The New Orleans Bee.

G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.—NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1851.—No. 1516 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6[illegible].

The New Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, the First Municipality, and Board of Assessors.

Thursday Morning, June, 19, 1851.

NOTICE.

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

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

☞ The Northern Mailed failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

REPUBLICAN ECONOMY.

The insufficient compensation allowed to our diplomatic agents, has been often cited as a reproach to the Government of the United States. The salaries of Ministers Plenipotentiary and Charges d'Affaires were fixed at a time when our country ranked very low in the scale of nations, and it was perhaps the actual responsibility as well as the position of a diplomatic agent, were not such as to require him to breathe often the atmosphere of royalty, or to dispense princely hospitalities to the dignitaries of the power to which he was the accredited ambassador.—Things, however, are very different now. We are a first rate power; our relations with most of the European nations require frequent intercourse between the rulers and the representatives of the United States. It is but fitting that the dignity of a great country like ours should not be compromised by the compulsory shabbiness of her Ministers, or their painful attempts, upon scanty pay, to reciprocate the liberal kindness lavished on them. It is very fine and very taking to prate about republican simplicity and all that sort of thing; but we apprehend that such considerations never yet consoled our public functionaries for the meagreness of their pay and outfit, or reconciled them to the necessity of living like hermits and beggars amidst the splendor and opulence of foreign courts.

These reflections—which we have urged more than once already—recurred to our mind, on reading a debate in the British House of Commons, on a proposition to reduce the salary of the Minister to Paris from £10,000 to £5,000. The motion was adopted, and Lord PALMERSTON in announcing the result, took occasion to say, in passing to his noble friend, now occupying the post of Ambassador at Paris, that English travellers who go to Paris must not expect to receive from him, with his reduced salary, that very large extent of hospitality which hitherto has been exercised as a right on their part, and as a duty on his. In the continuation of his remarks on this subject, Lord PALMERSTON said:

The honorable gentleman says we have an embassador in the United States. As they give only $2,000 a year to their Minister, I presume he implies that something like that amount would be sufficient for us. It is true that I have stated to the honorable gentleman that when an American Envoy came into my room at the Foreign Office to transact business, I felt measured the deference due to him as much as I ought to be attached to what he has to say, the amount of salary he receives. [Hear, Hear.] But you cannot ask any imparial Lord to consider whether the public service does not suffer from the small allowance of salary assigned to the Minister, who will not be, in many cases, very inconveniently low and low, if we ought to be increased. [Hear, Hear.] We happen to have a most distinguished gentleman of the United States, who has an ample fortune of his own, and who lives in a style which does honor to the country he represents. But there have been at other times, representatives of the United States in this country, whose position has been less to them than it should have been. [Hear, Hear.] It has been impossible for them to return the social courtesies which every person in this country was happy to manifest towards them; and I should not be at all satisfied to the feelings of Englishmen, that their representatives in foreign countries should be compelled to be different from gentlemen residing in this country. [Hear, hear.]

We need hardly say that Lord PALMERSTON utterred nothing but sober truth on this occasion.

The English Court, in particular, is one of the most expensive in the world. All the leading members of the Government possess ample fortunes, which they expend in boundless hospitality. Our diplomatic representatives at the Court of St. James are unable to return these courtesies, unless they happen—as in the case of ABBOT LAWRENCE—to be wealthy. They are, consequently, compelled either to decline the honors awarded to their high position, or to accept them without return, and subject themselves to the imputation of meanness.

The Baltimore *American* has some exceedingly sensible observations on this subject, which we append:

This subject was discussed in the Senate towards the close of the first session of the last Congress, and without the intermingling of any Democratic prejudices or views it was agreed on all sides, according to emphatic statements by Mr. Webster and Mr. King of Alabama, that the Ministers of the American Republic required that diplomatic representatives at the Courts of the foreign nations should be more liberally endowed with the means of hospitality and respectability of style than under the present system. The rational idea was advanced, that instead of a uniform rate of allowance to all Ministers of a certain grade, it would be better to fix the salary according to the expenses of living at particular capitals. The Ambassador of the English Court should receive more than the Ambassador to France, the latter more than Ambassador to Russia—and so on. This is the English system, and it seems to be a very proper one.

There is a prevailing notion, however, among those who pretend to the extreme of economy, that it is a disgrace to have anything more than a bare living more than compensations of plunder, and that the recipient differs from a robber only because he has been fortunate enough to get his hands into the public treasury instead of the pocket of the law. Universal distrust, sustained with perpetual jealousy, the unceasing grudge of a vindictive and a malignant nature, are the amiable characteristics of this cold school, which judging mankind by the standard of its own wretched motives and ideas, recognise nothing nobler or elevated in human nature. Such thoughts in perverting all that is refined into pure, and excellent, and magnanimous, by the imputations of sordid, or selfish, or mean considerations.

