toge her in Congress, and at all other times I have had great personal opportunities to be well acquainted with his view- and principles on all public questions, and with his end and objects as a public man. I have not in every instance agreed with him as to individual opinions and measures, but I have never differed from him without some distrust of my own judgment. This, however, I will say, from the Declaration of Independence to the present day, the country has never been served—no, not in its best days and by its best men—with greater ability, with truer fidelity, or with purer patriotism, than by Mr. Webster.

It requires but little ingenuity in difficult times, and in reference to a subject on which the requisitions of the constitution are at variance with public sentiment, to urge objections against any practicable line of policy. That the measures of the last Congress, in reference to the subject which is shaking the Union to the foundations, were not in all points what Mr. Webster desired to have them, is well known. That it was his duty, as it is that of all good citizens, to acquiesce in those measures after they became, and while they continue the law of the land, I need not say. And it is my firm opinion that it is in no small degree owing to the manner in which Mr. Webster has performed this duty, in the responsible position and the arduous circumstances in which he has been placed, that the friends of the Union at the South have been able to stand their ground against those who seek its dissolution, and that blood has not flowed at the North in forcible resistance to the law of the land.

We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that persons holding extreme opinions at the North and at the South are straining toward a dissolution of the Union. The number of persons desiring this object at the North, I suppose to be small, and not very large at the South. But except in one State, but there is a very considerable number. I fear, in both sections of the country, who reason upon the same general principles as the extremists, and are tending, perhaps unconsciously, to the same result. Where the same reasons are pursued by different persons for different ends, the whole community say that the views of one or the other are sure to prevail.

In the present case I deem it certain that the expectations of both parties will, in the event of a separation of the States, be wofully disappointed. Nothing will be gained by the South, in the way of security from anti-slavery agitation; it will gather new violence and strength. Nothing will be gained at the North, in point of the divisions numbered. Now it can be shown by the most elementary principles of mechanics, that, supposing the earth to have the diurnal motion upon its axis which is imputed to it, and which explains the phenomena of day and night, &c., the plane in which this pendulum vibrates will not be affected by the diurnal motion, but will maintain strictly the same direction during twenty four hours. In that interval, however, the tube over which the pendulum is suspended will continually change its position in a line with the axis of the diurnal motion, so as to make a complete revolution round its centre. Now, then, the tube, thus revolves and the pendulum which vibrates over it in those hours, the consequence is, that a line traced upon the table by a point projecting from the bottom of the ball will change its direction relatively to the table from minute to minute and from second to second, so that if such a point were a pencil and that paper were spread upon the table, the figure formed by this pencil during 24 hours would form a system of lines radiating from the centre of the table, and the two lines formed after the revolution of one hour would always form an angle with each other of of 15 deg., being the 24th part of the circumference. Now, this is rendered actually visible to the crowds which daily flock to the Pantheon to witness this remarkable experiment. The practiced eye of a skilful observer, especially if aided by a proper optical instrument, may actually see the motion which the table has in common with the earth under the pendulum between two successive vibrations. It is in fact, apparent that the ball, or rather, the point, attached to the bottom of the ball, does not return precisely to the same point of the circumference of the table after two successive vibrations. Thus is rendered visible the motion which the table has in common with the earth. It is true, that correctly speaking, the table does not turn round its own centre, but turns round the axis of the earth; nevertheless the effect of the motion relatively to the pendulum suspended over the centre of the table is precisely the same as it would be if the table moved once in 24 hours round its own centre, or at though the table has turned in common with the surface of the earth round the earth's axis, and the point of suspension of the pendulum is turned also in the same time round the same axis, being continually maintained vertical above the centre of the table. The plane in which the pendulum vibrates does not however partake of this motion, and consequently has the appearance of revolving once in 24 hours over the table, while, in reality, it is the table which revolves once in 24 hours under it.—*London Globe.*

MINING ITEMS.—Three or four days later advices from Lake Superior have been received.—The news in regard to the various working mines is very favorable, and a great season was expected. All the Companies were now uncovering, or getting out considerable parcels of copper. The Cliff mine, it is stated, has more copper uncovered than can be taken out by the present force in three years. The accounts of the Adventure, Ridge, North-West, North-Western, Norwich, Douglass, Houghton, &c., are very gratifying. Two or three new locations have been explored with success.

