The New-Orleans Bee.

No. 493. VOL. VIII.—NEW SERIES.
VOL. XXI.—WHOLE No. 3493.

LEGAL ADVERTISING PAPER.....NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1847.

MAUNE & WEISSE, PROPRIETORS,
No. 61 Chartres, and 18 Camp street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER (one year in advance).....$12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance).....5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

ADVERTISING—One dollar for every TEN lines for each language, on the first insertion, and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

Advertisements not specified as to time will be published one month, and charged accordingly.

Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines, for each language and for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business and in extent to one square every other day.

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSORS
Of the First Municipality,
No. 30, Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets. aug24-3m

Agency of the German Society
OF NEW ORLEANS AND
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS STREET, No. 23.

PERSONS in want of German Mechanics, servants and laborers, are invited to apply.—No charges made. 3J7 1y

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
French, British, and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 20 CHARTRES STREET,
New Orleans,
DIRECT IMPORTATIONS OF FRENCH GOODS.

J. H. SHOOT,
Attorney at Law,
AND COMMISSIONER FOR LOUISIANA,
je5 1y MOBILE, ALA.

JOHN O. WOODRUFF. | JAMES R. WOODRUFF
JOHN O. WOODRUFF & CO.
No. 93 Magazine street,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and agents of the Louisiana and New York line of Packets. ja14

WILLIAM DAVIDSON & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 81 Canal street.

F. T. BOURGOS, SURGEON DENTIST, 95 Conti st., Office open from 8o'clock, A. M. un. 6 P.M. 4Jun

WM. MURE, BRITISH CONSUL,
10 Hudson's Buildings,
cor Royal and Canal sts.

TATOUT BROTHERS—Importers of Fancy Goods, French, English and German corner Chartres and Toulouse street.

DE FOREST & Co. Wholesale Commission Merchants and agents for the sale of Eastern Manufactured Goods, No. 30 Chartres street. d1

J. B. STEEL, No. 14 Camp Street, Importer, Retail Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Stationery. Account Books for sale, or made to order. s29

J. F. HERCIER, SAN FRANCISCO, TEX.

J. HERCIER & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and GROCERS, 45 Old Levee, have constantly on hand, fresh Groceries, Wines, Liquors, &c., at moderate rates. jy1

NOTICE.

THE Citizens' Bank continues to receive deposits and Cash Real Estate Mortgage Notes, as heretofore, at the Bank. V. ALLAIN, Pres't. jy14m

Fashionable Umbrellas.—An assortment of umbrellas of a new fashion, received per ship Nicholas Gerard, for sale by B. B. MACARTY, Jr. 26 Bourbon street.

HATS—50 cases black and white Russia Hats, in store and for sale by J. BELLOW, Jr. 9 Canal street.

Notice.

R. O. VIGNAUD has removed his office to No. 84 Chartres st. up stairs. m31

STORE, to let from the 1st of Nov. next —Store on the corner of Common and Magazine streets, now occupied by Messrs. Hyde & Moss. Apply to NORTH & BROS. a26 New Orleans.

New Orleans Paper Mill.

WRAPPING PAPER, very superior, various sizes Sugar Loaf, Blue and White Papers, best quality, Handware and Shipping Papers, do. do. Printing Papers of all sizes—all at lowest wholesale factory prices.

may7 1y A. GORDON, Agent, 6 Front Levee.

Manuscript French Oral System.

A NEW system of teaching living languages, illustrated by a Practical Course of Lessons in the FRENCH; through the medium of the English. By Jean Manuel. Fifth edition, revised.

Just received and for sale at the 25c. circulating Literary Emporium for Standard Literature.

au2 J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

SPLENDID SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—The undersigned has a splendid Saddle Horse for sale, that he keeps standing at No. 118 Bourbon street, formerly the sale establishment of Mr. Brank, where he will board horses and lodge vehicles, and buy, trade and exchange horses and carriages at the most moderate prices. He will also sell and buy horses.

He also will continue his practice of Veterinary and Horse Shoeing, at No. 141 Burgundy street. a25

JOHN MCCARTY, PLUMBER.
No. 134 Camp street.

HAS just received a new assortment of French Water Closets; also Force Lift Pumps, Beer Pumps, &c., Bathing Tubs and Shower Baths. Tinning and repairing Lead Pipes, Sheet Lead and every description of Ship work, &c., promptly got up and repaired. All orders punctually attended to. Charges moderate. 6Jan-1y

Louisiana Printing Establishment.