A nation never yet maintained a judicious economy, by stinting the salaries of its ambassadors and judges. Profusion would save more than economy in both these cases. The service of the nation in the highest sense, is to be measured or measured by a money valuation; the men to discharge these great functions by PAST should be superior men, nor by to be cramped with the grudging idea of a nation's honor and a nation's justice. Their duties, well performed, cannot be overpaid; and the high prerogatives their position ought to deter ordinary and selfish aspirants from the presumption of looking at it at a distance to the possibility of their ever possessing such an elevated and responsible station.

Mr. DUPRESNIS' CONCERT will positively take place this evening, at the Orleans Theatre. Mr. Dupresnis has secured the services of a number of distinguished artists, and we have no doubt of a musical entertainment of a very high order. We are requested by him to state, in reference to certain slanderous rumors of his having spoken disparagingly of one of the gentlemen, who is to perform at his Concert, that such reports are utterly false and libellous.

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER SULTANA.—The St. Louis papers contain full accounts of the destruction of the fine steamer *Sultana*, by accidental fire about mid-day, on the 12 h, at Fulton, all possible efforts were made to save her, the was totally consumed to the water's edge in less than fifteen minutes. The cause of the fire, it is stated, was a spark from the chimney stack shop communicating to some pitch on her deck, of which article (hemp) she had sixteen hundred bales on board. The combustible character of the article will explain the rapidity of her destruction, and also the utter impossibility of saving her.

The *Sultana* was one of the finest boats, whether for freight or passage, on the Western waters. Her tonnage probably second only to one boat, the St. Louis. She was owned and commanded by Capt. George W. Cable, an old and experienced boatman.

The fire from the *Sultana* communicated itself to two buildings in close vicinity to the boat. The buildings were probably destroyed, as they were burning when the evening paper went to press. The *Sultana* was insured for $30,000 in several offices. She was owned by Capt. Cable, and Mr. Skiles, the Clerk.

☞ The Iowa Observer, of the 21, contains an account of a terrific storm which visited that section on the 31st ult. Much damage was done to crops and many persons were injured seriously, though none dangerously.

CATALOGUE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The attention of purchasers is called to the sale of upwards 140 packages and lots Linens and seasonable Dry Goods to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Peltgen's auction room, No 6 Chartres street. For particulars and terms which are liberal, see advertisement.

OFFICIAL REGULATIONS.—The following letter addressed by the Hon LUTHER M. KENNETT, Mayor of that city, to A. D. CHESHIRE, Mayor of New Orleans. The publication of which is treated of is one of much importance and should merit prompt attention from the proper authorities. Reports are continually circulated of the prevalence of cholera in New Orleans, when in reality our city is perfectly free from this fatal disorder. These rumors are based upon the fact that numbers of poor emigrants from New Orleans, on their way Westward, are seized with cholera and die coming from our city, the victims are naturally supposed to have imbibed the germ of the disease here, when in reality it has been propagated amongst them by filth, overcrowding and insufficient or unhealthy nutriment. This is a matter which should be looked to, as the reputation and business of New Orleans suffer materially through these unfounded reports.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS, MO., June 10, 1851.

Hon. A. D. CHESHIRE,
Mayor City, New Orleans:

DEAR SIR—I feel it my duty again to address you, on the subject of emigrant passengers placed at New Orleans on steamboats directly from the vessels in which they arrive, in numbers far beyond the capacity of the steamboats to accommodate them with any regard to their health or comfort. The necessity of some quarantine regulation at your city which would compel emigrants to be put ashore for several days—long enough to thoroughly cleanse their persons and baggage, before they are permitted to leave for the interior, it would seem, has been sufficiently demonstrated by the experience of the last two or three years.

But in the absence of any establishment of the kind, the city authorities of New Orleans have shown a disposition to advance the cause of humanity, by using some effort to prevent the overcrowding of emigrants on the decks of steamboats—and I earnestly beg of you to lay the matter before your Councils. From three to five hundred passengers are frequently crowded on one boat, and a great part of the deck room at the same time filled with freight. The mortality that ensues is frightful, and our Board of Health, to prevent its recurrence, have passed a resolution "requiring the Mayor to detain, at the quarantine station, any steamboat having more than twenty deck passengers for every hundred tons register." It nothing more can be done, the promulgation of this regulation of our city at New Orleans by the authorities, may be useful.

Very respectfully,
L. M. KENNETT, Mayor.

