G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 32 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ...... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1851.

No. 1854 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXIX—Whole No. 8603.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning August 4, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under [illegible]. Mr. Duverger is consequently duly empowered to pay all debts, collect all sums, and free of all bills or accounts either for myself or on behalf of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

TREASURY CIRCULAR.

We invite attention to the very important Circular addressed to Collectors of the Customs by Hon. WM. L. HODGE, Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TEHUANTEPEC AFFAIR.

The *National Intelligencer*, with a promptitude and sense of justice, such as we had a right to expect from that honorable and high minded journal, has taken pains to obtain correct information in regard to the facts connected with the Tehuantepec affair; and the result of the investigation is an elaborate article in that paper, setting forth the history of the Garay grant and of the late Treaty, in a very different light from that in which it has been represented by the Northern press.

The statements made by the *Intelligencer*, correspond in the main with those heretofore published by the New Orleans journals, and are undoubtedly correct. After giving an account of the original contract made by the Mexican Government in 1842, with Don JOSE DE GARAY, and subsequent decrees by Presidents BRAVO and SANTA ANNA, re-affirming and strengthening the grant; and on the last decree issued by Don JOSE MARIANO DE SALAS confirming all previous acts and decrees, the *Intelligencer* says:

Our Government appears not to have been aware of the existence of the grant, and when the negotiation for a treaty of peace between it and Mexico was going on, our Commissioner proposed that an article should be inserted in it granting the right of way across the isthmus to the United States and their citizens.

To this proposition the Mexican Commissioners replied that it was out of their power to accede to it, for the reason that, some years previous, the Mexican Government had granted the exclusive privilege of making a communication across the isthmus, and that this privilege had been transferred, with the sanction of the Government, to English subjects, of whose rights Mexico could not dispose. The English subjects alluded to subsequently transferred their rights to this privilege to certain American citizens, who now hold it.

An association of American citizens was soon formed to carry out a project which not only promised to be highly advantageous to the individuals who might engage in it, but which, in consequence of our vast possessions on the Pacific, to which recent events had given an unlooked-for importance, had become of incalculable importance to the nation at large.

Before embarking, however, in an enterprise which would necessarily involve a large outlay of capital, these citizens wished to obtain in some way the protection of their own Government, not only against any possible invasion of their rights by Mexico, but by foreign nations. Negotiations were accordingly entered into by our Government with Mexico on this subject.—But the object of these negotiations was not, as has been erroneously supposed, to obtain a recognition by Mexico of the grant to Garay. On the contrary, the validity of this grant had not at that time been even questioned, and we have seen that it was urged by Mexico as an insuperable obstacle to her granting the right of way to our Government. The object of the treaty was simply to convert a contract between the Mexican Government and an individual into a treaty between the two nations, [illegible] with that of [illegible] grant which it was [illegible] would be drawing [illegible] [illegible]. It is understood that a treaty was concluded in Mexico containing ample provisions for this purpose, but that, in consequence of some objection to one or two of its provisions, it was sent back to Mexico to be amended. It was also well known that a modified treaty was concluded, that it was sent here for ratification, was ratified by our Government, and sent back to Mexico for her ratification, that [illegible] it reached there Congress had adjourned.

[illegible] of the treaties has been made public, we cannot of course, speak authoritatively [illegible] contents, but it is generally supposed [illegible] we have no reason to doubt the fact that [illegible] distinctly recognise the [illegible] as an existing and valid grant; [illegible] that grant was the very basis on which they were framed.

While the negotiations were pending the [illegible] of the grant proceeded, with the knowledge and consent of the Mexican Government, to survey the route; and a large sum has, it is said, been expended in this operation. Before it was to be concluded, however, an order was dispatched to the party engaged in it, from Mexico, that it should be immediately abandoned. We have heard, and hope it is true, that this measure was the result of an error.

It seems that before the news of the ratification of the treaty by our Government had reached Mexico, and, it is said, upon a false rumor that it had been rejected by our Senate, the Mexican Congress passed a resolution declaring the grant to Garay null and void, on the ground that Salas (by whom the decree of 6th November, 1846, postponing the period fixed for the commencement of the work was issued) was not constitutionally elected President, but was a usurper.

We apprehend that the Mexican Congress annulled the Garay grant, not upon a false rumor of the rejection of the treaty by the United States Senate, but from an unworthy sentiment of national jealousy and suspicion. Be the motive, however, what it may, the act is none the less unjust, unwise, and in violation of the clear and well ascertained rights of third parties. It is an act that calls loudly for the manly and energetic interposition of the Federal Government, nor do we think that diplomatic procrastination is at all suited to the exigencies of the case. The *Intelligencer* says that the matter is now the subject of negotiation between the two countries, and it trusts that those who denounce the conduct of the Mexican Government, will await the result in full confidence that this Government will preserve its faith inviolate, and that our own will do all that is incumbent on it to protect the rights of our citizens. We believe no public sentiment when we say, that no confidence is felt in this quarter, in the disposition of the Mexican Government to preserve its faith. We do trust that our own will earnestly and resolutely defend the rights of her citizens against injustice and oppression; but with a government at once fickle, treacherous and suspicious like that of Mexico, honeyed words and the everlasting tedium of diplomatic remonstrances, replies and rejoinders will have but little effect. While our Government is trying to coax Mexico to retrace her steps, the interests of the parties to the Tehuantepec enterprise are suffering grievously. Probably before the persuasive powers of Mr. LETCHER can induce the Mexican Government to fulfil its plighted faith, rival undertakings—in support of which Northern capital has been freely contributed, while Northern presses have falsified and misrepresented the history of the Tehuantepec grant—will have advanced so far as to destroy all chance of carrying other schemes into execution.

This is a consideration which it is important to keep constantly in view, and it is this which renders us of the South naturally impatient and restive under the unfortunate delays which have trammelled and obstructed this momentous enterprise.

LATER FROM HAVANA.—We yesterday, says the Charleston *Courier* of the 28th, had two arrivals at this port from Havana—the brigs *Somers* and *Argus*. As far as we can learn there has been but little intelligence made known in Havana since the departure of the *Isabel*, relative to the existing difficulties in the Island, which can be relied upon. Rumors are current that fresh desertions of troops are taking place, and that out of four hundred men recently sent from Havana, two hundred went over to the Creole party, and fired on their comrades. The real state of affairs is difficult to be ascertained. We have not, however, heard of any new Proclamation emanating from the Captain General, and therefore conclude that his antecipations of those in arms accepting an amnesty, had not, up to the 24th instant, at all events, been realized.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE USEFUL ARTS.—Venetian blinds of cast iron have been introduced in London, according to the Mechanics' Magazine. A [illegible], of that city, makes laths of iron or metal, embossed, corrugated, or simply curved, perforated, and painted or japanned, according to taste. He also claims an arrangement for raising and lowering such [illegible], and preserving the parallelism of the laths without the multiplicity of cords generally employed. Some of our mechanics may [illegible] a useful hint from the statement of this fact.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA.

The steamship *America* arrived at Boston on the 24th ult. The full accounts add but little to previous intelligence.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.—The attendance on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace, although not so great as on the previous day, was still greater than the Wednesday of the preceding week. Her Majesty was one of the earliest visitors, and, having proceeded at once to the electric telegraph office, spent some minutes in watching the operations of this great scientific wonder of the country. As a test of the rapidity with which messages might be conveyed to and from distant points, her Majesty commanded that a message should be forwarded to Edinburgh for the latest paragraph of news in the Scotch papers. The answer, a paragraph of ten lines, came back before her Majesty left the building, and announced curiously enough, the arrival of the Countess of Neuilly (ex-Queen of France,) in the northern capital.

Her Majesty after examining several other departments passed down the nave through a double line of the visitors, graciously bowing in acknowledgment of their silent gestures of loyal homage, and was conducted to her carriage. During the day the pupils of a great number of national and parochial schools came to see the wonders of the Exhibition. There were immense numbers of foreigners present, and large detachments from the country; among others, one of one hundred and fifty men from Mr. Fussel's foundry, in Somersetshire, all of whose expenses were borne by the principal, without any deduction of wages. The only noticeable feature in new goods was a case of splendid mirrors from France, of large dimensions, and very superior quality. The total number of visitors was 58,055, and the receipts £2,718 14 shillings.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather on Thursday, 61,492 persons visited the Crystal Palace, and the large amount of £2,958 was taken at the doors.

The prizes are not to be awarded till after the close of the exhibition, the period for which was fixed, on Saturday, for about the middle of October. It is intended that arrangements shall be made for lighting up the building in the evenings.

FRANCE.—*M. De Tocqueville's Report.*—The following is a summary of the report of M. de Tocqueville to the French Legislative Assembly on the subject of the revision of the constitution. He begins by stating that 233 members of the Assembly call for the revision of the constitution; and then examines whether the constitution be essentially defective. He selects as the main vices of this character the system of electing representatives by the *scrutin de liste*, or balloting according to a prepared list of candidates. He then dwells upon the incessant provocation to conflict between the two powers.

The reporter next examines the opportuneness of revision, and states that the objections of MM Baze and Cavaignac on this point had been set aside by the committee, which did not deny the danger, but insisted on the necessity of amending the Constitution. The fatality of the simultaneous extinction of power is pointed out. This deplorable coincidence might have been averted, had the Presidential election taken place, as was first intended, in May, 1849. The crisis is pointed out as more perilous in a country where the authority is centralized. He arrives at the conclusion that the only regular way of preventing an unconstitutional dictatorship is to delegate all the powers to a Constituent Assembly.

