

THE BEE

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED DAILY BY J. BAYON.

NEW-ORLEANS

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1851.

It is to be apprehended that the effects of the late gale have been more seriously experienced on the lakes than in the harbour. The mail from Mobile failed yesterday; this induces us to think that either some accident has befallen the steam boat, or that the roughness of the weather prevented her putting out. Whatever the cause may be, we are cut off from the three last northern mails; for the one which came at hand on Saturday brought no papers beyond Mobile.

Two men, one by the name of Clark, the other name unknown, were murdered on Tuesday last, near Mr. Dugue Livaudais canal in the parish of Jefferson. An individual named Jose Ramirez, supposed to be the perpetrator of the crime, has been arrested, and examined by his honor the Mayor. The evidence against him however, amounts hitherto, to presumptions only.

NEW RAIL-ROAD IN VIRGINIA.

A meeting has been held of the citizens of Amelia county, who are friendly to the construction of a Rail Road, from the termination of the Chesterfield Rail Road to some point on the Appomattox river, near Genito.

They appointed a committee of seventeen, with instructions to open a correspondence with the citizens of those counties which are interested in the proposed Rail-Road, and to invite their co-operation in the views of the meeting. The same committee were instructed to procure all the information within their reach, and to report the same with such measures, as they might deem best calculated to effect the object in view, to a subsequent meeting of the citizens of Amelia to be called for the purpose.

POLITICS OF EUROPE.

The cause of the Poles may be justly considered the cause of mankind. It is thus viewed by all classes in Europe, except the privileged orders, whose interest and power combine to effect its destruction, in the vain hope of staying the popular impulse which everywhere is urging their ruin. The more general diffusion of knowledge within the last forty years, has been silently infusing into the public mind sentiments not at all congenial with the prevailing systems of government. Mankind here is to be enlightened to know and feel their own importance and strength, and when these are felt, they are not slow in asserting and maintaining their rights. But to enlighten men in the science of politics, whose ancestors for ages have existed in the shadow of despotism, is no easy matter. Difficulties oppose on every hand. The existing establishments, instead of affording facilities, interpose obstacles at every step. The want of a free press, is almost the want of every thing essential to the political regeneration of a people. Yet with all these disadvantages the leaven has been infused, and its silent operation is visible in most of the European kingdoms. Men of superior endowments have occasionally arisen, especially within a few years, who have boldly asserted the unalienable rights of human nature, and have vindicated the dignity of their species, and set at naught the arrogant assumption which has made the interests of the great mass of mankind subservient to the aspirations of ambition, the lawlessness of violence, or the degradation of vice and crime. The population in some districts begin to feel the dignity of their nature; and the developments of the last twelve months have confounded the calculations of politicians, and carried terror and dismay into the royal households, and threaten an awful overturning of all the existing political establishments.

The King of England, aware of the peril of his situation in the impending storm, mixes with the populace, and courts their favor by advocating reform, and the exercise of the less sanguinary nobles, and at the hazard of being called a royal demagogue. The King of France more fearful of his crown, and having juster cause of apprehension, attempts in part the same artifice, but with more dubious success. His fickle subjects amused to day, are exasperated to-morrow, and truly it may be said of him, that he knows not what a day may bring forth.

Belgium agrees to submit to a king through fear of foreign invasion, but claims the right of choice. The Emperor of Austria has to send his myrmidons to subdue the rising spirit of his Italian provinces, and of his plibegnic German provinces, and to catch the infection, they will be more fierce and terrible when the day of conflict comes.