COAL IN OHIO.—An immense bed of Coal, exceeding in magnitude any previous discovery, exists in Perry county, Ohio. It is thus described:

Reports of an immense structure of coal in the vicinity of this place, have long been circulated in Central Ohio. I first heard of it in the winter of 1848-9; it was then reported to be about ninety feet thick. Further examination ascertained the thickness of the uncovered part, in the face of a deep ravine at 112 feet.—A few days since a gentleman of high standing informed me that an acquaintance of his with some others, had stripped the upper surface of the bed, and bored through the coal stratum to ascertain its thickness, and found it to be 135 feet.

About ten miles south of that mine, I found a vein of bituminous iron, imbedded similar to Shelly stone, with a sandy cover, which when split is full of well preserved leaves of the coal formation. Some of them on breaking open, exhibit the green of the leaf. The ore, by analysis of Prof. Rodgers, contains 44 per cent of iron.

☞ A beautiful cast of Shakspeare's head, an exact copy of the bust over his grave, in Stratford Church, was recently exhibited at Parmele's, Broadway, New York. It gives an interesting aspect to the features of the great bard, more what diff rent from that presented in the usual portraits. There is less of ideality in the temporal region, while the cheeks are fuller and the mouth less sensitive. But it is a noble face, full of the sublime intellect and feeling of the greatest poets. The head was presented by Mary Cowden Clarke, the compiler of the Concordance, &c., to Robert Balmano, Esq., of Brooklyn.

COL. TERRY.—This gentleman is out in a letter declining the nomination for Governor of Alabama, tendered him by the Clayton Convention. One of his reasons for declining is that his running would elect Mr. Shields. Col. Terry, don't like for the spoils of the State Government to get out of the hands of the Democratic party. His devotion to principle, says the *Advertiser*, is great, but his devotion to party is greater. His letter presents the best evidence of the wisdom of the people in defeating him a few years since for the same office.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—We learn, says the Charleston *Courier*, from Capt. Magee, of the steamer *Nina*, that in coming down to Georgetown Bar, about mid day on Wednesday, he found the steamer *Gen. Clinch* ashore on the Dry Breaker, when he immediately offered his assistance to get her off, which he was enabled to accomplish at high water, being also assisted by the steamer *Pee Dee*. She was then towed up to Muddy Bay, and placed in a secure anchorage.

TWO DUELISTS'—The Chronicle of Western Literature tells the following story of a Col. Wheatley. It may be old, but it is good:

The Colonel during a short sojourn in Vicksburg, met there some hot blooded Southerners with a spirit as fiery as his own. They quarrelled—a challenge was passed and accepted, and the early rising sun was in witness one, if not both, of their dead bodies, stretched in blood to wash out wounded honor. During the night the Col. said he heard a boat coming up the river, and it struck him as he heard the boat puffing and blowing 'that prudence was the better part of valor.' So he took his rifle upon his shoulder, and stepped, in the dead of the night, very quietly out of the hotel; as he neared the boat, whom should he see but his antagonist at the boat before him, just going aboard.

He returned as he had gone out; and was on the ground next morning with his second, waiting with disappointed wrath for his antagonist, and published him as an absconding scoundrel.—*Exchange paper.*

DUEL.—An affair of honor came off yesterday on the opposite side of the Savannah river, between two gentlemen of this city. The weapons were rifles—distance thirty paces. After an exchange of two shots, without injury to either party, upon the interference of friends, the difficulty was amicably adjusted, and the parties returned to the city.

Savannah Georgian, 11th inst.

BEET ROOT SUGAR.—The subject of beet root sugar, with a view to its production in Ireland, is now engrossing a good deal of public attention. Ireland is said, by Mr. SULLIVAN, the chemist to the Museum of Irish Industry in Dublin, to possess great capabilities for the production of the beet in large quantities, of very superior quality—the Irish root possessing at least as much saccarine matter as that of France and Germany. The ministries of beet root sugar are very curious and instructive. In 1841, the production of this article in Europe was estimated at 55,000 tons; in 1847, it was said to be 100,000 tons; and in 1850, it is calculated to be 190,000 tons. The manufacture is said to be rapidly increasing, and realizing a great profit to those who are engaged in it. We see no reason why it should not be prosecuted as favorably in Ireland as in Russia, Prussia, Belgium and France, the countries at present most largely engaged in its production.

THE BARBER'S POLE.—There is reason, even in the twistification of the barber's pole. Some of our readers may feel curious to know its origin. Many years ago the barber united a variety of pursuits in one—shaving, leeching and bleeding; the last of which was the most prominent and profitable of all. The barber's sign, was, therefore, a wooden arm wound about with red bandages, to represent the preparations for blood letting. When medicine and surgery came to the dignity of a seperate profession, the barber lost the greater part of his patronage in that line, and was at least driven to confine his genius to the razor and shears. Succeeding generations of barbers banished the wooden arm, because it had lost its significance, but retained the red bandages, or stripes, for the sake of ornament and association, and because in shaving, a barber twists the nose so unmercifully, and in dressing the head curls the hair like a pig's tail, hence our present barber's pole.