The Copper Mines in Pennsylvania, are also yielding well, and several new locations have yielded a large return.

The Chester county (Pa.) Mining Company, are working a vein of Argentiferous Galena, with good results. They have got out about three hundred tons of ore, worth, it is supposed, sixty dollars per ton. The quantity of silver in the lead increases as the vein is driven.

LAMENTABLE ACCIDENT.—The Louisville *Journal* of the 23d ult. says:

An accident occurred about dusk last evening, which nearly deprived three persons of their lives—one of them, our old and highly respectable citizen Mr. Hugh Ferguson, and the other two, were Mr. Atkinson, principal of a female high school, and a German laborer. It appears that the German was digging a pit to drain a privy in the rear of a building on Green street, between First and Second. He had dug some six or seven feet, when the foul air from the privy caused him to faint. Mr. Hugh Ferguson, who was standing by, jumped into the pit to rescue him, when he too, fainted. Mr. Atkinson then made an attempt to assist them, but was so overpowered by the stench that it was with great difficulty that he escaped. He gave the alarm, and Mr. Ferguson and the laborer were rescued from their perilous situation in a state of insensibility.—Their situation was represented to us as very critical last night.

☞ The President of the United States, after a careful examination of the evidence taken by the Commissioner in the matter of the charges preferred against Mr. Collector Lowis and Mr. Surveyor Norris, of the port of Philadelphia, has found that those charges are not sustained by the proof against either officer, and has dismissed them accordingly. It is known that the Secretary of the Treasury had previously given all the papers a full and satisfactory examination, and that he concurs entirely in the decision of the President.

THE WEATHER, THE CROPS, &c.—The beautiful and genial weather that has again thrown its potent influences around us, cannot but be hailed with delight by all. The gardener in and around our city, have put on the luxuriant clothing of nature, and everything looks charming to the eye. The trees have spread forth their foliage, and the fruit already set promises abundance in due season. The late cold weather it was thought would tend to injure the crops, but we are glad to receive the assurances of our friends that little or no damage has been done.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

☞ We copy from the Louisville Journal, the following account of a kind-mania among the Greeks, 1000 years before the Christian era:

The remarks in explanation of this inscription, which follow, are from the pen of Prof. Murchard, of Berlin, whose nephew, Mr. Kretschmann, was the fortunate discoverer of the tablets, which by accident were revealed buried in an amphora of metal of Corinth.

"On the third day of the mastic feast at Ephyra, there was represented a tragedy, after the old manner. And when the Chorage had spoken, the chorus sang in the Hypomixolydian mode; and the chorus consisted of men, youths, boys, and maidens. But Pyrene, the daughter of Teiresias, sang the Hypopolamon, which had never before been heard, since it lies five tones higher than the Hyperbolaion. And all the people clapped their hands aloud, so great was the joy that reigned in the hearts of all the hearers. But King Teleotes caused to be presented to the divine songstress a costly set of jewels as a gift. For the like had never before been heard of.

