The New Orleans Bee.

G. P. WEBER, Proprietor.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $15 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines for the first insertion, and half that for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in cash in advance.

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

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE — NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 27, 1851. — No. 1862 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6572.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee,

Official Journal of said State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Education.

Friday Morning, June 27, 1851.

☞ NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. EPHENNE SUPERVIEL, my Cashier, under the firm of Mr. Supervil & Co., dated the 1st inst. Persons in need of frequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect claims and receipt all bills or accounts, either for myself or the office of the Bee. G. P. WEBER.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

☞ The Northern Mail failed again yesterday from beyond Mobile.

A CONVENTION.

The question of a Convention to alter and amend the Constitution of the State begins to excite considerable discussion. Among the country papers there are two or three which manifest decided hostility to a Convention—strange to say, these are Democratic prints. We have seen no stable and convincing reason alleged against the project, and we should imagine that Democracy would encounter insurmountable difficulties in attempting to arrest a movement that is itself eminently Democratic. Of the two parties in Louisiana, the avowed Democrats should be the last to exhibit opposition to a Convention. It is universally conceded that the Constitution of the State is an incongruous patchwork; that it is in the rear of public opinion; that many of its clauses conflict with others; and are exceedingly difficult of interpretation; that on the subjects most interesting and most prominent at the present time, it is far behind the popular will—that, in short, the people have outgrown the halting, imperfect ideas embraced in the Constitution, and call for full practical enforcements of the great doctrine of popular sovereignty. The changes sought to be incorporated in the organic law are of the very essence of Democracy. They constitute the foundation of Democratic principles, and have been frequently claimed by the party as its own peculiar and rightful property.

We must confess, that when we see professed democrats hostile to the proposition to make the Constitution of Louisiana more democratic, doubts of the genuineness of their democracy arise in our mind. The may be true, but the coinage is spurious. We have no other test of a man's devotion to principles than his acts. We care nothing for party names. John Tyler was called himself a Whig, when he repudiated every measure of a Whig Congress; and Andrew Jackson considered himself the embodiment of democracy, when he issued the Proclamation and signed the Force Bill. The Democrat who, while admiring the defects and errors of the Constitution, oppose a Convention the object of which is to render that instrument more conformable to public opinion, and better adapted to the spirit of the age in which we live and the progressive character of our political institutions, forgets, or fails to understand his own political creed. He may call himself a Democrat, but he is one in name alone.

So multifarious and so grievous are the faults of the Constitution, that all parties unite in the cry of "amendment." There may be a difference of opinion on details. One may prefer leaving the provision touching Banks as it now stands; another may hold that the two years' residence before attaining the right of suffrage should not be abridged; and a third may look upon the mixed representation of the city in the Senate as equitable and expedient. But all agree that reform is needed—that much of the Constitution relating to the judiciary needs greater explanation—that the elective principle requires extension—and that important changes are imperatively demanded.

We have no doubt the question of a Convention will be earnestly agitated in the next Legislature. When it was started in the last, we gave it our hearty and warm support. We regretted deeply its defeat by the Senate, and we stand ready again to exert our humble abilities in its behalf. We may talk till Doomsday, and postpone the matter year after year, as was done by those who opposed the convention of 1845, but to this complexion must it come at last. The reforms demanded by the people will have to be conceded by the politicians, unless the latter are stricken by judicial blindness, in which case they will be swept away like chaff, whenever the Sovereign take the question into their own hand. Let those who snarl at peculiar movements now, remember the discomfiture, obscurity and oblivion that awaited those who venture a few years since to stand between the people and their will.

FROM MEXICO.

By the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Dunne* we have received files of papers from the City of Mexico to the 7th inst. They contain little of particular moment.

A company has been formed at Guadalupe, with a capital of $200,000, to work the mines in Chihuahua.

A road has been built in Zacatecas leading from the city of Fresnillo, and crossing the mountains. It has been the work of many years.

A Chihuahua paper states that on the 11th inst., an inhabitant of the village of Bravo was set upon in a wood, by three Americans, and robbed of his horse and arms. The Mexican repaired home, and, accompanied by his neighbors and servants, returned to the wood, where two of the aggressors were found. One of them was shot and killed. The other attempted to escape, but was knocked from his horse by a blow from the stock of a gun, captured and carried into the city for trial.

At Aguascalientes there is a band of desperadoes who commit the most atrocious robberies and atrocities.

Senor Gamboa has laid before the Senate a proposition to appropriate one-third of the revenues of the Government to the payment of the public creditors.

General Romulo A[illegible] our readers [illegible] arrived in Yucatan a few weeks since, having been despatched by the Mexican Government with full powers to effect, if possible, a peace between the Yucatecos and the Indians.

