THE DAILY BEE, PUBLISHED BY
C. F. [illegible] & CO.
Editors and Proprietors.
C. F. WEISSE, E. BARRY,
E. DUVERGE, E. DUBOIS.
DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance,) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance,) $6 00
IN all cases the subscribers must give one week's notice, in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

# [illegible] BEE.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 23, 1853.

## THE DAILY BEE.

**Saturday Morning, July 23, 1853.**

☞ The Northern mail came through yesterday with the latest dates.

### A GRAND SPECTACLE.

The Presidential tour from Washington to New York has afforded the American people an opportunity of exhibiting one of their finest National characteristics. It would be a woful mistake to imagine that the homage awarded to FRANKLIN PIERCE during his seemingly triumphal progress, is the outpouring of political enthusiasm, or the loud acclaim of heated partizans. No doubt those who hold office at the will of the Executive hang upon his steps, and followed in his march and made the welkin ring with their noisy huzzas. The dispenser of power may always command such displays of sycophantic subserviency. But these constituted but a small proportion of the multitudes, who met Mr. PIERCE at Baltimore, at Philadelphia and at New York, and greeted him with the honors and cordiality befitting his exalted station, and their full sense of his claim to their respect. Such demonstrations could not have been the vapid applause of partisans, for they were too earnest and sincere, and they sprung from throngs too vast, to have had so ignoble an origin. Neither were they the exclusive tribute of a successful party, rejoicing over the greatness and glory and wisdom of its chief—for the President has been too short a time at the head of the Government to have tested his hold on the affections of his party, and may be truly said to have, thus far, accomplished nothing to call forth heartfelt laudation, or provoke unqualified censure.

What then was the latent source of this free and fervent welcome—this sustained and spontaneous tribute? It was, we conceive, the greeting of a free people to the ruler who by their voluntary suffrages had been placed in a position, transcending in moral grandeur the pomp and pageantry of regal sway. In honoring Mr. PIERCE, the people honored themselves. He was no hereditary scion of an inflated and purse-proud oligarchy, wielding irresponsible authority by virtue of an assumed divine right. He had been one of the people, was selected from among the people, to direct their destinies for a limited term, and under clearly defined constitutional restraints; and at the expiration of the period assigned to his office, he would withdraw to the obscurity of private life, and re-enter the ranks of the people. As the living exemplar of that magnificent structure, the American Constitution, as the incarnate illustration of popular institutions, and law regulated liberty—his presence evoked this cordial expression of welcome from all classes. All united in it—the high and the humble; the wealthy and impoverished, Whigs and Democrats; all classes and conditions—all ranks and stations.

Thus has it ever been. On occasions like the one under consideration, the American people know none of those distinctions which elsewhere divide them by well marked lines of separation. The office of Chief Magistrate is entitled to their highest respect, no matter who may be its occupant. The temporary popularity of the President may perchance attract a larger throng of citizens—the adventitious glory of a brilliant military career may impart a livelier enthusiasm to the masses, but, in all instances, the main element in such receptions is the office, and not the man who fills it. This has been time and again strikingly exemplified. It was so, when Gen. JACKSON, during the crisis of the most violent excitement that followed his financial policy, undertook a similar tour to that now made by Mr. PIERCE. It was so, when Mr. VAN BUREN passed through the Northern cities, at a period when commerce was absolutely crushed by the withering errors of his administration. It was so, when Mr. POLK visited the South and West, on his return from Washington, after the measures of his Government had been repudiated by the people, and the candidate of his choice had been rejected. And so will it ever be, while the grand system of a confederacy of States clustering around a central orb, and giving and receiving power and usefulness and freedom, continues unimpaired. It is thus that we view the reception extended to Mr. PIERCE, and the sentiments which inspire it are not only rational, but creditable. The attempts we have seen in one or two partisan presses to hail it as the evidence of the unparalleled popularity of his administration, are both silly and unpatriotic. These senseless zealots would rob from the welcome rendered to the President, all that confers beauty, value and distinction upon it, and would substitute for the free will offering of the nation, the hollow mockery of party approbation. So let it not be.

DELEGATES TO THE WORLD'S FAIR.—Mr. Wm. Vincent, jr. of this city, has received from Governor Hebert his commission as delegate from this State to the World's Fair at New York.

DIVORCED.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says that in April last, a decree in divorce from the bonds of matrimony was granted by the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, Pa., to John Tyler, Jr., Esq., from Mrs. Martha F B Rochelle, of Southampton county, Va.

☞ The Baltimore *Patriot* announces the arrival in that city of Gen. Arista, late President of Mexico, who was banished from that Republic on the recent restoration of Gen. Santa Anna.

### ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

The steamship Empire City arrived last evening at this port, with dates from New York to the 12th inst., and from Havana to the 18th.

Passengers from New York:

P Comd, C Person, J Munroe, C Dabney, Mrs W A Shields, A M Guede, lady, infant and servant, Prefer, Charles J Ardo, N Barlow and lady, and 25 in the steerage.

FROM HAVANA.—J A Cortina, T Richouse, G Gutierrez, P Casanayor, O Mora, L B Dols Chouvsaye, N Martinez, A Peyra, C Cruzat, C Muno, and 5 in the steerage.

The Empire City left the U. S. sloop of war Albany at Havana—all well, waiting the arrival of the Commodore in the Columbia.

The *Diario de la Marina* says that the exportations of the present year, from the ports of Havana and Matanzas, are about the same as last year.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Governor has appointed the following additional Delegates to the World's Fair, at New York:

Jas L. Cole, E. E. Kittridge, Edgar Montegut, A. G. Acklen and Wm. G. Vincent.

DISPOSITION OF MURDERERS IN WASHINGTON.—We learn from the Republic, that Robt. A. Hawke, who recently killed his wife in Washington, by cutting her throat, has been declared a lunatic by the grand jury, and ordered to be sent to a lunatic asylum. In the case of Woodward, under sentence of death for killing his wife, a petition has been prepared, asking the President either to banish him beyond the limits of the United States, or to commute his punishment to imprisonment for life.

NEW YORK, July 15.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President and suite left the Astor House at ten o'clock this morning on a trip of pleasure down the bay. Previous to starting he received a large number of visitors, who thronged the hotel at an early hour.

The President, members of the Cabinet, Governor of New York, Lord Ellesmere, Senators and Representatives of the United States, and other distinguished personages, are to attend a grand dinner to be given by the Crystal Palace Association at the Metropolitan Hotel to-day. It promises to be the most magnificent affair of the kind ever gotten up in this city, and six hundred guests will be in attendance.

The President and suite take their departure for the capital early on Saturday morning.

The Crystal Palace is being arranged with great dispatch, and in a few days the exhibition will be open in all its splendor and magnificence.

NEW YORK, JULY 15, 2 P. M.—It is now stated that the President will probably not attend the banquet at the Metropolitan, but leave for Washington to-night.

☞ The city of Alexandria, Va., has subscribed $300,000 to the Manassas Gap Railroad.

ORIGIN OF THE TERM FOOLSCAP.—When Oliver Cromwell became Protector, after the execution of Charles I, he caused the stamp of the cap of liberty to be placed upon the paper used by the Government. Soon after the restoration of Charles II, having occasion to use some paper for despatches, that government paper was brought to him. On looking at it and discovering the stamp, he inquired the meaning of it. On being told, he said—"Take it away. I'll have nothing to do with the fool's cap."

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The last Opelousas *Courier* has the following:

On last Saturday, we feared that the heavy rains to which we had been exposed, would cause some damages to the crops of cotton, cane and corn. Since then, circumstances have proved that the future rains were to be dreaded more than any thing that had happened; for on Monday night last, we had a rain that poured down upon us like a torrent, during several consecutive hours, and on Tuesday and the next day, all the low lands of our Parish were under water. Prairie Bosse, three miles from our town, was literally covered with water, forcing several families to seek refuge in the neighborhood, drowning poultry, hogs and sheep. All the bridges are more or less injured; many of them have been carried away by the water, thus rendering the communications with the country extremely difficult and in some instances impossible. The mail, with four robust horses, could not start on Tuesday, in account of the high water [illegible] be reduced [illegible] bouquets of [illegible] in one night.

