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NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, MORNING, AUGUST 19, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Friday Morning, August 19, 1853.

For Congress:
(SECOND DISTRICT,)
T. G. HUNT.
For State Treasurer,
HARRY T. HAYS, of Orleans.
For Auditor Public Accounts,
JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.
For Superintendent of Public Education,
A. H. LAMON, of W. Baton Rouge.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Stockton.

THE ROUTE TO THE PACIFIC

The *American Times*—a new and vigorously conducted paper established in Baltimore—contains an article exhibiting most ably and fully the immense importance to commerce and travel of an inter-oceanic communication through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The conjunction of the Atlantic with the Pacific by rivers and roads across some portion of the great portland between North and South America, is no novel subject. Fifty years ago it was discussed as a great commercial enterprise of which the fruits would be invaluable. The *Times* quotes the *Edinburg Review* of 1810 as saying that "in enumerating, however, the advantages of a commercial nature which would assuredly spring from the emancipation of South America, we have not yet noticed the greatest, perhaps of all, the mightiest event, probably, in favor of the peaceful intercourse of nations which the physical circumstances of the globe present to the enterprise of man—the formation of a navigable passage across the Isthmus." From that period up to the present time the project of connecting the two Oceans has always occupied a prominent place in the thoughts of enterprising men. Since the opening of commercial relations with China and the discovery of the mines of California and Australia, the construction of a practicable road across that portion of the Isthmus which will enable travellers to reach the Pacific within the shortest possible time, has ceased to become a speculation, and has grown into an absolute necessity. Various efforts have been made and continue to be made by rival companies to set forth the superior advantages of several distinct routes; but, we believe, that the public mind is fully convinced, that but one route exists, which will embrace every object aimed at. It is not enough that thousands of miles of navigation will be saved—though speed is a value to commerce, health is still more so. Most of the routes in actual use are subject to fearful diseases, which when once contracted, cling to the victim, and either prove fatal, or injure the constitution irretrievably. The only route that is free from all danger of pestilence, and which, when completed, will indubitably be the shortest and easiest yet proposed—is that across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

With the controversys respecting the validity of the claims of Sloo, GARAY, and others, we do not intend to interfere. The people of the United States must be a matter of subordinate concern who builds the road, provided it is built. Our present object is simply to point out the vast advantages presented by the Tehuantepec route, and for this purpose we avail ourselves in part of the labors of the *American Times*. The distance from various points to San Francisco, by different routes, has been often stated. It may be well, however, to recapitulate a few leading facts. From England to San Francisco, via Panama, is 7,502 miles, via Nicaragua, 7,041 miles, and via Tehuantepec, 6,671 miles. From New York to San Francisco, via Panama, 4,952 miles; via Nicaragua, 4,531 miles; via Tehuantepec, 3,904 miles. From New Orleans to San Francisco, via Panama, 4,505 miles; via Nicaragua, 3,767 miles; via Tehuantepec, 2,704. It is perceived that from England the distance will be abridged about 830 miles, from New York, 1,188 miles, and from New Orleans, 1,801 miles.

These facts, observes the *Times*, exhibit the importance of the Tehuantepec route so forcibly as to palpably to the thoughtful mind, that the wisdom and the necessity of a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec are so clear that the inductive argument appears almost superfluous; they prove the importance of this work to the commercial interest of all New England, and all the Atlantic and middle States. When the line of railroads now under construction is completed, passengers and mails may be wafted from New York and Boston to New Orleans in less than five days, and from New Orleans to the highest navigable point on the Tehuantepec route—say Minatitla, on the Coatzacoalcos—in less than three days, with a Plank road across the Isthmus to Ventosa, on the Pacific, in a day, with a railroad in four or five hours, and to San Francisco in seven days. Thus the time required to be from Boston to San Francisco within fourteen days, crossing the Isthmus through a delightful region, and entirely exhausted—free from all pestilential diseases which beset routes further South.