☞ The Weather.—Summer is upon us in full force with a five hundred horse power of persuasion. The days are excessively hot and would be insupportable, but for the pleasant breezes of evening. Rain, however, is much needed.

☞ Another failure of the mail in summer, when there is little news and items are scarce, is a veritable calamity to editors.

☞ The Civil Law of Spain and Mexico.—We are indebted to G. Schmidt, a lawyer of high reputation in our city, for a copy of a legal publication by him, bearing the above title. It is unquestionably a work of considerable value. It is issued from the press of Thomas Rea, of New Orleans, and is a very fine specimen of typography.

WASHINGTON, June 18.

Mr. Corwin left here yesterday for Ohio.—He will be absent about five weeks. Mr. Assistant Secretary Hodge has been appointed Secretary of Interior.

Gov. Floyd and Senator Hunter, of Va., are here on a visit.

It is said that Mr. Secretary Conrad will shortly resign and that Mr. Gentry, of Tenn., is to be his successor; the last, however, is extremely doubtful, as Gentry is now canvassing Tennessee for Senator against Mr. Turney.

The board of health report 71 deaths in Washington during the month of May.

☞ Manufacture of Salt.—Being once on board a steam boat on the Delaware, on a cold, unpleasant day, the passengers were nearly all crowded into the cabin. Suddenly one of them fell down in an epileptic fit, attended with strong convulsive action of the muscles. A gentleman present, immediately called to one of the servants to bring him some salt, with which he crammed the sufferer's mouth until we feared he would smother him. Almost instantly the muscular action ceased, consciousness returned and the paroxysm manifested as much haste to get the salt out of his mouth as the other did to get it in. We thought the incident worth remembering, and it is now brought to mind by a paragraph which we find in the New York Courier, on the medical use of salt, which we know from experience to be true. That paper says, "In many cases of disorder of stomach, a teaspoonful of salt in a common cup of water, taken as soon as possible, with a short rest immediately after, is one of the best effectual and speedy remedies known. The same will relieve a person who may accidentally have received a heavy fall."

The Humboldt's News.

The subjoined is the Louisville papers furnishes rather fuller accounts of the disaster by the Humboldt than have yet been published:

New York, June 17.

The steamer Humboldt, from Havre and Cowes, arrived this evening, bringing Paris dates to the 4th, and London dates to the 4th.—Nothing of importance. Consols firm, with an upward tendency.

The Humboldt brings about 70 passengers.

The Humboldt reached her wharf at 6 o'clock, and left Havre at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 4th, and Cowes at 5 P. M. on the same day.

The steamer Herman made the trip to Southampton under 11 days. The Eufopa arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst., in 10 and a half days. The propeller Lafayette, from Philadelphia, reached Liverpool on the 2d instant, having previously put into Queenstown. Her air pumps, as already stated, gave way on the fourth day out. She performed the rest of the passage with her engine working under high pressure.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence sailed from Southampton on the 3d inst., for Spezzia.

She was to touch at Lisbon to land the Hon. Mr. Haddock, the U. S. Charge to Portugal, who was also bearer of a treaty between the two countries.

The commander and officers of the St. Lawrence gave a grand entertainment on board on the day previous to her departure, to the Mayor and corporation of Southampton, as a return for the hospitalities extended to them.

Capt. Matthews, late of the city of Glasgow, is to have command of the Great Britain, which comes to New York in September. The noble steamer Atlantic will be ready for sea on the 1st of July.

The London exhibition was visited on the 2d by nearly 50,000 people. Her Majesty was also present.

FRANCE.—The news from France principally relates to the President's visit to the provinces. He had been received at Dijon with much enthusiasm.

The President made a speech at Dijon to which much political importance is attached. The popularity of Louis Napoleon is on the increase very evidently, and it was said in well-informed circles that, should the next election take place now, he would undoubtedly be chosen President again. The Parisians are dissatisfied with his speech at Dijon, and regard it as a declaration of war against the Assembly. The President returned to Paris on the 31 inst.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Spain represent the government in great fears of an insurrection at Madrid. Every precaution was being taken to guard against the Spanish democrats, who were again active, and had issued a programme of future operations.

PORTUGAL.—The chamber of deputies was dissolved on the 9th of May, and the new court convened for the month of September to revise the constitution.

RUSSIA.—We learn from Berlin that the King of Prussia had returned from Warsaw, and had been received with the usual pomp of the savage Frederick the Great. The object of the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria at Olmutz was entirely of a military character.

