G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 33 CHARTRES STREET.

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DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
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The New Orleans Bee.

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☞ 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, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1851.

No. 1838 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6854.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Saturday Morning, July 12, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to M. ETIENNE BUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 8th February last. Mr. Buverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect dues and receipt all bills or accounts, either for me or with the office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Charleston.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

We have been unable, until within a day or two, to peruse the very elaborate inquiry of Dr. SIMONDS into the sanitary condition of New Orleans, as illustrated by its mortuary statistics.—His pamphlet strikes us as one of the ablest and boldest investigations we have ever encountered. Dr. SIMONDS is not only a faithful but a fearless observer. With indomitable perseverance he has ransacked the records of mortality, and with courageous philanthropy has presented a series of facts which the city authorities cannot certainly contemplate without appreciating the urgent necessity of vigorous and continued efforts to improve public health.

Dr. SIMONDS proves beyond the possibility of doubt, that New Orleans is an unhealthy city—that making all reasonable deductions for the casual mortality attendant upon epidemics, and the large number of immigrants who die while passing through our city on their way westward, New Orleans still exhibits an annual mortuary catalogue, appalling in itself and far beyond that of any other city in the United States, of the same amount of population. He takes for instance, a period of four years—from 1846 to 1850—and calculates the per centage of mortality upon the average census returns of the city, State and Federal enumerations. He then compares the number of deaths with the annual mortality of various cities of the United States. For example: New Orleans shows within the period indicated an average annual mortality of a little over eight per cent.; Boston, 2 1-2; Lowell, 2 1-8; New York, nearly 3, Philadelphia, 2 1-2; Baltimore, nearly 2 1-2: Charleston about the same; Savannah, over 4 per cent. It follows, from these statistics, that the mortality of New Orleans is nearly double that of Savannah, two and four-fifths greater than that of New York, and more than three times that of any other city. If greater muniteness be required, take the following striking passage from Dr. SIMONDS' paper:

"The year 1849 is generally considered in New Orleans, a *healthy*, year, *cholera excepted*, as has been repeatedly asserted by the medical profession and the press. During this year, Philadelphia, with a population three times that of New Orleans, had fewer deaths by four hundred and over if we deduct the deaths from cholera in the latter, the mortality of Philadelphia compared with the population, was but one-half that of New Orleans. From 10,561 deaths in New Orleans and Lafayette during the year, deduct 3,285 deaths from cholera and cholera morbus and there remains 6,577, taking the population at 119,000, the mortality would be excluding cholera 5.719 per cent."

Here is another test. From February to May 1851, was considered an eminently healthy period in New Orleans. Let us see how the weekly statements of deaths here compare with those in Boston:

Week ending, 1851,	Deaths N. Orleans & Lafyt.	Boston.
February 1,	226	122
" 8,	77	135
" 15,	70	138
" 22,	69	157
" 29,	92	127
April 5,	81	140
" 12,	71	162
" 19,	59	180
	617	1319

Now, these are *facts*. There is no possible method of explaining them away, or getting round them. We are of opinion that the subject is too important to be slurred over, and that it ought to concern the truth are not only improper but unavailing. Let the press say what it may, public opinion out of New Orleans universally regards the city as exceedingly unhealthy. The whole scope and tenor of Dr. SIMONDS' pamphlet, aided as it is with statistics of mortality diligently collected skillfully arranged and carefully recorded, is to show that we have always had our midst which should be crippled with until it is subdued. The time has arrived when the medical men of our city can no longer to promulgate stern and unpalatable truths, in the hope that when the self-delusion we have so long practised shall have been dissipated, the public mind will be thoroughly aroused to the necessity of applying the principles of hygiene to the improvement of our sanitary condition. We hail the intrepid expositions of Drs. SIMONDS and BARTON in the same spirit in which we welcome all useful reformers, who begin by tearing away sophistry and error, and substituting in their place the substantial and indestructible fabric of truth. As preparatory to the correction of the evils under which we labor, it is well for us to know precisely where we stand. Dr. SIMONDS has established the insalubrity of New Orleans too conclusively to be controverted, and Dr. BARTON has pointed out many striking improvements by which public health may be vastly benefitted. We trust the authorities of the city will carefully ponder both these interesting and able documents.