☞ It is difficult to imagine that even bitter enemies in our midst enemies of Internal Improvement, and that they are moreover to be found in places, where, clad with a little brief authority, they undertake to misrepresent public sentiment. But such is nevertheless the case. Last evening at the Board of Aldermen, the ordinance came up providing for the opening of Broad street, and granting to the Pontchartrain Railroad Company the right of way through that thoroughfare for the construction of a Railroad from New Orleans to Mobile. There was a clear majority in favor of the passage of the resolutions, when Alderman SINNOTT absented out of the Council Chamber and broke the quorum [illegible]. The people of the Third and Second Districts who are so deeply interested in this great work, should [illegible] Alderman [illegible] a testimonial of the independence and efficiency he displayed on the occasion. We would not give a fig for a representative who undertakes to break a quorum merely because a subject is distasteful to him. If the Alderman is in favor of carts and corduroy roads, why let him go to New Zealand or Kamskatka or any other outlandish place, but we don't want such notions in New Orleans. Just at this time we want to build Railroads and the men opposed to such improvements is an enemy to the best interests of the community. It is stated that some of our Mobile friends are opposed to the road, because as it will redound too greatly to the advantage of New Orleans. Let them take comfort for they have allies such as Alderman SINNOTT in our midst who will cheerfully lend their aid to defeat the project.

### CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

*Messrs. Editors:*

The country was indebted to Whig officers for its extrication from the war which President Polk had declared against Mexico, in contravention of the explicit provision of the Constitution, which vests the war making power in Congress; and he had resolved that on Whig statesmen should be devolved the burden and difficulty of bringing to a peaceful solution all the embarrassing questions which lurked in the acquisition of Mexican territory. It was the miserable policy of Mr. Polk to evade and slur over every question of high moment, which arose out of our home and foreign affairs, and to decide none. Knowing his own incompetency to fulfil the grand mission with which he had been charged, he began to entangle our political affairs, in a net-work of intrigue and complexity, which made it a peculiar labor for any statesman or body of them to unravel or break through. The different filaments were so dexterously interwoven, and traversed one another so closely and so thickly, that he doubtless, thought that a fabric of such curious, elaborate and crafty workmanship, could be cut more easily with the sword than it could be untied with the hand. To embarrass and annihilate the new administration and its friends, was the darling wish of the President and his party in Congress.

Congress met, and three weeks elapsed before there could be an organization. The slave question started up in its most horrid form, and revolving character, and arrested the wheels of Government. The Democrats of both houses, with a complete comprehension of the policy of their friends, determined that not a Whig officer should be elected to an office within the gift of the House. And to carry out this scheme, they put in jeopardy the peace of the country, the existence of the Union, and the happiness and liberty of more than twenty millions of people.

The Whigs yielded to this faction of pestilent demagogues and political jackals, and elected all the officers out of the ranks of the Democrats. Thus far, their demagogueism was successful, and they had swallowed all the offices they could get; but the great Chief, with his administration and the people to support him, remained at the helm, and it was more difficult to conquer him than any one beside. Santa Anna, the friend of Mr. Polk, whom he let into Mexico to fight Americans, had tried his hand, and ingloriously failed. The time had arrived for the dogs of faction and civil war to make an experiment on him who had so often braved the battle and the breeze. Their strategy and tactics were more subtle, crafty and cruel than those of Santa Anna and his hosts.

The hideous cry of "disunion" was raised and one of the demagogues—Foot—assigned a day for that event. The halls of Congress rang with the fearful word—every democratic press repeated it through its columns, and the people, whose credulity can sometimes swallow any absurdity, however startling, but on the condition that it has the stamp and sanction of Democracy, believed it, and that the fearful crisis had been brought on the country, by the imbecility and impolicy of the Whigs. This was the very thing that the Democrats desired, and labored for. When they perceived that they had palmed this gross delusion, and fastened it on the public mind, they kept up their traceable clamour, lest a pause might undeceive the people, and made call upon call on the President for information upon every conceivable question. It was declared by their organs, that the administration must be opposed to the bitter end, so matter what aspect the future might wear—in other words, right or wrong, although it will destroy the Union—we will oppose Gen. Taylor. This declaration of the unprincipled organ of the opposition, was fully carried out, by that gang of pot house politicians and artful wire-workers, who had a majority in Congress. The fame of Taylor was impeached—his patriotism slandered—his conduct misrepresented—his movements beset with spies and informers—the character of his family blackened and insulted—in fine—everything that he did, said, thought or wrote, was wrong and was condemned by these demons of discord, who sought his overthrow and that of the Whig party.

The democrats, from Texas, raised up the question of boundary between New Mexico and Texas, and although she had never occupied a foot of that Territory, she asserted her title to it, in order that she might give the alternative to our government of $10,000,000, or civil war. The money was extorted, and the sham title of Texas was transferred to us. Texas had no more title to that portion of New Mexico over which she asserted sovereignty, than she had to the land in the moon; but she saw that the vessel of State was amidst the breakers, and laboring among the surfs—a peril to which the demagogues and Catalines of the Republic had brought her—and taking advantage of the occasion, she presented her claim, and declined giving her aid in rescuing her from her position, until she received the sum of $10,000,000. The hero patriot died from the effects of the savage war which had been carried on against him, leaving his country beset with perils on all sides, and almost in despair of her salvation.

This was the result eagerly desired by his opponents. Destroy Taylor and the Whigs they justly thought would be disorganized. Mr. Fillmore succeeded, the war ceased, and all difficulties were put an end to. He was not to be feared like Taylor, and besides, the people gave signs of impatience and anger, and began to utter tones that gave alarm to the bosoms of the demagogues. They saw the Union made the sport of men, whom they had delegated to afford it their support, and themselves betrayed and insulted. They saw the President whom they had chosen, thwarted, embarrassed, and crippled, in all his efforts to serve them, and ultimately killed by the cruel persecutions of these agitators. They had seen all the operations of the governments at a dead halt—the administration swamped—the nation agitated—the constitution trampled upon—Congress in an uproar—and the Union in peril—and all this was produced by a conspiracy of bold, bad men, against the integrity of the Republic and the peace of society.

They saw men who, to give themselves a little ephemeral notoriety, to gratify an unhallowed ambition, and to attain a parricidal renown—raise the yell of "disunion," which, if it had occurred, they would have been the instruments that effected it—and, after creating a panic, throughout the country, suddenly change and execute a *pirouette* which would have done no discredit to the feet and legs of Taglioni or Elssler in their palmiest days, accuse the whigs as the authors of the crisis, and lay claim to the merit of being the redeemers of a lost republic. Fearful of continuing the agitation any farther—having acquired notoriety enough to gratify even the ambition of the vain, egotistical, wayward, pragmatical Foote, they deserted the banners of the arch Agitator, and voted for the identical measures, the adoption of which they had opposed, and which they had avowed, would justify the disruption of the Union. They trembled before the demon of their own creation—which, like Frankenstein in the Modern Prometheus, could not be controlled by its own creator. These agitators have been mercifully invited into retirement, by the people, and it was to be hoped that there they would have remained until the crack of doom. Foote, it is true, is in office, but it is earnestly wished that his political life will close with the year. Clemens has fallen like Lucifer, never to hope again. Rhett [illegible] out of the Senate by the people. President Pierce resurrects Downs, and places him in the office of Collector. The agitator Soulé is dispatched to Spain, where, for the honor of the State, it is to be wished he may stay, in a private capacity.

Many of these men were at deadly feud and cherished principles in antagonism with one another, but united in the grand coalition of 1852, to raise Mr. Pierce to office, when he might dispense his official patronage for their benefit. To accomplish this object, they were found allied together, [illegible] under the same flag—joined [illegible] and [illegible] together in the same [illegible]. All the host were taken to the bosom of Mr. Pierce, and he attempted to hold them together by means of fair promises, and the unbounded sale of patronage and corruption. The Freesoiler and Abolitionist of the North had their cries stilled by the Treasury teat, which they were allowed to milk at their hearts' desire, and the Fire-eaters of the South in like manner shared the use of the spoils, to quiet their refractive ness—while the National Democrats—the Union men to the back bone—the supporters of the Compromise, in fair and foul weather, received the cold shoulder from the Union President, and were left to grumble and repeat their disappointment as best they could. The most important element [illegible] parties, factions [illegible] [illegible] A WHIG.

☞ Accounts from Aux Cayes to the 3rd ult., state that the yellow fever continued to [illegible]. Two [illegible], both of Truro, Mass., died of it within a day of each other.

The bark A. B. [illegible] was placed in quarantine at St. Jago [illegible] consequence of having lost a man [illegible] on the passage! [illegible]

### THE CRYSTAL PALACE.
### OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION.
#### Addresses of the President of the Association and the President of the United States.