TURKEY.—By the Austrian overland mail, reaches London on the 21st of June, with Bombay dates to the 31st of May, and Calcutta and Madras to the 25th of April. There continued to be considerable disturbances on the Peshawur frontier. The disbanded troops were interfering with the quarrels between the Affghan territories and annexing every species of booty. Jalta Persaud, the native banker and contractor for the Anglo Indian armies during the last two years, and to whom the government owes half a million sterling and is endeavoring to evade payment, has been arrested on the charges brought against him of committing frauds.

CHINA.—The rebels were making headway against the Imperial troops, and had taken possession of Kingsteen, province of Kiangsee.

The commercial advices from India are not as satisfactory as those by the last mail. Money was very scarce at Bombay, and fluctuations in exchanges had a bad effect.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.—The Baltimore *American*—one of the ablest papers in the country, very sensibly remarks: "If men were not unduly anxious to see wise beyond what is written, and to be righteous overmuch, if they would content themselves with doing the best they can under the circumstances of their position, and not seek a control where they have no responsibility; above all, if they would practise upon the simple rule of minding their own business, and indulge in the charity of believing that other people were equally competent to manage theirs—the unfortunate agitation of the slavery question, which has caused so much trouble, would subside of itself, and the sections of the Union would be left free to pursue each its own peculiar course of industry and production, and both would find mutual benefit in such freedom.

The people of the North, however, the agitating portion of them, seem to regard it as a privilege of birthright to discuss and control the question of slavery. It is true they have no interest whatever to do with it; it does no exist among them now, although it did once, and perhaps they suppose it confers a superior degree of light and of virtue because the institution of their climate and soil rendered the continuance of slavery among them unprofitable, and they were thus relieved from the manufacturer of conscience for the purchase of low labor, without loss to their conscience, torn by the machinery of the mills. They know very well that without such a plea they would get no custom; yet, plain understanding as they are, they have let themselves be cheated into only in the head; it has not reached the pocket. When it shall once touch the pocket there, in that region, we may expect to see the Abolitionists of New England more pro-slavery than were the watches of the colonial days. Fugitive slaves would be rejected like lepers, and be told to go home and grow cotton.

We make these remarks in connection with the following extract from a communication in the Washington Union under the head of Washington correspondence from New York. It is worthy of note that anything should appear in that journal commendatory of Mr. Webster's views without some accompanying disparagement.

"The great error of our northern statesmen and orators, who are sustaining the cause of the Union with their voices and their pens, is that, by way of concession to the prejudices of those whom they are addressing upon the agitating topic of slavery, they are in the habit of grave flowery admitting that it is wrong, or denouncing it as sin, while they depreciate all interference with it as unconstitutional or impudent. Mr. Webster, in his latter efforts has to a great extent avoided this practice, and thus allowed the whole force of his mighty logic and fervent eloquence to fall upon the minds of his hearers, without at the same time furnishing them with a shield wherewith to parry the effects of the blow. His address to the young men of Albany was not only most admirable in its manner, and persuasive in its train of reasoning, but it pre-existed our federal relations in a new and improved point of view.

Now to a great extent—we mean for the purple of the section of the country—or, which we are very fond of taking of the concessions we have made and are making to the South, there are but few who can take into consideration for an instant the conception of the South made in use—once ions of immeasurable value, coeval with the formation of the government, and continued to this day.—Mr. Webster's remarks upon this subject are worthy of being treasured in the memory of every one who is desirous of appreciating the true worth of the Union in all its bearings, what we owe to it, and how strenuously we ought to defend it.

He shows conclusively that to the existing element of our commercial system—which could not have been established without the assent of the South, and which is sent she most magnificently grew England, though against which conceived to be her own best interests—the North and East owe, to a very great extent, their present mercantile pre-eminence and general prosperity. He proves that by those certain, which is by no means essential to the welfare of the Southern States, but even as they believe, in a measure detrimental to them, New York and other Northern cities are, by the whole ceasing, and carrying trade on both sides of the continent; that by it our great Atlantic cities have been fostered and sustained until they already vie with the proudest commercial marts in the Old World, and our people have become wealthy and independent with a rapidity beyond all example in ancient or modern times.

THE FIRST PRINTED BOOK.—It is a remarkable and interesting fact, that the very first use to which the discovery of printing was applied, was the production of the Holy Bible. This was accomplished at Mentz, between the years 1450 and 1455. Gutenberg was the inventor of the art, and Faust, a goldsmith, established its necessary funds. Had it been a single page, or an entire sheet, which was then produced, there might have been less occasion to have noticed it; but there was something in the whole character of the affair which, if not unprecedented, rendered it singular in the usual current of human events. This bible was in two folio volumes, which have been justly praised for its strength and beauty of the paper, the exactness of the register, and the lustre of the ink. The work contained twelve hundred and eighty-two pages, and being the first ever printed, of course involved a long period of time, and an immense amount of mental and mechanical labor; and yet for a long time after it had been finished, and offered for sale, not a single human being, save the artists themselves, knew how it had been accomplished.