☞ On the 3d inst., there were 13 deaths from Cholera in the city of St. Louis.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. RICHARDS of the steamer *No Flus Ultra*, for late St. Louis papers.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Alfred White, of West Baton Rouge, met a sudden and shocking death on the 4th instant. He was employed in washing the legs of his horse, a favorite racer, and had securely fastened the end of the halter to his left wrist, suddenly, the animal became frightened, sprang off, and ran at a furious rate around the lot, dragging the unfortunate man after her, and throwing him against the fence, across, &c. He was discovered by some persons on the road and released, but too late; his head was dreadfully crushed, his breast stove in, and he breathed his last in a few minutes afterwards. The deceased was a young man, and universally esteemed.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—Among the many rumors now in circulation, is one to the effect that an agent of the Sandwich Islands is now in Washington, with two propositions for our government—one, that the Islands should be annexed to the United States. It is said, that in case the project of annexation should be entertained by our government, the King of the Islands is prepared to resign, so that a republican constitution, in unison with the principles of this confederation, may be adopted in the Islands.

A SAFE THAT IS A SAFE.—A London correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* says that a Mr. Herring, from New York, has a plain counting-room safe in the Great Exhibition over which is a sign thus:

"This contains two hundred sovereigns.—The key is in the office of the U. S. Commissioner, at the service of any one, and the money shall be the reward of the person who opens it."

We copy the following paragraph from the Plaquemine *Sentinel*:

DROWNED.—A negro boy by the name of Sol, the property we believe of Mr. J. S. Scott, at present absent from this place, went in the Lagon opposite the graveyard last Sunday, with other negro boys, for the purpose of bathing, and while swimming was caught in one of the whirlpools prevalent in this stream, when he immediately sunk and was drowned. His body was discovered on Monday opposite Mr. T. Heberle's, and interred.

ROBBERY AND ARREST.—On last Friday a young man, a stranger here, who calls his name Charles H Smith, was discovered by a gentleman to deposit something hastily in a corner of a lesson, and leave. His actions gave rise to suspicion, and the person who saw him repaired to the spot, and there found a package of bills of Exchange, all valuable except one for 2,950f drawn by Leonard Jeanhet & Company, (of New Orleans we suppose!) on a Comptoir in Paris. Upon the presumption that all was not right, the young man was arrested, not in due form, however, and next morning, upon an affidavit of a Mr Bordenave, was brought before Justice Rousseau, which it was pretty reasonably established in the mind of the magistrate, that from this source the prisoner had stolen the above-mentioned bills, and he was committed in appear before the District Court in September. When at the jail door, he expressed his determination to give "Peverell bail," and took to his heels; but the sheriff sprang after him, and brought him up with a round turn by knocking him down in double quick time.

FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS—*Female Beauty*.—The following curious facts respecting female beauty in the various countries of the world are interesting. They show how the standard of beauty varies in different countries, and how beauty itself, though depending upon general laws, as certain as those which govern the universe is, without any adventitious aid, appreciated only in proportion as civilization advances, and taste improves with intellectual cultivation:

"The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red, their eye-brows black, and their lips blue. In Persia, they paint a black streak around the eyes, and ornament their faces with various figures. The Japanese women gild their teeth, and those of the ladies paint them red. The pearl of the teeth must be dyed black to be beautiful in Guzurat. The Hottentot women paint the entire body in compartments of red and black. In Greenland the women color their faces with blue and yellow, and they frequently tattoo their bodies by inserting thread in soot, inserting them beneath the skin and then drawing them through. Hindoo females, when they wish to appear particularly lovely, smear themselves with a mixture of saffron, tumeric and grease. In nearly all the islands of the Pacific and Indian oceans, the women, as well as the men, tattoo a great variety of figures on the face, the lips, tongue, and the whole body. In New Holland, they cut themselves with shells, and by keeping the wounds a long time form deep scars in the flesh, which they deem highly ornamental. And another singular addition is made to their beauty by taking off, in infancy, the little finger of the left hand, at the second joint. In ancient Persia, an aquiline nose was often thought worthy of the crown; but the Sumatran mother carefully flattened the nose of her daughter. Among some of the savage tribes of Oregon, and also in Sumatra and Arracan, continual pressure is applied to the skull in order to flatten it, and thus give it a new beauty. The modern Persians have a strong aversion to red hair; the Turks, on the contrary, are warm admirers of it. In China small round eyes are liked; and the girls are continually plucking their eye brows, that they may be thin and long. But the great beauty of a Chinese lady is in her feet, which, in childhood are so compressed by bandages as effectually to prevent any further increase in size. The four smaller toes are turned under the foot, to the sole of which they firmly adhere; and the poor girl not only endures much pain, but becomes a cripple for life. Another mark of beauty so long in fingernails as that castings of bamboo are nece ary to preserve them from injury. An African beauty must have small eyes, thick lips, a large, flat nose, and a skin universally black. In New Guinea, the nose is perforated, and a large piece of wood or bone inserted. On the northwest coast of America, an incision more than two inches in length is made in the lower lip, and then filled with a wooden plug. In Guiana, the lips are pierced with thorns, the heads being inside the mouth, and the point resting on the chin. The Tunisian woman, of moderate pretensions to beauty, needs a slave under each arm, to support her when she walks, and a perfect belle carries flesh enough to load down a camel."