But when this subject is considered in relation to the extreme interests of the Southern States and those bordering on the Mississippi river and its noble tributaries, it reaches a magnitude of importance almost indispensable to their augmenting prosperity and greatness—The railroads completed and in progress of construction will make the time very short from Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston, and Savannah. Louisville will by railroad be but a day's journey from New Orleans. The California gold which passes by the mint of New Orleans to New York will be coined and circulated in that noble city.

The commercial advantages which will be extended to all the States on the Gulf of Mexico and in the great Mississippi will be immense, and to the young giant States of California and Oregon can hardly be estimated.

There is another reason why we advocate this enterprise. It is that it will benefit a vast number of our own roads. And to illustrate the view, it is only necessary to state that it is contemplated to run a line of steamers from Galway in Ireland, to Halifax, or some place north of it in Nova Scotia—to be run with steamers in three days; then, as railroad speed is so much more rapid than steam vessels, rail roads will always be substituted when they can be. Canada is fast completing her great lines of railroads, so that persons visiting the Pacific coast, Australia, India and China, will take the cars at Halifax by the way of Toronto, Detroit, Cairo, New Orleans; or from Halifax by the route to Boston, New York, Baltimore; and from Baltimore by the way of Wheeling, and to New Orleans; or by way of Richmond and Mobile to New Orleans; in a word, numerous roads would be used, and the internal travel augmented. The distance from Halifax to New Orleans will be hardly more than four days, if as much, when the road projected shall be completed, which will be within three years.

THE WEATHER has been exceedingly rainy ever since the commence of the epidemic. Scarcely a day passes without heavy showers. This extraordinary weather for a New Orleans summer, which is usually excessively dry. We cannot say whether any connection exists between the Yellow Fever and these continued rains, though reasoning from the premises before us, it would seem that moisture added to intense heat must be highly favorable to the generation of those mephitic vapors, from which the pestilence is supposed to arise. Certainly the earth is completely saturated with humidity, while the swamps in the rear of the city are overflowing. The influence of an August sun on dripping vegetation cannot be otherwise than unhealthy.

MORE AID.

The citizens of Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville, have contributed $150 for the relief of the indigent sick of New Orleans.

We understand that DAVID HUNT Esq., of Mississippi, well known for his unselfish liberality, has sent down an order on his factor, for the sum of $2,000, in favor of the Howard Association. This is noble indeed.

☞ Cannon were fired yesterday in various directions—we presume in the hope of purifying the atmosphere of the pestilential germ that infests it. It is only a waste of gunpowder. Such experiments have been frequently tried, but we never yet heard of them doing any good.

NATCHEZ—A committee of the citizens of Natchez have consented to receive contributions from the benevolent, for the relief of the indigent sick of New Orleans—the amounts obtained to be handed to the Mayor of Natchez, who will forward them to the Howard Association.

☞ The Whigs of the Fourth Representative District are requested to meet at Salvador Prats' Coffee-house, corner of Bagnet and Custombouse streets on SATURDAY next the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to select a delegate to the Parochial and Congressional Conventions. Whigs be punctual.

WEATHER, CROPS, HEALTH, ETC.—The Catahoula (La.) *Advocate* says:

Since the termination of the wet season, some two weeks since, it has been warm and dry, causing vegetation to hasten to perfection, and the cotton crop has been sensibly influenced by the operation. The prospect now is fine, though a gentleman from Concordia, himself a planter, of no ordinary skill and judgment we repose great confidence, suggested a few days since that there might be a diminution of the production. So far as our personal observation extends, we are induced to say (and we speak with caution, having been led into premature reports) that the production will probably equally the packing, especially as the latter considerable late—some few, we believe, are about commencing that season now. The corn crop is good.

In respect to the general health of the parish, we have to report some sickness, but not much mortality.