"We here become acquainted, for the first time, with a songstress who lived 700 years before Christ. I had imagined that I before knew what Hypomixolydian meant, but I now feel convinced that I am ignorant about the matter, for it is said that Pyrene, the daughter of Teiresias, sang the Hypopolamon (which signifies something on the other side of the river not to be attended to) which had never before been heard of. Now it is supposed by the moderns, that the Hyperbolaion of the ancients was our A above gamut. If this were correct, then Pyrene must have sung to E in all, in which case it is not easy to divine how this tone could have created such admiration in all Greece, as it lies precisely within the compass of a female soprano voice, and our soprano singers sing a full octave higher. Hence, it is much more probable that the Hyperbolaion of the ancients was the tone of B or C in alt., for that the tone of F in alt., or G in alt., should have caused such astonishment is much more likely. Now in Hypolydian and Hypomixolydian modes, the Hyperbolaion does not occur at all, and yet Pyrene sung in these modes, and, therefore, five times higher than the Hyperbolaion! It is particularly remarkable that Laan (the person who inscribed the tablets) should twice observe of the Hypopotamon that it had never been heard before. It must, consequently, have been extraordinarily high. It is stated that the chorus consisted of men, youths, boys, and maidens; that the chorus sung is also mentioned. Hence, how can it be any longer doubted that the ancients, in the time of Laan were perfectly acquainted with the varieties of the human voice, and that they combined harmoniously the bass, tenor, treble, and descant. For it is in the highest degree probable, that the men sang the bass, the youths the tenor, the boys the treble, and the maidens the descant. The opinion that, among the ancients, female parts were played by men, is, therefore, contradicted, as it is certain from the above text that, in the chorus at least, there were female singers. But King Teleotes caused to be presented to the divine songstress a costly present—hence we see that it is not our age alone that is entitled to the epithet, enthusiastic; that it is not with us alone that singers are idolized; the ancient Greeks also were enthusiastic, and no less idolized their "divine" than we are, since even on a sea-shell they once bestowed this glowing epithet."

THE ROTATION OF THE EARTH RENDERED VISIBLE.—The experiment now being exhibited in Paris, by which the diurnal rotation to the earth is rendered palpable to the senses, is certainly one of the most remarkable of the modern verifications of theory. Although the demonstration by which the rotation of the earth has been established be such as to carry a conviction to the minds of all who are capable of comprehending it, to which nothing can be imagined to add either force or clearness, it is yet, even in the natural philosopher himself, important regard the present experiment without feelings of profound interest and satisfaction, and to the great man who, by the simple and elegant phenomena by which the rotation of the earth has been established are incomprehensible, the experiment is invaluable. At the center of the dome of the Pantheon, a fine wire is attached, from which a sphere of metal four or five inches in diameter, is suspended so as to hang near the floor of the building.

This apparatus is put in vibration, after the manner of a pendulum. Under, and concentrical with it, is placed a circular table some twenty feet in diameter, the circumference of which is divided into degrees, minutes &c., and the divisions numbered. Now it can be shown by the most elementary principles of mechanics, that, supposing the earth to have the diurnal motion upon its axis which is imputed to it, and which explains the phenomena of day and night, &c., the plane in which this pendulum vibrates will not be affected by the diurnal motion, but will maintain strictly the same direction during twenty four hours. In that interval, however, the tube over which the pendulum is suspended will continually change its position in a line with the axis of the diurnal motion, so as to make a complete revolution round its centre. Now, then, the tube, thus revolves and the pendulum which vibrates over it in those hours, the consequence is, that a line traced upon the table by a point projecting from the bottom of the ball will change its direction relatively to the table from minute to minute and from second to second, so that if such a point were a pencil and that paper were spread upon the table, the figure formed by this pencil during 24 hours would form a system of lines radiating from the center of the table, and the two lines formed after the revolution of one hour would always form an angle with each other of of 15 deg., being the 24th part of the circumference. Now, this is rendered actually visible to the crowds which daily flock to the Pantheon to witness this remarkable experiment. The practiced eye of a skilful observer, especially if aided by a proper optical instrument, may actually see the motion which the table has in common with the earth under the pendulum between two successive vibrations. It is in fact, apparent that the ball, or rather, the point, attached to the bottom of the ball, does not return precisely to the same point of the circumference of the table after two successive vibrations. Thus is rendered visible the motion which the table has in common with the earth. It is true, that correctly speaking, the table does not turn round its own centre, but turns round the axis of the earth; nevertheless the effect of the motion relatively to the pendulum suspended over the centre of the table is precisely the same as it would be if the table moved once in 24 hours round its own centre, or at though the table has turned in common with the surface of the earth round the earth's axis, and the point of suspension of the pendulum is turned also in the same time round the same axis, being continually maintained vertical above the centre of the table. The plane in which the pendulum vibrates does not however partake of this motion, and consequently has the appearance of revolving once in 24 hours over the table, while, in reality, it is the table which revolves once in 24 hours under it.—*London Globe.*

A CHARMING PRODUCTION.—The following sketch, written by a distinguished scholar of Louisville, merely to amuse himself and a young female friend, is one of the most exquisite productions we have seen for a long time:

[*For the Louisville Journal.*]

DREAMING TO ORDER.