A storm is gathering in Europe which must overwhelm, for a while, in fearful dismay, every vestige of law, religion and government. What will be the final result, none but the OMNISCIENT can know.—But that it will terminate in the reformation of religion and government, we have not the hesitancy of a doubt. The corruptions of the old world must be swept off by an overwhelming flood; they must be buried beneath the current of anarchy and confusion, with a devastation more terrific than the havoc of Goths and Vandals. The French revolution sanguinary and direful as it was in its immediate results, did more towards regenerating France, than the legislation of a hundred years, or any other gradual progress of amelioration, perhaps ever could have done. Other parts of Europe are much degraded and corrupted and oppressed as France was before the revolution of '89, and the same benevolent destruction will have to sweep over them to remove the mass of corruption which the corruptions of a thousand years have collected, before the life and health and vigor of free institutions can be breathed into them; they must be renovated, not partially, but totally renovated.—and what do the signs of the times portend? They present the immense populace, inquisitive and restless, and prepared to move onward in the work of desolation; and who can stay the mighty torrent when once in motion.

These are the materials which the sovereignties of Europe have to work with, and to contend with.—Their greatest fear is the dread of their own subjects, the fear of revolt. Their chief concern is to secure in their places; to preserve from annihilation the superannuated, enfeebled and oppressive systems of tyranny and superstition.

It will then cease to be a wonder that the Poles are left to struggle alone against the immense forces of Russia. Time was, when the balance of power would have furnished a sufficient pretext for warlike interference; but now the balance of power at home absorbs every other concern, and the poor Poles, instead of the aid, have not the good wishes of any potentate in Europe. All would willingly see them enslaved. The infusion of their example is feared and detested; and if Poland succeeds, it will be by her own valor and resources, and the miraculous interposition of Heaven in her behalf. At least such appear to be the signs of the times.

From the London Atlas.

CAPITAL PURSUITERS.—There are two classes of men—the plunderers and the plundered; and these are naturally opposed the one to the other. The plunderer has no mercy for the property of the plundered, and the plunder-

ed has no mercy for the person of the plunderer. A continual and unremitting warfare is carried on between the parties—by art on the one side, and by legal enactments on the other; and when one kind of punishment denounces against any species of crime does not seem to be efficacious in preventing such crime, some more rigorous intention is had recourse to, on the idea that property which is protected by the halber is safer than that which is protected by the hulks, the cat-of-nine tails, or the tread mill. But rogues do not calculate as legislators do, and thieves are not deterred from theft by the severity of the punishment. New laws emanating from the plundered only produce new tactics on the part of the plunderers. Theft or robbery is their vocation; and we can no more hope to put an end to dishonesty by severely punishing a detected thief, than we can hope to destroy a whole generation of wasps by burning every wasp we catch. For the security of property theft must be punished; but we calculate wrongly in supposing that a more severe punishment will considerably diminish or entirely destroy any species of offence which is not to be eradicated by a milder punishment. Has the gallows exterminated forgery? It is not possible to exhibit the facts in evidence, or it might in all probability be amply proved that since the capital punishment has been denounced against forgery a considerably greater proportion of the offenders had escaped than when it was visited with a less barbarous retaliation. He who is now plundered by a forgery has no other alternative than to prosecute the offender to the death, or to put up quietly with the transgression, leaving the offender in the full enjoyment of his gains, and in his mind the chances of punishment in any future violation of the law. The crime of forgery differs much from many other forms of the invasion of property. It is an offence not so much made matter of business as committed to avoid the shame of detected extravagance and the mortification of humbled circumstances. The question with many is between forgery and theft; they place their lives upon a cast, and it is scarcely the penalty of death that deters them from it. It would be a legislative experiment well worth making, so to construct the law relating to forgery, and, indeed, to all other crimes, murder excepted, as to leave the prosecutor the option of so constructing the indictment, that the offender might or might not be visited with the punishment of death. It may be said, in answer to this suggestion, that in such a case there would be no capital indictments, for that no prosecutor would expose himself to the odium of vindictiveness in his prosecution.