The reporter then adverts to the surprise of February, and the deep alarm that pervades society lest a change should lead to Socialism. He dwells on the increased hazards to which the country is exposed from the divided state of the party of Order, and from the direct election of the chief of the executive power by universal suffrage. Even in America, where the office of President is so much less important, the elections is less direct. The ignorant people will vote naturally for the only name they know. M. de Tocqueville then enters upon the most important part of his report, and, after having pointed out the probability of an unconstitutional re election, proceeds to lay down rules for the guidance of the sovereign Assembly under such an eventuality.

The Constitution once infringed, every guarantee is lost. Who would dare to say the Assembly ought to suffer the country to be dragged afresh in the career of revolution and adventure? Could it tolerate the abuse of power to prepare an unconstitutional candidate? Would not this lead to open and violent conflict between the two great powers? In this struggle of course the Assembly would triumph, but perhaps at the price of giving the supremacy to the Socialists. It would then be difficult to set any issue to the *status quo* but usurpation, anarchy, ruin of the Republic, or destruction of liberty. The Committee had pronounced for total revision. The question of whether the form of the Government should be open to change is adroitly evaded. The Committee neither imposed the Republic nor recommended monarchy. But it thought the Assembly might, without exceeding its limits, recommend, as the safest course, adherence to present institutions. On one point all were agreed, namely, that if the constitutional majority could not be obtained, the Constitution should be invariably and universally obeyed.

M de Melun's report on the petitions was read on Saturday to the commission. The total number of signatures, marks and adhesions to the 30th June, inclusive, is stated by the reporter to be 1,123,625.

On Sunday last the President went to Beauvais, to be present at the inauguration of the bronze statue to the heroic Jeanie Hachette, who at the head of the women of the city, saved it when besieged by Charles, Duke of Burgundy, in 1472. The President, on his arrival at Beauvais, was received by the bishop and clergy, and, after attending mass, he breakfasted with the Prefect, reviewed the troops of the garrison and the National Guard, and then joined the procession to the place of inauguration. There were more than 60,000 people present at the "unveiling of the statue." After addresses from the bishop and prefect, Louis Napoleon proceeded to the Place du Franc Marche, where a grand carousal took place in the presence of from 30,000 to 40,000 spectators.—Crosses of the Legion of Honor were afterwards distributed.

At 6 1-2 the President attended a grand banquet in the court-yard of the Hotel de Ville. There his health was proposed, and he replied in a patriotic speech, in which he spoke of the "miraculous glory" of Jean Hachette, and remarked that "it was encouraging to reflect how, in the midst of extreme danger, Providence makes of a single being an instrument for the salvation of all." The reception of the President is described as enthusiastic, and he is said to have been greeted with many cries of *Vive l'Empereur*.

ITALY.—In the streets of Milan a murder has been committed in open day. The victim of the assassin's knife was a medical man in Austrian employ. The event has caused much consternation, and is viewed as a political demonstration. Nothing is known as yet as to the author of the deed.

The Tuscan Monitor of the 27th publishes a decree authorising the Treasury to contract a loan of twelve millions of francs with the house of Bastogi & Sons of Leghorn. This loan to be guaranteed by the iron mines of the Island of Elba.

Letters from Rome of the 24th ult, in the Risorgimento of Turin, state that some excitement was caused on the 18th by a sentinel at one of the prisons firing upon a prisoner and killing him on the spot for having spoken from his window to some persons in the street.

The Progresso of the 5th ult., announces that the military commander of Lodi has been stabbed with a poignard.

A letter from Venice, published in the Geneo Gazette, of the 4th ult., states that fifteen respectable inhabitants of Treviso had been arrested and thrown into prison. Among them were several clergymen and physicians, a merchant and two ladies. They were, it appears, accused of having subscribed to the Mazzini loan.

We read in the Milan Gazette, under date of Rome, 30th ult., that a man, armed with a stiletto, was found concealed the day before in the house of Colonel Nardom, with the intention, no doubt, of attempting his assassination.

The new Bank of the Pontifical States commenced its operations on the 1st July.

Letters from Rome of July 3, state that the assassin of Marco Evangelisti is reported to have been arrested. In several of the provinces there have been affixed on the walls of the towns notices threatening the Austrian officers with death if they inflict the punishment of the baton on political delinquents. Preparations are being made at Rieti for the arrival of 3,000 Austrians. The French army is to be raised to 14,000 men. That part of the Quirinal formerly inhabited by the Swiss has been allotted to them.

SPAIN.—On the 28th ult., a serious accident occurred to Gonzales Bravo. He was thrown from his horse, and fractured his arm in three places.

PORTUGAL.—The Cortes meet on the 15th of November. Several general officers have resigned their command. Tranquility prevailed in Portugal on the 29th ult. The electoral law had been promulgated. Every individual taxed at four shillings per annum is qualified to vote.

AUSTRIA.—Accounts from Comorn state that violent shocks of an earthquake were felt there on the 1st. The shocks were accompanied by violent claps of thunder. The clocks in all the church towers struck; scarcely a single house remains uninjured, numerous chimneys fell in, and the furniture and utensils in the rooms were overthrown and broken. Many accidents had occurred, but, providentially, not any of a fatal nature are yet known. The inhabitants who were compelled to flee from their houses, are nearly all encamped in the open fields.

GREECE.—Accounts from Athens of the 24th ult., received via Trieste, state that the Greek Senate had unanimously adopted a vote of censure on the Ministry. The unanimity of the vote caused surprise, as only a few days before ten new Senators had been created.

TURKEY.—Several convocations of the ministers have assembled at the Sublime Porte for the purpose of taking into consideration the refugee affair. Finally, it has been decided that the few remaining refugees here should be expelled from the country. Their number is about 700. Yesterday, they were invited to the police office and offered a free passage to the United States, with £5 allowance money. This measure has been much condemned, being attributed to the nefarious influence of Russia.

Kossuth and his party have received authorization to prepare to quit their unfortunate quarters at Kutahia by the 1st of September. A Government steamer will convey them as far as Malta, where they will be handed over to the British authorities. Their detention will have exceeded two years, and during the whole of that long term they have been liberally provided for by the Turkish Government.

Accounts from Constantinople, to the 24th ult., state that Cartel, a village on the Asiatic shore, opposite to Prince's Islands, had been completely destroyed by fire.

CIRCASSIA.—*Constantinople*, June 19.—Correspondence from Circassia will for a time cease to be mere discussion. The period of action is arrived. The recent success of the Circassian has already secured serious results. You have already been informed of the evacuation of all the forts between Tehemer and the Koupan. The guns, mortars and amunition having been taken out, the castles were blown up. The fort of Haidor was subsequently attacked by the Naib Mohamed Emir. The affair was short, the mountaineers penetrated into the fort, and the whole garrison, 2,000 in number, laid down their arms and surrendered themselves prisoners. The Russian general was four hours beyond Tehemer, watched by Sheikh Ibrahim, a Grand Chief, who was posted with his mountaineers within pistol-shot, ready to engage him the moment he should stir. Daily applications were made to Trifliev by the Commander-in-Chief for reinforcements, and two regiments, of Cossacks were on their way to join the Russian Army. The Governor of Souboum Kale was also dangerously situated; he had demanded succor, and, by last accounts from Savastopol, troops were being embarked on board of a flotilla of steamers, which by this time must have reached their destination. Several sailing vessels had been taken up at Odessa to follow as soon as possible with stores and amunition.

This promptitude is an earnest declaration on the part of Russia that things are wrong in those quarters, and even I have heard it declared on good authority that vigorous measures must be pursued in order to rescue Gen. Cerebrianoff from his dangerous position. The Naib had excited several tribes, long since submitted to Russia, to raise the standard of revolt, and the war-cry was echoing from mount and vale throughout the whole of Circassia. I caution you against placing any reliance on the accounts prepared for publication for the *Journal de St. Petersburgh*. The above details are somewhat official, and although I admit, as usual in such cases, they are rather exaggerated; still they can be relied upon.

PERSIA.—Letters on the 15th ult., from Trebisond, state that accounts had been received from Persia, announcing that Nasredin Shah had left Teheran some weeks before, for Ispahan, with a numerous suite and army of 60,000 men. The object of this expedition was not known.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

A very important annunciation has been made by the Tehuantepec Company, in consequence of various statements which have been published with regard to their affairs. They have been ordered by the Mexican Government to desist from their work, and to leave the country; the grant to Garay, under which they were acting, having been tyranically, and without just cause, revoked. But the company determine not to obey the order of the Mexican Government, and refuse to abandon the isthmus and the prosecution of the railroad enterprise. The next thing we shall hear of will be, the use of force by Mexico, and resistance by the company. This will be war, or the beginning of one.

I imagine that the company feel very secure already of the good wishes of the people of the isthmus, and that they are not much afraid of being molested by the Mexican Executive.

The Tehuantepec treaty will probably be ratified next January, thus resolving all obstacles to the prosecution of the railroad, and giving the control of it to the United States, for the benefit of Mexico and all nations.

Should a conflict take place between the Mexican Government and the employers of the company, it will be embarrassing to the government. The better way would be, to resort, at once, to means of prevention.

Mexico contends against destiny. The people of the United States must and will spread over and revolutionize that country—absorbing State after State—or, in the event of war, taking possession of the whole.

Great efforts are now made, in the State of New York, both by Democrats and the Whigs, to bring together the fragments of their respective parties into a solid mass. The Democrats are endeavoring to unite upon General Wool. They will be as likely to unite on him as any one. Whoever may be the preference of the United Democracy of New York, will, it is supposed, be the nominee of the National Democratic convention.

Telegraphic Items.

NEW YORK, July 25, 2 P. M.

Edward F. Douglass and Thomas Benson were hung at the Tombs this morning at 11 o'clock. Both of them made a few remarks not positively admitting their own guilt, but exculpating Clements. The bodies were cut down in half an hour. Benson declared himself guiltless of murder.