No. 224 St. Louis st.—Branch: No. 3 Carondelet st.—Press: No. 21 Commercial Place.

THE subscriber having established a clothing Manufactory in School House on large scale, is now prepared to furnish at New York and Boston prices for cash, suits, pants and pantaloons a week—Also Check Shirts, etc., drawers, mosquito bars, and in general all kinds of common Clothing.

Linen check pants, linen drilling do, Log cabin cottonade do, Osnaburgh do, Canvil Jeans do; Linen for negroes always on hand.

au17 JOHN BELLOW Jr. 9 Canal st.

STORAGE! STORAGE!!—The subscribers have ample room for the storage of 5000 barrels or the bulk thereof, in their fire proof Warehouses on Tchoupitoulas, Nos. 1 Dame, Cross and 21 Annette. They are also prepared to take contracts with Merchants, for the storage of all tiger goods, on the most favorable terms, and assure advantage to those in the location of their Warehouses and the arrangements made by them for convenient transfer of cotton for exporters, if not greater facilities in the receipt and delivery of produce than any similar establishment in the city. All goods to be weighed, and drayed either into or out of the Warehouses free of charge.

EMERSON, TOURNE & Co.,
15s Tchoupitoulas st.

TO PLANTERS AND SUGAR REFINERS—Ivory Black for sale.

Blacking—The subscriber has just received four hundred bbls of Granulated Bone Black, of all the required sizes of grain, for Planters and Sugar Refiners. This article having been tested is placed equal in quality to any manufactured in the United States, and will be warranted no such.—Also, a large supply of Premium Oil Paste Blacking and Writing Inks, all sizes, Blue and Black. The above is all for sale at manufacturers prices.

W. E. THOMPSON, Jefferson st. d1 dly1w

A. BARRAUD,
Hair Dresser and Perfumer,
CORNER OF ROYAL AND ORLEANS STS.

BEING on the eve of departure for France, offers for sale at cost price, and even below his recent importation. The perfumery is from Monpelet and other Parisian manufacturers. As to make room for

Ladies and Children's curls made linen, caps, collars, embroidered and plain cambrick, bobbinet, cotton and other laces, gentlemen, plain silk, fancy whips, marocco flowers, buttons, fans, fancy jewelry, jet, shell and horn combs &c. &c.

For GENTLEMEN—Fine and extra fine linen shirts, cotton and colored do; handkerchiefs, cravats, gloves, suspenders, umbrellas, canes, riding and cab whips, linen drawers, gauze and crystal wave, military ornaments, Wenham, dram, flasks, pocket flasks, powder boxes, secret do, jewels do, combs, brushes &c. Fine and extra fine perfumery, soaps, shaving, hair for beards, bristle, tooth, nail and shaving brushes. Hair dressers will find a large assortment of brushes for wigs &c. jy6

MARINE, RIVER & FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents for the PELICAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York, and the PROPRIETORS of the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, are insuring against MARINE, RIVER AND FIRE RISKS on the most favorable terms.

Any losses which the above Companies may sustain on Risks, taken at this Agency, will be liberally adjusted according to the usages of those Companies at the city, and paid without delay or expense in money current at the Banks of New Orleans.

Office No. 47 Camp st. W. R. FORDICE,
G. C. LAWRASON,
Agents.

ap15 1y

Beebe's Patent Kitchen Range.

THE undersigned, appointed by the manufacturers sole agents for the sale of their patent kitchens in the State of Louisiana, are now receiving a large assortment for wood or coal, which they offer at reduced prices, at which they will under take to set where they may be wanted.

These kitchens, besides the advantage of quick cooking with very little fuel, can heat water for the wants of the house, baths, &c., in copper boiler, containing 30 to 40 gallons, in place of an oven, and the water from the water works and keeps it hot.

House keepers are invited to call at the store and examine one of these kitchens put up to convince the public of their superiority for economy and convenience over every thing of the kind ever brought to this city.

S. MASPEREAU & Co.
22 Conde street.

To Planters, Ship and Steamboat owners.

FORGE CHAINS, &c.

THE undersigned, Agents for the manufacturers, are receiving some of these Forges, and request the Planters, Ship and Steamboat masters to call and examine them.

These forges can be recommended for their solid fly and convenience, as they are entirely made of iron, contain within their bellows, and take up only three feet square in diameter.