This very objection proves the point, that the public feeling is against the taking away of human life, even for the crime of murder. When by a legal quibble, or any other circumstance, a murderer escapes the gallows, the public is offended, but when merely an attempt is made, the public rejoices.—Many signatures have been affixed to petitions praying that the life of the forger might be saved, but no attempt has ever been made to save by petition the life of a convicted murderer. If capital punishments are allowed necessary to prevent forgery and sheep-stealing, why are they not as necessary to prevent other offences against property? The punishment which the law denounces against a man who pockets has not been powerful enough to prevent that crime, and yet no one thinks of visiting that crime with death. If every transgression of law, which is not prevented by existing modes of punishment, were to be visited by severer and severer punishments, till the crime had altogether ceased to be committed, we should have a sanguinary code of laws indeed; and something far worse than hanging, burning, racking, or quartering, must be devised for forgery and sheep-stealing, and the attempt to pass a bad shilling would be followed by hanging at the very least. The law, acting for the individual, proposes wisely to provoke justice rather than to leave the offender to the passionate severity of the provoked party; now this end is thwarted if the punishment inflicted by law exceeds in severity the wishes of the angry individual who has been injured. We may imagine a man inflicting death on him who has committed, or who aims to commit, murder; but what should we think of the banker who would deliberately blow out the brains of a distressed man presenting a forged check? Capital punishment is not been powerful enough to provoke justice for the criminal and dissatisfaction with the laws, are manifestly injurious to society, and are rather an encouragement than a terror to transgressors.

THE KING'S TRAMPETER.—A poor fellow is now going about the country, with a dancing bear, defying the power of the local Magistrates to put a stop to the vagaries of his companion, Bruin, in consequence of his possessing, as he states, the King's authority for "kicking up a row." He was lately taken before the Magistrates on a charge of leaving Bruin to go near the residence of a nobleman, to the imminent danger of the lives of His Majesty's lieges. Upon the prisoner being called upon for his defence, he said, "I have the gracious King's authority."—"Indeed!" replied the Magistrate, with astonishment, "the authority of the King to bait a bear?"—"I have, Sir," continued the former, shaking his head, and reviveting his eyes upon his worship. "Produce your authority," said the Magistrate. The "baiter" here took from his pocket a tin case, containing a parchment purporting to have emanated from the Lord Chamberlain's Office, and given under the hand and seal of "Thomas Lister Parker, Esq., His Majesty's Trampeter." It was dated February 28, 1827. Its provisions extended to itinerant players, showmen, rope-dancers, mountebanks, prize players, and other strollers of this reputable class, who were supposed to follow their respectable vocations "with the utmost decorum;" but, unfortunately for the poor bear-ward, no mention could be found of bear-baiting. It appeared that the "licence, letters, and authority," cost him upwards of 25£. The prisoner, however, was ultimately discharged, upon his promising to abstain from his bear-baiting vocations, and to move to some other part of the country.

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POLITENESS IN CHILDREN.—In politeness as in many other things connected with the education of character, people in general begin outside, when they should begin inside; instead of beginning with the heart, and trusting that to form manners, they begin with the manners, and trust the heart to change influences. The golden rule contains the very life and soul of politeness. Children may be taught to make a graceful courtesy, or a gentlemanly bow.—but unless they have likewise been taught to abhor that which is selfish, and always prefer to others comfort and pleasure to their own.—the politeness will be entirely trifling and used only when it is their interest to use it. On the other hand, a truly benevolent kind-hearted person, will always be distinguished for what is called 'native politeness,' though entirely ignorant of the conventional forms of society.

I by no means think graceful manners of small importance. They are the outward form of refinement in the mind, and good affections in the heart; and as such, must be loved.—But when the form exists without the vital principle within, it is as cold and lifeless as flowers carved in marble.