James Ayres, Garrett Persey, Jr., Sophronia Persey, Mary Cripper and Emma Daley were drowned at Chateaugay yesterday by the upsetting of a boat.

BOSTON, July 25.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—Two men named Murray and Hennessy, while unloading a schr. at Charleston, got into a fight and both fell overboard and were drowned.

BOSTON, July 24.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of a young woman named Frances Goodrich was found in the dock at Commercial wharf this morning—It bore marks of violence. An inquest is to be held.

DUNKIRK, July 25.

FATAL ACCIDENT, &c.—A part of the roof of the railroad machine shop fell this morning, while being raised, killing Isaac Harrison, the principal mechanic, and wounding two others.

PORTLAND, July 25.

SEVERE STORM—DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—A severe storm visited our city this evening. A house in Adams street was struck by lightning, which killed James W. Skilling, and stunned several other persons.

TORONTO, July 25.

RIOT—*Military Called Out, &c.*—Last night a meeting was held by the anti-clergy reserve party, and a mob, urged on by the High Church party, attacked them, but were repulsed. A conflict ensued, and it was found necessary to read the riot act and call out the military, who quelled the disorder without loss of life. Many windows were broken, and the Mayor was severely injured by a blow from a stone.

MEANS OF THE GOVERNMENT.—The following is a statement of the financial condition of three Departments of the Government at the commencement of the present fiscal year, (the 1st ult.)

The balance remaining, over and above expenditure, on the 1st ult., for the War Department	$4,070,873 52
Appropriation for current year, from July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1852,	7,834,594 19
Resources of the Department,	$11,905,467 71
Similar balance for the Navy Department,	$4,220,898 28
Appropriation for the current year,	7,838,814 71
Resources,	$12,059,712 99
Similar balance for the Department of the Interior,	$3,003,036 61
Appropriation for the current year,	3,108,276 46
	$6,111,313 07

The balance of the civil and diplomatic branch of the expenses of the government have not been struck. The appropriation for that service for the current year was $7,070,617 20.

COLT'S REVOLVING PISTOL, which has attained such celebrity everywhere, as a most convenient and efficient fire-arm, is not, if we ought to credit the *European Times*, a modern invention. That paper states, that there is now in the United Service Museum, a pistol, conjectured to be at least two hundred years old, and which, excepting the lock, is constructed upon the same principle as that manufactured by Mr. Colt. The weapon is thus described in the catalogue of the institution above named, published in 1845. We extract it literally:

"1,160. A snaphaunce self-loading petronel, probably of the time of Charles I. The contrivance consists of a revolving cylinder, containing seven chambers, with touch-holes; the action of lifting the cock causes the cylinder to revolve, and a fresh chamber is brought into connection with the barrel. Six of the seven chambers are always exposed to view, and the charges are put in without the aid of a ramrod."

It is certainly strange, to say the least, that if such a pistol did exist so long ago, it was allowed to fall entirely into disuse, without improvement.

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.—We regret to learn that a difficulty occurred at Thunderbolt yesterday afternoon, in which several persons were involved, and in which firearms were freely used. From what we could learn, some five or six shot were fired in the course of the melee, but only one person was wounded, though others received balls in their clothes. We were unable last night to obtain the particulars, and as we heard the names of only one or two of the parties we abstain from mentioning them. Some of the combatants were knocked down with the fist, and with sticks and badly beaten. We are told that the wives of some of the men were present, and that but for their interference the result would in all probability have been more serious.

Such occurrences, especially on the Sabbath, cannot be too strongly deprecated.—*Savannah News.*

(New York Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, July 23d, 1851.

We had another hard rain this morning, but "not a priming" (as the westerns say) comparred to the terrible thunder-storm of Saturday last.

The breakfast topic to-day was the insurrection started at Principe in Cuba on the 4th of July last. At my elbow there sat an old Spanish gentleman, and his pretty young wife, not very much at their ease under this blow at royal authority, on the permanence of which depend their bread and butter. Senor being a Cuban officer, and true as steel to the Queen of Spain. Their utter ignorance of the English language evidently renders their situation, just now, still more uncomfortable.

A portion of the press of this city is disposed to make light of the very stirring news brought from Cuba by the steamer Cherokee yesterday, considering the *emute* as rash, ineffectual, unorganized and embracing only a few individuals. But the officers of the Cherokee do not regard it so. One of them, just returned from Principe reiterated to me this morning the assurences of yesterday, that the fighting was going on while he was there, and a large force of insurgents in the mountains bid defiance to the government troops sent to overwhelm them. The mountain fastnesses offered entire security to the revolutionists (chiefly natives) and the 'regulars' could not exist there. The attempt to Revolution, he thought, must succeed this time.

It is useless to deny, that the news was gratifying to the most of our citizens. Cuba is so contiguous to us, and so rich in natural products, that our inter-commenication with her various ports is necessarily frequent; hence the impediments thrown in the way by Spanish laws and Spanish officers have always been exceedingly annoying to the Americans, and manifestly injurious to the prosperity of the Island itself; and as the exactions and obsticles have been increased by the Spanish authorities every year, and with every new Captain-General, our people generally have come to regard Cuba as suffering even greater oppression than that which justified the American colonies in rising against the yoke of George III. and warranted the Marquis de Lafayette in enlisting in their cause.

Another blast in our ears from Freedom's key-bugle, comes from the soil of the Sultan, and arouses our sympathy for the brave but unfortunate Kossuth. There was a time when we thought that Mahommedan, as he was, the Grand Sultan would prove christian enough to preserve inviolate the hospitality which he extended to the illustrious Hungarians to whom he gave a temporary asylum, but he has broken the faith that an untaught American Indian would have held sacred, and, at the bidding of Austria detains Kossuth and several of his companions as prisoners.

The trumpet tones of Daniel Webster in his late spirited rebuke of Austria, elicited by the too-forward and pragmatic Hulseman, have reached Kossuth at Kutahia, and it is a satisfaction to the people of New York to know that the faithful and bold Hungarian is aware how deeply the Americans sympathise with him.—Will our Government do nothing?

An aerial ship, called the United States," is nearly completed at Hoboken.

Every body that can conveniently get away, is leaving the city in quest of sea-bathing or the cool shade of the woods. A large number of Clergymen will be absent from their pulpits during the month of August. Some have already gone, Dr. Spring is at Newport. Bishop Hughes, of the Roman Catholic Church, is still in town, and night before last had a grand supper given to him, and, with numerous friends, enjoyed a highly convivial time. The occasion is attracting much comment *pro* and *con*; some thinking that it was in bad taste.

Little or nothing is said (beyond the limits of the newspaper columns) in regard to "Presidential Candidates." Webster, Buchanan, Crittenden, Benton, Clay, Scott and Houston are mentioned occasionally; but, on the whole, very little interest is manifested at present in the next canvass.

Adams & Co's. Express trunks of parcels, received weekly from New Orleans, were examined more carefully than usual by the Custom House officer, yesterday, after the receipt of the Cuban news. As they carry no letters by this route, but merely freight and parcels, I could see no object in such an investigation.

It is stated, (with how much correctness I am not informed), that flax can be grown much easier and cheaper than cotton, and be spun at less cost. Flax *versus* cotton waxes hot.

Stock move slow. Shipments of specie to England continue. The Frank in on Saturday will take out $650,000 including $700,00 the balance of the Mexican indemnity. Sterling bills have fallen off a little, but command 10 1 4 per cent. advance. The latest news is rather more favorable for bread stuff, but the Liverpool cotton market was heavy.

Sugar continues in little demand, and molasses is slow. Provisions are looking up a trifle. Speculators are dabbling with pork.—Yesterday 800 barrels new mess sold for $14 75. Beef is steady.

Major S. R. HOBBIE, late Assistant Postmaster General, and recently employed by the Department to effect certain postal arrangements between the United States, the West Indies, and certain South American ports, arrived at New York in the steamer *Crescent City*. During his absence he visited California, with instructions to organize the mail service in that region. Although the time allowed was not sufficient to admit of accomplishing the entire work, yet a number of routes were put under contract, and are now in operation. Among these is a daily mail by steamboat from Sacramento to San Francisco, 120 miles; one also to Stockton, about the same distance; a mail by four-horse coaches from Sacramento, across the prairies and through a number of villages, to the city of Nevada, 80 miles; a daily mail by coaches, connecting San Francisco and San Jose, besides a number of other mails, which afford communication, at longer or shorter intervals, between every important section of the new State.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—We have been kindly furnished, says the Anderson (S. C.) Gazette, of the 23d inst., by Dr. Thomas Lee, of this district, with the following particulars of a terrific storm and providential preservation of his children from the crushing weight of the falling timbers of a two-story house:

"On Monday last, about four o'clock in the afternoon, a storm of wind and rain came up suddenly from the south-west, which threw the two-story house which had just been put up adjoining our residence, burying under its ruins my two children—my daughter ten years old, and son eight—with a little negro. To see the ruins as they now stand, it does seem providential how they escaped—their lives being saved only by a strong chest of drawers, and a large chair for invalids, which arrested the heavy timbers in their fall, keeping the children from being crushed. The house was not finished, and only occupied by the family during the day, where some furniture was placed to make room in the house where the family slept. It required considerable effort to raise a piece of timber so that our little boy could be got out.

REMARKABLE AUTOMATON TREE.—We had an opportunity, says the Wolverhampton Herald, (Eng.,) of inspecting, at the Bazaar of Mr. Cheebam, on Thursday last, an automaton, as novel in its action as it is beautiful in design.—This remarkable piece of mechanism consists of a hawthorn tree in full bloom, faithfully copied, the created or semi-perished bark on the trunk, and the foliage, being most naturally imitated; and on several of the branches stuffed humming birds are perched, which, now, waving their wings, and anon hopping from spray to spray, and pouring forth a flood of music, almost charm the spectator into the belief that it is a pleasant reality and not an illusion, which is presented to his admiring view.