The views embraced in the annexed article from a correspondent whose future are ever welcome, accord so entirely with our views, that we give them a conspicuous place in our columns:

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

We have no recollection of ever having read or heard of a more shameful backing out, or a more uncomminous and cowardly abandonment of pledges, and the faith of treaties, than has been evinced by England in her recent negotiations and conduct, with Russia, on the Eastern question. Bound by the most solemn treaty stipulations to protect Turkey against the aversions of Muscovite ambition—pledged, in a certain eventality—which has happened to repel the occupation of the Danubian principalities by the armies of Russia, she has stood almost inactive, and suffered the barbarian of the North, pending a negotiation for the peaceful solution of the differences existing between him and Turkey, to secure by force a district of territory and to dictate the terms, upon which, he will surrender its possession and conclude peace. A Russian Emperor has proclaimed in the face of the world, and England has acquiesced, that he has the right to invade and take possession of territory, to which he has no title, pending a negotiation, for the purpose of coercing an independent Power to consent to his terms and that the fleets of England have no right to enter and anchor in the Straits of the Dardanelles, which are open to all the navies of the world. There was a period, when the insolent Mistress of the Seas, who dictated laws to all nations, would never have submitted to this interpolation on her maritime Code, nor have permitted any Power, strong or feeble, to violate treaties and then insult her with impunity; but the times have changed, and although she will bully Greece into the discharge of a doubtful claim, and rebuke Spain, for conniving at the Cuban slave trade, in contravention of conventional law, and combat China, that she may be compelled to allow Englishmen to poison her inhabitants with opium—yet, when the Arctic Bear—first for the grossest indignities, in the face of Europe, commits the most flagrant infractions on existing treaties, and when the *casus belli* arises, she patiently submits, opens a negotiation and enables the Emperor to spin it out by prolix protocols, verbose conferences and subtle and sophistical diplomatic notes, and to treat with silent contempt the circular of her own government. Verily, the glory of England has departed and her shame has commenced!

Policy fand interest should have impelled England—to say nothing of the preservation of the faith of treaties—to resist this invasion of the rights of Turkey. Once concede to Russia the sovereignty of the Golden Horn and Constantinople, and the balance of European power is demanded; the Bosphorus and Mediterranean become Russian lakes, and the English possessions in the East Indies will fall into her lap. This done, and the colonial empire and naval ascendency of England will only be known as a matter of history. The 'fast-anchored Isle' itself will next become an object of attack on the part of the absolute governments on the continent fall of which will be but so many satellites, revolving around the Russian orbit; and will fall an easy prey to the colossal power and unbounded ambition of the northern Despot! Should such be the result of English pusillanimity and procrastination in this Oriental affair, she can only accuse herself, who neglected to act up to her history, policy and traditions, and rejected the golden moment, when she could have saved her own interest and honor, her liberty and civilization, and have protected Europe from the gloom and degradation of one universal despotism.

The ruin and shame of Britain we would deplore from the bottom of our heart, for the sake of freedom, letters and civilization. We have been accustomed to look to that little Isle, rivated in the midst of seas, as the last abode and refuge of oppressed liberty in Europe—the only sanctuary whither the persecuted friends and champions of freedom can flee—the seat of the arts and sciences—and the light whence we ourselves have drawn the fundamental principles and sentiments of our free institutions and laws; and her demolition, or degradation even, would cause a sensation of grief, mortification and pain to pervade our mind. Mankind would be the sufferer, and her loss could not be repaired. Once strike Britain from the system of Europe, liberty, and the world would be involved in darkness—! Once put out thy light, and I know not where is that Prometheus best that can that light relume.

Has the lost Pleiad ever returned to its sphere—or has the void created by its aberration ever been supplied with another inhabitant? We hope for the reputation of the high tone, which England, in her palmy days, was once used to hold towards despotic powers, and that although the lustre of her honour and dignity has, for a moment, 'sunk in its dark, intestine cave,' it will reappear in all its pristine and native effulgence, and that the great parent of religion, law, liberty and civilization will again be seen exercising that influence in the nations, the theatre of which is the Bosphorus and Hellespont, that she will hurl defiance in the teeth of all the absolutists and tyrants of the world, and vindicate the integrity of treaties, the sanctity of public law, the principles of civil liberty, and the rights of independent and feeble nations against the united Hosts and armies of the universe.

HEALTH OF MOBILE.—The following is the official report of the Mobile Board of Health in relation to the existence of Yellow Fever in that city:

MOBILE, Aug. 16, 1853.