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. J. H. Kevin has left at our office the skull of an animal, at present unknown in this region of country, or, so far as we can ascertain, any where on this North American continent. It was found by Mr. Erlong Gladr, in this county. The length of the skull is ten inches, and its breadth, at the about four. It is crooked to an angle of about forty-five degrees, and in other particulars has the appearance of having belonged to an animal of the Tapir tribe. There are do eye sockets in the skull, and we are at a loss to know where the organ of vision were located, if indeed the nondescript had any! A large grinder, still adhering in the jaw, shows that it was a ruminant, vorous animal. The curious are invited to call and see the skull, and if no one here can identify it, we will send it, with Mr. Ervin's permission, to some naturalist for examination and description—*Staunton Va. Spectator.*

PARIS GOSSIP.

We have often placed before our readers pleasant gossip from the letter of a lady correspondent of the Boston Transcript—that very pleasant and interesting, and honest and candid. One of her recent epistles contains some particulars of the life of Madame Dudevant, (George Sand), which are well worth republishing:

Madame Dudevant, or George Sand, as she is more generally called, is now publishing her memoirs, and it appears that the publication of Madame Clairon, Talma, and Lola Montez will sink into insignificance before the twelve volumes which promise to reveal the secrets of the life of Madame Sand. I have never seen this celebrated woman, but I am acquainted with several persons who have long known her intimately. From them I have learned to admire and esteem her admirable qualities, and to deplore the circumstances which have corrupted a nature so great and noble. The faults of her whole life may be traced to her education, or rather to the want of any moral education. She was brought up by an excessively weak and indulgent grandmother, who allowed her to do just as she pleased in everything. As a child, she raced the village and the fields, with the little peasants as her playmates. As she grew up, her imagination and her great strength of character began to develop themselves, and as no kind mother or sister was near to direct her fruitful mind, she contracted ideas and feelings which have been the bane of her woman's life. At fifteen she was married to Monsieur Dudevant, a colonel or captain, I believe, in the army; at any rate he was a soldier, a coarse, brutal creature, as totally unfit for the guardianship of a young heart, as yet pure, at least in its sentiments, as it was possible to be. A very short time proved to both husband and wife that there could never be any sympathy between them. The husband, accustomed to tyranize over his soldiers, thought to do the same over his wife; but he found the little girl, the child as he thought her, more than a match for him. In short, the few years of their wedded life were only so many years of battle, in which the wife always triumphed. His conduct towards her was always marked by the greatest brutality. More than once he raised his hand against her, but it was in the privacy of her own chamber, and for the time was not known further. But, once, when there was a party of ladies and gentlemen at the chateau, a scene occurred which put an end to all further disputes. The ladies left the gentlemen at the dinner table, and repaired to the garden, where coffee was soon after served. They were in a frolic, and one of the ladies proposed, as a good joke, to put sand in the coffee received by the gentlemen. This was done, and the gentlemen coming down to get their coffee, were anything but pleased at the new method of preparing it. As to Mr. Dudevant, he was furious in short got beside himself completely, and used the most abusive language to his wife, and finally, as she got up to retire, he gave her, what is most delicately said in French, a kick on the foot. That evening, when they were alone, Madame Dudevant, with all the severity and dignity which the outrage she had received demanded, said to her husband: "You have this day pronounced our divorce. We can no longer reside beneath the same roof. But in order as much as possible to prevent any scandal, our lives shall be divided between the chateau and Paris. Six months of the year I will reside in Paris, and during that time you can remain here, and when I come to the chateau you will go to Paris." The husband, who had got over his wrath, and who loved the young woman better him as such a brute could love anything, pouted, begged and entreated, but Madame Dudevant was inflexible, and to prove that she was in earnest, she immediately began to prepare for his master's departure for Paris the next morning, and then locked her in her room. The husband had no king to do but to obey his wife's orders, and therefore left for Paris, where he sought forgetfulness of his disgrace in the most reckless dissipation.—Mad. Dudevant remained at the chateau, and gradually collected around her a circle of friends suited to her taste. Painters, poets and musicians were sure of a ready welcome to the chateau, and her life was passing in the most quiet, delightful manner, when an event occurred which turned the current of her tranquil course, and gave it a direction which soon changed it into a torrent—a whirlpool, in which Madame Dudevant has never been able to extricate herself. A young man arrived in the neighborhood on a visit to a friend. He was a fair-haired blue-eyed boy of eighteen years, who had already earned some fame by his writings. He had heard much of Madame Dudevant, and was anxious to make her acquaintance. His friend, who was very intimate at the chateau, offered to introduce him. They accordingly went over and remained in for two with the lady. When they came away, the young man, who was no other than Jules Sandeau, the author, expressed his astonishment at the celebrity the lady must have been had acquired for great wit and beauty. Sprung from nothing her beautiful, he thought her frightful. His friend the next day told the to Madame Dudevant. She was excessively amused.