Politeness either of feeling or of manner, can never be assumed by set maxims. Every-day influence, so unconsciously exerted, is all important in forming the character of children; and in nothing more important than in their manners.—If you are habitually polite, they will become so, by the mere force of imitation, without any specific direction on the subject. Your manners at home should always be such as you wish your family to have in company. Politeness will then be natural to them; they will possess it without thinking about it. But when certain outward observances are urged in words, as important only because they make us pleasant, they assume an undue importance, and the unworthiness of the motive fosters selfishness. Besides, if our own manners are not habitually consistent with the rules we give, they will be of little avail; they will in all probability be misunderstood, and will certainly be forgotten. I at this moment recollect an anecdote, which plainly shows that politeness cannot be shuffled off at a moment's warning, like a garment long out of use. A worthy but somewhat vulgar woman, residing in a secluded village, expected a

visit from strangers of some distinction. On the spur of the occasion, she called her children together and said, "After I have dressed you up, you must sit very still, till the company comes; and then you must be sure to get up and make your bows and say 'Yes, ma'am,' and 'No, ma'am'—'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir, I thank you.' The visitors arrived, and the children, seated together like four-and-twenty little dolls all in a row, upon at once, bowed their heads and jabbered over 'Yes, ma'am, No, ma'am. Yes, sir, No, sir, I thank you, There—mother, we've done it!"

lower, much alarmed, and slept well that night without further interruption. In the course of the ensuing twenty-four hours, she again heard the knocks; became considerably alarmed, and insisted upon removing to another room. She was gratified, and a young woman permitted to lodge with her.—She was not disturbed that night; but on the following day, and every day, and every night since, she has been subjected to this strange affliction. Attempts were at first made by her companions and her friends, to convince her that it was imaginary; or that the noise was produced by her self; and these efforts aided in removing the strong sense of alarm and apprehension which each recurrence of the noise seemed to produce. But when the knocks became so frequent and so distinct, and under circumstances that they could not be ascribed to any cause that she or her attendants could account for, she yielded to all the terrors of extreme fright and alarm. Now, as now as they are heard, she either falls into palsy, or swoons, or panics, during the continuance of which, the strength of several persons is required to hold her up the bed, or she becomes insensible under repeated fainting fits. In her lucid or quiet moments, she seizes the head board with her hand, and endeavors to hold it; or removes as far from the place whence the noise last proceeded as possible.

The knocks are rapid, distinct and loud intonations; so heavy as to shake the bed, and so loud as to be heard in the adjoining rooms, and when the windows are up, in the street and adjoining dwellings. They are never less than three and rarely more than five at any one time. They are heard at irregular intervals during the day and night. Persons in the room at the time, not only hear them distinctly, but when seated on the bed, or standing near it, feel the concussion. A gentleman, who with two or three neighbors sat up with her during Sunday night, says that he was standing at the head of the bed when it was heard on one occasion during the night, and that it was sudden and powerful enough to throw his hand from the headboard, and that it was in its nature, if not appalling, at least impossible to describe.

Experiments have been made by changing her position on the bed, but without success. If the head be reversed, the knocking is heard in the new position. If laid on the floor, it is heard there, directly under her head, and is sufficiently loud to be heard in the room below. If placed in a position against the ceiling, it is heard there.

It appears from the above, that wherever the head of the sufferer is, the sound is heard near it, and upon this hint, we presume, the editor of the Albany Evening Journal very simply resolves to have taken some pains to ascertain the facts, in relation to the young woman in Daniel Street, of which mention was made in the Argus and Freeman's Advocate of this morning, and have become fully satisfied, that it is a case of severe spasmodic affection. The phenomenon as the Argus correspondent calls it, is no phenomenon at all. When attacked with these violent spasms, a great number of people were allowed to come into the room; this knocking that had been so much talked about, was heard simultaneously with the spasms. This was, of course, sufficient to give currency to the story that the knocking was produced by hearing the knocking. But the truth is, when the spasms came on, they brought her teeth so violently in contact as to produce the noise, or knocking that has been regarded as supernatural.

ITEMS.

A tornado passed over the country a few miles north of Cincinnati, five weeks ago, which did considerable damage. Fruit trees, forest trees, and whole fields of corn were prostrated in its course. Several barns were also destroyed.