OLD CANALS IN EGYPT.—At a recent meeting, (May 20th,) of the institution of civil engineers, Eng., a paper was read on the Isthmus of Suez and the ancient canals of Egypt, by Joseph Glynn, C. E. It was a very interesting paper. About 600 years before the Christian Era, Darius Hystaspes made a canal from the Nile to the Red Sea. It was 150 miles long, 150 feet wide and 30 feet deep. It passed through the valley to the Bitter Lakes, and was navigable for vessels of considerable size when the Nile was high. Ballo served for the supply of cities with water. The ancients assumed that there was a difference of level between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, and precautions were taken to prevent the salt water of the Red Sea from mingling with the Nile. This canal fell to decay, but was restored about 644 A. D., by the Turkish Caliph Omar, who introduced many improvements and brought the canal to join the Nile near to Cairo. The general decay of Egypt brought about a decay o this canal again, and it became choked up 120 years afterwards, and for a thousand years it remained so, and was almost forgotten until Napoleon, that wonderful man, went to Egypt. He directed the eminent engineer Le Pere to survey it and report. The length was about 93 miles, through a low, barren, sandy plain, and traversing many lagoons and lakes offering but few difficulties in the engraving. Le Pere assumed that the rise of both between the Red Sea was 29 feet, in the Mediterranean 1 foot, and the surface of the former was stated to be very high at high water above low water in the latter.

Mr. Robert Stephenson was present at the meeting, and as he had but recently returned from Egypt, he stated that the low water in the Red Sea and the Mediterranean were identical, and Le Pere made a great mistake, which he attributed to a heavy current made in the time of war. The possibility of reopening the ancient canal was discussed. There is a ridge at the present moment at the end of the Red Sea, towards the Bitter Lakes, consisting of loose sand which has been thrown up by the Simoon, caused by a geological upheaval which had changed the features of the district. It has been considered that the Bitter Lakes were once in the waters of the Red Sea, and the ruins of cities and towns around, give evidence of the region being at one time very fertile—it was the land of Goshen, watered with a fresh stream from the canal of Sesostris, and from it Lake Temsah was supplied with pure water.—*Scientific American.*

A MISER'S FATE.—In the year 1762, an extraordinary Jew, a native of Narbonne, France. A miser, of the name of Aguilar, who had amassed enormous wealth by the most sordid parsimony, and the most discreditable extortion, was requested by the government to advance a sum of money as a loan. The monies to whom a fair interest was not inducement sufficiently strong to enable him to part with his treasured gold, declared his incapacity to meet the demand; he pleaded severe losses and the utmost poverty. Fearing, however, that some of his neighbors, among whom he was very unpopular, would report his immense wealth to the government, he applied his ingenuity to discover a more effectual way of hiding his gold, should they attempt to institute a search to ascertain the truth or falsehood of his plea.