"How dull!" she exclaimed. "Bring him to me again; I should like to see him."

The young man came, and—in short, his opinion was so completely changed, that the peasants were soon scandalized by seeing the two taking long walks, arm in arm, through the forests and over the fields, by moonlight, and sometimes even by midnight. A report of what was going on soon reached the ears of the husband at Paris. As jealous as a tiger, he soon immediately set out for the chateau—fully intending to massacre the whole country, if necessary. But the report of his coming reached the chateau before his arrival; and when he did arrive, he found the place deserted—Madame Dudevant having departed across the fields several hours before, dressed in male attire, and accompanied by Monsieur Jules Sandeau. The two came to Paris, and took up their quarters in a small attic room in the Latin quarter. Here they resided quite a long time, depending entirely upon the lover's pen for their daily bread. But at last Sandeau, tired of the companionship, and one cold day in winter left the attic attic, never more to return. This desertion was most disgraceful, inasmuch as he left Madame Dudevant utterly destitute, even of wood to keep her from freezing. It was then that she published *Indiana*, *Valentine*, and the most abominable of her novels, and it was then that she took the name of George Sand—George being one of her own family names, and Sand being taken from the name of her faithless lover.

This was the first phase in the wayward, restless, wretched life of this woman, whose mind and heart were formed for a higher and nobler destiny.

Here is another narrative from the same graphic pen, illustrative of the horrible crimes to which profligacy and dissipation not unfrequently lead weak minds:

In one of my letters last winter, I believe I mentioned the death of a Mr. Fouguinz, at the chateau of his brother-in-law, Count Becarme, and of the arrest of the latter and his wife, suspected of having murdered the young man. I have to speak of the trial heretofore, preferring to wait until the evidence had brought some light upon the dreadful circumstances. But now that Madame de Bocarme has confessed and that sentence of death will certainly be pronounced upon the husband, I may relate the particulars of a crime which forcibly recalls all the terrors of the murder of the Duchess de Praslin. Count Bocarme and his wife belong to two of the most noble and honorable families of France. He, when a young man, was very dissipated, and it was that his father in the hope of reforming him sent him to the United States, where he remained several years. Nearly two years were spent at St. Louis, and probably some of your citizens may still remember the handsome dashing young Count, who spent his money so freely and who made himself so agreeable in every society. His father died, and he returned to France to take possession of a title and a large estate. In less than two years, however, he had run through all his fortune and was begin to be worried with debts that he was obliged to contract a wealthy alliance, in order to save himself from ruin. He married Mademoiselle Fouguinz, a young lady who spent most of her life in a convent, but who was endowed with a great deal of imagination, and a very romantic turn of mind. She had written one or two novels which had some literary merit. This lady and her brother were the only heirs to a large property, which upon after the marriage of the former, was equally divided between them. No fortune, however, could last long in the hands of such a man as Count Bocarme. He played high, was chief mem of every horse race, and, in short, at the end of a few years found himself in almost as desperate a condition as when he married, and he now looked forward to the death of his brother in-law as the only means of relief, as the Countess would of course inherit all her brother's property. The health of M. de Fouguinz seemed to give great hope that the wished for event would not be long occurring. Besides being of a delicate constitution, he had in his youth met with an accident which deprived him of one leg, and materially injured his health. It was for this reason that he never thought of marrying. He was deeply attached to his sister, but soon discovering the unprincipled character of Count, he discontinued his visits to the chateau. It was then that he began to feel the need of a companion at home, and was finally induced to offer his hand to a very estimable lady of rank in the neighborhood. He was accepted, and the preparation for the marriage began. It was then that M. de Fouguinz determined to make his sister a visit in order to inform her in person of the approaching change in his condition. He therefore wrote her a note saying that he would dine with her the next day. Poor man! little did he expect the preparations that would be made to receive him. He arrived at the chateau, and, according to the testimony of the domestics, was greeted with cordiality by the Count, and with great affection by the Countess. Dinner was served, and the servants were then ordered to leave the room. It chills the blood to think of the scene which followed. Madame de Bocarme, according to her own confession, had ordered the female servants all to go and remain with the two children in a part of the house entirely removed from the dining-room, and the male servants were eating their dinner in the basement. The wretched woman says that the thought of her husband forced her not only to witness, but to aid in the scene that ensued. A glass of poisoned wine was offered to the defunct brother, but he declined drinking any more. The Count instantly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TOBY is designed have given their resignation to J. G. TOURNAIN, as perfect power left in A. Chiapella, Notary Public, dated the 19th inst.
New Orleans, June 17th, 1851.
FRANKLIN FINCIAL.
C. JOSEPHINE JOURNU.