One of the tiny creatures jumps from one branch to another in pursuit of flies and insects; another lies basking on one of the hawthorn flowers, a third sits on its nest, whilst several others are disposed in different parts of the tree. The singing of the birds is not only accurate and natural, but the motion is also admirable—one of them flying from one branch to another, a distance of about eight inches, with the greatest possible precision, and alternately turning completely round in going or returning, and without any thing being observed to cause such an effect, or even to discover the motion of this unique and elegant specimen of industrial art. On the base of the tree, which abounds in moss, tufts of grass, and the concomitant herbage (composed of a material which, above all others, appears least suited to the purpose) with a number of shells, &c., &c., are a taniger and Chinese fly-catcher, both birds of beautiful plumage, and the latter is incessantly packing the carcase of a golden beetle amongst the moss in the foreground, now and then stopping to swallow, what he may have managed to cull with his slender beak. The artist has achieved a work of which he may be justly proud, the *ensemble* being such as to strike the beholder with involuntary wonderment, whilst the erudite ornithologist or professor of botany would fail to distinguish the imaginary from the real at first sight. The whole is enclosed in a glass case, and has been produced by that renowned Parisian, Stevenard.

City Intelligence.

THE CASE OF CHAMBERS AND STARK.—These two young men, accused of being in reality Platt S. Croom and Pleasant May, fugitives from justice, who are charged with the murder of E. W. Harris in Greensboro', Alabama, were brought before Judge Lea, of the Second District Court, on Saturday last, on a writ of habeas corpus, and their discharge claimed on the ground that they were really the persons they represented themselves to be.

The evidence showed that a telegraphic despatch had been received here from the District Attorney of the county in which the homicide was committed, describing the persons of the fugitives, offering a reward of $500 for their apprehension, and acquainting the police of this city that they would probably pass through here in their flight. This despatch was received here on Thursday last, since when Capt. Forno had a watch on the Mobile boats, so they arrived. His subordinates found the prisoners on the mail boat on Friday morning. The descriptions given in the despatch applied to their [illegible]. They were arrested. Suspicion was strengthened against them by the facts that both were armed; acknowledged that they had come directly from the place where Harris was killed, and were cognizant of all the circumstances attending the homicide.

The evidence in behalf of the young men, however, showed that they were the victims of a painful mistake. Capt. J. E. Haviland, the Captain of the steamship Galveston; Rodolph Doessi, an officer of the same vessel; Joseph Drew, a member of the bar residing at Galveston, Wm. Chambers, who claimed to be the father of one of the prisoners and the nephew of the other, and Chas. H. Churchill, a resident of this city, were examined.

Capt. Haviland knew William Chambers to be a highly reputed planter on the Brazos river in Texas, near the town of Richmond, and knew the young man J. L. Chambers to travel frequently with him as his son. Doessi also knew the young man to travel with him as his son. Drew had been on the old gentleman's plantation. J. L. Chambers was his son and Stark his nephew. Had known the former upwards of two years and the latter six months. Was intimate with them; had hunted, slept and ate with them. Mr. Chambers being called to the stand, declared that the young man bearing his name was his son, and Stark his nephew. They had been during the summer in the neighborhood where Harris was killed, and where they had been reared, until about five years since. He knew Croom and May, the fugitives. The last witness examined was Mr. Churchill. He had been sent for at the instance of Capt. Forno, as he knew Croom and May. He deposed that they were relatives of his and he knew them well. He had never seen the prisoners before to his knowledge. There was such a resemblance between them and Croom and May, that from mere description a party who had never seen the latter, might easily take the prisoners for them.

As this evidence clearly established that the young men in custody were not the fugitives, they were discharged by order of the Court.

THE ARGUMENTUM AD BACULUM.—On Friday night last, a Californian who lodged in the Commercial Hotel at the corner of Girod and Levee streets, had his room broken into and the sum of seven hundred and eleven dollars, which he had placed under his pillow, was stolen. Various circumstances went to fix the burglary upon two men named Wm. Thompson and George Jones. They, acting as the "stranger's friend," had brought the Californian to the house, and by their own request were lodged in an adjoining room, and during the night attempted to induce the porter to let them out, by feigning that they were sick and wanted to see a doctor. They even went so far as to offer a twenty dollar douceur to the porter, who rejected the bribe, and suspected that something was wrong, called up Mr. Doyle, the proprietor of the house. The robbery was then discovered. Mr. Doyle armed himself with a stout cudgel; went into the room occupied by Thompson and Jones, applied the stick to one of them, who submitted to an unmerciful beating rather than acknowledge the robbery, but his companion, who was unwilling to be put to the "torture," acknowledged the corn, and in a few minutes the money was recovered and the pair was in the hands of the police. They were examined before Alderman Hawthorne, on Saturday, and were sent before the First District Court for trial.

OBITUARY.

Among the victims of the late destructive conflagration in San Francisco, was Mr JOSEPH BACH, of the firm of BACH, BARRETT & Co., of this city, who was burnt to death while engaged in the unavailing effort to rescue his property from the devouring element. His untimely and appalling doom has filled with sadness the hearts of a large circle of friends, whose respect and esteem he had secured by his high integrity, his stainless honor, his indefatigable industry and his pure, upright and worthy career. He was one of those men who are architects of their own fortune. Coming to this country a poor and destitute youth, he had, by undeviating rectitude of principle and steady diligence, risen from penury to affluence, from obscurity to the honorable position of a successful merchant. At one fell blow life and fortune were swept ruthlessly away. We can only bow in unmurmuring submission to the inscrutable will of Providence; and trust that the power which has, in its mysterious wisdom, decreed so awful an affliction to the bereaved family of the deceased, may temper the bitterness of woe with the consolations that springs from piety and resignation. H.

PROCLAMATION.

By Joseph Walker, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

WHEREAS, Representatives of the State of Louisiana, to serve for two years, in the Thirty Second Congress of the United States, are required by law to be elected on the first Monday of November next, to wit:

One Representative from the first Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, of the suburb Treme, and of the First and Third Municipalities, in the city of New Orleans.

One Representative from the Second Congressional District, composed of that part of the parish of Orleans situated on the right bank of the river Mississippi, and of the parish of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptiste, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche, Interior and Terrebonne.

One from the Third Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Avoyelles, Catahoula, Franklin, Carroll, Madison, Tensas, Concordia, Point Coupee, East Baton Rouge, West Baton Rouge, East Feliciana, West Feliciana, Iberville, Livingston, St. Helena, St. Tammany and Washington.

And one Representative from the Fourth Congressional District composed of the parishes of St. Mary, St. Martin, St. Landry, Lafayette, Vermilion, Calcasieu, Rapides, Natchitoches, Sabine, De Soto, Caddo, Bossier, Claiborne, Bienville, Jackson, Union, Ouachita, Morehouse and Caldwell.

And whereas, it is provided by law that on the same day, there shall be elected state Senators from each of the following Senatorial Districts, to fill the places of those whose term of service has expired, to-wit:

Two Senators from the District composed of all that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the east side of the river Mississippi.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Jefferson and St. Charles.

Two Senators from the District composed of the parishes of St. John the Baptist, St. James and Ascension, one being to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. A. Bosseniquan.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Assumption, Lafourche Interior, and Terrebonne.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Iberville and West Baton Rouge.

One Senator from the District composed of the parish of East Baton Rouge and Livingston.

One Senator from the District composed of the parish of East Feliciana.

One Senator from the District composed of the parish of West Feliciana.

One Senator from the District composed of the parish of Point Coupee.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Catahoula, Franklin and Caldwell.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of Ouachita, Union, Jackson and Morehouse.

Two Senators from the District composed of the parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles.

One Senator from the District composed of the parishes of St. Landry and Calcasieu.

One Senator from the District composed of the parish of St. Martin.

And whereas, it is also provided by law, that on the said first Monday in November next, there shall be elected, throughout the State, Representatives to serve in the Legislature for the term of two years, to wit:

Two Representatives from the parish of Plaquemines.

One Representative from the parish of St. Bernard.

One Representative from the right bank of the parish of Orleans.

Two Senators from the First District, parish of Orleans.

Three Representatives from the Second District Parish of Orleans:

Six do	Third District	Parish of Orleans.	
Three do	Fourth	do	do
Three do	Fifth	do	do
Two do	Sixth	do	do
Two do	Seventh	do	do
Two do	Eighth	do	do
One do	Ninth	do	do
Three do	from Parish of Jefferson.		
One	do	do	St. Charles.
One	do	do	St. John the Baptist.
Two	do	do	St. James.
One	do	do	Ascension
Three	do	do	Assumption
Three	do	do	Lafourche Interior.
One	do	do	Terrebonne.
Two	do	do	Iberville.
One	do	do	West Baton Rouge.
Two	do	do	East Baton Rouge.
One	do	do	Livingston.
One	do	do	St. Helena.
One	do	do	Washington.
One	do	do	St. Tammany.
Two	do	do	East Feliciana.
One	do	do	West Feliciana.
Two	do	do	Point Coupee.
One	do	do	Concordia.
One	do	do	Tensas.
One	do	do	Madison.
One	do	do	Carroll.
Two	do	do	Catahoula.
One	do	do	Franklin.
One	do	do	Caldwell.
One	do	do	Ouachita.
One	do	do	Morehouse.
One	do	do	Union.
One	do	do	Jackson.
One	do	do	Bienville.
Two	do	do	Claiborne.
One	do	do	Bossier.
One	do	do	Caddo.
One	do	do	De Soto.
One	do	do	Sabine.
Two	do	do	Natchitoches.
Three	do	do	Rapides.
Two	do	do	Avoyelles.
Four	do	do	St. Landry.
One	do	do	Calcasieu.
Two	do	do	Lafayette.
One	do	do	Vermillion.
Three	do	do	St. Martin.
Two	do	do	St. Mary.