The vast tone of emigration to the State of Ohio is beyond all conception, except to a constant observer; on one morning more than two hundred and fifty persons landed here, from the steam-boats Union and Tippecanoe, emigrating to the interior.

The Hon. Fisher Ames is mentioned as deceased by some American Statesmen, whose among has taken place on the anniversary of our Nation's Independence; he having died on the 4th July 1808.

Twelve thousand one hundred and forty-eight yards of good yard wide cotton were woven by thirteen females, from July 11th to 16th, at the Columbian Manufactory, including 368 yards on two extra looms, part of the time. 1378 yards were woven by one of the females on 4 looms; eight others had three looms, the rest 2 each.

WASHINGTON INVISO Esq. Charge des Affaires from the United States of America, received the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law at the Convention at Oxford, England, on the 15th ult.—Ball. Pat.

The receipt of Rice at Charleston since the first of October last, with the stock on hand at that date, amounts to 100,000 tierces. Exported in the same 91,437 tierces; on ship board not cleared 497 tierces; remaining in stores 2182 tierces.

The Bostonians are adopting measures to proceed with the Rail Road from Providence to that city. We understand much of the Stock has been taken up by capitalists in New-York. There can be no doubt of the utility of the work, or of the value of investments, if the affairs of the company are submitted to open and liberal management.

From the "Mother's Book," a work not in press, by Mrs. Child.

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THE TUNNEL OF SEMIRAMIS.

The great Semiramis, nearly 3894 years ago, accomplished a work of art, on an immense scale, under the Euphrates, which Philostratus mentions in general terms, but of which Diodorus, of Sicily, gives a minute description, which we trust our readers will find interesting.

After the fortunate and highly-talented woman and queen of the Assyrian empire had, by the foundation of Babylon, in the year 2064 B. C., rendered her name more immortal than well-known city of Nineveh, she caused two magnificent palaces to be erected on the most elevated spots of either shore of the Euphrates, which flowed through the midst of Babylon, from which she enjoyed a splendid view over the largest city of antiquity. An arched stone bridge, 400 toises in length, built with all the perfection of hydraulic architecture of the present day, formed the communication between these two palaces. But not satisfied with this open passage, the queen wished to be able to pass unseen from one shore to the other. The plan of a subterranean gallery was soon formed; but Semiramis conceived an infinitely more expensive and more important tunnel than Mr. Brunel. One of the lowest parts of Babylon was chosen, and a reservoir excavated three hundred stradia (thirty-seven and a half miles) square, and thirty five feet deep, into which the river was conducted, when the erection of the tunnel commenced on dry ground, and in open day. The length of it was something about four hundred toises; its inner width fifteen; and its height, not reckoning the arch of the vault, twelve feet. The arch and side walls were formed of burnt bricks, which being twenty bricks thick, made at least twelve feet, as these bricks by all accounts were larger than ours. After the completion of the work, the whole tunnel on both sides was smeared with boiled bitumen, till it acquired a coating five feet in thickness. (Four Babylonian cells.) The river was then conducted into its former channel, and the two outlets of the tunnel embosomed with brazen gates, which still existed in the time of Cyrus, 551 years B. C., or 1505 years after their erection. Diodorus concludes thus:—"The whole work was completed in seven days." According, therefore, to simple calculation, at least fifty thousand skilful workmen must have been employed during those seven days. But as regards the execution of the reservoir, the descriptions must have been much more gigantic, it being easy to calculate that with the employment of two millions of workmen, it would not be completed in less than ten years.

A butcher, who lay upon his death-bed, said to his wife, "My dear, I am not a man of this world, therefore I advise you to marry our man John; he is a lusty, strong fellow, fit for your business."

"Oh, dear husband," said she "never let that trouble you, for John and I have agreed upon that matter already."

A Frenchman wishing to take stage for Buffalo, was asked by the driver if he had any extra baggage. "Extra baggage!! what call you that? I have no baggage but my three trunks, five dogs, and von black girl."