THE undersigned is authorized to receive Proposals for the purchase of a TRACT OF LAND, in or near the city, of not less than Ten Acres, at a fair price, suitable for the use of a House of Refuge.
J. A. MAYSEN,
jn5 Pres. Board of Commissioners, 88 Common st.

NOTICE.
A CHIAPELLA, Notary Public, has removed his office to No. 67 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets, opposite the Bank of Louisiana. my19 1m

A CARD—We shall pay no Drayment handing our goods without our written authorization.
S. MASPERAUT & CO.,
my21 90t in 9m No 25 Conde st.

WANTED—Two journeymen to work as Tinsmiths. Apply at No. 85 Customhouse street, between Royal and Bourbon streets. je17

A STUDENT in Pharmacy, speaking French and English, but principally French, will find a good situation, on application at the office of this paper. Good recommendations will be required. je16

Dry Goods at reduced prices.
MESSRS. BARRIERE, LACAPERE & CO., 20 Chartres street, are selling cautions to reduce their large stocks, will offer for sale on MONDAY, June 21, the following Goods, at reduced prices:
DR. BATISTE DRESSES, at 12½ cents;
MANCHESTER GINGHAMS, at 12½, 15 and 20c;
TOILE DU NORD, plain, striped and plaid, at 12½;
LINEN DRILLS, white and colored, in great variety;
LINEN SHEETINGS and Irish Linens, Hosiery, &c. &c. my21

JUST RECEIVED AT THE
N. ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 14 CANAL STREET.
The Human Republic of 1849, by Theodore Dwight. Episodes of Insect Life, by Achets Domestica. M. E. S.
American's Course of Creation, in 1 vol. 18mo.
Religion of Geology, and its Connected Sciences, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., L. L. D.
Memoirs of Wm. Wordsworth, Poet Laureate, etc. by Christopher Wordsworth, D. D., in 2 vols.
The Complete Works of Martin F. Tupper, authorized edition, in 4 vols.
Stewart's Permanent Manual, embellished with upwards of 110 engravings.
Loomis' Recent Progress of Astronomy in the United States, etc.
—ALSO—
A fresh supply of Thackery's new and very popular work, History of Pendennis, complete and bound, in 2 vols.
For sale by je16 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

TOBACCO—In Leaves of Vuelta de Abajo, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale by
DELAVILLE & MORENO.
je16 31 Old Levee

CIGARS—500,000 Cigars, of the most celebrated brands of Regalias, Imperiales, Cazadores, Militares, Cuendradas and Galanes for sale by
DELAVILLE & MORENO,
je9 30 Old Levee st.

Southern Chemical Works.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Under the management of MESSRS. MARCELLIN & CO.
OFFER for sale, bulk or in bottles:
Nitric Acid, Aqua Ammonia, Copperas, etc. at manufacturers prices; all guaranteed of superior quality, all delivered free of charge.
P. L. MASSEY, Druggist,
Corner Carondelet and Gravier,
or CONVERSE & CO.,
je14 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

Paper Hanging ..... Paper Hanging
DELCROIX,
166 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti.
HAS the honor to inform the citizens, and persons making PAPER HANGINGS, that he is prepared, that he has just now received by the latest arrivals.
Gilded Rolls Paper Hanging,
From the 1st manufactories in Paris, and of the choicest style. Persons wishing to visit the said Goods, will convince themselves that it is impossible to have them better and cheaper in our market. He has always on hand the most fashionable assortment of the following articles: COMMON PAPERS, SATIN PAPER, GLAZED, FELTS, GREENS, CEILINGS, Mahogany Borders, Algerine &c. &c.
He will undertake Paper Hanging of all description.
DELCROIX,
je17 166 Chartres street.

COFFEE, LAFITTE—12 cases prime Java Coffee, of the finest variety, in store and for sale by
DELAVILLE & MORENO,
je16 31 Old Levee st.

CANDIES—Stick Candies, of the finest and choicest quality, in store and for sale by
DELAVILLE & MORENO,
je16 31 Old Levee st.

CANDIDATES.