Whereas, it is provided that at the same time and place, there shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, an Auditor of Public Accounts, who shall hold his Office for two years and until his successor is duly installed.

Whereas, at the same time an election for a Sheriff and Coroner is required to be held in each parish of the State; and Whereas in each Police Jury Ward of the several parishes (New Orleans and Jefferson excepted) an election is, at the same time required to be held for Justices of the Peace and Constables; and Whereas for the Parish of Orleans, at the time aforesaid, six Justices of the Peace are required to be elected, as follows, to wit:

One by the qualified Electors of the first and second Representative Districts:

One from the Third Representative District.			
One	do	Fourth	do
One	do	Fifth and Sixth	do
One	do	Seventh and Eighth	do

And one by the qualified Electors of that part of the Parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

It is to be observed that the Justice located in the District between the Felicity Road and Julia streets must be designated and styled, "first Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans."

The Justice located in the district between Julia and Canal streets, must be designated and styled, "Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

The Justice located in the district lying between Canal and St. Louis streets, must be designated and styled, "Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

The Justice of the Peace located in the districts lying between St. Louis and Esplanade streets, must be designated and styled, "Fourth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

The Justice of the Peace located in the Third Municipality, must be designated and styled, "Fifth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

And the Justice of the Peace located in that part of the parish of Orleans, which lies on the right bank of the river Mississippi, must be designated and styled, "Sixth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

And whereas, it is further provided by law that there shall be one Constable elected for each court by the qualified voters of the parish of Orleans, residing within the sectional limits in which a Justice is located, and required to hold his court, to wit:

One Constable for the Justice's Court located in the district between Felicity Road and Julia streets.

One Constable for the Justice's court located in the district lying between Julia and Canal streets.

One Constable for the Justice's court in the district lying between Canal and St. Louis streets.

One Constable for the Justice's court lying between St. Louis and Esplanade streets.

One Constable for the Justice's court located in the Third Municipality.

And one Constable for the Justice's court located in that part of the parish of Orleans, which lies on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

And whereas, it is further provided by law, that six Justices of the Peace shall at the time aforesaid be elected for the parish of Jefferson, as follows, to wit:

Two from the city of Lafayette. One from that portion of said parish lying between the lower limit of Greenville and the upper limit of said parish, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, descending; one from that portion of said parish lying between the lower limit of said parish on the right bank of said river descending, including the Barataria settlement; and one from that portion of said parish, lying on the sea and known as the Grand Isle, Grand Terre, and the Chemiere Caminada. And it being also provided, that six Constables shall be elected at the same time from this said parish of Jefferson—two from the city of Lafayette, in said parish, and one from each of the above described districts from which a Justice is to be elected.

And whereas, it is provided also, that an election should be held on the same day in each of the Police Jury Wards, of the several parishes of the State, for Justices of the Peace, excepting in those wards in which there is an incorporated town, or a town containing three hundred inhabitants, where shall be elected two Justices of the Peace, it being at the same time provided that a Constable shall be elected in and for each ward of the different parishes of the State, for the term of two years.

And whereas, it is also provided by law, that there shall be elected by the qualified voters of each parish, (New Orleans and Jefferson excepted) at the general election for the members of the House of Representatives, a Parish Superintendent of Public Education.

Whereas, it is provided, that in each and every parish of this State (except the parish of Orleans and Jefferson,) there shall be elected by the qualified voters of said parishes, one Assessor of Taxes in and for said parishes.

And whereas, it is also provided, that in and for the parish of Jefferson, there shall be elected two Assessors of Taxes, as follows, to wit: One Assessor in and for the city of Lafayette by the qualified voters therein, and another Assessor for all other parts of the parish of Jefferson by the qualified voters thereof.

And whereas it is further provided, that in the Parish of Orleans, there shall be elected for the City of New Orleans, three Assessors of Taxes, in and for said City by the qualified voters thereof; and one Assessor of Taxes for that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right Bank of the Mississippi, river, by the qualified voters thereof.

And whereas, it is further provided, that in the City of New Orleans, the qualified voters of the Municipalities Nos. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, shall each elect one Tax Collector in and for each of the aforesaid Municipalities; and the qualified voters of that portion of the parish of Orleans on the right Bank of the Mississippi, shall also elect one Tax Collector.

And, whereas it is made the duty of the Governor, at least six weeks before every general election, to issue his Proclamation giving notice thereof, by publication in the State Gazette in English and French, and forwarding copies thereof to the several returning officers of the different parishes of the State.

Now, therefore, I have thought proper to issue this my Proclamation, notifying the qualified voters throughout the State, of the elections aforesaid, and commanding all Sheriffs, Commissioners of elections and other officers therein concerned, to hold said elections for Auditor of Public Accounts, Representatives to Congress, Senators and Representatives to the General Assembly, Sheriffs, Coroners, Justices of the Peace and Constables, Superintendents of Public Education, Assessors and Tax Collectors in the parish of Orleans, on Monday the Third day of November, next A D 1851.

Said election to be conducted and returns thereof made in all respects according to the provisions of the Constitution and laws in such cases made and provided.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at the Town of Baton Rouge, this 3d day of August, A. D. 1851, and of the Independence of the United States, the seventy-sixth.

[L. S.] JOSEPH WALKER.

By the Governor,
CHARLES GAYARRE, Secretary of State. au4

[NEW SERIES, NO. 56.]

To the Collectors and other officers of the Customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 16, 1851.

THE existing Revenue Laws of the United States provide that the value of all foreign merchandise imported into the United States shall be verified by the oath of the owner thereof. Where the goods are owned by parties residing in the United States, the invoice is to be sworn to before the Collector at the time of entry; and where they belong to a person or persons not residing in the United States, the invoice is required to be verified by the oath of the owner, to be administered by a Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States, or by some public officer duly authorized to administer oaths in the country where the goods were purchased. In the latter case, the certificate of the public officer who administered the oath must be authenticated by a Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States, if there be any Consul or Commercial Agent of the United States in the country from whence the goods may be imported, the authentication of the invoice may be executed by a Consul or other Agent, or there be no such Consul, then the authentication may be made by two respectable merchants residing at the port from which the goods are exported.

In addition to the fact that so great a number of the invoices of goods shipped to the United States are, or for account of non-resident merchants, transient and resident, we have forwarded uncontrolled by the Department has positive information, which leads to the belief that this is a regular system with many of the foreign owners, with a view the better to enable them to conceal their fraudulent practices and the duties assessed on an undervaluation, which is sworn to by their agents in the United States, who are really ignorant of the true cost. The parties thus also avoid the risk which would follow from allowing the invoiced value of their goods, as the goods may be invoiced, to be known to the Collector at the port of shipment, who, in most cases, would at once see the fraud, and where duty it would be to put on his guard, the Collector of the port of destination.

Heretofore all the cases, where the consular certificate has been accidentally or designedly omitted with the invoice, for foreign account, have been referred to the Department, which has, as a matter of course, admitted them to entry upon giving the usual bond for the production of said certificate within a certain limited period, according to the distance of the port of shipment. The Department has ascertained that in many of the principal ports of entry those bonds have been considered by merchants as a mere form; and except where the parties have voluntarily produced the certificates at those ports, no demand has been made upon them, and the bonds remain on file uncancelled. This has, of course, induced those foreign owners who have habitually not forwarded their goods without the needful certificates to continue the practice, until the evil has become so general and extensive, as to render it necessary to adopt vigorous measures to check and destroy it.

In the circular from the Department, of 7th April, 1851, to American Consuls and Commercial Agents, which has been generally published in the public journals of the United States, and which the Consuls abroad were instructed to make public at the places of their respective residences, notice was given of the intended change of action by the Department on this subject after a reasonable delay. The time for this change, the Department thinks, has now arrived, and the Collectors are therefore requested and instructed to observe and enforce the following rules on the subject:

In all future importations of merchandise for account of non-resident owners, where the invoices are not accompanied by the consular certificates required by law, the goods must be sent to the public stores, there to remain at the expense and risk of the owners until the certificate shall be produced; and no bonds will be taken, as heretofore for the production of such certificates.

When, however, any such goods are of perishable nature, or what are called fancy or "seasonable" goods, or where the sale would be materially injured by delay, the Department, unless there is obvious evidence of intended fraud, on a report of the facts by the importer, certified to by the Collector, will admit them to entry on such terms as the facts and circumstances of each case respectively, may render necessary and proper.

Some of the foreign shippers and manufacturers are in the habit of sending a consular certificate attached to a general invoice of goods, part of which only come in the vessel with the certificate, and the balance being intended for future shipment by a subsequent vessel or vessels; and in many instances, as the Department is advised, such goods are not even manufactured at the time the invoice is dated and the certificate granted. In future, no such certificate is to be respected, except for the goods which actually accompany it; and any other portion of the invoice which may come by other or subsequent vessels will be treated as being without consular certificates, unless there be a distinct and separate one for the goods by each vessel.

In all cases where bonds heretofore given for the production of consular certificates remain uncancelled, and the time for producing them has expired, the parties are to be notified in writing, to pay the amount of such uncancelled bonds; and, on a failure to do so within thirty days after such notice, they will be immediately put into suit.

Should there be any of these cases where the Collector thinks, from peculiar circumstances, further time should be granted for the production of the certificate, the Department, on a presentation of the facts of the case, will take each case into consideration, and, if the circumstances will warrant it, will grant the additional time required under such terms and conditions as it may think advisable and just to exact.

You will use every diligence to prevent the entry of merchandise as the property of residents where it may be for foreign account, and whenever you may detect a deception or fraud in entering goods without the oath of the real owners, you will enforce the utmost penalty of the law against the offending parties.