My friend Maggie gave me a piece of cake left by Jenny Lind, and I promised her to dream over it. As bed-time approached, I said to myself, "Now, as I have some dreaming to do, I must try to get into a dreamy state. For Maggie's sake, I should like to do the job in the very best style." I looked into the fire, and soon began to see a number of forms, animate and inanimate, playing fantastic tricks in the grate. The boundary line between the real world and the dream world began to waver, and the two worlds seemed to run into each other. A beautiful haze spread itself around me, and for a time I could see nothing clearly. Then my body itself seemed to acquire a kind of hazy feeling, the particles relaxing their form, and becoming etherealized. A sense of lightness and expansion pervaded my system. I raised my arm and it did not seem willing to fall. I attempted to walk, and found that I acquired such an impetus by touching one foot to the ground that I could scarcely get the other down. I felt myself becoming more and more ethereal. My soul seemed to expand from its seat in the brain, spreading itself till it filled every pore of my body. I floated along without being able to touch the ground. I felt uncomfortable, and wished for some one to steady me. I was too light for the earth and too heavy for the air. Suddenly I felt a thrill of ineffable pleasure in every part of my system. The power of gravitation was overcome; and I shot away from the earth with the speed of lightning. I could no longer even see the planet I had left. I was in an atmosphere of glory, bright beyond all human imagination; but the most gorgeous colors were so blended and harmonized that there was nothing glaring. I breathed the splendor, and it seemed the appropriate food for my ethereal nature. There was an exquisite sense of harmony throughout my system. There was not merely a music, but an *audible* adaptation of one part to another. The arm seemed to be a musical accompaniment to the body; and even the fingers, and different parts of the fingers, were audibly harmonious with each other. Indeed, before I saw or heard it, I soon discovered that the glory around me was the harmony of the spheres.—The colors were the sounds that the heavenly bodies make in their motion, as each of them "like as an angel sings, still choiring to the young-eyed cherubim." They literally "sang to my eye," as well as to my ear.

It is impossible to describe in the language of mortals the ecstatic delight of my whole being as I perceived the harmony of the spheres with two senses at the same time, and those senses in so heavenly a degree of refinement. I saw with my ear and heard with my eye, and "rapture lent to each a double charm." The pleasure was not merely doubled by being derived from two senses at the same time, but rendered a thousandfold more intense by the harmony between the two senses. A heavenly tone would throw off a beautiful color, and it sounded as if all the beauties of music had been collected into one note. Again, I would hear a sweet tone, and all beautiful colors would seem to be jumping about in the most enchanting glow. Then the harmony between the two senses festations of the same thing added intensely to the emotion.

Mortals may make some approximation to a conception of my idea by imagining the rose to sing out its colors, and the nightingale's notes to form a rainbow of song around it. But this is not all. The rainbow must be heard as well as seen, and the music must be seen as well as heard. Nor is even this all. The exquisite harmony between the visible and the audible manifestations must be *heard* and *felt* as well.

While my delighted spirit was looking and listening, seeming to be at the same time all eye and all ear, suddenly a tone more beautiful than any I had heard seem sounding through the empyrean. I looked, and traced the brightness of its course as it floated through the sea of harmony. It had over me an irresistible power of fascination. I was obliged to follow, and away I flew. As I flew, I looked, I seemed to form itself into the features of a soul. On it flew as if earnestly seeking for something. A dim soul came in view, and I found we were rapidly approaching the earth. The Northern ocean was soon beneath us. The object I was following flew on rapidly and eagerly as ever till I saw it enter a cottage in Sweden. I saw it no more. I heard a Swedish maiden in the cottage opened her lips, and the sweet tone was lost.

I started—then was bright fire in the grate the resistants which had been left on the fire was ringing and sounding wildly. The vapor seemed to be the sound showing itself to the eye. "Have I been dreaming with my eyes open?" said I to myself, "and is my music of the spheres nothing but the music of this sphere of a teakettle? In one way it feel that it is, however, I have fulfilled my promise to Maggie."