The New York papers are filled with details of the sayings, doings, incidents and ceremonies attendant upon the opening of the World's Fair in the Crystal Palace. We condense chiefly from the Times, the following account of the ceremonies.

*The Scene at the Palace.*

The CRYSTAL PALACE is opened! The great event on which so many hopes and expectations and anxieties were clustered, is at last completed. The great Temple of National Industry has unclosed its portals and displayed its treasures to the multitude. No doubt, for a long time, has created so general and so profound an interest in the public mind as yesterday's ceremonial.

At an early hour, the Palace was besieged by applicants for admission. Stern officials guarded the entrances, and informed all who came, that until 10 o'clock none but exhibitors would be admitted. At 10, however, the [illegible] unclosed, and red, and yellow, and white, and blue invitations poured in at the different entrances. The throng, even then, was excessive. The omnibuses, the cars, the hackney coaches, all poured forth their live freight at Forty-second street, and ladies and gentlemen, at every degree of temperature, ascended the stairs that led to the interior.

The interior of the Palace was even more imposing than we could have anticipated. The change wrought in it since the night before seemed a miracle. Everything was neat and orderly. The floors were thoroughly swept, much of the contributions were displayed, among which Thorwaldsen's noble series of *Christ and his Apostles*, in the Danish section, attracted much deserved attention. Bright banners, flashed from the galleries—suits of Old Armor, from the Tower of London, frowned grimly on the scene, as if the spirit of antiquity was wroth within them at the contrast between our days, bright with intellectual greatness, and those good old benighted times in which they saw service. And over all, the great Dome stretched its painted canopy, joining together the diverging naves, as the building itself drew together widely differing nations.

The Palace filled rapidly. At the intersections of the naves, and all beneath the dome, the floor was soon parti-colored as a garden with brilliant bonnets and silks, and young ladies who were afraid of being too enthusiastic, least they should be laughed at, walked wonderingly about. The platform in the north nave, which was to be the great scene of interest for the day, began about this time to be animated. Members of the Senate, guests invited by special request, militia officers, looking anything but easy in their uniforms, and the President of the Crystal Palace with his official staff, and a host of other persons too distinguished to be well-known, made their appearance on the boards.

It was already 1 o'clock, and the President, without whom nothing could go on, had not arrived. Watches innumerable were pulled out on the platform. Mr. Sedgwick looked grave. His staff looked still more grave. But he came not,—and people took to wandering once more through the galleries and naves. Presently there was a stir and a hush, and the people surged to and fro, and all that could run, ran, and arrived in time to see a tall, soldierly, and not ungraceful gentleman, cross the platform. A loud clapping of hands greeted the Hero of Chippewa. Then some more celebrities mounted the stage unrecognized by any popular demonstration—Mr. Meagher, among others, took his seat on the reserved benches. The time wore rapidly, until, at length, the sound of trumpets was caught up in the distance, and then everybody settled themselves firmly in their places, or sought new ones, or strove to regain their old—for it was announced that the President was coming.

At this moment the scene presented from the gallery by the crowd upon the floor below, was one of unequalled brilliancy. The whole space under the dome, extending nearly to the end of each nave, was densely filled with the eager mass. Ladies in great numbers, many of them exceedingly handsome, and all gaily dressed, filled the benches, sat upon the stairs, or stood anxiously looking over the gallery railing. The platform set apart for the reception of the President was erected in the north nave of the palace, towards the centre of the building, and on it were ranged seats for over seven hundred persons. These were occupied by the Officers and Directors of the Association, and their guests, Secretaries Guthrie and Davis, and Attorney General Cushing, the Committees from Philadelphia and other places, and quite a number of other gentlemen, distinguished in various walks of life.

Sir Charles Lyell and lady, and Lady Ellesmere and daughter, occupied eligible positions near the platform, at the right, front corner. Lord Ellesmere, who reached the city at an early hour in the morning, having come express from Quebec on purpose to attend the inauguration, was unfortunately confined to his room by a severe attack of the gout. Prof. Wilson, Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, with his Secretary, Mr. Dunne, and the other gentlemen of the Royal Commission, were also upon the platform. Mr. August Belmont, U. S. Charge to the Hague, and several Ministers resident at Washington from foreign countries, were also present.

*The Opening Ceremonies.*—The President entered the building at a little after 2 o'clock, preceded by the Chief of Police, and walking between Captains De Pont and Davis. The Band immediately struck up *Hail Columbia*, and followed it with *Yankee Doodle*, and other popular airs. The President was escorted to the platform, and seated in a large arm chair, at the right of the President of the Association, who greeted him upon his entrance. After the audience had become quiet, and the music had ceased, Right Rev. Bishop Wainwright read a fervent and appropriate prayer.

A Choral, composed for the occasion, was then sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," by the New York Sacred Harmonic Society, accompanied by the National Guard Band, and members of other Societies and the Organ.

At the conclusion of this Anthem, Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., President of the Association, addressed the President of the United States as follows:

"MR. PRESIDENT,—Amid this concourse of people, in this assembly of personages collected from all parts of the world, present in every department of human skill and genius, surrounded by the trophies of intellect and industry, the eye and the mind naturally, inevitably, rivet themselves, sir, upon you. [Applause.] Upon you, the head of that political system to which, under God, we owe our choicest public blessings—of that vast confederacy founded by the immortal man whose effigy stands before us, and the chief executive powers of which have been transmitted through a long line of illustrious statesmen, to your hands. [Renewed applause.] It has fallen and will fall to the lot of others to welcome you in other capacities. It is my duty, sir, as the presiding officer of the Association which has raised this edifice, to thank you most cordially, most respectfully, for the honor you have this day done us, and the deeply. It was perceived by us at the very outset of our enterprise, that it was essential to our complete success to obtain the approbation, and secure the confidence of our own government; that while we were of course mainly to rely on our own energies, it was at the same time indispensable to create a general conviction that our objects were public, and our aims national.

The work of impressing on this undertaking the seal of national approbation, as far as that can be done under the restrictions of our form of government—and I recall the circumstance with gratitude mingled with pain—was begun by an illustrious statesman, now no more—a son, sir, of your own State. He had a mind large enough, and a heart broad enough, to perceive, even in its infancy, the development of which this undertaking was capable. How much of interest his presence would have added to this occasion, I need not say. Alas! his image only is among us. Genius knows no country. The monument of Daniel Webster, hewn out of French stone by English hands, rises here most appropriately to contemplate the work to which he gave the first great impulse. What he commenced was continued by the eminent gentleman who succeeded him in the last high office which he filled—a gentleman of whom I may be permitted to say that the country is still fortunate in commanding, in another department, his experience and ability—and, finally, you, sir, have this day consummated the work, by permitting us to greet the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic within our walls. We once more thank you, sir, for the honor you have done us. [Applause.] Your presence here to day proves the close and friendly ties between the Government of the United States and the happy people whose fit power protects. [Applause.]

The cordial sympathies entertained by the high est functionaries of the [illegible] for every legitimate popular undertaking [illegible] the intimate connection between [illegible] while at the same time it is proper to state here most distinctly and emphatically, and especially to those not so familiar with the frame work of our system, that the Government of the Union is not in the most remote degree responsible for our short-comings in this matter, whatever they have been, whatever they may be. With the general objects of our enterprise, sir, you are already familiar—to bring before our countrymen the choicest productions of ingenuity and skill of the Old World—to make a first exhibition on a national scale of the trophies of the inventive spirit and creative energy of our countrymen—to collect (in the poetical language of a great distinguished stranger, this day for us on [illegible] ly, not here) a full representation of

"The arts for luxury, the arts for strife,
Invention for delight of sight and sound."—

to bind together the two hemispheres—to extend the area of confidence and the fraternity of nations. These have been our aims. How far they have been, or will be, it would be most presumptuous for us to say. Recalling to mind the [illegible] and gigantic pageant exhibited in Hyde Park two short years ago—knowing [illegible] the [illegible] centre of intellectual life and of artistic luxury, it is enough to say that we have desired to do something for the art, for the architecture, for the industry of our beloved country; and that if it shall hereafter be pronounced, by competent judges, to have succeeded, our dearest wishes will be answered. Our chief particular, however, I may for a moment be allowed to dwell, [illegible] in our Exhibition yet is, we have, [illegible] an abundant supply of those [illegible] which it has created, and the [illegible] which is still [illegible].