The Consuls and Commercial Agents will be requested hereafter either to make their certificates upon the invoice itself, or to give such details, where it is attached as a separate document, as to the names of the shippers, consignees, vessels, and captains, the nature of the merchandise, and the total amount, as will fully identify the invoice annexed, instead of giving, as heretofore, their certificates in such general terms as to admit of the deception, which the Department is informed has been practised, of substituting another invoice in place of the one for which the certificate was originally issued.

By the habit, which has so generally prevailed, of virtually dispensing with the oath of the non-resident owners of foreign merchandise, these latter have possessed an undue advantage over the resident importers of the United States. A just regard for the rights and interests of the latter, as well as for the more faithful collection of the revenue, has governed the action of the Department in establishing the rules laid down in the present circular.

The Department will embrace the occasion to observe that bonds which are taken in connection with the business of the customs, of a similar nature to those for the consular certificates, are too frequently considered by the parties executing them as mere matters of form; but it is the intention of the Department hereafter to make them realities, in obedience to the law, and you are, in consequence, requested to enforce the penalty of any such bonds as they may become due and forfeited.

WM. L. HODGE,
a4 Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

SUNDRIES—24 bbls Pieadura, 27 bxs and 15 bbls Sweetmeats, of the well known brands, Domingo & Diana, in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
au4 1w 34 Old Levee.

STARCH—2 bbls superior Havana Starch in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
au4 1w 34 Old Levee.

LEAF TOBACCO—150 bales Cuba Tobacco; 30 do Vuelta de Abajo, comprising 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
a4 1w 34 Old Levee st.

CIGARS.—A very large and fine assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
au4 DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

Messrs. EDITORS,

The harmony of the Whig party being now restored, by the withdrawal of both the candidates for Congress, permit me to suggest the name of SAMUEL J. PETERS, as a proper person to represent the district. His experience in public affairs, and his knowledge of the wants of the district, together with his great industry, will make him very acceptable to both city and country, if, as I have been led to suppose, he can be induced to serve.
COMMERCE.

We are authorized to announce ALEX. C. BULLITT, as a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, in the next Congress, subject to a Whig nomination. jy17

For Sheriff.

JAMES P. FREERT is a candidate for the office of Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, at the November election. a1

EDITORS N. O. BEE—Please announce that JNO. L. LEWIS, the present Sheriff, is a candidate for re-election at the November election. jy31

MANDEVILLE MARIGNY, is a candidate for the office of Sheriff for the Parish of Orleans, at the November election. jy28-te

For Assessor.

J. M. GHEANS Ex Collector, is a candidate for Assessor. Election November 3, 1851. jn4.

J. A. BELLANGER is a Candidate for Assessor for all the City of New Orleans. Election, November 3d, 1851. jy14

LUCIEN DUBUC is a Candidate for Assessor of the Parish of Orleans. Election on the 3d November, 1851. je30

Please to announce Mr. ARMAND PELLERIN as a Candidate for Assessor of the City of New Orleans. Election to take place on the 3d November, 1851. je26

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.
je12 VICTOR DEJOUX.

For Collector.

MARCELIN RENARD, is a candidate as State Tax Collector for Municipality No. 1. Election on the 3d November, 1851. je16

A. W. SCATES, the present Collector for the Third Representative District, is a candidate for STATE COLLECTOR, for the SECOND MUNICIPALITY. jy11

We are authorized to announce J. B. DIONIS, as a candidate for Collector of State Taxes, for the First Municipality, at the election to take place in November next. je10

S. VIOSCA is a Candidate for State Tax Collector in the First Municipality, at the election to take place on Monday, Nov. 3d, 1851. je9

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

For Auditor.

We are authorized to announce LOUIS BORDELON as a Candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts, at the election to take place in November next. ja7

For Constable.

FRANCIS MOUNEY, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election for Constable of the Fourth Justice's Court, of the Parish of Orleans. Election November 3d, 1851. jy21

P. A. CHARBONNET, is a Candidate for Constable, for Fourth Justice of the Peace, First Municipality. Election, November 3, 1851. je28

G. MEYNIER, is a candidate for Constable of the 4th Justice of the Peace. Election 1st Monday of November, 1851.

MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr. is a candidate for re-election as CONSTABLE of the Fifth Justice of the Peace. Election November 3d, 1851. my31 te

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, August 1, 1851.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of the profits of the Bank, of five per cent. on the capital paid in, has been declared and made payable on or after MONDAY, the 11th instant.
By order of the Board,
au2 3t RICHARD RELF, Cashier.

Bank of Louisiana.
NEW ORLEANS, July 26, 1851.

A semi-annual dividend of five per cent has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Institution, payable to the Stockholders, on and after MONDAY, the 4th of August next.
jy29 R. M. DAVIS, Cashier.

BRANCH LOUISIANA STATE BANK, St. M'y,
New Orleans, 19th July, 1851.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 18th inst., WILLIAM H. AVERY, Esq. was unanimously elected President of this Branch, vice Peter Conrey, Jr., Esq., resigned.
jy21 1m R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

MESSRS VIENNE & MURE holds my power of attorney during my absence from the city as per act passed before Jos. Claiborne, notary public.
WILLIAM MURE,
jy31 118 Common st.

NOTICE.—During my temporary absence from the city, M. P. M. Nice has my general power of attorney, as per act passed before Jos. Cuvillier, notary public. PIERRE POUTZ.
New Orleans, 15th July, 1851. jy16

For Sale Cheap.—A pair of carriage HORSES, five years old, fully guaranteed and acclimated. Also, a CARRIAGE and the Harness.

Also—A creole negro WOMAN aged 20 years, a good cook, warranted free of vices and sickness. Apply to
C. RAMOS, at the
a2 3t Bayou St. John Bridge.

For Sale.

A SUGAR MILL AND ENGINE, with Boiler and all the necessary fixtures to make a mill complete, is entirely new, and will be put up upon a Plantation, and guaranteed for one year. would be disposed of upon easy terms. For full description, &c., apply to
FERD. KENNETT & CO.,
jy17 15t 93 Magazine st.

To Steamboat Agents.

THE undersigned has in store a second-hand BLOWER, in first rate order, and for sale at a moderate price. Apply to
jy15-tf JOS. MITCHEL, 38 Poydras st.

ONE WAGON—For sale low by
CONVERSE & CO.,
jy12 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOUSE WANTED—In the first Municipality, not over $60 or $65 per month. Apply to
jy31 B. TALAMON, 183 & 185 Royal st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A superior Cook, male or female. Apply 16 Rampart street.
jy25 10t

Barton's Report.

REPORT to the Louisiana State Medical Society, on the meteorology, Vital Statistics and Hygiene of the State of Louisiana, by E. H. Barton, A. M., M. D., just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Bookseller and Stationer,
jy23 51 Camp street.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

AT HAMILTON & CO'S NEW SEED STORE, *No. 90 Canal st., New Buildings on the Levee, N. O.*

WE have just received by the last steamers from New York, a supply of Garden Seeds suitable for the early fall season, viz:

Cabbage,	Turnips,	Spinach,
Creole,	Snow Ball,	Lettuce,
Large Drumhead,	Flat Dutch,	Radish,
Flat Dutch,	Red Top,	Onion,
Large York,	White Flat,	Cucumber,
Late Dutch,	Rutabaga,	Endive,
Cauliflower,	Turnip Cabbage,	Parsley,
Peas,	Beets,	Squash,
Beans,	Carrots,	Cress, &c. &c.

A small lot of Osage Orange or bois d'arc, fine quality.

We will continue to receive during the fall and winter from the north, England and France, a most extensive assortment of American, English and French Seeds, carefully selected from the establishments of the most celebrated Seed Growers in those countries. No pains or expense has been spared in making arrangements for procuring a stock such as for quality, extent and variety has never before been brought to this city.

We expect by the next steamer about the 22d inst., a still further supply, comprising every description of Seeds adapted to the fall season.

All Seeds sold by us are not only warranted Fresh, but as Pure and Genuine as can be obtained in any part of the world. Terms cheap for cash.

Planters, Merchants and Market Gardeners will find it to their interest to give us a call.
au4 HAMILTON & CO.

HAVANA SUGAR—White, Yellow and Cucuracho in store and landing, for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
a4 1w 34 Old Levee.

COFFEE—Prime green Havana Coffee, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
au4 No. 3 Front Levee.

CIGARS—A large assortment of the best brands of Havana and Principe Cigars, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
au4 No. 3 Front Levee.

MOLASSES—Cuba muscovado, in barrels, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
au4 No. 3 Front street.

SUGAR.—White and Yellow Havana, in store and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
au4 No. 3 Front street.

SUGAR—600 boxes Havana white, yellow and brown, landing ex brig Tehuantepec, for sale by
S. DE VISSER & CO.,
a2 26 Old Levee street.

HAVANA SEGARS—125,000 Segars of the following brands: Regalias, Canones, Millares, Londres, Panetelas, Damas and others of the best brands, landing ex brig Adams Gray, from Havana, and for sale by D. BORNIO, Jr.,
jy30 34 Gravier st.

PAPER SEGARS—4 bbls Paper Segars, of Guanamaya brand, landing ex brig Adams Gray, from Havana, and for sale by
jy30 D. BORNIO, Jr., 34 Gravier st.

25 baskets superior Anisette, 100 baskets Champagne, 100 cases Absynth of the best brands, such as Pernod fils, Yersin & Lecoultre; 18 boxes Essential Cheese, superior, in store, for sale by
jy30 NOEL & GUIRAUD, 163 Royal st.

CLARET—60 casks Claret, for family, Pouillac, Vertenil, Listrac, Ludon, &c.; 230 cases Claret, good ordinary; 25 boxes white Wine, marked Chateau Iquem, for sale by
jy30 NOEL & GUIRAUD, 163 Royal st.