With great care and secrecy he dug a deep cave in his cellar; to this receptacle for his treasure he descended by a ladder, and as the trapdoor he attached a spring lock, so that, on shutting, it would fasten of itself. By and by the miser disappeared; inquiries were made, and the house was searched; the woods were explored, and the pond was dragged; but no Fortune could they find; and the gossips began to conclude that the miser had fled with the gold to some part where, by living incognito, he would be free from the demand of the government. Some time elapsed on, the house in which he had lived was sold, and the workmen were busily employed in its repair. In the progress of their work, they met with the door of the secret cave, with the key in the lock outside.—They threw back the door and descended with a light. The first object upon which the lamp was reflected, was the ghastly body of Foscue, the miser, and scattered around him were the heavy bags of gold and ponderous chests of untold treasure; a candlestick lay beside him on the floor. The worshipper of Mammon had gone to his cave to pay his devotire to his golden god and had fallen a sacrifice to his devotion.

What must have been the sensations of this miserable man—what the horrors of his situation when he heard the trap-door close after him and the spring lock effectually imprison him within his secret mine! How bitter must have been the struggle of that avaricious soul! How each bag must have disgorged its treasure, and each piece of gold have danced in imagination around him! How as a demoniac laugh, when the gnawing pangs of starvation came slowly upon him, must have been that yellow vision; his very heart must have grown sick at that which he once so dearly loved! Gold in bags; gold in chests; gold piled in heaps; gold for a pillow; gold strewed the ground for him to lie upon! Whilst the taper fasted, turn where he would his eyes, nothing met them but his gold. But when the last flicker died away, and the miser was left in darkness to dwell upon his coming death, and his many sins, how awful must have been the agonies of conscience! How surely, amidst the gloom of that sepulchre will hungry gold, must the poor whom he had oppressed, and the unfortunate whom he had ruined by his avarice, have risen up to reproach him; and, when the mind became fevered by the last deadly struggles, how the faces of hagged misery, of hate and loathing for the miser, must in one loud discordant chorus, have cried for vengeance and retribution upon his guilty soul!

A WITTY EXPLANATION.—We have heard a very pretty anecdote of a lady in Burlington, Vt. At a meeting of two or three neighbors, a few days since, the conversation happened to turn upon the unpleasant propinquity of a slaughter-house in a certain quarter of the town, whereupon one of the ladies present remarked that the trade of a butcher was certainly a very dirty one, and that it seemed strange to her that the contemplation of a noble animal, who has no aspiration and no great object in life, only fit for the hospital or the handbox. Enterprise, confidence, a disposition to believe that good can be done—an indisposition to believe that all good has been done—these are the constituent elements in the character of every man who is of use to the world. We want no wailing and whimpering about the absence of happiness, but a sturdy determination to abate misery. —*Whipple.*

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Priscilla was called into the room, put knowing for what purpose she was wanted. Alden, a man of noble form, of fair and somewhat florid complexion, and engaging manners, arose and addressed her in more than ordinary befitting language, and in a prepossessing, persuasive style. Priscilla listened attentively, heard every word, and then, after a short pause, as if mustering strength to reply, she fixed her eyes upon the messenger and said, with a frank and pleasant countenance, full of meaning, 'Prithee, John, why do you not speak for yourself?'—John's ruddy countenance became red: he took the hint and made a polite bow, bade farewell for the present, and returned to Standish to communicate the result of his negotiation. Henceforward he visited himself, and ere long their friends were solemnized in due form, and Miss Priscilla Mullins became Mrs. John Alden.

Tradition reports further that when Alden visited Cape Cod, for the purpose of entering into the conjugal relation with Priscilla, as the colony then had no horse, he went mounted on the back of a bull, which he had covered with a piece of handsome broadcloth. After the marriage ceremonies were performed, he relinquished this seat to his new bride. Placing her on the back of the bull, he returned home in joyous triumph, leading the ungainly animal by a rope fastened to a ring in his nose. In relation to this event, Thatcher says—'The sensible of primitive gallantry would not compare with that of Abraham's servant when, by proxy, he gallanted Rebecca on her journey, with a splendid retinue of damsels and servants seated on the backs of the camels.' Between Miles and Priscilla Mullins became Mrs. John Alden.

WOMEN AND DANCING.—We know that we have published the following at least half a dozen times within as many years, but it looked so fresh and funny yesterday to us, while running over our exchanges, that we thought we would give it another send-off. It is almost needless to say that the humorous yarn was spun by Lever, the facetious author of Charles O'Malley. The Bloomers may take a hint at it, and purify on their account we give the extract a place:

"I believe a woman would do a great deal for a dance," said Dr. Growling; they are merely fond of sanitary motion. I remember once in my life I used to flirt with one who was a great favorite in a provincial town where I lived, and confided to me she lived no stockings to appear in, and without them her presence at the ball was out of the question."