☞ MARCELIN BENARD, is a candidate as Senator Pro. Cell-ator for Municipality No. 1. Election on the 3d November, 1851. je18

☞ NOTICE—The undersigned, Assessor for the Fourth Representative District, would beg leave to inform his friends and all the voters of the City, that he is a candidate for the office of Assessor in and for the Parish of Orleans. Election first Monday of November, 1851.
VICTOR DEJOUX.
je18

☞ A. W. MATHES, the present Collector for the First Representative District, is a candidate for STATE COLLECTOR, for the SECOND MUNICIPALITY. je11

☞ We are authorized to announce J. B. DIONNE, as a candidate for Collector of State Taxes for the First Municipality, at the election to take place in November next. my19 1m

☞ S. VIOSCA is a Candidate for State Tax Collector in the First Municipality, at the election to take place on Monday, Nov. 31, 1851. je10

☞ We are authorized to announce HENRY PEYCHAUD as a Candidate for Collector of State Taxes for the First Municipality, at the election to take place in November next. je7

☞ We are authorized to announce LOUIS RODELEON as a Candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts, at the election to take place in November next.

☞ J. N. LILLIET is a Candidate as Collector for the First Municipality, subject to the decision of the Democratic party, for a re-election. je5

☞ J. BARNES is a Candidate as Collector for the First Municipality. je7

☞ MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr., is a candidate for re-election as CONSTABLE of the Fifth Justice of the Peace. Election November 3d, 1851. my21 1m

New and Interesting Books,
JUST RECEIVED AT THE
N. ORLEANS STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 14 CANAL STREET.
The Human Republic of 1849, by Theodore Dwight. Episodes of Insect Life, by Achets Domestica. M. E. S.
American's Course of Creation, in 1 vol. 18mo.
Religion of Geology, and its Connected Sciences, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., L. L. D.
Memoirs of Wm. Wordsworth, Poet Laureate, etc. by Christopher Wordsworth, D. D., in 2 vols.
The Complete Works of Martin F. Tupper, authorized edition, in 4 vols.
Stewart's Permanent Manual, embellished with upwards of 110 engravings.
Loomis' Recent Progress of Astronomy in the United States, etc.
—ALSO—
A fresh supply of Thackery's new and very popular work, History of Pendennis, complete and bound, in 2 vols.
For sale by je16 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

TOBACCO—In Leaves of Vuelta de Abajo, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, for sale by
DELAVILLE & MORENO.
je16 31 Old Levee

CIGARS—500,000 Cigars, of the most celebrated brands of Regalias, Imperiales, Cazadores, Militares, Cuendradas and Galanes for sale by
DELAVILLE & MORENO,
je9 30 Old Levee st.

Southern Chemical Works.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
Under the management of MESSRS. MARCELLIN & CO.
OFFER for sale, bulk or in bottles:
Nitric Acid, Aqua Ammonia, Copperas, etc. at manufacturers prices; all guaranteed of superior quality, all delivered free of charge.
P. L. MASSEY, Druggist,
Corner Carondelet and Gravier,
or CONVERSE & CO.,
je14 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

Paper Hanging ..... Paper Hanging
DELCROIX,
166 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti.
HAS the honor to inform the citizens, and persons making PAPER HANGINGS, that he is prepared, that he has just now received by the latest arrivals.
Gilded Rolls Paper Hanging,
From the 1st manufactories in Paris, and of the choicest style. Persons wishing to visit the said Goods, will convince themselves that it is impossible to have them better and cheaper in our market. He has always on hand the most fashionable assortment of the following articles: COMMON PAPERS, SATIN PAPER, GLAZED, FELTS, GREENS, CEILINGS, Mahogany Borders, Algerine &c. &c.
He will undertake Paper Hanging of all description.
DELCROIX,
je17 166 Chartres street.

COFFEE, LAFITTE—12 cases prime Java Coffee, of the finest variety, in store and for sale by
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CANDIES—Stick Candies, of the finest and choicest quality, in store and for sale by
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je16 31 Old Levee st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORLEANS NAVIGATION COMPANY,
New Orleans, June 3d, 1851.
A Meeting of the stockholders of this institution will be held on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the office of the Company, corner of Toulouse and Bons streets.
N. B.—Practical attendance is requested, as matters of great importance will be submitted.
By order of the Board.
G. LEGENDRE, Secretary.
je4 3t1183

NOTICE.
THE creditors of the succession of the late Mrs. Carmelita Lopez, deceased widow of Antonio Alcorta, are requested to present their claims within a delay of ten days, to R. Camacho, Esq. the testamentary executor, corner of Dumaine and St. Claude streets, or to Z. Lamar, attorney of the succession, No. 56 St. Peter street, in Marine. je18-10t