The Board of Health of the city of Mobile, believing it at all times to be their duty to apprise the citizens on approach or existence of any dangerous disease, at a meeting held this day authorized the following statement:

Within the last few days, several cases of unmistakable yellow fever have occurred in several parts of the city among persons who have not left the city during the season. From the best evidence that the Board could obtain, they believe that all the cases have not been of a very malignant or unmanageable variety, generally yielding to treatment when properly directed early in the attack.

The Board of Health particularly requests physicians of the city to make daily reports of the number of cases occurring in their practice to the Secretary, at or before 6 o'clock, P. M.—By order of the Board,

GEO. A. KETCHUM, Secretary.

MISSOURI.—Touching the late election at Missouri, the St. Louis *Republican* of the 10th inst., has the following:

Two Whig Congressmen—Caruthers and Lindley—Eleven of seven of the nominees for the most important offices in St. Louis county—a majority of the officers in the other counties of the State—these are, in brief, the fruits of the late election in this State. Never have the Whigs obtained so signal a victory in Missouri. They have won it, too, without changing front in any respect—without any understanding, expressed or implied. If the Benton men, as a minority in the Third Congressional District, preferred voting for a Whig to a man who was, at one time, their leader—surely the Whigs could not be blamed for that. If, following Benton's lead, and denouncing all conventions as cheats and frauds upon the people, the three Democrats on the other side could not agree which should be choked off, and thus ensured the election of the Whig Caruthers, by a larger vote than we ever polled given in the District—that is no fault of ours. If, in some counties, Benton men voted for Whigs rather than suffer the election of an anti Benton, and thus gave to the Whigs the lucrative offices, we can thank them for their votes, but we do not intend to deprecate the curses which are poured upon them by their fellow partisans. Taking a survey of the whole field, it is hard to determine which party has done the other the most injury. Eighteen by refusing in the Seventh District, made it a difficult thing to agree upon a candidate, and neither Bonier nor Jackson were willing to back out; and the thirteen hundred Benton votes in the Third District, by voting for Lindley, succeeded in killing off the great enemy of Benton in the State. Go on, gentlemen, we pray you. While you are engaged in this work, the people are plotting by it, in getting good Representatives to Congress, and filling the most lucrative offices with the best men.

☞ A serious difficulty occurred on the election day, at Elizabethtown, Ky., between Dr. Young, former Congressman, and Thomas D. Brown, clerk of the Circuit Court. There has been difficulties existing between them for some time past, arising out of family matters. During the day, as Dr. Young was separating some belligerents, Mr. B. used some severe and aggravating language, and the Dr. drew his pistol, and as B. was retreating, fired at him, and missed—Mr. B. then turned, and fired at Dr. Young, but missed him, he ran up and struck the Dr over the head with the pistol, cutting to the bone, but they were separated.

The same evening, as the Dr. returned from a visit to some patients, Mr. B. met him, but the Dr. turned from him, and went to his office—Brown in a short time followed him. When within 40 feet, the Dr. prepared his pistol, and told him to come on, Brown bringing his pistol also to bear on the Dr. attempted to go up the steps of the adjoining house, when the Doctor fired, and shot Brown in the thigh, shattering the bone badly. Brown's son then fired at the Dr. putting several buckshot in the wall, (it missed the Dr.) and then the matter terminated.

☞ A New York editor thinks, from the manner shirts are made in that city, there ought to be an "inspector of sewers." The editor would do the chivalric of the new shirt the other day, and found himself, when he awoke in the morning, crowding out between two of the shortest sheets.

A lady who had refused to give, after hearing a charity sermon, had her pocket book picked as she was leaving the church. On making the discovery, she exclaimed "God could not find the way into my pocket, but it seems the devil did."

☞ Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*, and the Misses Wilcox, of New York, were in Brighton, near Pittsburg, on Wednesday week. They purchased the whole place with the exception of a few houses owned by residents, for the sum of $620,000. It is their design to engage in manufacturing extensively.