The flag of England, borne by a vessel [illegible] the royal lady who commands the respect [illegible] [illegible]

### BY TELEGRAPH.
### ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.
#### Four days later from Europe.

NEW YORK, July 19th.—The New York and Havre steam packet Franklin has arrived here, having left Southampton on the 7th inst., and bringing accounts from Europe four days later than those brought by the Arabia.

The sales of the three business days preceding the Franklin's departure, were 25,000 bales, of which 6000 were taken for export, and 5000 for speculation, leaving about 14,000 bales for the trade.

Flour continued in good request, and prices sustained and upward tendency, notwithstanding large increase of imports. Western Canal was quoted at 24s 6d, and Baltimore brands at 25s 6d per bbl.

Corn had also further advanced, and closed on Tuesday at 31s for yellow, and 35s 6d per quarter for white.

#### Havre Cotton Market.

The Havre Cotton Market had been more active. The sales of the 8th inst. were 1,750 bales, and on the 5th, 800 bales, the closing rates being 99 a 97 francs for extremes.

#### GENERAL NEWS.
#### Important from the East—Austria Joining France and England.

LATEST FROM THE EAST.—At the last accounts, the Russians had occupied Moldavia and Wallachia—Austria has, consequently, united with France and England, while Prussia has decided to remain neutral.

The Prince of Servia has offered to raise 45,000 troops for the assistance of Turkey.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO.—The Emperor of Russia has issued another manifesto, since he took possession of the Danubian Principalities, and reiterates his former declaration of peaceable intentions. This manifesto has produced a favorable effect on the Paris Bourse, and caused the rentes to advance one and a half per cent.

#### London Money Market.

The reports of the Russian troops having entered Jassey, produced a panic in the London Exchange, and Consols fell to a low rate, closing on Tuesday at 98⅛.

THE SECRET OF TABLE MOVING.—Mr. Faraday, the great English Electrician, has been experimenting on table turning and has produced the most satisfactory explanations of the problem we have yet seen. The experiments were made, not, he says, "that they were necessary on his own account, for his conclusion respecting its nature was soon arrived at and has not been changed." He publishes the details of his experiments at great length in the Athenæum, but the following brief statement of his plan of experimenting and its results is all our space will admit of:

Assuming that the tables were moved by a quasi involuntary muscular action of the operator, Faraday's first point was to prevent the mind having any undue influence over the efforts produced in relation to the nature of the substances employed.

A bundle of plates, consisting of sand-paper, millboard, glue, glass, plastic clay, tin foil, cardboard, gutta-percha, vulcanized India Rubber, wood and resinous cement, was therefore made up and tied together, and being placed on a table under the hand of a turner, did not prevent the transmission of the power—the table turned as before. Hence no objection could be taken to the use of these substances in the construction of apparatus. The next point was to determine the place and source of motion; that is to say, whether the table moved the hand or the hand the table. To ascertain this, indicators were constructed.

One of these consisted of a light lever, having its fulcrum on the table, its short arm attached to a pin fixed on a card board, which could slip on the surface of the table, and its long arm projecting as an index of motion. It is evident that if the experimenter willed the table to move towards the left, and it did so move before the hands, placed at the time on the card board, then the index would move towards the left, also the fulcrum going with the table. If the hands involuntarily moved towards the left without the table, the index would go towards the right; and, if neither table nor hands moved, the index would itself remain immovable. The result was, that while the operators saw the index, it remained very steady; when it was hidden from them, or they looked away from it, it wavered about, though they believed that they always pressed directly downward; and when the table did not move, there was still, unwittingly, a resultant of hand force in the direction it was wished to make the table move. This resultant [illegible] [illegible] upon the [illegible] and hands [illegible] tables.

But the most [illegible] effect of this [illegible] paratus, is the corrective power it possesses [illegible]

#### City Intelligence.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This body held a called meeting last evening, [illegible] in the Chair.

Mr. Dunn introduced an ordinance for the establishment of a Board of Health, which after some discussion was withdrawn.

Mr. Quevedo offered a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to hire any number of men not exceeding one hundred [illegible] as many carts and horses as may be necessary, to be employed in cleaning the streets and [illegible] for a time not to exceed 15 days. Also a resolution to purchase [illegible].

The first resolution was lost and the second adopted [illegible] the purchase of [illegible].

Another resolution to employ 200 men in cleaning the streets was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to appoint fifteen additional Deputies for a period not to exceed one month and defining their duties, was adopted.

Mr. Bark called up to move the ordinance providing for a Board of Health, and moved to amend the first section by organizing the Board to consist of three members who shall be appointed by the Common Council. [illegible] are to be [illegible] and the Mayor to be ex-officio President of the Board. They are authorized to appoint Health Wardens at a salary not exceeding $30 per month. The ordinance so amended was adopted.

A motion to meet the other Board at 9½ o'clock to proceed in the election of members of the Board of Health, was adopted.

A resolution from the other Board to pay J. Farrell $600, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution granting leave of absence to the City Treasurer for three months was adopted.

A resolution to place gas lamps on the Levee in front of the First, Second and Third Districts was adopted.

A resolution from the other Board to have eight suitable conveyances hired in the four Districts for the conveyance of sick to the Hospital, was adopted.

The long resolution from the other Board relative to the Street Commissioner and others, were laid on the table.

The resolution from the Board of Assistants, appropriating $2200 to sundry Committees on a Health Committee, was laid on the table.

The resolutions from the Board of Aldermen, providing for the opening of Broad street, and granting the right of way through that thoroughfare to the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad, being called up, Mr. Burke argued their adoption.

When the resolutions were about to be adopted, there being a clear majority in their favor, Mr. Sinnott broke the quorum, consequently the city is indebted to that gentleman exclusively, for any delay that may occur in the commencement of this great enterprise.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—This Body held an adjourned meeting last evening, Dr. Dubos in the Chair and a quorum present.

Mr. Wright offered a preamble and series of resolutions in relation to neglect of duty on the part of the executive officers of the city, by which the public health has suffered.

The first resolution required all the members of the Board to carefully watch the interests of the city until the streets were thoroughly cleaned and public health re-established.

The second provided for a clear definition of the duties of the Surveyor and Street Commissioner.

The third, that the cleaning of the streets should be done under the superintendence of the Street Commissioner, who should be provided with ample means for the accomplishment of that end, the expense to be deducted from amounts claimed by delinquent contractors.

The fourth resolution recommended the establishment of a Board of Health.

The fifth, that the Mayor convey the other Board, and that the Assistants take the vacation until the [illegible]

A [illegible] adopted.

After some remarks from Dr. Dubos, who left the Chair, the last resolution was laid on the table, all the previous resolutions having been adopted.

The seventh resolution provided that the contractors on Streets and Landings, Fuches and Judlin, by the Boards, be requested to assume the duties of a Board of Health, till such a Board be regularly organized.

The preamble and resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Bark from the Judiciary Committee reported to draw up articles of impeachment against the Street Commissioner, reported that the requisition of the law had not been complied with, inasmuch as the complaints made were not sworn to. The Committee further reported that they did not consider themselves authorized to act in the case of impeachment; the resolution was [illegible] to the Committee.

Leave of absence was granted to Recorder Ramos for 60 days.

A resolution to pay John Farrell $600 for accounts rolls furnished the late Second Municipality, was adopted.

The Committee on Claims reported in favor of paying sundry accounts. The report was adopted.

A petition from Martin Duggan was referred to the Committee on Claims.

A message from the Board of Aldermen, asking concurrence in a resolution appointing a committee who shall be authorized to purchase [illegible] and [illegible] 1000 barrels. The resolution was rejected.

Another resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to employ two hundred men in cleaning and sweeping the streets, was likewise rejected.

A resolution authorizing repairs to the Engine House of Mechanic Fire Company No. 6, provided the expense did not exceed $100 was adopted.

The Board adjourned after transacting some other business of no importance.

DANGEROUS AND SUSPICIOUS.—No less than seven individuals were arrested on Thursday night in the Third District, on the charge of being dangerous and suspicious characters.

FRAUD.—Andrew Monselman and E. Susse, charged with disturbing the peace in the First District, were each fined $5 yesterday by Recorder Winter.

COMMITTED.—John Donnelly, a dangerous and suspicious character, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Winter, and sentenced to the workhouse for six months. Not relishing this paternal treatment, he claimed a trial by jury, and was committed before the First District Court.