"That was a hint for you to buy the stockings," said Dick.

"No, you're out," said Growling. "She knew that I was as poor as herself; but though she could not rely on my purse, she had every confidence in my taste and judgment, and consulted me on a plan she fo med for going to the ball in proper twig. Now, what do you think it was?"

"To go in coston, I suppose," returned Dick.

"Out again, sir—you'd never guess it; and only a woman could have hit upon the expedient. It was the fashion in those days for ladies in full dress, to wear pink stockings, and she proposed painting her legs!"

"Painting her legs!" they all exclaimed.

"Fact, sir," said the Doctor," and she relied upon me for telling her if the cheat was successful."

"And was it?" asked Durfy.

"Don't be in a hurry, Tom. I consulted on one condition, namely—that I should be the painter."

"Oh, you old rascal!" said Dick.

"A capital bargain," said Durfy.

"But not a safe covenant," added the attorney.

"Don't interrupt me, gentlemen," said the doctor. "I got some rose pink, accordingly, and I defy all the boxers in Nottingham to make a tighter fit than I did on little Jenny: and a prettier pair of stockings I never saw."

"And she went to the ball?" said Dick.

"She did."

"And the trick succeeded?" inquired Durfy.

"So completely," said the Doctor, "that several ladies asked her to recommend her dyer to them. So you see what a woman will do to go to a dance. Poor Jenny! she was a merry minx—by-the-bye, she posed my sam that night for a joke I made about the stockings—'Jenny,' said I, for fear your stockings should fall down when you're dancing, *had'nt you better let me paint a pair of garters on them.*'"

RETORT OF A NOTARY.—Mr. Buffum, of Lynn, Mass., was under cross examination by an attorney named Lord, who did his best to pu zzle and browbeat him so as to overset the testimony he had given against his client. The question was something relating to machinery, and Mr Buffum had used the word "philosophically" in his evidence. Mr. Lord continually harped upon this phrase, and endeavored to make the witness explain what he meant by it. At last he inquired, "I pray, Mr. Witness, as you seem to be a great philosopher, can you tell me what the consequence would be if the air should be exhausted from a hogshead?" "Yes, sir," replied Mr. Buffum, "the head would fall in." "Indeed, sir!" pursued the counsel, "and can you tell me, philosophically, why the head should fall in first?" "Yes sir, because it is the weak part." "Your honor," said the counsel, "*these hands are their weakest part!*" The roar of the Court room acknowledged the victory of the witness over the counsel.

City Intelligence.

FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—The fine steamer Clingstorn will leave to day on the arrival of the 12 o'clock cars (instead of 2 o'clock as before) for Biloxi, Pass Christian, Bay St Louis and Mississippi City.

INQUEST ON THE BODY OF J. W. FROST.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, assisted by Dr. Lee, on the body of the man Frost, which had been transported to the premises of D. Maurer, undertaker in Camp street. Dr. L. extracted the ball in the presence of the jury, which entered the breast near the arm, passed through the lungs, against the vertebral column, and lodged under the skin of the shoulder on the opposite side to where it had entered. Mr. Crichard being sworn, testified that he was present at a duel fought on Thursday the 3rd inst. between Dr. Thomas Hunt and the deceased. The weapons used were shot-guns at 40 paces, and at the second fire Mr. Frost fell mortally wounded, having survived the shot only fifteen minutes.

The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to his death from a gun shot wound in the chest, inflicted by the hands of Dr. Thos Hunt in a duel.