MARRIED.—On Saturday evening 27th ult. by the Rev. Abbe Manuelli, Mr. E. Housseau Esq. to Miss Emelie, Huchet Kerstan, both of this city.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF NEW-ORLEANS.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Ann & Leah, Goldsmith, Baltimore, S Thompson, master.

Sloop Splendid, Barclay, Mobile, master.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Streeto Monticello, Winters, Louisville, with 732 bales, bagging, 50 coils rope, 14 coils whips, to Thomas W. Parker & Co. 140 lbs flour, 26 do oil to Ryan, Ryon & Co. 20 lbs apples, 16 do potatoes, 6 do cider to owners on board.—Passengers Mesdames Buro, Volet and daughter, Gillel, Dr. M. Carme, Messrs, M. Kuzio, Baird, Combs, C de Armas, Knight, Davis, Wagner, Vincent, Haslay, Baran, 16 way and 3 on deck.

ARRIVED ON TUESDAY.

Brig Hazard, Palmer, Boston—to Stetson & Avery—cargo to H R Lee & Co. J. Linton, B Hewes, C D Jordan, J Bast de, Peters & Millard, Bridge & Vose, Hayes & Durrell, Whitting, Clark & Co, White & Co, Lincoln & Green, Stetson & Avery, Pons & Woodruff, W Buchanan, H Bonabel, Cockayne, Watts & Co, V. Aicard, Byrne, Ryan & Co Hill & Henderson, J G Stevenson, G W Hutchins, Callender & Deblouis, and several articles to order.—Extract, Spoke on the 23d inst. off Tortugas, French Carrier, 19 days from Barstow, for this port, all safe and well on board. Experienced several squalls in the gulf and suffered damages in sails, spars &c. to the amount of about \$130.

Schr. John Hope, McDonald, from S W Pass—with cargo from wreck of Spanish schr. La Armes, wrecked at that place, consisting of 20 boxes steel and wax, broadly, starch, tannins, hides, tobacco, 12 boxes merchandise, 58 boxes sugar, all in good condition.—Also, a bale of cotton, marked F M C, picked up floating on the mud banks. The schr. is not damaged in the hull, and is expected to be got off soon. Left the Pass, Sunday evening—at anchor off the bar, an American brig, a French ship, and an Italian brig, names unknown.

Steamer Planter, Young, Bayou Sarah—with 3 bales cotton to J Linton, 27 do to Plauché & Cournelle, 3 to Bullitt & Ship, 1 box mdze to W F & B Hyde & Co.; 1 horse, 2 cows, 1 Dr. lion, 2 cows, and 2 calves to Curelaur, 4 sheep fowls to owner on board.—19 cabin and 7 deck passengers.

ARRIVED AT THE BASIN.

Schr. Strn, Trickey, from Covington, with 20,000 bricks to R Beebe.

The brig HAZARD, captain Palmer, from Boston, is discharging cargo near the foot of Esplanade street. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods.

NOTICE.—The subscribers having formed a copartnership, under the firm of DUCROS & MORAY, for transacting the Grocery business, have taken the store No. 13, Levee street, nearly opposite the Custom-house. They keep constantly on hand a choice assortment of GROCERIES, WINES & LIQUORS, which they offer for sale on the most accommodating terms.

LS. ALFRED DUCROS. ERNEST MORPHY.

THOMASTOWN LIME.—300 casks Thomastown Lime, in fine order, landing from brig Hazard, for sale on board or by sept 1.

STETSON & AVERY.

CANDLES.—50 boxes sperm candles 4s, 5s and 6s, landing from brig Hazard, for sale by sept 1.

STETSON & AVERY.

FOR THE RECOVERY OF A dark colored mule branded R. O. M.; has lately been seen in Jefferson's Parish. The finder of said mule will please leave it in Magazine st. between Julie and Girod.