S. MASPEREAU & CO.
ja18 Agents for Manufacturers, 22 Conde st.

Southern Daguerretype Portrait Gallery and Furnishing Establishment.

CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS,
New Orleans.

CITIZENS and STRANGERS are invited to examine our NEW AND IMPROVED STYLE OF PORTRAITS. They will recommend themselves to the favor of the public on a critical examination better than by words or an advertisement. They are warranted NEVER TO FADE.

The materials used have been selected with care and are of the best quality. The CAMERA furnished with the most costly ACHROMATIC LENSES imported into this country, possessing great accuracy and quickness in fixing the image. The difficulty heretofore experienced in taking MINIATURES OF CHILDREN and FAMILY GROUPS is overcome, requiring only a few seconds in the time of sitting.

Our rooms are handsomely fitted up and no pains will be spared to please our patrons—unless the portraits are perfect and satisfactory, no charge made.

We have a large assortment of Gold Lockets and Breast Pins (pure gold) manufactured expressly for Daguerreotype Miniatures.

We are prepared to furnish Daguerreotype Artists at New York prices with apparatus and all materials used in the business, wholesale and retail. Medium size cases and plates (best quality) at $3 per dozen. All other articles at the same reduced rates.

Orders inclosing the cash will meet with prompt attention and shipments made to any part of the United States or elsewhere. Bills of lading taken and insurances effected if desired. Address

E. WHITE & Co. New Orleans

MATCHES.

THE public is respectfully informed that the well known FACTORY MATCHES of W. A. CLARK, Woodbridge, Connecticut, can be bought at factory prices from his agent L. A. GUILLEMARD, No. 139 Common street, near the New Basin. N. B. Ltd sell Lorillard's Snuff, in canisters, where ships supply is constantly on hand.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 4, 1847.

For Congress—Second District.
B. G. THIBODEAUX.

To our Subscribers.

During the present month, and until the epidemic abates its ravages, the BEE will be published tri-weekly. The days of publication will be Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. We have been induced to make this arrangement in concert with several of our cotemporaries, from the fact that the prevailing sickness, has driven away a large number of printers, and our office has become to reduced in number, that we find it extremely difficult to present a daily paper to our readers. As soon as the sickness diminishes we shall resume our usual publications, and in meanwhile however important intelligence is received in advance of our regular issue, we will endeavor to lay it before the public in an Extra form.

The pressure of untoward circumstances, and the calamity that afflicts the whole city will doubtless be regarded as an ample justification for a temporary deviation from our usual course.

The Charities of New Orleans.

The Mobile *Herald* of Thursday copies our article relating to the progress of the Fever, and in commenting upon it, says:

The picture is dark and distressing enough, but amidst the general gloom there is one bright spot—we mean the charities and benevolence of the citizens. The exertions of those who are well seem to grow in a ratio with the demand for their services, and notwithstanding the immense number of those who are sick, none suffer long either for medical aid or those little attentions which so cheer and comfort the sufferer. We suspect a nobler picture of charity, under such circumstances, is rarely found in the civilized world.

Among the ministers of religion the same self-sacrificing spirit is also conspicuous. The other day the Rev. Mr. Hinton, of the Baptist church, after excessive fatigue and exposure, fell a victim to the pestilence, and of the six or eight Catholic churches in the city, there is not one whose priests have escaped the disease. The awful impossibility of their complying with the unceasing demands for their services, has induced Bishop Blanc to send a mandate to the clergy of the parishes in the interior of the State to come immediately to the city to their aid. Doubtless, too, they will obey with the greatest alacrity.

We often see the moral and religious character of New Orleans traduced in the cities of the East; but we question if any of them has exhibited so much as she of that charity which is illustrated in the parable of the good Samaritan.

There is not a syllable of exaggeration in this statement. Language is inadequate to depict the enlarged, practical and self-sacrificing benevolence which animates our population. It is not the mere clermosynary contribution of a casual munificence that gives liberally and concerns itself no further. It is an active, earnest, watchful and systematic charity—a charity that bands together our citizens in philanthropic associations; that divides the city into districts, and assigns to each a resolute and unwearied corps of youthful votaries; that scrutinizes every nook and corner of the town, pries into the remote and filthy haunts of squalor and indigence, and dispenses its constant, soothing and life restoring ministrations around the bedside of those who had thought to die neglected and unmourned.