Of the first printed bible eighteen copies are known to be in existence, four of which are printed on vellum. Two of these are in England, one being in the Grenenville collection, one in the Royal Library of Berlin, and one in the Royal Library of Paris. Of the fifteen remaining copies, ten are in England—the one being a copy in the Libraries of Oxford, Edinburg and London, and several in the collections of different noblemen. The vellum copy has been sold as high as £1300.

James Lennox, Esq., of New York city, has a copy in his library, which was purchased by Mr. Daniel Davidson, (agent for Messrs. Wiley & Putnam,) at auction in London, 1848, for the sum of £500 sterling, equal to $2200, independent of freight or duties. The Custom House Officers passed it free of duty, in consideration of its being a curiosity. It is the only copy upon this side of the Atlantic.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

Telegraphic Items.

New-York, June 18.

Secretary Corwin arrived to day, on his way to Ohio.

The trial of the alleged African slave-trader was taken up to-day and postponed to allow the counsel time to examine papers.

Grinnes, only son of Thurlow Weed, died at Albany this morning.

The steamer Crescent City, from Chagres with two weeks later news from California will leave her wharf about half past nine o'clock to-night.

The steamer North America did not sail for Galway yesterday; having been sold after most of the passengers were on board. She is to be placed on the route from San Francisco to Realejo, in connection with the Prometheus.

Mrs. Judson is shortly expected from India. She sailed from Calcutta in January.

Campbell and Wall, sentenced to be hung on the 22d, for murder, have been reapited until the 10th of September.

The Asia sailed to-day and took out $4,200,000 in specie and 110 passengers.

BUFFALO, June 18.

The Buffalo express was robbed of $6,000 today, in Chattaraga county notes. The robber escaped.

TORONTO, June 18.

In the Assembly last evening an address to the Queen was adopted, praying the establishment of a line of steam vessels between Quebec and Liverpool, and the extension of the same aid as is now extended to the Cunard line

The bill placing the emigrant law on the same footing as New York, lowering the tax at Quebec, was read a second time last night.

BALTIMORE June 18.

Two negroes were arrested and committed at Annapolis, charged with killing Capt. Haney, of the schr. Wasp. They left Baltimore on Monday, and when off Annapolis Capt. H. was missing. The negroes gave conflicting accounts, but admitted having had a fight with him.

HARTFORD, June 18.

In the House to-day, they had three ineffectual ballottings for U. S. Senator. Further ballottings were postponed until to-morrow. The Senate to day refused to convene.

Sentence of death has been passed upon Morrison and Sealbum, for the murder of Balcombe. The accomplice who turned State's evidence has been committed to 20 years' imprisonment.

BOSTON, June 18.

Tickets for Jenny Lind's concert to-night, are selling at two, three, and four dollars. Her arrival yesterday attracted little attention. She gives a two concerts at Saratoga shortly.

The Boston Atlas, which has been considered strongly in favor of Scott, is now in favor of Mr. Webster for the Presidency in '52.

WASHINGTON, June 17.

The Post Master General has concluded an arrangement for the exchange of mails between the United States and the Sister Islands, to come into effect on the 6th of July. The new rates of postage to be 10 and 15 cents, pre-payment optional.

BOSTON, June 17.

The jury in the case of the negro Lewis Hayden, for being concerned in the rescue of Shadrach, was discharged this morning—they being unable to agree.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.

A riot occurred about 1 o'clock, this morning, at Red Bank, a few miles below the city, on the Jersey side, at a German ball given at the house of one Diver, which was attended by a number of disreputable characters from the city, who, about 1 o'clock, made an assault on the Germans, and afterwards descended to the bar-room and badly beat Diver, and stabbed him several in several places. They also robbed the drawer of about $70, and shamefully assaulted the females. The fight lasted two hours, and the neighbors being aroused, collected in an unorganized body to quell the riot. Seven of the rioters were arrested and committed to Woodbury jail. Diver is not expected to live. Several citizens of Red Bank were stabbed in the melee, and one or two dangerously.

NEW VARIETY OF SWEET POTATO.—A gentleman residing in South Alabama writes to a friend in Louisville, concerning a variety of the Sweet Potato, supposed to be from Peru. He says: It is altogether different and much superior to any variety of this root hitherto known. It is productive, and attains a prodigious size, even upon the poorest sandy land, and the roots remain without change from the time of taking them out of the ground until the following May. The plant is singularly easy to cultivate, growing equally well from the sprout, slip or vine of the full grown plant bearing potatoes small; the inside is as white as snow. It is dry and mealy, and the saccharine principle contained resembling in delicacy the flavor of fine virgin honey.