P. D. HENRY.

NEW MUSIC.—E. JOHNS & Co. 113 Chartres street, offer for sale, the following musical pieces:

Italian Songs for piano-forte; No. no, quiers, casarre; Buononota; Aurora e sergeri; Rinascor mi sento; Di tanti palpiti; Di pacer mi; Edlen per mia memoria; Camosetta d'innamorato; Voi che sapete; Nel carra non mi sento; Mamma mia; Papa; O dolco ceneri; O Pescator del onda; do, for guitar; Ah! Spiegarti d'odio! Che dice mal d'amore; la Casparcia; Ah! che soffrir, for guitar.

aug 27.

FRESH FLOUR.—100 bbls manufactory, fed from new wheat of a superior quality, received per steamer Tippecanoe from Louisville and for sale by J. M. TOURNE. aug 25.

RICE.—for sale by J. MAGER. aug 26.

FOR BAYOU-SARAH, Port Hickey, Baton Rouge, Plaquemine, Donaldsonville, and all intermediate landings.

The first running steamboat STEEL ANGELO, capt J. B. COLLEY, will depart every Tuesday at 10 o'clock precisely, and leaving Bayou Sarah every Friday at 10 o'clock. For freight and passage apply on board.

N. B. Shippers of freight to plantations, will be held responsible for the payment of the same. sept 1.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The brig GENERAL VICTORIA, captain H. BRADLEY, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the captain on board, or to SIMON CUCULLU. sept 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

The fine fast sailing ship CANTON PACKET, capt J. P. NEWELL, master, will have immediate despatch. For freight of 200 bales cotton, apply to W. G. HEWES, 9 Camp st. sept 1.

FOR BOSTON.

The fine brig HAZARD, Palmer, master, will be ready to receive cargo in a few days and have despatch. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to STETSON & AVERY. sept 1.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE.

The fast sailing schooner SALLY & BETSEY, Capt. master, for freight or passage, apply to Captain on board opposite Conti street, or to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO. aug 30.

FOR HAVANA.

The fine fast sailing Spanish brig FRANCISCO, (hourly expected.) For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to J. W. ZACHARIE & CO. aug 30.

FOR TAMICO.—(A Packet.)

The beautiful copper fastened, coppered and very fast sailing schooner ELIZABETH THOMAS, captain Delauney, will be continued as a regular Packet between this and that place. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations) apply on board, or to TUTES & Co. aug 27, no. 104, Royal street.

VESSELS WANTED.

A brig or ship to carry 330 lbs tobacco for Coves and a market, a port north of Hamburg or south of Havre. One or two good vessels to load for Richmond, Va. to carry 550 lbs tobacco.

A brig or ship (say British) to proceed to Laguna and load with logwood for Cork and a market.

J. W. ZACHARIE & CO. aug 4.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Will be paid to whoever will bring me to the undersigned, or lodge in one of the jails, this state a black girl named SOPHIE, who has absconded since twenty five days. She is well known as a cake-woman. She is strongly built, and has a scar above the right eye, is about 5 feet 3 inches in height, and 25 years of age. She was dressed in a dark coloured calico gown and wore a blue handkerchief on her head.

Masters of vessels and others are forwarded against harboring said slave.

MRS. LACOUTURE. sept 1.

PLEASE NEWS FOR THE LADIES.

The subscribers have just received per ship Adventure, from Liverpool, and offer for sale—first rate NEEDLES, assorted, in Morocco cases, containing 100. Also, SCISSORS, all sizes.

Knowing the frauds lately practised in those articles by their imitation, the subscribers have taken every precaution to avoid them, and they are enabled fully to warrant the Needles as coming from the Manufactory of Hoaming & Co., and the Scissors from that of Rogers & Sons, both known as the best in the world in their respective lines. E. JOHNS & Co. No. 113 Chartres, between St. Louis and Conti streets. sept 1.