We have seen much of New Orleans, and have long been familiar with her exertions in this hottest and purest of callings; but it has never been our good fortune to witness a stronger and more general manifestation of public and private benevolence than has been elicited by the afflicting visitation under which we are suffering. Large numbers of our citizens absolutely abandon their business for the engrossing occupation of tending the indigent sick. They do not content themselves with furnishing money to purchase medicine or command necessary comforts, but they act as watchers and nurses, administer the drug or draught that science may prescribe pay those attentions which, even more than medicine, contribute to recovery, and in a word, lavish upon the sufferers those cares which wealth itself can scarcely hire, which the affection of a wife, a sister, or a child may adequately offers, but which the friendless and the poor receive with unstinted kindness from the noble minded denizens of our city.

While such is the practical working of the spirit of charity in New Orleans, we can afford to pass by with contempt the slure and sneers of pharisaical pseudo-philanthropists, who roll their eyes in unenumonious horror at the thought of a slave holding community, and speak of the moral and religious reputation of the Crescent City, as if we were a modern Sodom reeking with abominations. The piety of New Orleans is not that of professions, but of good deeds, and we are persuaded that it ascends to the Throne of Eternal Grace, with a purer incense than marks the orisons of those who build temples to the Lord, and preach therein of virtues that are ever on the tongue, but have no abiding place within the heart.

TRANSFER OF MONEY.—We published yesterday an article from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, commenting upon certain arrangements made by the Treasury Department for the transfer of a large amount of specie to New Orleans. The *Union* notices the article, and in its number of the 26th ult. declares that the transfer made by the Secretary is in exact conformity not only with the letter, but also with the spirit of the law. The *Union* furnishes the following explanation of the case in point:

Well, what is the present case? The Secretary of the Treasury is called upon by the War Department, a few weeks in advance, to place certain amounts in specie, at certain dates, at New Orleans, for the prosecution of the war. Based upon these requisitions, the Secretary, under the contracts with a capitalist of undoubted solvency at New York, who receives the specie there, to deposite the amounts required in specie at New Orleans at the times designated by the Secretary of War. To the Secretary of the Treasury it makes no difference whether the same identical dollars be deposited in New Orleans, provided the amount in specie is the same, and that the deposit received in specie *is made in specie*. Nor does the law make it, either in its letter or spirit, any such absurd requisition as to deposite the identical dollars; nor has it ever been so construed, but always otherwise.

In the present case, the transfer was made of two millions in specie, to be delivered in specie at New Orleans within an average period of thirty-eight days from the actual receipt of the money in New York. Now, in the present stage of the water, it would take at least twenty days to transport the specie from New York to New Orleans, even if it were all sent at once in the same conveyance; but as this might probably be unsafe or impracticable, we submit whether an average period of thirty-eight days is too long to allow for the transfer of *two millions of specie* from New York to New Orleans. The idea of a loan never entered into the head of the Secretary, nor, considering the time to be performed, would such a thing be possible. The Secretary, under the law, simply contracts for the delivery of so much specie in New Orleans; and, if the party making the contract already has the specie of his own in New Orleans, is it not much more safe and convenient for him to deposite that specie in New Orleans, which is already there, rather than incur the greater delay and hazard of sending from New York to New Orleans the identical dollars received at New York?

☞ It seems impossible, says Prentice, that Mr. Polk should hold up his dishonored head after the Tennessee election. Tennessee, his own State, voted against his election, but, as if determined to give his Administration a fair trial, she gave a Democratic vote at her first election after his ascension to the Presidency. She has given him a fair trial, and, like nearly all the rest of the States of the Union, she has decided against him.

As if it were not enough that Mr. Polk's own State has decided against him, his own county has decided against him, and his own precinct has decided against him, and his *own* family has decided against him—three-fourths of the Polks of Tennessee being Whigs.

Hon. John P. Kennedy.—We are glad to perceive that this able and zealous Whig, has been unanimously nominated for member of Congress by the Whig Convention of the 4th District in Maryland. The district comprises the first fifteen wards of the City of Baltimore.

Iowa Senators.—Letters from Iowa appear to make it clear that the Loco Focos will have a majority in joint ballot in the Iowa Legislature and thus be able to choose two United States Senators of their own faith. How the "possum" members will act, hereafter, is not so apparent.