DIVINE SERVICE IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—We take the following from one of Horace Greeley's letters to the *Tribune*:

"I attended divine worship in this celebrated edifice last Sunday morning. So called next to the House of Parliament, the Royal Palaces of Buckingham and St. James, and in the most aristocratic quarter of the city, its external appearance is less imposing than I had expected; and as I what I saw of its interior did not materially increase my impressions. Lofty ceilings, stained windows, and a barbaric profusion of carving, gilding, and all manner of costly ornaments, for absorbing money and labor, made up for the impression of waste rather than taste, seeming to give form and substance to the orator's complaint that the multitude of the rich check her inspiration. A better acquaintance with the edifice or with the principles of architecture, might serve to correct this hasty judgment; but surely. We intended Abbey could be a fitter place of worship equal in capacity fitness and convenience to a modern church edifice costing $50 000 and surely it does not. I think there is no one of the best churches in Quincy, or in Quincy which is not superior to the Abbey for this purpose.

I though myself acquainted with all the appointed rendezvous of the Episcopal morning service, but when the clergyman who officiated at the Abbey began to twang out "O-be-ardy-be-loved brethren," &c., in a nasal, drawling, semi-clerical tone, I was completely shocked, and sounded as though some graceless Friar Tuck had wormed himself into the desk, and was endeavoring, under pretence of reading the service, to caricature as broadly as possible the alleged peculiarity of methodistic pulpit enunciation superimposed upon the regular Yankee drawl. As the service proceeded, I became more accustomed and more reconciled to this mode of utterance, but never enough so, to like it, nor even the responses, which were given in the same way, but much better.

As I came away, I was informed that this service is termed intoning, and is said to be a revival of an ancient method of reendering the church service. If such be the fact, I can only say that in my poor judgment the revival was an unwise and unfortunate one.

The sermon was by no means more than two hours—the music excellent, the congregation large, the sermon, so far as I could judge, had no long bad in it; yet there was an Eleventh Century air about the whole which strengthens my opinion that the Anglican Church will never soon be summoned to take her stand dis inctly on the side either of Romanism or Protestantism, and how strenuously she ought to defend the church only, but the realm to its center."

TOOTH-PULLING ILLUSTRATED.—Before the days of chloroform, there was a quack who advertised tooth-drawing without pain. The patient was placed in a chair, and the instrument applied to his tooth with a wrench, followed by a roar from the unpleasantly surprised sufferer. "Stop" cried the operator, "I promise you ourself. I told you I would give you no pain, but I only just gave you that twinge as a specimen, to show you Cartwright's method of operating." Again the instrument was applied another tug, another roar, "Now don't be impatient; that is Domerge's way; be seated and calm—you will now be sensible of the supremacy of my method." Another application, another tug, another roar, "Now my dear, be quiet! that is Parkinson's mode, and you don't like it, and no wonder. By this time the tooth hung by a treat; and whipping it out, the operator exultingly exclaimed: "That is my mode of tooth-drawing without pain, and you are now enabled to compare it with the operations of Cartwright, Dumerge and Parkinson."

STUMP SPEECH SCENE.—There was a "stump speech" Abner G. Shoemaker had the pleasure, enlightening "the unterrified" long and loudly—

"Fellow citizens," said he, "I now come to a slanderous rumor which has been most diligently circulated against me from one end of the country to the other. My enemies, not contented with endeavoring to ruin my political prospects, have sunk to the attempted to blast my good name by their infernal reports." As he uttered the words, he paused a moment, and then stated what the rumor was, and continued—"I rejoice, fellow-citizens, to have it in my power instantly to fasten the lie upon this malicious and atrocious slander. I see among you the most estimable citizen of this country, whose character for truth and integrity is above suspicion. Square Schneider, to whom I allude, is acquainted with all the facts, and I call on him here to state whether this rumor is true and false. I pause for a reply."

When upon Squire Schneider slowly arose and in his strong, slow and sonorous voice, said—

"I rather think you did it, Abner!"

"You old scoundrel!" exclaimed Abner, "why do you interrupt me, while I am discussing great constitutional questions, with your low personalities."

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MEDICAL BOARD—EXAMINER DEPARTMENT.
Sitting of January 31st, 1851.

RESOLVED, That the Medical Board will hold its Meetings on the 1st and 3d Friday of every month.

Persons who may have an application to make to this Board are requested to call on Thursdays, from 12 to 1 o'clock, at the corner of Bienville and Royal streets, and state their demands.