FROM EL PASO.—A correspondent of the *Picayune* who may be relied upon, furnishes that paper with the following information:

EL PASO DEL NORTE, MEXICO, July 22, 1853.

Dear Sir—This mail takes you news of our difficulties here upon this frontier. You will not be surprised at them; it has been predicted for months and months. We are here entirely abandoned. I do not suppose the Government gives us a thought; they are so busy dealing out the loaves and fishes.

From the records of the California emigrants strike the river they commence being cattle; hundreds have been stolen from them and carried to this side of the river. At the head of these robbing parties is the Montes family of fire-brothers, protected by the authorities. On the 10th or 16th a map named Mager, the owner of 400 or 500 head of cattle, came to this side to look for some forty head that he had lost. In his rounds he came across seven head in the lower part of this town. Two Mexicans were herding them together with some eight or ten head of Mexican cattle. He took the cattle, and was taking the herders to the Alcalde, when they took to the bushes and could never be found afterwards. Mager then drove all the cattle to his camp on the American side of the river. The next day he came back, and was ordered by the Prefecto to bring all the Mexican cattle to this town, which he did the next day, and was arrested for stealing those and other cattle and thrown into prison. He has had no trial yet. I have been led to believe that he would be released; Indeed, the proposition was made by the Prefecto to release Mager by his paying $100. That looks like swindling. It was afterwards found out that Mager was a man of property, and on the 17th it was finally decided that his cause should be sent to Chihuahua, thinking by that means to get $500 or $1,000 out of him. The best of it is that Mager is detained upon the evidence of the very men who stole his cattle, and in whose possession they were afterwards found.

After the 17th, all hope was given up of having Mager released. The Californians made up a party to rescue him from the prison. The thing was publicly talked about for several days, no person appearing to pay any attention to it. On the morning of the 18th, between 3 and 4 o'clock, I was awakened by firing in the direction of the prison, and soon afterwards received a message from the Prefecto that a party of Americans had attacked the prison and had been repulsed, and that a dead and wounded man had been left on the ground, and request ed me to examine them. I soon found myself on the spot, and by the light of the day that was just breaking, recognized in the dead man Elder Hendrel, the District Attorney of El Paso county, Texas. I had him immediately removed to a room, and afterwards sent across the river for burial. The wounded man, Saml Hammock, was one of Col. Shubrick's mail men; the ball had penetrated his lungs, and he died in twenty four hours afterwards.

The whole town was under arms in two hours; all communication was stopped between this and the other side; they would not allow me to cross the river without a permit from the Prefecto. The excitement still continues; two or three hundred men are drilling every morning, and reviewing on the Plaza. They anticipate another attack. They need have no fear; the Californians are not the men to stand fire. It is said they all took to their heels at the first charge. The Mexicans were prepared for them. Immediately after the attack rush parared the streets shouting, "Death to the Gringos! Death to the Yankee dogs! Let us sack the stores and houses! Let not an American escape!"

Every American is in danger of his life. When one walks along the street all eyes are turned upon him, and he is pointed at as one of the marked. Mager is still in prison, without any prospect of getting out soon that I can see. The measures taken by the authorities, and particularly by the Prefecto, Jose Sanchez, have been arbitrary in the extreme. It is very evident that Mager has not had a fair hearing, nor is there any prospect of it. Much excitement prevails on the American side of the river. All condemned the lawless attempt of the party on the night of the 18th, but they also condemned the course of the Prefecto, upon whose shoulders rests the whole blame.

Mager is in prison, his property in the hands of strangers without the prospect of being released.

The death of Hendrel has cast a gloom over the whole community. There is no telling yet how the matter will end. The Californians are organizing to the number of five hundred up the river. I place no reliance on it. We also hear that Gen. Garland is ordered to occupy the Mesilla. D.

Man carried over the Falls—Unparalleled Editorial Feat.

We have to record an event in connection with our Falls—the much abused, yet turbulent, wild and not to be trifled with *rapides la belle riviere*, which might have equalled the recent terrible disaster at the rival cascade of Niagara. We say might have equalled, for as it, the phenomenon exhibits no loss of life, only a catalogue of hair breadth escapes by flood and field.