☞ The remains of the Hydrarchos, an animal of the mammoth species, which was said to have been found in one of the Southern States, having been maintained by some to be a manufactured article, were taken to Germany, where, upon an examination by the celebrated naturalist, Dr. Carus, and others, they were pronounced genuine and declared to be one of the most wonderful relics ever discovered.

Wreck of the Ship Manlouk.—We announced yesterday by Telegraph the wreck of the ship *Manlouk*, from New York, for Liverpool. The particulars of this disaster, which was accompanied by a frightful loss of life, are thus given in the *Commercial Advertiser*:

Forty-two Lives Lost.—We regret to announce the wreck of the new ship *Manlouk*, Capt. Christianson, which sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 9th inst., and the loss of thirty-five steerage passengers and seven of the crew, all of whom were washed overboard before assistance reached them.

The first injury to the ship occurred on the night of Sunday, August 15, in about lat. 38 N. and lon. 67 W. The Manlouk was lying to, in a violent hurricane, under the main spencer and fore-top mast stay sail. At about ten minutes before twelve o'clock she was struck by a heavy squall, and careened so much that the cargo shifted, and she immediately fell upon her beam ends, the weather rail on the quarter-deck being within a few feet of the water.

The main and mizen masts were immediately cut away and the ship righted, but the cargo burst open the hatches and floated about, creating much confusion and increasing the impending danger. Within a very short time the vessel filled and she became water-logged, the starboard rail being under water.

In this condition the crew and passengers remained until daylight on the morning of Monday, the 16th, when the dreadful truth became apparent that out of sixty-four souls only twenty-two remained alive, the others having been washed overboard.

Throughout the whole of Monday and Monday night the storm continued to rage, the sea making a complete breach over the wreck. On Tuesday the remainder of the case, his Honor committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

Julius H. C. Schmidt stated under oath, that on Thursday last, his room; situated in Bourbon street, No. 46, was entered by some one, and his trunk, containing a sum of thirty-five dollars, was broken open. Mr. Schmidt further asserted, that he verily believed the robbery to have been committed by a servant of the house, named Julia Melingkaus. This female was forthwith arrested. The case will be shortly investigated.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Julia Black, f. w. c., charged with insulting a white person.

Recorder Baldwin.—George Thompson alias Jacob Diefer was yesterday brought up before Recorder Baldwin, charged by Andrew Wilson with stealing a gold watch worth about eighty-five dollars. The Recorder having partly examined the account, postponed the further consideration of the case for one month.

A couple, William Roberts and wife, were brought up before the Recorder on the affidavit of Mr. A. Groher, who charges them with raising a loud and disturbing the peace of the neighborhood. The Recorder put them under bond of $500 to keep the peace during six months.

Sundry loafers, picked up the previous night in the streets, were sent down for thirty days.

Recorder Seuzeneau.—Madame Berry, accused of having assaulted and beaten Miss Louisa Jacobs in a brutal manner, and of having attempted to take her life, was yesterday brought up before Recorder Seuzeneau, who, after a careful investigation of the case, committed the woman Berry for trial before the First District Court.

The case of Elize Azure, f. m. c., was yesterday thoroughly investigated. Azure is charged with having some time ago, stabbed with a dirk knife on the head, another free man of color named John Patron *alias* Dugazon. The latter is still lying dangerously ill from the effect of the wound he received. Recorder Seuzeneau was present at the investigation. None of the witnesses could say by whom Dugazon was stabbed; although they all saw the accused quarrelling with the wounded man. This unlucky circumstance will prove fatal to Azure, as the Recorder will give his decision to-day, but will before doing so, take the testimony of Dugazon, in writing.

F A Rencontre.—Yesterday between eleven and one o'clock, a rencontre took place at the corner of Julia and Camp streets, between A. J. Fallon and Philip Hart. During the affray, Mr. Fallon took a heavy cane and struck his antagonist with it on the head, cutting him severely. Philip Hart immediately lodged a complaint in Recorder Baldwin's office, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Fallon.

Sad Accident.—Yesterday morning about 11 o'clock, Julius, a German named Myer was going on board of a vessel moored in the 3d Municipality harbor, one of the staging planks gave way, and the poor fellow fell into the river and was drowned. He leaves a wife and two children.

Thomas W. Dore.—Passing through Providence the other day, I took an opportunity to call on Governor Dorr, who, I am sorry to say, is by no means up his former self. At present his recovery is doubtful both by himself and his friends.—*Cor. Tribune*.

Petersburg, (Va.) August 26.