L. LABATUT, President.
By Order of the Pres't, F. A. BERTRAND, Secretary.
jel8-3tsun

SUNDRIES.

WILLIAMSON, GRATIAA & CO., 35 Natchez street—Agents for the sale of the Champagne.

THE [illegible] Royal and Toulouse & 36 St. Charles st., [illegible] and Paris articles, received per ship Orb, from Havre, are now opened for sale by WILLIAMSON, GRATIAA & CO.

NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, New Orleans, June 23d, 1851.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months payable to the Stockholders here on or after the first Monday in July, and in New York on or after the first Monday in August next.

jel4 eodaug SAM'L C. BELL, Cashier.

House or Square, Municipality No. Two.

THE undersigned authorized to receive Proposals on account of the purchase of a TRACT OF LAND in the City, of not less than Two Acres, and of easy access by some public conveyance. Suitable for the site of a House of Refuge.

je5 Pres. Board of Commissioners, &c.

RED STORE,

BETWEEN THE TWO MARKETS.

JOS. N. ROBERT & CO.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS, which will be sold at such prices that will astonish the GREAT BARGAINS. Sales to commence this day, 3d June.

10 cases Bleached Cotton.
8 do Fancy Spring Prints.
1 do Gingham.
3 do Cotton.
1 do Bed Ticking.
1 do Blue Merrimack Prints.

☞ Remember, the Red Store.

Jos. N. ROBERT & CO.

Notice.

P. W. WOODLIEF,

12 Chartres street,

OFFERS from this day, Monday, 26th inst., his entire Stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods at low prices for cash, which will be found most complete, having been kept regularly replenished by every steamer, through his resident agent in New York, he would most respectfully call the attention of the Ladies, Merchants, Planters and Traders to a full examination of the above desirable stock, previously to purchasing elsewhere.

je26 P. W. WOODLIEF, 12 Chartres st.

Mr. ALGUYON having put some of those instruments that he has removed his store to No. 57, Bourbon street, has been Customhouse and Bienville streets, where he also keeps a piano of seven octaves, iron system, and some second hand Pianos, for sale on terms and moderate prices, in order to liquidate.

Fashionable Store.

AT 37 Chartres st., for BERRY & TRICOU, just received and landing from the ships Arcadia, Emperor, Astracan and others, a new and large assortment of Hats.

FOR GENTLEMEN:

Black silk, Castorine and beaver Hats.

FOR LADIES:

Beaver Bonnets, Amazine's Riding Hats and flat Gipsy's, white, grey, and black.

FOR YOUTHS AND INFANTS:

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

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

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

TO CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have just received and are selling at low price our first Spring Stock of Straw Hats, viz: Panama Camp achy, Leghorn, Swiss and Mountain, Fancy Matelots, Tyrolean, Canton, Californian, at wholesale and retail. BERRY & TRICOU.

je26 37 Chartres st. and cor. Royal and St. Louis.

WINES &c.—4 cases Claret Vertueil Medoc, 4 do Lafitte, 4 do Pontac, 4 do St. Julien, 4 do St Emilion, 12 do Montferrand, 15 Chartrez, 16 do St Estave, 16 do very old, 60 boxes do do 1st, 2d and 3d qualities Mayeux, 20 do Chateau Lafite, Larose 1846, 40 do white Wine, Haut Sauterne, 75 quarter casks Cognac, Comte & Martin, reproof, 25 eighths do do, for sale by DOMINIQUE LANATA,

je6 9 & 10 Jefferson st.

HAVANA PRESERVES—10 boxes assorted Preserves, prepared of the choicest fruits, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,

je9 34 Old Levee.

WHITE WINE—60 barrels White Wine landing ex ship Ontario, from Bordeaux, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC.

je6 30 Old Levee.

COGNAC—14 qr pipes La Mery, 1834; 15 do do J J Bayol vieux, 1834; 15 do do Dupuy & Co., 1825; 10 hf do Dulare, Delmuny & Co., 1841, 10 qr do John Marthon, 1847. For sale by

je23 A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st

CHAMPAIGN—25 baskets 1st quality, marked Deubeck & Leisegard, at Rheinez, for sale by

je23 A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st

BURGUNDY WINE—25 cases Burgundy, a superior article, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,

je23 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

HAVANA SEGARS—1,000 qrs, comprising the choicest brands of Regalia, Imperiales, Londres, Millares, Cabanas and Galana, just received and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,

je21 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGARS—600 boxes white, yellow and Cacouchou, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,

je21 34 Old Levee.