VAGRANCY.—Robert Ritchie, arrested in the First District as a vagrant, was sent yesterday by Recorder Winter to the workhouse for thirty days.

ASSAULTING A CONSTABLE.—John W. Maxwell was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Thomas Connelly, Jr., who says that the accused assaulted him on Thursday in Camp street, near Tonti's, and struck him on the head with a large cinnamon headed sword, while deponent was in the discharge of his duty as Deputy Constable of the Second Justice's Court. Connelly also alleges that Maxwell prevented him from executing a writ of sequestration, placed in his hands by the clerk of said court. Maxwell has been held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear on the 27th instant for examination.

INQUESTS.—An inquest was held on the body of a man named Schmidt, drowned in the Lafayette Cemetery, on complaint that he had been murdered. He turned out however, that he was accidentally shot on 17th inst., by a man named [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] at [illegible]. Verdict accordingly.

Another inquest was held on a man named Ryan who died from the effects of a sun stroke. Verdict accordingly.

Two other inquests were held on the bodies of men found drowned. Verdict accordingly.

List of passengers per steamship Philadelphia, Capt. McKinstry, sailed yesterday at 8 a. m., for Uchfield, via Aspinwall:

Mrs. M. A. Wood, Mrs. J. O. Phillips, Miss Emma Phillips, Mr. Reddy, W. H. Potter, L. Warberg, Miss White and servant, J. Mayer, F. Kellenberger, J. McDermott, C. Rapeen, W. Strome, R. T. Anderson, J. Webb, J. Wagner, S. W. Anderson, C. W. Vinlister, I. T. Vindman, F. B. Hindwood, J. Anderson, Chas Anderson, Mary T. Warden, H. Nielsen, Mrs. Nielsen, Mary Fody, J. A. Sparling, C. Wagner, F. Rung, W. W. Talbot, J. Plock, W. W. Rye, A. Waldon, J. Bodenstein, H. Bergeron, Mrs. C. Long, child and two servants, Cora Roberts, E. Ward, Mrs. J. Hagen, R. W. Carpenter, Miss White, Miss Boyle, Jane Johnson, Amanda Johnson, Catherine Tobbins, Miss Harris, Miss Hornsby, Paul Roux, A. L. Lowd, M. Jackson, and 40 in the steerage.

#### Howard Association.

JULY 22d 1853.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed to collect Funds in aid of the Howard Association:

FIRST DISTRICT.
J. O. HARRIS, H. W. PALFREY,
G. W. SHAW, J. E. CALDWELL.
SECOND DISTRICT.
O. HUBBENNETT, W. L. ROBINSON,
J. LIVINGSTON.
THIRD DISTRICT.
G. W. WHITALL, J. M. VANDERGRIFF,
FOURTH DISTRICT.
J. J. ERSKINE, J. WILLIS.

Donations will also be received by the undersigned:
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary,
jy 22 No. 40, Camp street.

#### Howard Association.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22, 1853.

THE following practising Physicians have kindly offered their gratuitous services in attending patients under the charge of the Association:

FIRST DISTRICT.
Dr. N. SMITH, corner of Annunciation and Edward sts.
Dr. BENEDICT, Magazine, near Bartholomew stables.
Dr. [illegible], Carondelet, near St. Joseph.
Dr. BENEDICT, at Touro Infirmary.
Dr. BALL, corner Hercules and Thalia streets.
Dr. BALDWIN, 40 Magazine street.
Dr. McKELVEY, 10 Carondelet street.
Dr. G. W. CROSS, 10 Royal street.
Dr. MARSHALL, Baronne street, between Raleigh and Polymnia.
Dr. G. W. DIAMENT, 11 New Basin.
Dr. McFARLANE, corner Clio and [illegible].
Dr. DALTON, St. Charles street, over [illegible].
Dr. JACOB, [illegible].
Dr. [illegible].
Dr. [illegible].
Dr. A. H. [illegible], near Orange.
SECOND DISTRICT.
Dr. [illegible] and Benville.
[illegible]
THIRD DISTRICT.
Dr. [illegible], Hospital street.
Dr. [illegible], Moreau street, below the Railroad.
Dr. IKENS, [illegible].
FOURTH DISTRICT.
[illegible]

The medical [illegible] of the city are requested to [illegible] [illegible] by applying to either of the members of the [illegible].
jy 22 D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

#### Howard Association.

New Orleans, July 22, 1853.

THE following Apothecaries have been selected on behalf of the Howard Association:

FIRST DISTRICT.
J. G. TEMPLE, No. 185 Canal street, near Baronne.
E. J. COXE, 90 Camp street, opposite Natchez.
TILGHMAN & CO., corner Common and St. Charles streets.
M. S. HYAMS, corner St. Paul and Gravier sts.
J. S. McFARLANE, corner Poydras and Circus sts.
SERDA, corner Poydras and Baronne streets.
J. C. BARNETT, corner Julia and Carondelet sts.
J. C. FLEMING, corner Julia and Camp streets.
A. RINAGHI, corner Triton Walk and Prytania sts.
G. W. CROSS, corner Magazine and Josephine sts.
BURNER, corner Tchoupitoulas and [illegible].
P. POULLAIN, corner Tchoupitoulas and Race sts.
F. C. BALAN, corner Tchoupitoulas and Richard sts.
L. PASSOLT, corner Tchoupitoulas and [illegible] sts.
F. FREDERICK, [illegible] street.
SECOND DISTRICT.
[illegible] corner [illegible] and Marais streets.
A. SCHWAB, Chartres street, between Main and Dryades.
C. BORIN, corner of Orleans and Villere streets.
A. BRODGARD, corner of Royal and Hospital sts.
J. ALLBRECHT, corner of Chartres street and Bayou Road.
THIRD DISTRICT.
H. A. GOLDMAN, corner Louisa and Greatmen sts.
AUG. SHELLY, corner Esplanade and Morales sts.
D. MAPLES, corner Victory and [illegible] Fields sts.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL.

#### New Orleans.

##### THE MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 22, 1853.

With the exception of Tobacco, the quality of products now so greatly reduced as to render the daily movements in any market quite insignificant.

The Europa's, reduce dates up to the Franklin's arrival, by letter, the 8th inst. The Sales during [illegible] days of the week, inclusive of [illegible] bales, [illegible].

COTTON.—Arrived since the 18th inst. 3,090 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 4,309 bales; Havre, 20; Bordeaux, 10; Antwerp, 25; Genoa, 22; Barcelona, 50; Vera Cruz, 330; New York, 333; Boston, 1,145; together, 7,051 bales; making a decrease in stock of 3,958 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 62,033 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st 1852 | bales | 8,773 |
| Received this week | | [illegible] |
| Received previously | | 1,580,762 |
| | | 1,589,535 |
| Exported this week | | 7,051 |
| Exported previously | | 1,520,451 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard | | 62,033 |

The Operations in Cotton since the date of our last circular have been on a very fair scale, considering the reduced supply on sale, and factors have obtained very full prices. The market opened on Saturday last with a fair demand, and 500 bales were disposed of, mostly at former rates, with a still more animated enquiry, 1700 bales changed hands. Tuesday's sales reached 600 bales, and on Wednesday and yesterday, the business amounted to [illegible] bales. Today, about 300 bales were disposed of, making the total operations of the week 3,800 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—Louisiana and Mississippi.

[illegible]

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 15th inst., 740 hhds.—Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 464 hhds.; Havre, 289; Bremen, 711; Genoa, 389; Africa, 109; New York, 162; Rotterdam, 63; together, 2,417 hhds.—Stock in warehouses and on shipboard 23,804 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1852 | hhds. | 14,481 |
| Received this week | | 740 |
| Received previously | | 66,170 |
| Exported this week | | 2,417 |
| Exported previously | | 55,302 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard | | 23,804 |

The demand for this article has continued brisk, and the sales of the week amount to 2,100 hhds.; a large proportion of which [illegible].

SUGAR.—The market has been very quiet during the past week, the sales [illegible] reaching 220 hhds, mostly at a range [illegible]. We quote Inferior, 3¼; Common [illegible]; Fair 3¾ a 4½; Prime 4¾ a [illegible]; Choice 4¾ a [illegible]; Clarified 5¾ a 6½ ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES.—The market has been very dull. The transactions having been confined to a few retail sales [illegible].

GRAIN.—The supplies of Corn have continued light, [illegible].