On Friday evening, about 11 o'clock, three gentlemen, (all Germans,) Messrs. Louis Dombits, late editor of the "*Brobachter am Ohio*," in this city, Feamberg, and another whose name we have not ascertained, went in bathing at the upper wharf. They swam to Jeffersonville, and without resting started back. Dembits succeeded in exhibit his agility in the water, pushed out boldly ahead of the others, and unconscious of the rapid current leading to the falls, was drawn in. In a few moments he found himself unable to cope with the strength of the hurrying waters. He was swiftly carried through the Indiana route, and happening to come in contact with Rubber's rock, he seized upon it and rested there for some time. But slipping off he went down through the rolling whirlpool round Sand Island, and finally succeeded in landed in slack water a short distance above New Albany. There he crawled out, and in a state of perfect nudity—*et parts naturalibus*, walked on the plank road to Jeffersonville, where borrowing a pair of pants, shirt and coat, he came over on the first trip of the ferry. At the wharf he found a group of relatives and friends collected, bewailing his loss. His companions were taken up by a skiff, having balled lustily for assistance.

We have yet to hear of an achievement by a knight of the scissors and quill, equal to that of our friend and contemporary, Dembits. He may congratulate himself on having performed such an arduous feat and saved his life beside—Editors are hard to beat at anything. They cannot be drowned, but may be hanged.

MR. LAVERY IN BOSTON.—The Boston *Express* of the 8th inst., says: "Our American lady friend, who so much charms all private letters from England, is now in Paris. Before leaving England, however, she passed some time at Belvoir Castle, and was among the most honored at the Lord Mayor's Ball—Belvoir Castle is the home of Lady Emeline Wortley, and one of the most charming residences in England, while the inmates are represented to us as among the kindest and most cordial of people. The Castle is pictured as an old Baronial Hall, magnificent in itself, and nearly as large as Windsor. The walls are hung with rare and splendid pictures. There are special apartments for Queen Victoria, who occasionally visits Belvoir, and these are gorgeously furnished. In December, the Castle is full of company, though now the grounds round about it are in their greatest beauty.

Gratifying marks of attention and respect have followed our friend everywhere, and naturally enough the letters received are full of high compliments to the aristocracy of England, whose warm welcomes are the theme of a sincere praise. Among the places visited, were the homes of the Countess of Jersey, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Marchioness of Westminster, Lady John Manners, Lady Wharncliffe, and many other noble mansions. We are anxious to know how this class of high aristocratic society has imparted an intelligent American lady, and trust by and by to receive such a picture of English manners as will interest our readers. Of course they will be written with the reserve due from one who has been made at home among those who, in every thing except kindness and courtesy, were strangers."

☞ At a meeting of the Whigs last night, held in the Fifth Representative District, at the Orleans Coffee House, the following named Delegates were elected:

U. F. Schexnaydre, F. C. Gaudey,
J. B. Sarapuru, A. David,
J. Yeomans, J. Lacoste.
J. L. FABRE, President.
M. CARRERE, Secretary.

☞ The best evidence that can be adduced in favor of the efficacious of Moffland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, is the unprecedented sale of the article. Six years ago it was not known, and although there only be many compounds prepared and represented as being worthy of a liberal patronage, yet we feel constrained to remark, that the great number of testimonials with which this wonderful doctor has been honored, by persons of the highest character and respectability, who have taken it necessary to have recourse to his preparation, is testimony sufficiently conclusive, that a more efficacious remedy for the diseases and constitutional ills of life, affected with that direful malady, dyspepsia, has never been discovered. For sale by

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.
aug18 181 Chartres st.

DIED.

Last evening at 8 o'clock, at the age of 57 years, J. B. ST. AMANT, Inhabitant of the parish of St. Charles. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on this afternoon at 5 o'clock, from his late residence on Elysian street, between Crape and Love streets, Third District.

At Greenville, on Thursday, the 18th inst. at 3½ o'clock P. M., J. ACHELIUS CAPELLA, aged 20 months and ten days. The friends and acquaintances of C. Rosalie and Mrs. F. Capella, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral which will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock precisely, from No. 75 Dryades st., between Jackson and Philippe.