LEAF TOBACCO—50 bales Vuelta de Abajo, comprising 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5s, just received and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,

je23-1w 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE—200 sacks, a prime article, just received and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,

je23-1w 34 Old Levee.

WINDOW GLASS—1,500 boxes, Waterford Atalanta, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & CO.,

je21 10t 99 Old Levee.

WHALE OIL—35 barrels bleached Whale Oil, 16 casks do do; 92 do refined do do; 40 barrels do do, landing ex ship St Charles, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & CO.,

je21 10t 99 Old Levee.

LINSEED OIL—3000 gallons raw and boiled, for sale by W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO.,

je21-10t 99 Old Levee.

BLACKING—15 cases, Fraser & Everett's, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,

je24 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

QUININE—2400 ounces, in store, for sale by the case only. E. J. HART & CO.,

je24 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SALARATUS—60 packages Soda and Pearlash, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,

je21 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

OIL—40 bbls Castor Oil, Adam's brand, No. 1 2 do Linseed do English; 50 do Lard do, for sale by E. J. HART & CO.,

je21 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PLASTERING HAIR—3000 bushels Northern and Western Hair, for sale in sacks, bbls and bags, by (783) THOS. SLOSS, 91 Magazine st.

COPPERAS—10 tons, for sale by CONVERSE & CO, 97 Tchoupitoulas

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Notice.

THE undersigned informs the Sugar Planters who are using Billeou's apparel, that he is ready to make Sugar and convert Sugar into Molasses. Apply to Mr. Billeou, at the office of Messrs. Bailly Brothers & Co., No. 98 Customhouse street.

je26 2t OVIDE CASTILLON.

NEW ORLEANS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY, New Orleans, June 23d, 1851.

THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of four per Cent out of the profits of the last six months payable to the Stockholders here on or after the first Monday in July, and in New York on or after the first Monday in August next.

jel4 eodaug SAM'L C. BELL, Cashier.

Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by virtue of an order from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, Commissioners to appraise the intended improvement of C nal street, from Claiborne street to the Metairie Road, and also to make a just and equitable assessment on the property benefitted thereby, all persons interested, that they have deposited in the office of the Fourth District Court, on the 5th of June instant a Tableau of the lots assessed therein, which Tableau will be exposed according to Law, for twenty days, in order to be examined by the parties interested, at which time it will be presented before said Court for confirmation, and persons having objections considering their rights or interests injured or aggrieved by said Tableau, shall within ten days following the last publication of this notice, present their objections and explain their reasons in writing, and deposit them in the hands of the Clerk of said Court.

F. BUTLER,
JAS F. PERRET,
NEWTON RICHARDS,
Commissioners.

je6 15d 20

LOST—Yesterday in Dauphin, between Canal and Bienville streets—A black enamelled BROOCH, inlaid with Diamonds, the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the owner. No. 81 Camp street.

je26

RHENISH WINE—20 boxes Forsching Hock, 20 do Johannisberg, 20 do Neuenberger, 1 do Liebfraumilch, for sale by WILLIAMSON, GRATIAA & CO.

je25 35 Natchez st.

CLARET—3 casks St Lafreise, 3 do St Julien, 3 do Roquets, 4 do St Julien, 1 do Chateau Lafite, for sale by WILLIAMSON, GRATIAA & CO.

je25 35 Natchez st.

CALF SKINS—2 cases French Calf Skins in good order and for sale by WILLIAMSON, GRATIAA & CO.

je25 35 Natchez st.

CASTIGLIONE—6 double barrelled Fowling Pieces in Mahogany cases, for sale by WILLIAMSON, GRATIAA & CO.

je25 35 Natchez st.

COGNAC BRANDY—4 half pipes, 4 qr. do, in store and for sale by WILLIAMSON, GRATIAA & CO.

je25 35 Natchez st.

THE TRAVELLER'S GUIDE AND HAND BOOKS, just received at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse, 14 CAMP STREET

This day is published and complete United States Guide Book, for travellers.

Colton's United States Guide Book, with Maps, &c.

Colton's United States Route Book, with Maps, &c.

Smith's Illustrated Hand Books, for Travelers through the United States.

Mitchell's Pocket Map of the Western States.

Mitchell's Pocket Map of every State in the Union.

Ens ge & Thayer's Map of the Western States.

De Cordova's new and only correct Map of Texas.

La Terrorre's new Plantation Map of Louisiana, on sheets. For sale by J. B. SEILE,

je23 14 Camp st.