FLOUR.—The article having been entirely [illegible].

PORK.—The sales since our last [illegible].

BACON.—[illegible].

BEEF.—A sale of Mobile Prime has been made at $13 ⅌ bbl. [illegible].

LARD.—[illegible].

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—[illegible].

CANDLES.—[illegible].

TALLOW.—[illegible].

WHISKEY.—[illegible].

COFFEE.—There is no change in the Coffee market—[illegible].

SALT.—[illegible].

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—[illegible].

GUNNY BAGS.—[illegible].

HEMP.—[illegible].

LEAD.—[illegible].

LIME.—[illegible].

EXCHANGES.—[illegible].

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—[illegible].

FREIGHTS.

[illegible]

#### Steamboat Departures—This Day.

[illegible]

#### To-Morrow, Sunday, July 24th.

[illegible]

#### Whigs! Rally! Rally!

The Whigs of the 7th Representative District are invited to meet [illegible] at the [illegible] Hall, [illegible] Elysian Fields, for the purpose of [illegible] delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Baton Rouge on the 8th of August next, to nominate a candidate for the office of [illegible] [illegible] Treasurer [illegible]. [illegible]

jy 22 MANY WHIGS.

#### Whigs! Rally! Rally!

The Whigs of the [illegible] Representative District are invited [illegible]

[illegible]

#### SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE BEE.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.

[By the Southern Line.]

#### Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, July 22.

The Cotton Market here continues quiet, and the week's sales have been limited to 300 bales, of which 50 have been taken today. Middling is quoted at 10½ a 11 c. [illegible]

The [illegible]

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

#### Howard Association.

##### Board of Members.

##### Names and Residences.

Y. BOULLIGNY, President, 12 Dryades and 5 Magazine street.
G. W. SHAW, 1st Vice President, Camp, opposite Lafayette Square.
C. T. BUDDECKE, 2d Vice President, [illegible].
C. RUSSENBERG, Treasurer, 16 Baronne and 63 Canal street.
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary, 40 Camp and 33 Tchoupitoulas.
J. O. HARRIS, corner Gravier and Carondelet streets.
[illegible]
J. E. CALDWELL, 53 Bank Place, and Baronne street.
H. W. PALFREY, [illegible].
W. L. ROBINSON, 14 [illegible].
F. COMSTOCK, [illegible].
G. O'CONNELL, 5 Canal street.
C. W. WHITALL, Esplanade street, opposite the Mint.
J. M. VANDERGRIFF, 143 Chartres street.
J. J. ERSKINE, Front and Chartres streets.
J. WILLIS, corner Josephine and [illegible].
J. LIVINGSTON, [illegible] Camp, and St. Louis street, near the Hospital.
J. O. MARRIS, [illegible] Melicerte st.
D. T. DONOVAN, Market street, between Front and Annunciation.

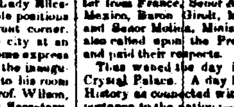
Persons requiring relief will please apply to any of the above members. It is also requested that those applying for relief will make their application as [illegible] at the Touro Infirmary, corner of Gaienne and Levee streets.

jy20 D. I. RICARDO, Secretary, 40 Camp st.

#### Mayoralty of New Orleans,

July 21, 1853.

BY virtue of a resolution of the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, approved 20th July, 1853, notice is hereby given that [illegible] thirty days from the publication hereof, the Common Council of the city of New Orleans will [illegible] [illegible] A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.



#### Head Quarters—Louisiana Legion.

New Orleans, July 19th, 1853.

*General Orders, No. 16.*

IN conformity to general orders No. 25, issued from Head Quarters of Major General Jno. L. Lewis, the Legion will assemble in uniform for target drill, on THURSDAY, the 4th of August, at [illegible] o'clock, in the New Place de Armes, [illegible].

[illegible]

By order of Brigadier General D. [illegible]
JAMES KAVANAGH, Aid de Camp.

#### Notice.

SOMETIME in the month of January last, an account [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] near New Orleans [illegible] to New Orleans in January.

Said girl belongs to my plantation [illegible]

[illegible] BUCAJAH JOHNSTON.

#### St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky.

A PROFESSOR from the institution is now in the city and will start for Bardstown about the middle of August. He would be happy to accompany any students. [illegible] Classes will recommence the first Monday in September.

Terms: [illegible] $120
[illegible]

Applications can be made at [illegible] [illegible]

#### [illegible] Fire Company No. 21.

THE [illegible] and Members of the [illegible] Company are requested to assemble at their Hall on SUNDAY, the 24th instant, [illegible]

ROBT. J. LILLY, Secretary.

THE [illegible] of the United Board of Firemen are hereby notified to attend an adjourned [illegible] at the Hall of the Louisiana Hose Company, on MONDAY evening at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

F. J. BAUDUC, Secretary pro tem.

[illegible]—26 bbls. celebrated Magnolia Pike Whiskey, [illegible]
QUETROUZE & LANGSDORFF, 12 and 15 St. Louis st.

COMMON BORDEAUX CLARET.—[illegible]
FRED LOBSON, 20 Conti street.

VERMOUTH.—[illegible] FRED LOBSON.

SWEET OIL.—[illegible]
CHARLES CAVAROC.

BURGUNDY WINE.—[illegible] CHARLES CAVAROC.

VINEGAR.—6 bbls Bordeaux Vinegar, just received per ship Arthur, for sale by
DUNTZE & IKES, 28 Royal and Conti sts.

HAVANA SUGAR.—150 boxes yellow and white, [illegible] S. CAMBRAS & CO.

GOSHEN BUTTER.—12 kegs superior fresh butter, [illegible]
BRUGUIERE & CO., 27 Bienville st.

GOSHEN BUTTER.—12 kegs superior fresh butter, [illegible]
BRUGUIERE & CO., 21 Bienville st.

SARDINES.—[illegible] cases various brands in halves quarters and wholes, for sale by
SOUTHERN THOMAS, [illegible] street.

DAMEJOHNS.—[illegible] 1, 2, 3 and 5 gals. [illegible]
JOS. LARASA, No 11, Jefferson, and 12 Toulouse.

SARDINES.—[illegible] JOS. LARASA.

CASTILE SOAP.—[illegible] JOS. LARASA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse sts.

DISTILLERY.—[illegible] F. BORNIO, [illegible].

EXCHANGE.—[illegible] LARASA [illegible].

DRAFTS.—We draw on [illegible].

FRENCH BRANDY.—[illegible] & CO.

CLARET WINE.—[illegible] S. CAMBRAS & CO.

PORT WINE.—[illegible].

CLARET WINE.—[illegible] S. CAMBRAS & CO.

CLARET WINE.—[illegible] S. CAMBRAS & CO.

CORDIALS.—26 boxes French Cordials, for sale by S. CAMBRAS & CO., 30 Old Levee.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—200 baskets, in quarts and pints of the brands "Duc de [illegible]," and [illegible], for sale by S. CAMBRAS & CO., 30 Old Levee.

DIMENTO.—[illegible] for sale by JOS. H. MARKS.

NEW LARGE NO. 1 MACKEREL.—[illegible] in sale by JOS. H. MARKS.

COTTON SEED.—[illegible] JOS. H. MARKS, 76 Magazine st.

[illegible]

## CANDIDATES.

[illegible] is a candidate for [illegible].

[illegible] a candidate for Clerk of [illegible].

[illegible] for the last fourteen years [illegible] is a candidate for the Clerkship of the [illegible].

[illegible] Clerk of the [illegible].

[illegible] a candidate for Clerk of [illegible] New Orleans.

[illegible] to announce Col. CHAS. A. [illegible] as a candidate for Clerk of the Third District [illegible].

[illegible] a candidate for Clerk of [illegible].

[illegible] GILMORE, Clerk of the Fourth [illegible].

[illegible] is a candidate for Clerk of the [illegible].

[illegible] SAMUEL G. [illegible] as candidate for Clerk of the [illegible] District Court.

[illegible]

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that [illegible] Treasury [illegible] Co. [illegible] for a duplicate of said certificate.
JEREMIAH RAWDON.
New York, June 18, 1853.

ISAAC N. MARKS, is my [illegible] of Attorney during my absence [illegible].
JOS. H. MARKS.

DURING my absence from the city, Mr. GABRIEL TRAIMONT, [illegible]
BERNARD TURPIN.
New Orleans, April 20th, 1853.

NOTICE.—[illegible] J. M. CURREN.

#### Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received at the office of the [illegible] [illegible]
JNO. B. ROBINSON, President of the Council.
Carrollton, June 23rd 1853.

FOR SALE.—A negro woman, aged 27 years, a good American cook and washer and ironer, [illegible] sold [illegible].
J. B. DEBAEY.

[illegible] BRUGUIERE & CO. 27 Bienville st.

#### REMOVAL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his old customers [illegible] that he has removed from No. 65 Camp street, to No. 69 Canal st., [illegible] BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES. [illegible]
ISAAC DAWIN, 68 Canal st.

#### Removal.

F. FARRE & CO. have removed from No. [illegible] Magazine street, to the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, [illegible].

H. W. [illegible] & DUILLARD have removed to [illegible] Old Levee street.

#### Co-Partnership.

MR. F. WOODMAN [illegible] under the firm of F. SHAWELL & CO.
F. SHAWELL.
New Orleans, July 14, 1853.

#### NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of [illegible] Vooghees, Gregg & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. [illegible]
D. P. VOORHEES,
S. R. GREGG.

The remaining partners, who will continue the business under the style of VOORHEES, GREGG & CO. [illegible]
BENNETT P. VOORHEES,
STEPHEN R. GREGG.

#### Notice.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing in this city under the firm of MAURICE & FESTORAZZI [illegible]
SILVESTER FESTORAZZI,
ATS. MAURICE.
New Orleans, July 15th, 1853.

CARPET WAREHOUSE.—[illegible] & CO.

#### Vve Clicquot Ponsardin.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale [illegible] celebrated Vve Clicquot [illegible] Champagne [illegible]
FDO. DEYOUNTE & CO., 22 Old Levee st.

SUGAR.—[illegible]
VOORHEES, GREGG & CO.

#### No. 58 Royal street.

GILDING BY FIRE, GALVANIZING BY ELECTRO PROCESS, [illegible] AND SILVER PLATING, GOLD AND SILVER [illegible].

M. B. [illegible] [illegible] Lamps, Lustres, Waiters, Chairs, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & CO., Royal street.
[illegible] & GOODRICH, Chartres street.
[illegible], Royal street.
ALEXIS & LEVY, Royal street.
[illegible], Exchange Alley.

HAVANA CIGARS.—An assortment of Genuine Havana Cigars of the choicest brands [illegible]
J. M. CABALLERO, 22 Old Levee between Conti and Bienville sts.

[illegible] J. M. CABALLERO, 21 Old Levee, [illegible].

[illegible] J. M. CABALLERO, 38 Old Levee.

JUST received per ship [illegible]
[illegible] DUNTZE & IKES.

PORT WINE.—[illegible]
DUNTZE & IKES.

LEMONS [illegible]

[illegible] F. BANDEAU & CO.

[illegible]

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

#### Mobile and New Orleans Railroad and Steam Navigation Company.

New Orleans, May 17th, 1853.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock of the Company are hereby notified that an instalment of ten per cent. will be due and payable on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of July, 1853.

By order of the Board,
JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

#### Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company.
#### NOTICE.

AN arrangement has been entered into between this Company and the Pontchartrain Railroad Company of New Orleans, by which the two Companies, under the charters granted by the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, agree to make a continuous Railroad from the city of Mobile to New Orleans.
J. [illegible] McRAE,
President of the Mobile and N. O. R. R. Co.
JOHN EGLESTON,
President of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books for subscription to the capital stock of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company, will be opened on the [illegible] inst., at the office of Messrs. [illegible], WALSH & CO., of this city, [illegible] the city, will be offered for subscription in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The per cent at the time of subscribing, the per cent on the first of October, ten per cent on the first of December, twenty per cent in the first of February, the balance at such times as the Board of Directors may direct, by giving thirty days' notice of the same, provided that not more than twenty per cent shall be called for at any one time.
jy9 C. J. McRAE, President.

#### [illegible] Bonds of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the [illegible] next, at the office of NEW YTT, LEES & CO., in the city of New York, for the purchase of 1250 Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, all dated 1st August, 1853, and payable at the office of the Company in the city of New Orleans, as follows, to wit:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 250 Bonds of $1000 each, on the 1st August, 1854. | | | | | |
| 250 | do | do | do | 1st August, | 1855. |
| 250 | do | do | do | 1st August, | 1856. |
| 250 | do | do | do | 1st August, | 1857. |
| 250 | do | do | do | 1st August, | 1858. |

Said Bonds bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date, interest payable semi-annually, at the office of the Company in New Orleans, with coupons for semi-annual [illegible]. [illegible] are issued by order of the Board of Directors, the [illegible] of which, to be expended in the construction of the road.

The New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company was organized 1st May, 1853, [illegible] by act of incorporation, [illegible] charter provides for the construction of a [illegible] from the city of New Orleans [illegible] the boundary between the States of Louisiana and Texas, favorable for its extension across the latter State to the Pacific ocean.

The entire line or first division of road to Washington, in the parish of St. Landry, 170 miles, with a branch of 50 miles in addition, is now under contract, payable [illegible] and is to be entirely completed by the first day of January, [illegible].

[illegible] are already laid for 20 miles, and 65 miles will be finished and in operation on the first of January [illegible].

[illegible]

The subscription to the Capital Stock of the Company amounts to the sum of $4,200,000, as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By Individual subscriptions, payable in cash | | $1,000,000 |
| City of New Orleans | | [illegible] |
| Do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do | [illegible] | 100,771 |
| Do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | | $4,200,000 |

At the last session of the Legislature the State of Louisiana subscribed one-fifth of the capital stock of the Company, viz: $1,000,000, payable [illegible].

[illegible]

By order of the Board.
J. H. OVERTON, Presi.
New Orleans, June 1853.

#### DUNCKEL'S
#### American Washable Blue.
THE PIONEER BRAND.
[illegible]
WAS AWARDED AT THE World's Fair,
OR LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN 1851.

CAN BE HAD IN THIS CITY, through the principal Grocers, [illegible].

E. M. McALPIN & CO., No. 30 Common street, and No. 22 Canal street Poydras;
HALL, KEMP & CO., corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets;
J. L. JOHNSTON & CO., corner of Magazine and Natchez streets;
WHITCOMB & LANIER, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Gravier;
A. J. ROBERTS & CO., No. 62 Poydras street;
JOHNS, WARLIS, No. 160 Magazine street;
ROBERT & NELSON, No. 23 Common street and [illegible] Canal;
G. M. BAYLY & CO., No. 23 Common street and Canal;
KENDALL, TOE & CO., corner of Gravier and Tchoupitoulas streets;
E. W. ADAMS, No. 13 Tchoupitoulas street;
HOLMES & CLAUSS, No. 9 Gravier street;
J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., No. 3 Front Levee;
JNO. C. SHANNON, No. 3 Velcos street;
W. S. WRIGHT & CO., No. 91 Tchoupitoulas st.;
CONVERSE & CO., corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas streets.

[illegible] Gazette.

[illegible] DUFFIELD & CO., Louisville, Ky.,
MARTIN, OWEN & CO., Commission Agents.

#### Greenwich Biscuits.
#### HUNTLEY & PALMERS.

1000 Tins, per ship J. H. Comer, to arrive [illegible] the best yet sent to this market, for sale by the Agents,
DAVID GOWANS & CO., 27 Canal street.

And under the Odd-Fellows' Hall, and at same prices by Messrs.
W. C. RAYMOND, E. J. HART & CO.,
E. M. McALPIN & CO., HALL, KEMP & CO.,
FAURES & BORMAN, PETERS & MILLARD,
DUNTZE & IKES.
And all respectable family Grocers.

#### Adolphe [illegible], 60 Royal street.

HAS just received from New York per steamship Empire City, an assortment of choice Second [illegible]

[illegible]

#### ADOLPHE BLACHE,
No. 66 Royal Street.

A COMPLETE assortment of summer corsets of all sorts and of the latest styles, such as embroidered corsets, [illegible] children's [illegible] and plain do., fancy Swiss [illegible]

[illegible]

J. B. PERSAC & CO.

HAVANA CIGARS.—[illegible]

[illegible] LANOUE & XIQUES, 25 Conti st.

CLARET.—
150 casks common Claret, various brands,
15 do Deyrie Mazzanes Claret,
200 boxes Claret, 12 bottles each,
150 do superior St Julien Gaudin,
50 do [illegible]
20 do [illegible]
15 do Chateau Margaux
12 do Chateau Lafitte
In store and for sale by
LOS. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

HAMS.—Stagg & Shay's Sugar Cured—35 tierces, [illegible] for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 78 Tchoupitoulas st.