Another Fire—*The Incendiaries at Work*.—The incendiaries are still in our midst, and if something is not done by the town authorities to stay their fiendish designs, our citizens will be aroused, perhaps when too late, to find their dwellings enveloped in flames.

On Monday night, about a quarter to twelve o'clock, a shop belonging to Mr. Lewis Zimbrick, in the rear of his dwelling house, was fired, which, with a shed adjoining, and a dwelling nearly finished, with all their contents, was burnt to the ground. On the same night, or morning, an attempt was made to set fire to the premises of Mr. John Finn, Market square. Also, on the same night, we learn, another attempt was made to set fire to the premises of Mr. Jones on Halifax street.—*Intelligencer*.

Buffalo, August 17, 1847.

Dear Smith:—The first time I ever heard anybody play on the fiddle was last Friday night up at the tavern. There was a man by the name of Sivori, there, who gave me a very high respect for rosin. He made every sound in the world, from a groan that came from away below the bottom of a distressed heart, to the uttermost playful trill above the highest and purest twitter of a Canary bird. Every tone sparkling more brilliantly than the magnificent diamonds upon his fingers—I never had such dancing in my ears before.

But the fiddling on one string, Smith, was lost time. A good trick, to be sure, as it would do for a horse to go on one foot; but a fiddle, like any other human created quadruped, should go on all fours.

I think Mr. Herr, too, is at the top of the stack on the piano-forte. Perhaps Mr. Meyer might lay the broader foundation and handle a heavy forkfuls better, but it would take a Herr to top it out. They are going to play again tonight, and Smith, I advise you to go—and, if you see them before they begin, lay in with Sivori to play a tune or two of your Yankee music. Get him to play 'em naked at first, and then perhaps put on a little foreign finery, just to see how they look dressed up; but mind and have him take it off again and leave them in a state of nature before he undresses.

Yours, &c., BROWN.

Health of Mobile.—The *Herald* of the 24d says:

At the conclusion of last week, as reported by the board of health, the fever in the city assumed an epidemic form. This was in accordance with the opinions of some of our most skillful physicians. Fortunately, since then, the weather has been unusually favorable for a change. South winds have mostly prevailed, and every day we have had pleasant showers. Under these influences the sickness has very sensibly diminished. The cases which now prevail, with some rare exceptions, are mild and tractable, and yield readily to remedies which are to be applied early. If this state of things continue, we suspect a fortnight's time will entirely stop the disorder; but this is hardly to be expected.

The English Language.—It is used to be the fashion to say that English—our own cart-iligibnous tongue, as a quaint writer styles it—is an unmusical language; and even Byron, whose own melodious verse has infinite power and variety of our language, does yet, in one of his moments of impertinent caprice, describe it as—

"Our harsh northern, whistling, grunting guttural,
Which we're obliged to hiss, and spit, and sputter all."

Yet this is most ludicrously untrue English is to the full as noble and copious a tongue as that "mirsculous language," the ancient Greek, and like it the appropriate vehicle to give forth to admiring world—

"Man's towering thoughts in lofty language dress ed."

Besides, with the solitary exception of the Greek aforesaid, which is beyond all criticism and compare, it is the most musical of languages that the children of clay has ever yet learned to use. That is to say, when properly and fully pronounced, judiciously read, or wisely and feelingly recited. But the fact is, not one in every ten thousand—nay, peradventure, not one in every hundred thousand—know how and feel how to do justice in reading or recitation to our English tongue. Men may learn most things abroad in schools and colleges; but the secret is, to read English well, the boy must learn to read at home under the guidance of gentle and accomplished parents, who know how to read themselves and have music in their souls. Read well, and you will discloss pathos in the charmed ear in prose and verse—in Bacon, in Bolingbroke, in Burke, in Shakspeare, in Spenser, in Milton, and in a host of others, the leaders in our mighty literature—which are altogether unequalled in fervor, grace and melody, except in the Greek.—*Fraser's Magazine*.

Escape of Slaves.—We learn that thirteen slaves, the property of Mr. Newton Bowyer, of this place, escaped from his premises on Saturday night last, and although prompt measures were taken for their recovery, but few of the number have been recaptured. On Sunday night we understand that Mr. Patrick Watkins, who resides near Stephenson's Depot, missed nine slaves and seven horses, and there is no doubt but the whole party are now together, under the lead, no doubt, for the State of Pennsylvania.—*Winchester (Virginia) Gazette*.