N. M. Riker vs. Mrs. D. F. Langston.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to be directed, by the hon. Ches. Mannix presiding judge of the city court, I shall expose for sale on Saturday the 10th day of September, at 4 o'clock, at the premises Chartres street, between Canal & Custom House, viz: mallogon tables, bureaux, chairs, carpets, hair-linen, an assortment of fancy articles, consisting of black-feathers, flowers, silk-velvet, satin, riband, assorted silk, &c. Seized in the above suit.

L. DAUNY, marshal. sept 1.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

We learn with pleasure that we had mistaken, and the French Consul was not among the three persons who pretended to amuse themselves to our expense.

New-Orleans, August 27, 1851.

J. M. PIERRES. DE B. BARRIOL. E. ROVELET. aug 30.

RECEIVED per barque ADVENTURE, from Liverpool, and for sale by the undersigned, the following articles:

400 reams sup. fine english letter paper, blue and white wax; 100 do. foolscap blue laid; 20 doz 3 pints superior copying ink; 20 do. pints do. do.

An extensive invoice of Rogers & Son's pen-knives, fancy do ivory desks, knives, razors in sets of 2 to 7 (very superior) pen-knives, table sets, several doz. cases drawing instruments from No. 1 to 5.

Twelve complete sets of pocket instruments assorted colors, containing 16 instruments and needles best quality.—Ten doz. best lancets, 200 boxes each containing 100 Royal improved silver eyed cast-steel needles assorted No. 6 to 10 in small marocco boxes, Perryvan's everlasting pens, Manlyford writers and a number of other articles of english manufacture which all are warranted genuine and of first quality and will be sold at very low prices by E. JOHNS & CO. 113 Chartres st. aug 30.

\$5 REWARD.

For the recovery of a dark colored mule branded R. O. M.; has lately been seen in Jefferson's Parish. The finder of said mule will please leave it in Magazine st. between Julie and Girod.

P. D. HENRY. aug 27.

NEW MUSIC.—E. JOHNS & Co. 113 Chartres street, offer for sale, the following musical pieces:

Italian Songs for piano-forte; No, no, quiers, casarre; Buononota; Aurora e sergeri; Rinascor mi sento; Di tanti palpiti; Di pacer mi; Edlen per mia memoria; Camosetta d'innamorato; Voi che sapete; Nel carra non mi sento; Mamma mia; Papa; O dolco ceneri; O Pescator del onda; do, for guitar; Ah! Spiegarti d'odio! Che dice mal d'amore; la Casparcia; Ah! che soffrir, for guitar.

aug 27.

FRESH FLOUR.—100 bbls manufactory, fed from new wheat of a superior quality, received per steamer Tippecanoe from Louisville and for sale by J. M. TOURNE. aug 25.

RICE.—for sale by J. MAGER. aug 26.

SALES AT AUCTION.

BY H. DOMINGON.

WILL be sold on Saturday, 10th instant, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, A DWELING HOUSE, erected by the late Mr. J. B. Collins, who died in 1818, at the corner of Prytaniae and Erazo streets. Said house is 56 feet long and 22 wide, and is distributed into four apartments, two wide and three with fire places, a gallery with two closets on the wings. The purchaser is to remove said house thirty days after sale.

Terms at the time of sale. sept 1.

BY J. LE CARPENTIER & CO.

WILL be sold on Thursday the first September, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock, a negro woman about 22 years of age, with a male child about 20 months old, lam of the left arm; said woman is an active and excellent house servant, washes and irons well, and a good American cook. She is a native of Virginia, and has been 7 years in the country, is fully guaranteed against the deceases and vices prescribed by law.

Terms—4 months credit for an approved endorsed note, and mortgage until final pay is made. Bill of sale &c. to be made out by W. G. Ler, notary public, at the expense of the purchaser. aug 30.

BY F. DUTELLE.

BY virtue of an order from the honorable the Court of Probates, for the city and parish of Orleans, bearing date the 20th inst., will be sold the moveable and immovable property belonging to the estate of the late Antonio de Silva