TOBACCO.—A good stock of [illegible] for sale by
DELVAILLE & [illegible].

PAPER FOR [illegible]

[illegible]

## HOTELS, ETC.

#### WASHINGTON HOUSE,
At the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

THE proprietor of the Washington House, [illegible] respectfully informs that the RESTAURANT of the Hotel is NOT [illegible] to be kept [illegible] open as hitherto. Parties desiring Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, will be required to give their orders on the previous evening.

[illegible] new arrangements the proprietors had in view the securing for the public the establishment of the house, which may become a resort for Families and persons who desire to avail themselves of the [illegible]. The Washington Hotel is already too well known for the beauty of its site and its Garden, for the [illegible] and comforts [illegible].

The proprietor hopes that the new arrangement will succeed in giving even more satisfaction [illegible].
jy5 1m

#### [illegible] Springs, [illegible] County, Mississippi.

CHARLES CULLEN, proprietor of the Mansion House, Mobile, takes [illegible] [illegible] prepared to receive visitors, and hopes that his industry and experience in his profession will deserve a fair share of the public favor.

The Springs are situated about half a mile east of the [illegible], on the Tom-bigbee, where [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] chemical analysis by Mr. [illegible] will publish in a few days [illegible]. It is ascertained that they are efficacious for rheumatism, [illegible] and are equal to the most celebrated mineral waters of Europe or America. In addition to the Springs there is also a strong [illegible].
[illegible] CULLEN.

#### New [illegible] Springs.

We have received from one of the Mobile correspondents, the following letter which we cheerfully publish:

Mobile, May 15th, 1853.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

Please inform the readers of your valuable paper that Mr. Ch. Cullen, proprietor of the New Bladon Springs, will be prepared to open his splendid establishment, and accommodate his [illegible] in the beginning of June next. This establishment, which has been elegantly furnished and where no expense has been spared to make guests comfortable, will, the proprietor hopes, meet the approbation of visitors. [illegible]

The chemical analysis of the Springs has been made by Mr. Avequin, whose reputation as a chemist is known throughout the [illegible]. He is now devoting his attention to an elaborate publication, which from his desire to [illegible] to the public a [illegible] work, will [illegible].

Two of Mr. Ch. Cullen's Springs, are mineral [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] of [illegible]. They are highly [illegible] in the United States [illegible].

[illegible]

my17 tf P. F.

#### TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED—on Friday, 1st July, 1853, from the Levee a dark bay Horse about 14 or 15 hands high, with black mane and tail and legs—with saddle and bridle. The above reward will be paid for his return or any information that may lead to his recovery.
DOMINICK MADDEN, No. 120 Annunciation street,
Or JAMES CONNELLY & Co., No. 60 Poydras street.
16 July—1 w

#### Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

WILL be paid for the apprehension of my negro man HENRY or HIKE, a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weight about 170 pounds, has [illegible] [illegible] speaks [illegible] on July last and was in New Orleans about four months since, is been [illegible] employed in hauling wood on the Lake [illegible] Amite River. The above reward will be paid for his delivery on Robinson [illegible].
[illegible] JOHNSTON & CO.,
3 Front Levee, New Orleans.
New Orleans, June [illegible].

#### The Public School Vacancies.

TEACHERS OR PUPILS [illegible] during the [illegible] will perfect their writing or knowledge of [illegible] should apply [illegible] at the [illegible] Academy, 165 Canal [illegible]. Classes are now being formed and most of the [illegible].

N. B. No [illegible] for teaching. Parents are informed that it is more to teach pupils of 8 than of 20 years of age. Classes separated for children. [illegible].
RUFUS DOUBLEAY, 176 Canal st.
jy 11

#### J. B. STEEL,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer.
No. 60 Camp Street.

ALWAYS on hand a complete assortment of Law (English and French), Medical, Scientific and School books. Classical and Literary works, Cheap Publications, &c. STATIONERY, Imported and Foreign Blank Books and Cards of every description.

Printing and book-binding executed with neatness and dispatch.

Agent for J. T. White's printing types, &c., and Hoe & Co's celebrated Printing Presses.

#### At No. 60 Camp Street.
NEW BOOKS.

LYELL'S MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY, with 500 Wood Cuts, Apple & Co's new Edition, complete in one vol. [illegible]
[illegible] Cuts, Appleton's Edition.
EDGAR CLIFTON—[illegible] of School Life, [illegible].
DOUGLAS GREENWOOD [illegible] by John Frank [illegible].
jy15 J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp street.

#### Pocket Map of New Orleans, &c.

MAP OF NEW ORLEANS and Environs, by H. & A. Cohen, portable, superbly for [illegible].

COHEN'S Directory of the City and its Environs for 1853, which [illegible] information, [illegible] for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers and Stationers, No. 51 Camp street.

#### [illegible] Insurance.

NEW, and [illegible] on Insurance, [illegible] GREENLEAF on Evidence, Sixth Edition, 1853, just received [illegible]
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.
jy7 Law Book Sellers and Stationers, 51 Camp st.

#### [illegible] Directory.

COHEN'S Mobile Directory for the year 1853 for the years [illegible]
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers, No. 51 Camp st.
ap4

#### PAPER & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE
No. 37 Camp Street.

PAPER, STATIONERY, WRITING, PRINTING & BOOK PAPERS, Playing Cards, Printers' Cards and [illegible] PRINTING INK.
Blank Books of all Kinds.
And a general assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY!
Adapted to every branch of the trade.
HENRY L. POTTER, 37 Camp street.
febl-ly

#### PAPER HANGINGS.
F. OPPENHEIM,
166 CHARTRES STREET 166
Between Toulouse and St. Peter.

HAS just received per ship Rebecca, from Havre a complete assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, such as:

Gilt, velvet gilt, velvet and satin paper hangings, trimmings, bed tops, [illegible] Agathe, chimney fronts, &c. &c. His friends and acquaintances are requested to call and examine the store in order to be convinced that it is impossible to find better articles and at lower prices than at the store of
F. OPPENHEIM, 166 Chartres st.

ALSO—In store and for sale by the undersigned a large assortment of stationery.
Books of all kinds of register and blank books;
500 reams lined and unlined paper, including
200 reams suitable for printers and lithographers
Colored paper for wrappers and cards.
A large and choice collection of lithographic prints, among which may be found the latest from Paris.
3 cases window shades.
The above articles will be sold at most reduced prices by F. OPPENHEIM.
jy18 166 Chartres st.

#### [illegible] AND [illegible] BATHS.

[illegible] for Vapor and Fumigations.

[illegible] apply to resort to Vapor [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible].

The undersigned, after [illegible] years' experience, [illegible] [illegible] of the foreign [illegible].

[illegible] with the [illegible].
S. MAUBERRET.
No. 330 St. Louis street, between Villere and Robertson. apl5 6m

#### [illegible]

WHO [illegible] the [illegible] in the Conservatory of Paris, &c., &c., announces that he has just [illegible]. He will be assisted by [illegible]. Apply at No. 172 Royal street.

[illegible] a [illegible] of [illegible] opened every evening [illegible].

#### FROST & CO.,
No. 48 Magazine street, New Orleans,
OFFER FOR SALE

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

Suitable for the general Country Trade and Plantations. [illegible] jy15

IN STORE and for sale by the subscriber:—
20 casks Marseilles Wine, Burgundy brand;
20 bbls Porto Wine;
50 do Madeira Wine;
[illegible] & Brunston,
[illegible] Bailly & Son,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] Olive Oil, in large bottles,
[illegible] do half do;
100 Demijohns of 5 gallons;
50 cases Orange Flower Water, large and small [illegible].
jy12 [illegible] MASSETT, 115 Chartres st.

HAVANA [illegible].—20 boxes assorted [illegible], Regalia, Regalia [illegible], [illegible] Londres, Londres, Conchas, Regalia [illegible] [illegible], Panetelas, &c &c, of the [illegible], Figaro, Orleans, [illegible] [illegible] and for sale by
CHARLES CAVAROC, 20 Bienville st.

SOAP.—[illegible] French [illegible] [illegible] & CO., 62 Tchoupitoulas [illegible].

WINE.—[illegible] [illegible] F. M. J. FRENCH, 21 Old Levee.

[illegible]