THE DREAMER.

THE U. S. AND MEXICAN BOUNDARY.—We take the following from a San Francisco paper:

The monuments designed to mark the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, on the south side of the mouth of the Gila river, have reached San Diego, and are being placed at the points fixed upon by the commissioners of the respective Governments. The site at the extreme point on the Pacific ocean is of white marble, the block of the base forming a pyramid or obelisk nine feet, to be placed on a mound or elevation of five feet, and its height above the surface of the earth fourteen feet. On the side fronting the Pacific ocean, the following inscription is to be placed:

Initial point of boundary between the United States and Mexico, established by the joint commission, pursuant to the treaty of G. H. Hidalgo, February 2d, A D. 1848.

[Signed] JOHN B. WELLER, U. S. Commissioner.
ANDREW B. GRAY, U. S. Surveyor.

On the same side, the same inscription in the Spanish language, substituting the names of

PEDRO GARCIA CONDE, Mexican Commissioner.
JOSE SALAZAR Y LARREQUIN, Mexican Surveyor.

On the north side, or the side fronting the territory of the United States:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA."

An arrow, horizontally cut over it, with—

"Direction of the Line."

On the south side, or the side fronting the territory of Mexico:

"REPUBLICAN MEXICANA."

An arrow, and the words—

"Derecion de la Linea."

This monument is to be placed at least ten feet above the level of the earth. The other five monuments to be of cast iron, not exceeding four hundred pounds each; one to be placed on the left bank of the Colorado, where the line crosses that river; one on the desert, as near as practicable to the point where crosses the New River; two monuments in the mountains, on the line and at such points as may be most visible and of greatest interest—to be agreed upon by the engineers charged with their construction. The other monuments to be placed on the line where it crosses the main road leading from San Diego to Lower California.

On the east side, or the side fronting the line, the geographical position, cut in bas relief.

North Latitude, 32 deg. 31m. 59s. 58.—Longitude, 7h. 48m. 21s. West of Greenwich, as determined by Major Williamm H. Emory, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Salazar Ylarregui, on the part of Mexico.

The monument is about 500 feet from the ocean, and on a point of land 42 feet above the level of the sea.

The monument near the mouth of the Gila river is also of white marble, with nearly the same inscription, except latitude and longitude, which is as follows:

North Latitude, 32 deg. 43m. 30s. 58. Longitude, 7h. 36m. 12s. 27 West of Greenwich.—Distance from the middle of the Gila, where it unites with the Colorado, 327 metres, as determined by Lieutenant A. W. Whipple, on the part of the United States, and Jose Salazar Ylarregui, on the part of Mexico.

Inscriptions are placed on all these monuments somewhat similar to those already given, with the exception of latitude and longitude.—As a very large portion of the territory on both sides of the line for many miles between the Pacific and Colorado is barren and never can be cultivated by either party, this demarkation of the line was considered amply sufficient.

These monuments are being erected under the orders of the late Commissioner (Mr. Weller) by Captain Hardcastle, on the part of the United States, and Captain Francisco Imeries, on the part of Mexico.

City Intelligence.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—Meyerbeer's magnificent opera of "The Prophet" will be performed tonight, for the last time this season. Let every one therefore take advantage of this opportunity.

PLACIDE VARIETIES.—To-night we have the third appearance of the wonderful Greek Rhigas; also the gorgeous piece of "The Island of Jewels," and the comedy of "You can't Marry Your Grandmother."

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—The cases before Recorder Caldwell yesterday were of minor importance. Three notorious vagrags and thieves were committed for trial before the First District Court.—Three or four cases of assault and battery were brought in the police of his honor, and the examination postponed, with the exception of Wm. Davis, who fully committed for trial.

LARCENY.—John Griffin was committed yesterday by Recorder Genois for trial before the First District Court on the charge of having stolen a pair of boots and a shirt from R. Stewart, in Gallatin street. The accused was found in possession of the plunder.

STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—Augusta Adenot was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois with having committed a robbery on board of the Steamboat Georgetown. Examination postponed.