WE have the honor to inform the public, that we have formed a Partnership under the title of ALEXIS & FABRE, for the transaction of the Apothecary business, situated at the corner of Royal and Bienville, late Bertrand's Store. Both partners will sign for the firm. ALEXIS & FABRE.
New Orleans, 16th May, 1851—jn13

NOTICE—Free-holders, Agents of non-residents, holding property, within the limits of the First Representative District, comprised between Canal and St. Louis streets, and from the river rear back to the incorporated limits of the First Municipality, are hereby requested to call daily at my office, at 5 o'clock, P. M., in order to ascertain the exact annual value of assessment of their property in and for the year 1851, and correct errors as might take place.
Office No. 197 Conti st., between Ramparts and Basin streets. je12 1m
V. DEJOUX, Assessor.

Succession of John McDonogh.
ALL persons indebted to the succession of John McDonogh, are requested to make immediate payment to the Testamentary Executors of his late, or otherwise legal steps must be taken for the recovery of all unliquidated claims, and those having claims against said estate, will present them at the office of the Executors, corner Customhouse and Royal streets.
CHARLES HIM,
WM. E. LEVERICH, F. B. JAQUIN,
A. D. CROSSMAN, I. SPEAR SMITH,
Testamentary Executors.

NOTICE.
ALL persons desirous to rent property belonging to the succession of John McDonogh, are requested to make application in writing, to the office of the Executors, at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, on the banking occupied by the Union Bank.
C. ROSELIUS,
F. B. JAQUIN,
W. E. LEVERICH,
A. D. CROSSMAN,
Testamentary Executors.

Louis Castel, Apothecary.
INFORMS the public that he has removed to Mr. Labiche in his Apothecary store, situated at the corner of St. Ann and Royal streets. He hopes that his friends, in the rear, will patronize him as before. He will constantly keep on hand, Seltzer Water in whole and half bottles, Eau de Vichy, de Bareges, Sedlitz powders, Magnesia or not gray or Lemonade, Citrate of Magnesia etc. All medicaments taken at this establishment will be prepared in the greatest care. LOUIS CASTEL.
je13

WE will make Cash Advances on consignments of produce to Mills, McDowell & Co., New York, or to Messrs. Baring Brothers, London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Belfast. MCDOWELL, MILLS & CO.,
e26-tf 96 Gravier st.

Removal.
G. LEGENDRE & FERRIER have removed their Office to No. 18 Customhouse street, jed
NOTICE—Informs the public that from this day I have no interest in the establishment No. 56 Chartres street, having retired it to Mr. Alexander Paya.
New Orleans, June 16, 1851.
G. LAVIE.
jet7 3t

NOTICE—The subscribers to the PHARE DE NEW YORK, will please call at the office of the book clerk No 133 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Tonlouse streets, to know the period of their payment, in advance, or not.
New Orleans, June 16, 1851.
G. LAVIE.
jet7 3t

CHARLES MESNY,
MANUFACTURER OF
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE,
DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES, GAS FIXTURE BARS, &c.
No. 46 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS.
Has constantly on hand a complete assortment of Tin and Copper Ware, Stoves, and Stove pipe, &c.
STEAMBOAT, PLANTATION AND PLUMBERS WORK.
Executed on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates.
☞ Orders from the country or city, attended to with promptness. je4

J. MENARD, 181 Old Levee, between Hospital and Barracks streets, has just received, from Havre, Cote Peau, and a large assortment of artificial Seeds, such as Cabbage, Lettuce, New York, Vangrave, Melon, Grog Melon, Holland, St. Denis, Calaue, Turnips, Rutabaga, white and red Beets, &c., Radish, Cress, Balm, Parsley, green Cucumbers, Spanish onion, Melons, Bean. All these Seeds are of the first quality, and for sale at moderate prices. je12

REMOVAL.
WM. WAKEMAN & CO.,
Now 79 and 81 Gravier, Old Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK,
Directly opposite the old stand.
MANUFACTURERS and Jobbers of Gentlemen's Furnishing Articles, comprising in part—Gentlemen's UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Fine and light Wool, Angola, Shaker, Block, Merino and Cotton, Plain and Fancy Hosiery.
STOCKS—Satin, Silk, Mode, Bombazine and fancy of all styles and qualities.
SUSPENDERS AND TIES—Fancy Silk, and Buckskin of every kind.
COLLARS AND BOSOMS—Of all kinds.
CRAVATS—Satin, Silk, Mode, Bombazine, Fancy English Madras, Swiss, Italian, Prince Albert Borders, Twilled Indian Satin, &c.
HANDKERCHIEFS—Cotton, Linen, Cambric, &c.