LANDING—Ex schr Home, from Havana, 40 hhds Cucurucho Sugar, 60 do White do, 30 bales Leaf Tobacco, Vuelta de Abajo, 50 do do de Cuba, 27,000 Regalia and Millar Cigars, for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
au2 34 Old Levee st.

DURING my temporary absence from this city, Mr. HENRY SAVAGE has my Power of Attorney, as per act passed before Alphonse Barnett, notary public.
au1 2t J. FRIEDRICH.

HAVANA SUGAR—100 boxes White, Yellow and Brown Sugar, in store, for sale by
S. D. VISSER & CO.,
au2 26 Old Levee.

TOBACCO.—30 bales Cuba leaf Tobacco, landing per brig Tehuantepec, for sale by
au2 S. DE VISSER, 26 Old Levee.

TOBACCO.—[illegible]

I[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Treasurer's Office.
MUNICIPALITY NO. ONE.

NOTICE is hereby given that there are forty five thousand dollars, ($45,000) in the Sinking Fund created for the redemption of Bonds issued under the provisions of an Ordinance, approved 28th December, 1848, payable in 1854, that can be applied to the redemption of the same, and that sealed proposals will be received by me till 12 o'clock, (noon,) on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1851, (at which hour, I shall proceed to open the same in presence of the Committee on Finance, for the sale of any number of said Bonds, and those offered at the largest discount will be purchased to that extent.

The proposals to be endorsed, "Proposals for sale of the bonds of the First Municipality."
New Orleans, 30th July 1851.
jy30 J. A. DUREL, Treasurer.

THE undersigned, Collector of State Taxes on Real Estate, Slaves, Trades and Professions, &c., for the Sixth Representative District, comprised between St. Philip and Esplanade streets, from the Levee to the Lake Pontchartrain, respectfully informs the Tax Payers of said District that he will begin the collection of said taxes on the 15th August, 1851.

He invites the persons who have not yet taken the license for their trades or professions, to come and take them in the shortest delay; otherwise they will be prosecuted according to law.

The Tax-Payers who intend to leave the city, may give the name of their Agents at the office of the undersigned, No. 54 Toulouse street, opposite the Citizens' Bank, at Bonneval & Benit's, Auctioneers.
J. A. BONNEVAL,
Collector of State Taxes,
6th Representative District.

The Office is open from 8 A. M. to 3 o'clock, P. M., and in the evening from 5 to 7 o'clock, P. M.
jy28 20t

NOTICE.

KEEPERS of Coffee Houses, Grog Shops, Restaurants, &c., are hereby requested to pay their taxes before the expiration of July.

All those who have opened Coffee Houses, Billiards, &c., without license, will be sternly prosecuted. V. LABATUT,
jy15 1m Collector on Coffee Houses, &c., 1st my.

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 estate, as 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.
WM. E. LEVERICH, C. ROSELIUS,
A. D. CROSSMAN, F. B. D'AQUIN,
ja16 I. SPEAR SMITH
Testamentary Executors.

NOTICE.

ALL persons desirous to rent property belonging to the succession of John McDonogh, are requested to make applications in writing, to be left at the office of the Executors, at the corner of Royal and Customhouse streets, in the building occupied by the Union Bank. C. ROSELIUS,
F. B. D'AQUIN,
W. E. LEVERICH,
A. D. CROSSMAN,
au2 Testamentary Executors.

Notice.

THE creditors of the late W. H. VAN RANSELLEER, are requested to call and receive the Second Dividend. EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
jy2 17 and 19 St. Louis street.

A CARD—We shall pay no Draymen hauling our goods without our written authorization.
S. MASPERREAU & CO.,
my31 20t in 2m No 25 Conde st.

DAN'L W. CHURCH, becomes a partner with me from date. CHS. MAILLOT.

The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of CHS. MAILLOT & Co.
CHS. MAILLOT.
a1 3t DAN'L W. CHURCH.

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, 19th May, 1851.—jy13

Notice.

MR. MATHEW ZARATIN, having become a partner in the House of WILLIAMSON, GRATIAA & CO., on the 1st instant. The business of that house, as well as that of ZARATIN & CO., will be hereafter be conducted under the name and style of WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA.
New Orleans, July 9th, 1851. jy10

J. B. STEEL has this day removed his Book, Printing, Bindery and Stationery Establishment from No. 14 to 60 CAMP STREET, where he will be happy to see his numerous customers and friends. je30

WE will make Cash Advances on consignments of produce to Mrs. McDowell & Co., New York, or to our friends in London, Liverpool, Glasgow or Belfast. McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.,
a26 tf 99 Gravier st.

English Charts.

AN OUTLINE CHART OF THE PACIFIC OCEAN, for the purpose of marking off a ship's track: London, 1835.

A GENERAL CHART OF THE SOUTHERN ATLANTIC OCEAN, and Western Coast of South America; London, new edition, 1851.

A NEW CHART OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN, including Australasia, the East India Islands, Polynesia, and the Western Coast of South America, London, 1851.

THE WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, from Valparaiso to Lima and Panama, with the principal harbors, on an enlarged scale, compiled from the latest surveys, corrected to 1846.

A NEW CHART OF THE COAST OF BRAZIL, from the equator to Rio Janeiro, London, 1849.

A GENERAL CHART OF THE ATLANTIC OCEAN, London, new edition, 1849.

A GENERAL CHART OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC, or Western Ocean, London, 1851.

A NEW CHART OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA and Islands, Coast of Columbia, Eastern Mosquito Shore, St. Domingo, Jamaica, &c. &c. London, 1847.

A NEW CHART OF THE GULF OF MEXICO and Florida, including the Windward passages, London, 1851.

A CHART OF THE COAST OF CALIFORNIA, from San Blas to San Francisco, London, 1851.

CHART OF THE NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN, exhibiting the Eastern Shores of Asia, and the Western Coast of North America, London, 1851, from the Equator to Behring's Strait, with plans on an enlarged scale of the principal Islands and Harbors, just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,
Law Book Sellers and Stationers,
jy30 51 Camp street.

New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.
BOOK, STATIONERY,
PRINTING & BINDING ESTABLISHMENT
60 Camp street.

BOOKS—Comprising the works of the best standard authors in various departments of Literature.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS—At the publishers' prices, received as soon as issued from the press.

SCHOOL BOOKS—A large supply of all kinds in general use, selected with great care by the proprietor personally.

PICTORIAL WORKS—Of the most beautiful description, superbly bound.

STATIONERY—Consisting of the most approved kinds, adapted to the use of counting rooms and public offices.

BLANK BOOKS—Of the most approved manufacture, with recent improvements.

PAPER AND CARDS—Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post and other Papers; Playing and Plain Cards, of all kinds.

PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING—In all their various branches, promptly and neatly executed.
jy21 J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp street.

RED STORE,
BETWEEN THE TWO MARKETS.
DRY GOODS.
JOS. N. ROBERT & CO.

DESIRING to diminish as much as possible the Stock of their store, although having up to this day, made their sales at moderate prices, will make a further reduction in the price of their goods.

Their friends and the public are invited to call and examine their stock, and inquire of the prices; no doubt they will find to their interest to purchase at the store of
je11 JOS. N. ROBERT & CO.

THE Subscribers offer for sale, in order to close consignments, the following Wines:—

HEREDIA'S BRAND.

Madeira,	150	quarter casks.			
Malaga,	40	do	do	sweet.	
Sherry,	30	do	do	very pale.	
Do.	30	do	do	golden.	

LACAVE AND SCHECOPHAR'S BRAND.

Port,	400	quarter casks	Crown Port.
Madeira,	130	do	do.
Do.	130	eighth	do.
Sherry,	200	quarter	do. pale and golden.
Do.	200	eighth	do. do.
Do.	14	quarter	do. superior article.
Do.	20	eighth	do. do.

ERBISLER'S BRAND.

Malaga,	50	quarter casks dry Wine.
Do	150	do do sweet do

LOBIGE'S BRAND.

Malaga,	51	eighth casks sweet Wine.
Do.	70	do do dry do.

WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIAA,
ap23 35 Natchez st.

30 HALF baskets Claret, Montferrand; 250 boxes Claret, Chateau Margaux; 100 do do Latour; 100 do do Margaux in half bottles; 20 do white Wine, Haut Sauterne; 30 do do do in half bottles; Cognac marked J. Castellon Larochelle, in half, quarts, and eights of pipes, Old Cognac by the gallon for families; Corks, fine and extra fine; Anisette; Kersh; Absynth: Olive Oil marked Piagniol & Pessoul; empty whole and half bottles, for sale by
A. DUBUCH, 77 St. Louis
jy12 between Royal and Bourbon.

LANDING ex ship Belle Assise, from Bordeaux, 300 half boxes Peugord Truffles last crop; 300 do do Mushrooms; 300 do do Oil Ceps; 100 whole boxes Mushrooms; 60 half boxes Lamperis; 300 pounds Saucisses des Pyrenees; 300 do do d'Arles; for sale by JEAN FISSE,
jy1 corner St. Peter and Royal.

SHIPS Salamander, Belle Assise and Alexander, from Bordeaux—48 casks White Wine, 48 do Claret do, 5 half, 10 fourth, and 10 eighth pipes Brandy Laurent and Dupont, La Rochelle, 5 half and 20 quarter pipes Cognac, Pinet, Castillon & Co.
THOMAS PINET & CO.,
jy1 27 Conti street.

BRANDY—Of the following brands: Martell, 1st and 4th proof, Barthelemy, 4th proof, Daniel, do, J J Dupuy, 1st do, J B Cleret 1st and 4th do, fine Champagne, 4th do, Hy Sutton, [illegible] 1800, 1st proof, in store, for sale by
jy24 B. TALAMON, 183 and 185 Royal st.