A COMPASS STOLEN.—F. Dehanist complained yesterday before Recorder Genois that a compass had been stolen from his premises in Exchange Place.—The thief has not yet been discovered.

PETTY CLASS.—A raft of trifling charges were brought up before Recorder Genois yesterday, the particulars of which we abstain from noticing. They consisted chiefly of breaches of the peace, &c.

COUNCIL OF MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.—This Body met last evening pursuant to adjournment. Recorder Genois in the Chair, and sign an members present. Mr. J. Benit from the Committee appointed to fix the salaries of the officers of the Municipality, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree, and therefore recommended that the Council should fix these at this sitting. The minority of the Committee reported the same salaries as last year. Mr. Blake then moved to increase the salary of the Wharfinger to $1,500. After some debate the motion was withdrawn. A resolution was then introduced to place the salaries on the same footing as last year. Carried by a vote of 14 to 4.

The Council then proceeded to the election of its officers.

For Superintendent of Public Schools—Mr. Albert Fabre received 16 votes.

For Collector of Taxes on Ships—Mr. Armand Dupre, received 16 votes.

For Collector of Taxes on Steam Boats—Mr. Omer Fortier, received 16 votes.

For Collector of Taxes of Merchandize—Mr. W A Nott, received 16 votes.

For Collector of Taxes on Coffee Houses—Mr. V. Labatut, received 16 votes.

For First Lieutenant of the Guard—F Scheizsny dre, received 16 votes.

For Second Lieutenant of the Guard—J Grillier, received 13 votes, and S. Voit, 3 votes.

For Keeper of the Police Jail—Mr. E Planchard received 15 votes.

For Physician of the Police Jail—Dr. U. Landreaux received 16 votes.

For Keeper of the Work House—Mr. Jacob Christian received 14 votes.

For Deputy Surveyor—Mr. J R Commany received.

For Commissary of the Meat Market—Mr. F Latargue received 16 votes.

For Commissary of the Vegetable Market—Mr F. Pahron received 16 votes.

For Commissary of the Treme Market—Mr. C Jumonville received 16 votes.

For Guardie of Bayou St. John—Mr. J Beaulieu received 16 votes.

For Keeper of Stray Animals—Mr. M Burel received 16 votes.

For First Keeper of Carondelet Bridge—Mr. M Treme received 16 votes.

For Second Keeper do—J P B M Landrin received 16 votes.

For Keeper of the Depot—Mr. F Gaudy received 11 votes.

For Printer—Mr Blake moved to postpone the election, and to have the contract sold out at auction. Mr. Lanata opposed it, as did Mr. Weber, Mr. Hagan, Mr. Giquel, Mr. Bonneval, and other members, on the ground that the Printer was an officer of the Council, and gave security as such. The question being taken on the postponement of the election, it was lost, by a vote of 11 to 4. Mr. G F Weisse, of the Bee, was then put in nomination, and so also was Mr. Bayon, of the Courier. The former received nine votes, and was elected.

For Notary—Mr J Cavillier received 16 votes.

Mr. R Preaux was unanimously elected Attorney, and Mr. C Morel, second Attorney of the Municipality.

Joseph Wood was elected Gardener of the Municipality.

Messrs. Jackson, Tourney and Houghan, were elected Carpenters.

Mr. P E Trecou was elected Auctioneer of the Municipality.

Mr J B Correpolles was elected Superintendent of Public Works.

Mr. E Raboun was elected Superintendent of Public Carts.

Mr. Freisman was elected Blacksmith.

Messrs. Brunet, Lenes and Ovan, were elected Overseers of the Chain gang.

J Pavouche and J Biebet were elected Superintendents of dirt carts.

The following Commissaries were then elected: John McLelland, H J Lynd F Bourcier, A Lange, Theo. Braune, T Birmingham and J M gion.

The Council then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 2d, 1851.

A fair estimate of business has been done since our last, the particulars of which will be found noted at foot; Cotton continues to give way, though the further decline has brought out some buyers, and more disposition is evinced to operate. The Naples accounts received on Wednesday, are discouraging, but the tenor having been anticipated, they were not followed by any new concession.