Hon. John G. Chapman, has been nominated for re-election by the Whigs of the 1st Congressional district in Maryland. The district is strongly Whig, and Mr. Chapman's election certain.

City Intelligence.

First District Court.—The Grand Jury met yesterday, and found a true bill for manslaughter against John Cummings, by whose act the late William Reinecke came to his death.

The district Attorney filed bills of informations against the following prisoners, charged with larceny:—Cecilia Sloane, Margaret Lynch, Catherine Hoffman and Philip Stier; John Zeighler, Louis Stark, William Landry and Louis Gusfield, Gedeon Baker *alias* Diedrich Vecker, Marcus Thompson, Francis Frat, Francis Mouli, Silas Seau, Hugh McManis, Peter O'Rourke and Alex. Houston; Peter Dolan, Eliza Morgan and James Dawson. He also brought bills of information against John James, James Mack and Michael Conwell, for attempting to pick-pocket; against Joseph Floran, f. w. c., and Maurice Charles, for insulting a white person; against Jean Baptiste Poincy, f. w. c., for a similar offence; against James Gallagher, for attempt to pick-pocket and larceny; against John Marshall and Jean Perrez *alias* Catalan, for harbouring runaway slave; and against Francis Lacoy, for receiving stolen property.

A lot of individuals, all charged with assault and battery, were also indicted, and the bills duly filed in Court.

Recorder Genois.—Philip Fix, charged by Mr. Pierre Pascon with a breach of trust, was yesterday examined before Recorder Genois. It appears that Mr. Pascon, before his departure for Biloxi, entrusted the accused the key of his room, on Canal Carondelet, at the St. Helena Garden. On his return to this city, he found his trunk broke open, and the money it contained, about $40, was gone. After a careful investigation of the case, his Honor committed the accused for trial before the First District Court.

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A warrant was issued for the arrest of Julia Black, f. w. c., charged with insulting a white person.

Board of Health.

List of interments in the City of New-Orleans for the 24 hours ending at 9 A. M. September 3, 1847.

Brain, Inflammation of, 1; Consumption, 1; Convulsions, 1; Debility, 1; Delirium Tremens, 1; Dentition, 2; Diarrhœa, 1; Dysentery, 1; Dysentery, Chronic, 1; Fever, Nervous, 1; Fever, Yellow, 70; Still Born, 1; Uncertain, 5. Total—87.

Where Born—Bavaria, 2; Canada, 1; Denmark, 1; England, 1; F. Rocky, 1; Germany, 12; Ireland, 34; Italy, 1; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Missouri, 1; New Orleans, 3; Ohio, 1; Philadelphia, 1; Spain, 1; State Unknown, 1; Uncertain, 29. Total—87. Of which 11 were under ten years of age, 8 were colored and 84 were white.

A. HESTER, Secretary.

Lafayette Cemetery.

Interments from 12 o'clock on Thursday, to 12 o'clock yesterday.

Yellow Fever,	20	From Lafayette,	13
Other Diseases,	4	From New Orleans,	10
		Carrollton,	0; Freeport 1
Total,			24.

W. A. ARMS, Sec. Board of Health.

COMMERCIAL

NEW ORLEANS, DAILY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1847.

COTTON—Arrived during the past three days of Louisiana and Mississippi 330 bales (all new). Yesterday and North Alabama, 183—together, 513 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 4,625 bales; for Havre, 450—together, 5,075 bales, making a reduction in stock of 3011 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day a stock of 19,356 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

1847.—Sept. 1st, stock on hand	bales 22,367
Arrived past three days	513
	22,880
Cleared past three days	4625
	18,256

COTTON—There has been a good demand for Cotton during the past week, but the limited amount on sale has restricted the operations to some 2000 bales, including about 800 of the new crop at prices ranging from 11¼@12¼c. ₱ lb. Most of these purchases were made from England and the North.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION.	LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.
Inferior	5¾@6
Ordinary	10¼@10¾
Middling	10¾@10¾
Good Middling	11 @11¼
Middling Fair	11¾@11¾
Fair	12 @
Fully Fair	@
Good Fair	@
Good and Fine	@
Uplands and South Alabama—Average Qual.	@
Good	@
Common	@
Extreme Prices	@

TOBACCO—Arrived during the past three days 94 hhds. Cleared in the same time for Caruuna via Vigo 280 hhds. Stock on hand and on shipboard 2,933 hhds

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

1847.—Sept. 1st, stock on hand	Hhds. 2,999
Arrived during past three days	94
	3,093
Cleared past three days	160
	2,933

TOBACCO—The market has been very quiet during the past week, the sales amounting only to some 300 hhds. Prices rule in conformity with our previous quotations.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—A mere retail business has been done in these articles at previous prices.