WINE—White Wine and Claret, ordinary and superior, in barrels and casks, for sale by
B. TALAMON,
jy24 183 and 185 Royal street.

EXCHANGE on Havana, at sight, in sums to suit purchasers for sale by
jel2 LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

MOLASSES—50 bbls. Muscovado, landing ex brig Telegraph, from Matanzas, and for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES,
jy4 No. 3 Front st.

LANDING ex bark Alexandre, from Bordeaux—57 boxes Claret; 24 casks do; 12 do White Wine, 8 half pipes Cognac; for sale by
JEAN FISSE,
jy2 corner St. Peter and Royal.

HAVANA COFFEE.—[illegible] for sale by JOSEPH MITCHEL,
jy15 38 Poydras street.

R[illegible]

G[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

A LA LOYAUTE.
Intelligence Office.
Toulouse street, No. 112.

MR. DELALONDE informs the public that he has established an Intelligence office, under the new French style, and that he is ready to procure situations for persons wanting them, at very low rates.

He will also sell and buy property of every description, and will offer satisfactory security for the funds entrusted to him. [illegible]

ADAMS & CO'S.
Express to New York,
BY ALL THE REGULAR STEAMERS.

ADAMS & CO. will dispatch freight, specie, gold dust, jewelry, valuable packages, parcels &c., to New York, and to all the Northern and Eastern cities.

We have recently leased and fitted up a spacious and eligible building for our business, and established Mr. ADDISON BRASTOW as our partner and agent, who will attend to the transportation, delivery and forwarding of freight at the lowest rates, and to the remittance of money entrusted to this conveyance, to avoid expense of drafts and insecurity of the mails.

Particular attention paid to the collection of Drafts, Notes, Bills, &c.
jy28 tf ADAMS & CO. 72 Camp st.

DODGE & CO'S
California Express,
VIA CHAGRES and PANAMA

possesses peculiar advantages for the direct transportation of packages to all parts of California and Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. Our office in San Francisco is on Montgomery street, and at Panama our house is conducted by one of our firm, Mr. George Fisher. Mr. H. D. R. Cutter is our agent at Chagres. We have our own Boats upon the Chagres river, under the charge of a special Agent. Thus we are enabled to forward goods with the greatest dispatch. R. W. WILEY,
(Formerly Dearing & Wiley,) Agent
m26 87 Camp st.
Packages sent by every steamer.

PROCTORVILLE HOTEL,
AT THE LAKE END OF THE
THE MEXICAN GULF RAILROAD.

THE public are respectfully informed that the undersigned has opened a Hotel at the above place, where visitors will be supplied with the best that the markets afford, especially FISH, the proprietor having made the best arrangements with the lake fishermen for the supply of FISH and OYSTERS.

WINES AND CORDIALS of the best quality furnished as well as private apartment for families.
CHARGES MODERATE.
je9 3m S. MESTRE.

DOLBEAR'S Writing and Book keeping Academy.
56 *Canal Street* [*Established in* 1832.]

LIBERAL arrangements made with families. Hours to suit pupils. Classes expressly for School CHILDREN. Particular attention paid to LETTER WRITING. A few easy lessons will impart a free and rapid hand to Ladies and Gentlemen.

Apartments are elegantly fitted up and open during the year.

Superior GOLD PENS for sale.
jy12 1m RUFUS DOLBEAR, 56 Canal st.

J. W. HOLBERTON,
73 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK
IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN
French and English Dry Goods,
German Toys, Glass Vases, Beads, Slates, Slate Pencils, Snuff Boxes, Accordions, Looking Glasses, Violins, Flutes, &c.
AGENT FOR FABER'S LEAD PENCILS—
Manufacturers' Agent for American Tin Toys [illegible] works, &c.

Louis Castel, Apothecary

INFORMS the public that he has succeeded Mr. Labiche in his Apothecary store, situated at the corner of St. Ann and Royal streets. He hopes that the clients of his predecessor, will patronize him as before. He will constantly keep on hand, Seltzer Water, whole and half bottles, Eau de Vichy, Bareges, for baths, and drinks, gazeous or not, Lemonade, Chrate of Magnesia &c. All the medicines taken at this establishment will be [illegible] with the greatest care.
je13 LOUIS CASTEL.

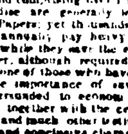
CHARLES BYRNE,
MANUFACTURER OF
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
DEALER IN
STOVES, GRATES, GRATE BARS, &
No. 48 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS.

Has constantly on hand, a complete assortment of Tin and Copper Ware, Stoves and Stove pipe, &c.
STEAMBOAT, PLANTATION AND PLUMBER'S WORK.

Executed on the shortest notice, at reasonable rates.

Orders from the country or city, attended to with promptness.

Fire Proof Safes.

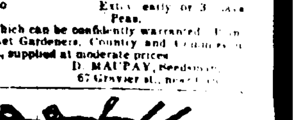


The subscriber has [illegible] a good assortment of RICH & CO'S SALAMANDER PATENT BALANCE BOOK and JEWELRY SAFES, small, medium and extra sizes, warranted to withstand PALFER PROOF POWDER-PROOF LOCKS. Nothing of value has ever been lost, or [illegible] by any one of the [illegible] fire, while those tested by the [illegible] Charleston, Arcade, and other fires, [illegible] owners an amount much exceeding the [illegible] cost of their safes, in books, papers and merchandise are generally less [illegible] ... Books and Papers; yet thousands of [illegible] in business, annually pay heavy [illegible] the former, while they are ... [illegible] lifetime. None of those who have learned experience, the importance of saving their [illegible] could be persuaded to embark in [illegible] without a safe; together with the certificates from late owners and much other testimony of a satisfactory and conclusive character, may be had on application to
[illegible] ISAAC BRIDGE, 78 Magazine st.

THE subscriber has received per recent arrivals a general assortment of SEEDS, just in season, consisting in part of—

Turnip, assorted,	Beet, assorted,
Cabbage, do	Cauliflower, do
Radish, do	Carrot, do
Endive or Chicoree, do	Lettuce, do
Spinage, do	Extra early or 3 [illegible] Peas.

All of which can be confidently warranted. Planters, Market Gardeners, Country and Commission merchants, supplied at moderate prices.
D. MAUPAY, Seedsman,
jy17 67 Gravier st., near [illegible]



THE undersigned, dealers in SEEDS, respectfully beg to call the attention of their friends and the public, to the full and choice assortment of SEEDS and GRAINS which they have now on hand.

They have also on hand an assortment of Garden Implements, Watering Pots, Flower Pots, Bird Cages, Seed and Water Glasses, Split Peas, Pressed Herbs, Tobacco Seed, Roots, Plants, Fruit trees, &c.

They have complete arrangements to be kept supplied with fresh and warranted Seeds, and [illegible] the seasons as they progress from the growers, Comstock, Ferre & Co., of Wethersfield, Conn., and will take pride in supplying the wants of customers in a neat and careful manner and at reasonable prices.

Orders, with city reference for the above, or for Carolina Cow Peas, Oats, Wheat, Buckwheat, Rye, Barley, Millet, Blackeye Peas, &c., will be well and speedily attended to, by
COMSTOCK & CO.,
'Wethersfield Seed Store, 11 Common st.,
sep 3-1y Corner of Tchoupitoulas.

J. MENARD, 181 Old Levee, between Ursulines and Barracks streets, has just received 15 bags Cow Peas, and a large assortment of garden Seeds, such as Cabages, Bonneuil, New York, Vaugirard, Milan, Gros Milan, Holland, St. Denis, Cabage Turnips, Routabaga, white and yellow, &c.; Radish, Carrots, Beats, Turnips, green Cucumbers, Squash nain, Melons, Dean. All of these Seeds are of the first quality, and for sale at moderate prices. [illegible]

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—At wholesale—Now landing from ship Nor[illegible], and in store, a general assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Hats, Caps, &c. Planters supplied with prime Russet Brogans Wool and Straw Hats, at the lowest market prices by
jy14-tf FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

HATS, CAPS, &c.—AT WHOLESALE—100 cases Hats, comprising a great variety, such as Fur, Cassimer, Merinos, Wool, Straw and Palm Leaf Hats—for sale by FROST & CO.,
jy14 tf 10 Magazine st.

PLANTATION HATS—Of superior quality for summer, for sale by
je16 FROST & CO., 10 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—200 cases, now landing ex ships Magnolia, Glance, and Parthenon, for sale by
G. W. LUNDAR,
jy8 5 Magazine street.

Fashionable Store,
AT ALBERT & TRICOU,
27 *Chartres st, cor Royal and St Louis st*

JUST received and landing from the ships Arcadia, Emperor, Astracan and others, a new and large assortment of Hats, viz:

FOR GENTLEMEN:
Black silk, Casimir and beaver Hats.

FOR LADIES:
Beaver Bonnets, Amazone's Riding Hats and flat Gipsy's, white, grey, and black.

FOR YOUTHS AND INFANTS.

A choice and well selected assortment of Hats and Caps, the whole having been manufactured in Paris, under the care of our partner, J. J. A. [illegible]

Let it be remembered that we have also at corner Royal and St. Louis streets, a Hat Manufactory, where every one may have a hat made expressly to his own taste.

Our Manufactory is equal to the best of Paris and New York.

TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have just received and are selling at low price our fine stock of Spring Hats, such as Panama, Campeachy, Leghorn, Swiss and Mountain, Leather, Moleskin, Tyrolienne, Union, California, at wholesale. ALBERT & TRICOU,
ja30 27 Chartres st. and cor. Royal and St. Louis.

The Sugar Planters.

ON hand and for sale by the subscriber, a complete assortment of [illegible] ... [illegible]