Monument.

MESSRS. WILLIAMS, ROBERTS & CO. have removed from 30½ Poydras street to 131 Common street, corner of *Carondelet street*. au 19

ARTESIAN ARBERY,
52 Bourbon Street.

THIS establishment will remain closed till the end of August.

The Chosen will re-open on MONDAY, 5th September.

GIN—30 pipes Gin in Anchor, in entrepôt in store, for sale by
aug18 J. & J. TARDIF.

WINE IN CASES—200 cases Pontillac, Margaux St Estephe, Cheur, Chateau Lafite; for sale by
aug18 24 Old Levee

CHAMPAGNE WINE—475 baskets Rousset Gis and superior Dessert Sillery, Verzenay, Ay & Grevre, for sale by
J. & J. TARDIF.
aug18 24 Old Levee.

WHITE WINE IN BELS—120 bbls Sauternes white wine, for sale by J. & J. TARDIF.
aug18 24 Old Levee.

PORTER—6 cases in low condition, 6 cases of 12 pints, for sale by J. B. THEAU & CO.
aug 18 21 and 23 Gravier st.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY Evening, Aug. 18, 1853.

The Cotton market remains quiet and to-day's sales are limited to 300 bales at easier prices, though without quotable change.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MOBILE.

Inferior	7—8¾	Fair	12½ @
Ordinary	9 @ 9¾	Good Fair	12¾ @
Middling	10 @ 10¾	Good Fair	— @ —
Good Middling	11 @ 11½	Good and Fine	— @ —
Middling Fair	11¾ @ 12		

A sale of 32 bbls. Tobacco, Admitted and Refined at 6¾c. round.

A sale of 20 bbls Sugar at 4½c for Good Refining.

Of Molasses 20 bbls Good Rebo sold at 18c. P gallon.

Sales of Flour limited to 400 bbls. Superfine St. Louis at 4½ @ 4¾.

Sales of Corn, 500 sacks St. Louis, at 68c.

Bacon was nothing of it, 35 @ 100 lb.

Transactions in Pork confined to retail, at 20c @ 20½c @ 100.

A sale of 12 barrels Sugar Cured Hams at 12c; also by retail, 120 tierces, at a range of 10 @ 11c.

Of Lard 120 tierces sold at 10½c.

A sale of 100 bales Cypress Sage at 18c.

Sales by auction, 1200 boxes Star Candles at 22½c.

Sales of 100 bags Rio Coffee at 8c

In Freights, a ship taken yesterday for Liverpool, giving away her boards, at 3/4 for Cotton.

No election in Exchange.

EXCHANGE OUT TODAY.

Sterling	5—20% P ct. prem
Francs	5.18¾@5.17½
New York, sight pay bills	1¼ @ 1½ P cent dis
Do. Country	1¼ @ 1½ P cent dis
Boston, sixty days	1¼ @ 1½ P cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¼ @ 1½ P cent dis
Havana at five to eight days	¼ @ ¾ P ct. prem

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Mobile	Oregon	Helm	12 h
Baton Rouge	Creole	Walker	3 h
Natchez	St. Charles	Dennison	12 h
Thibodaux	Jim Wales	Terrebonne	5 h
Pittsburg	Fashion	Lee	12 h
Cincinnati	Fairy Queen	Gordon	5 h
Cincinnati	Gondolier	Gilmore	5 h
Louisville	Louisiana	Bryan	5 h
Red River	Texas	Creek	5 h
St Louis	Pike Ulm	Robinson	5 h

Whigs of the Seventh Representative District.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

The Whigs of this District comprised within the middle of Hagdon and Elysian Fields streets, the Mississippi River and the Lake, are invited to meet at Hagdon's Magnolia Coffee House, corner of Moreau and Elysian Fields streets, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be elected in November next, for members to the House of Representatives; also the delegates to serve in the Congressional and Parochial Conventions to be held in this city, the former Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative in the First Congressional District, and the latter to nominate candidates for the State Senate, for Sheriff, Coroner, Clerks of Courts and Assessors. And also for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Parish Convention for office of Sheriff for the Third District of the City of New Orleans, (old Third Municipality:

T W Collins,	Anthony O'Neil,
M Barnett Sr.	Hy Dart,
S Jaffin,	J Dart,
S Maynard,	Ed Brunet,
P C Lavergne,	Jas Lennon,
M Aime,	A P Morel,
Louis Devignaud,	E Kuhn,
J A Bonner,	E C Banks,
Ed Gaudsen,	Henry Parlangue,
Rancy Jacobs,	Henry Dufour,
Pierre Maire,	J Hernandez,
A P Mulin,	J S Dunday,
P Prat,	J V Aime,
L Sloppy,	Ang Duquesnay,
Renore Gardner,	H F Simon.

Whigs of the Eighth Representative District.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!

The Whigs of this District comprised within the middle of Elysian Fields and Hagdon streets, the Mississippi River and the Lake, are invited to meet at Bivalve Valery's Coffee House, corner of Elysian Fields and Gaud streets, on SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates to be elected in November next, for members to the House of Representatives; also the delegates to serve in the Congressional and Parochial Conventions to be held in this city, the former Convention to nominate a candidate for Representative in the First Congressional District, and the latter to nominate candidates for the State Senate, for Sheriff, Coroner, Clerks of Courts and Assessors. And also for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Parish Convention for office of Sheriff for the Third District of the City of New Orleans, (old Third Municipality:

Jos Hernandez	G B Pepit
Jas Hudson	F Kuhnman
D Chenevigne	W Kuhnman
H De Pontalba	L A Chalmont
Alfred Bourque	J B Bonneman

Notices.

THE PUBLIC is hereby informed that in order to comply with the conditions of the sale of the engagement for the management of the Bank of Louisiana, and for such other purposes as may be necessary from time to time, the undersigned will be ready to receive the subscriptions of the stockholders of said Bank, at the Bank, on Monday, the 22d inst., and the following days, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., for the purpose of ascertaining the number of shares of stock held by each stockholder.

Persons who have purchased stock since the last transfer, will be required to produce the evidence of their ownership, in order to be entitled to vote on the occasion. The transfer will be made on the 24th inst., and the Bank will be closed for business on that day.

By order of the Board,
J. B. RICARDO, Secretary.

Notices.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he has just received from New York, 44 Cedar street, to No. 88 Canal st., where he is now daily receiving new supplies of MERINOS.

J. RIBBINS.

FLOWERS.

FLOWERS & CO. have removed from No. 99 Gravier street, to the corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, in the house of the St. Charles Hotel, where they invite all their friends to their large and fashionable stock of Flowers, which they have just received by the Ship Tuscan.

FLOWER & BOFLAND have removed to No. 97 Gravier street, between Carondelet and Delaire streets.

A. LEVY & CO.
Low Priced Tailors and Gentlemen,
NO. 82 CAMP STREET.

HAVE just received a further supply of the following goods:

CLIPPER or Invisible, new stitch, 2 vols., 25c.
ADOLPHUS or Innocence, 2 vols., second edition.
GODOLPHIN Pilgrim of the Love of the United States, 25c.

CARPET WARE ROOM, 80 Chartres Street.—
MATTING—Full assortment of Canton Matting, just received.
CARPETS—Full assortment, very variety of patterns for all kinds of rooms, halls, &c.
Carpeting of all the best qualities, such as Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain, Imp. Ingrain, Dut. Ingrain, Kidder, Kidder stripe, Kidder and plain carpeting, &c., which we offer at the lowest cash prices.
A. BOURSEAU & CO.
aug15-1y

I shall sell for sale by the undersigned—20 cases common B. Bonnet, 8-4 Cambric Muslins, 10 cases Bleached Shirting Muslins, 5 cases Bedtick, 20 cases Bedtick Shirt Fronts, 10 cases Bedtick Shirt Fronts, 10 cases Bedtick Shirt Fronts, 10