COGNAC—14 hf Pipes Magnac, 15 do do do Chateau Richard, 10 do do Dupuy & Co., 10 do do La Rein Frere, 10 qr do Dupuy & Co., 10 do do Seignette, 10 do do Dupuy & Co., 10 do do J J Dupuy, 1845, 15 do do J J Dupuy, 1846, 10 do do J J Dupuy, 1847, 20 do do J J Dupuy, 1848, 10 do do J J Dupuy, 1849, 5 hf do do A. Blevette, 5 do do Dupuy & Co., 5 hf do do J J Dupuy, 5 hf do do Jean Louis, 10 qr do do Chateau Richard, in the Boston House Warehouse, subject to drawback. For sale by

je23 J. & J. TARDOS, 31 Old Levee st.

INSTRUCTION.—Assortment of Colored white Wine in cases, as half casks, in bottles, in whole and half bottles, for sale by the importer, A. COUTIN, 13 Bienville st. Assorted Cordials in case Absynth marked Ferrand Geneste Guignolet, Orange Flower Water, Cedra, &c., for sale as above.

A COUTIN & RANSON.

je23 13 Bienville st.

INSTRUCTION.—Assortment of Claret Wine in cases, as half casks, in bottles, in whole and half bottles, for sale by the importer, A. COUTIN, 13 Bienville st. Assorted Cordials in case Absynth marked Ferrand Geneste Guignolet, Orange Flower Water, Cedra, &c., for sale as above.

A COUTIN & RANSON.

je23 13 Bienville st.

A STUDENT in Pharmacy, speaking French and English, but principally French, will find a good situation, on application at the office of this paper. Good recommendations will be required.

je18

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by virtue of an order from the Fourth District Court of New Orleans, Commissioners to appraise the intended improvement of C nal street, from Claiborne street to the Metairie Road, and also to make a just and equitable assessment on the property benefitted thereby, all persons interested, that they have deposited in the office of the Fourth District Court, on the 5th of June instant a Tableau of the lots assessed therein, which Tableau will be exposed according to Law, for twenty days, in order to be examined by the parties interested, at which time it will be presented before said Court for confirmation, and persons having objections considering their rights or interests injured or aggrieved by said Tableau, shall within ten days following the last publication of this notice, present their objections and explain their reasons in writing, and deposit them in the hands of the Clerk of said Court.

F. BUTLER,
JAS F. PERRET,
NEWTON RICHARDS,
Commissioners.

je6 15d 20

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 26, 1851.

There was a moderate demand for Cotton to-day, and the sales reached 1,900 bales, at 7¾@8¼c for Middling: Good Middling 8@8¼c.

The transactions in Sugar are confined to retail lots; we quote Fair 5¾@6c ₱ lb. Nothing of consequence is doing in Molasses.

The Flour market is unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls. at $3 75@3 90 for Ohio. Corn is advancing; sales at 57c. The transactions comprised 5,500 sacks, principally at 53 @57c.

Provisions are dull. Mess Pork may be quoted at $14 @$14 25. Nothing doing in Beef. About 350 casks of Bacon were sold at 8@8½c for Sides, and 6@6¼c ₱ lb. for Shoulders.

Whiskey is selling at 19@18¼c ₱ gallon for retail.

Exchanges are drooping. We quote sterling, 100¼@100¾c. Paris, 5f 12½@5f 05. Bills on New York at 60 days, 1@1¼ ₱ cent discount. Checks, ¼ ₱ cent discount to ½ ₱ cent prem.

Nothing doing in Freight.

Vice Consulate of the Republic of Mexico.

PROPOSALS having been submitted to the Supreme Government of Mexico for constructing a Lighthouse

FROM THE PORT OF VERA CRUZ TO THE CAPITAL

of the Republic, and thereto to some port on the Pacific Ocean, in conformity with the articles Nos. 2 and 3 of the Law of 1849, which were at the time duly published in said Capital, the Supreme Government acting in obedience to the Laws and decrees of procuring the most advantages for the Nation, has decreed that proposals be received up to the 30th September next at the Treasury Department of the Capital, in order that the contract may be adjudicated to the highest bidder, being one of the conditions that the Contract or must take to account the Railroad which is already constructed between Vera Cruz and El Molino, a distance of three leagues.

Persons desirous of obtaining further particulars are requested to call at the Vice Consulate in charge of the undersigned.

New Orleans, June 27th, 1851.

je27 2t O. L. DABADIE, Vice Consul.

Ruffle;

Very fine RUFFLE, with Saddle and Bib, which was taken at the Fizzle of Mr. LABORDE, corner of St. Louis and Bourbon streets, will be raffled on SUNDAY NEXT, 29th inst., at the Bar of the Bank Exchange, at the Washington Hotel, Lake Pontchartrain.

je27 2t

Direct French Importation

WE inform our friends and the public that we have this day, entered into copartnership under the firm of T. J. MICHON & SARR