The weather has been quite cool for the last day or two. A more unseasonable temperature for the growing crops has rarely prevailed. The rain is falling, being now nearly two hours long, with tolerably heavy.

COTTON—Arrived since the 25th ultimo, 11,743 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 24,644 bales. Coastwise, 2,400. To rate down cotton, 836 Bales, 9 Barcelona, 2,000 New York, 562 Boston, 1,299 Philadelphia, 1,000 Baltimore, 80; together 34,092 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard just cleared this day, a stock of 266,767 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850	bales	104,842
Arrived last week	"	11,743
Arrived previously	"	254,024
	"	365,767
Exported last week	"	34,042
Exported previously	"	65,042
Stock on hand inc. on shipboard	"	266,767

The same downward tendency noticed at the close of our last report, has continued to operate, and prices are again 1/2c lower. The greater portion of this decline took place in the early part of the week, and to help the Niggers which arrived on Wednesday night, but the effect of course, perhaps much as they were anticipated, no further decline has occurred. The business of the week has amounted to 30,900 bales, of which on Saturday 4,000, Monday 3,500, Tuesday 5,500, Wednesday 10,000, yesterday 3,500, and to-day 4,000 bales. English buyers have been the principal operators.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

TRASH	6— 2%
INFERIOR	7% @—
TRIFLING	8% @—
GOOD ORDINARY	9% @—
MIDDLING	9% @ 9½
GOOD MIDDLING	10% @ 10½
MIDDLING FAIR	10½ @ 11
FAIR	11½ @12
FULL FAIR	—@—
GOOD FAIR	—@—
GOOD AND FINE	nominal.

TOBACCO—Arrived since the 25th ultimo, 3,670 hhds. Cleared in the same time for foreign ports 669 hhds.; Cadiz, 1,771; New York, 266; Baltimore, 61; together, 2,768 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard, 25,698 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850	hhds	14,842
Arrived last week	"	3,670
Arrived previously	"	29,446
	"	47,958
Exported last week	"	9,747
Exported previously	"	12,513
	"	22,270
Stock on hand and on shipboard	"	25,698

The demand for this article has again been quite active, and the sales of the week amount to fully 2,300 hhds. the greater portion of which on private terms. The particulars that have come to our knowledge embrace 96 hhds. Frosted, at 3½c.; 26 hhds., at 6½c.; 8 do. at 9c.; 320 hhds. at 6c.; 70 do. at 6¾c.; 204 do. at 8c., and 103 hhds. Refused, at 6¼c. ⅌ lb. We quote Lugs, 5 to 7c. Leaf, 8½c. Fine to Common, 7½@8c.; Fair to Fine, 8½@9½c.; Choice and Selections, 10@12c. ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—The demand has been quite active since our last, and the sales comprise 2,700 hhds., at an advance of ⅛c. We now quote Fair, 3¾@4¼c.; Common, 4¼@5¼c.; Fair, 5¼@5½c.; Prime, 5¾@6¼c.; Choice, 6½@6¾c. On plantation, we notice the sale of 175 hhds. Fair, at 5¾c. ⅌ lb., and 140 hhds. Inferior, at 4¾c.

MOLASSES—The receipts continue light, and the demand for fine grades remains active, at 27@30c. ⅌ gallon for fermenting, and 33@35c. ⅌ gallon for prime rebolled. Sales of Cuba Molasses to the extent of 1,800 bbls. and 200 hhds. have been made, the former at 25, and the latter at 26c. ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The market has undergone no important change since our last, though, on the whole, prices a shade easier, in consequence of the upward tendency of freights. The sales of the week amount to 12,000 bbls., at $4 10@$4 12½c for Ohio; $4 20@$4 35c for St. Louis and Illinois, and $4 40@$4 90 ⅌ bbl. for fancy brands.

GRAIN—An active demand has prevailed in the Corn market since our last, and prices are from 2@3c higher than at the close of our report. The sales embrace 42,000 sacks, including 6,000 yesterday, of which the greater portion was at 50@53c ⅌ bushel. Oats have gone off freely at a further decline, and we now quote Ohio,