FLOUR—The Flour market has remained in a very quiet state since our last. Prices have experienced no change, the limited parcels selling for city consumption chiefly at $4 30@$4 62½ for Ohio and $5 25@$5 75 for St. Louis.

PROVISIONS—Since the date of our last report no alteration has taken place in the Provision market. In Pork beyond retail sales we have noticed no transactions except one lot sold at auction for Government account at from $9 50@$10 37½ ₱ bbl. In Bacon prices are without change. Prices range for Sides, 7@8c.; Shoulders, 6@6¼c.; Hams plain, 8@9½c; cured do and extra cured, 9½@11c. ₱ lb. In Lard there has been but little inquiry and the stock continues very light, our extreme quotations are 9@10¼c. ₱ lb. In Beef the market is nearly bare, we quote Mess $16@$17 00; half bbls do $9 50@$10 00; Prime, $13 50@$13 00 ₱ bbl. In Butter and Cheese there is a fair request and with moderate receipts, we quote Butter 10@12c.; Cheese, 11@12c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—since small sales of Corn have been made since our last at 54@55c. ₱ bushel according to quality. Nothing has been done in Wheat. Oats are selling slowly at former rates.

EXCHANGE—There is no alteration in exchange. Sterling, 3½@9 ₱ cent prem.; France, 5f. 22½@5f. 25 New York 60 days 1¼@1¾ ₱ cent discount. Checks par@¼ per cent prem.

Sterling	@8¾ ₱ cent. prem.
France	5f. 22½@5f. 25 ₱ fr.
New York, 60 day bills	1¼@1¾ ₱ cent dis.
Sight checks	par@¼ ₱ cent prem.
Treasury Notes	3¾@ ₱ cent prem.

FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool is shipping at ⅝d.

Review of the Commerce of New Orleans.

For the year ending August 31st, 1847.

We extract from the *Times*, of the 1st September inst., the most important portion of the Commercial Review of the past year; our only excuse for thus copying so late being its value in our office.

COTTON.—Various causes were in operation at the opening of the season, which exercised a speedy upward movement in the Cotton market.—The failing off in the crop of 1845-46, together with the rapid diminution in stocks all over the world, and the anticipation of another deficient yield prepared the trade for the early and considerable rise in price.

The first bale of the crop of 1846 reached market on the 7th August, and during the remainder of the month the receipts added forward very slowly, amounting merely to 1200 bales. Until the end of the month small sales were made at 8@10c. for middling to fair.—The arrivals during the month of September, were likewise unusually meagre; but on the reports of the crop became daily more discouraging, prices advanced 8¾@c. for middling to good middling. In the month of October, an increase of 50@c. took place, the extremes for middling fair ranging from 9¾@c., at which rates the market continued to rule with occasional slight fluctuations until towards the close of December when an unusual impulse was given to prices by the receipts of 40 bales intelligence from England, under the influence of which an improvement took place of 1c. ₱ ℔. A concession of very encouraging advices from Europe, during the month of January, caused a further advance of 1½c. ₱ ℔., which, for a few days, placed the question for middling to good middling at 11¾@12c. ₱ ℔. This was the highest point of the market, and could only be nominally sustained for a very brief period, as subsequent accounts from Europe, together with a rapid advance in freights, checked speculation, and already in the early part of February prices had receded to 10¾@10¾c. for the extremes of middling. Towards the close of the month, a further decline took place of ¼@¾c., which brought forward several buyers, and a considerable business was done in the middling qualities at 9¾@9¾c. ₱ ℔.

The rapid falling off in the receipts, fully confirmed the unfavorable reports of the crop, together with declining freights, led to a further advance in Cotton in the early part of March, and by the middle of the month prices had advanced ½@1¼c., the former for ordinary, and the latter for middling and fair qualities. During the month of April, the receipts continued to exhibit a very moderate falling off, and the arrival of the 16th of the month, with the intelligence of their receipts of which, produced a rise of 1@1¼c. for middling to good middling, and the advance was followed by a further rise of ¼@½c. ₱ ℔. The