GRAND JURY PRESENTMENT.—The Grand Jury brought in yesterday a true bill against Dr. Samuel Mc Laverty for perjury in having sworn falsely in a case in the Third District Court between Penderast and others against Henry Hall, Sheriff, for the murder of James Gray on the 5th of June, against John Bell and Geo. Hoyt, for entering a vessel in the night time with intent to steal, and against Jos. Powers, for entering a dwelling house in the day time with intent to steal.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—*Judge Lazere.*—The Grand Jury brought in a bill against Mr. Hall, presiding officer of the Court. His Honor called their attention to the very unphilic language in the deed which was brought on the bench by the Sheriff, in relation to the death of J. W. Frost. After reading the law on the subject, which provides that in the event of a fatal encounter between parties who have resided in the district suffer death, and every person aiding and abetting shall on conviction be punished as accessories before the fact, he proceeded to explain that the object it was the duty of the Grand Jury to inquire into the matter and to bring it a bill accordingly. Whether the parties were residents of the district or not, was immaterial; the law ought to treat all persons alike.

The Grand Jury returned into Court shortly after 12 o'clock, and at their suggestion, *copies* were ordered for the arrest of Dr. Thos. Hunt, as principal, and Wm Gregg, Jr. and H. Hall, Esq., as accessories to the crime of murder. Up to yesterday afternoon none of the parties had been found.

FINED.—Jas. Dolan for passing himself off as a watchman, was fined $5 yesterday by Recorder Caldwell.

A Gambling for striking a watchman was fined $10. Several lewd women were fined $10.

DISORDERLY.—Kelly a colored woman, living in St. Peter street, near Roman street, was charged yesterday before Recorder Gamble, with being constantly in the habit of harboring worthless characters and slaves at her house. The matter remains to be investigated.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—C. H. Dupont, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, having been arrested on the night previous in the act of breaking into Leeds's foundry in Delord street. The evidence was deemed the charge and was remanded for further examination.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Frank Dougherty was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having on the 3d inst. violently assaulted and severely wounded Mr. Murray, in Perdido street. The complainant stated that he was knocked down senseless and has been confined to his bed for several days. After the testimony had been heard, the accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

MISPRISION.—The Captain of the schooner Panama reside a complaint yesterday before Recorder Genois, that his vessel was entered by a thief on Thursday night who carried off a cage containing two birds.

VAGRANT.—Eugene Suchet known to the Police as a notorious vagrant and abandoned character was committed yesterday by Recorder Genois for trial before the First District Court.

THE PARTNERSHIP formed between the Undersigned and Pierre Mercerau and Jean Carite before A. Dorocourt, notary public, on the 18th June, 1849, having expired, Messrs. MERCERAU & CARITE have retired from business. Messrs Maix and Bibon, Pascal Mullins became Mrs. John Alden.

Tradition reports further that when Alden visited Cape Cod, for the purpose of entering into the conjugal relation with Priscilla, as the colony then had no horse, he went mounted on the back of a bull, which he had covered with a piece of handsome broadcloth. After the marriage ceremonies were performed, he relinquished this seat to his new bride. Placing her on the back of the bull, he returned home in joyous triumph, leading the ungainly animal by a rope fastened to a ring in his nose. In relation to this event, Thatcher says—'The sensible of primitive gallantry would not compare with that of Abraham's servant when, by proxy, he gallanted Rebecca on her journey, with a splendid retinue of damsels and servants seated on the backs of the camels.' Between Miles and Priscilla Mullins became Mrs. John Alden.

SHRIVELATION.—Withersoever we go, we meet with the shriveller. He stops us at the corner of the street to insult us with his opinion. He tears that the morals and intelligence of the people are endangered by the election of some rogue to office. He tells us just before church, that the last sermon of some transcendental preacher has given the death blow to religion, and that the warps of unbelief and the clouds of pantheism are to deluge and darken all the land. In the time of general health, he looks of the pestilence that is to be. The mail cannot be an hour late, but he prattles of railroad accidents and steamboat disasters. He learns that his friend who was married yesterday will be a bankrupt in a year, and whimpers over the ills that he will be then called to endure. He is ridden with nightmare and moans in general wail. Reckle one sin is a bad quality, and so is blind and extravagant hope, but neither is so degrading as ingenious and inactive despair. We object to the shriveller, because he presents the anomaly of a being who has the power of opinion without possessing life. His inspired languor is worse than torrid strength. Better that a man should rant than whine. The person who has no bounding and buoyant feeling in his mind, whose cheek never flushes at anticipated good, whose blood never tingles and fires at the contemplation of a noble aim; who has no aspiration and no great object in life, only fit for the hospital or the handbox. Enterprise, confidence, a disposition to believe that good can be done—an indisposition to believe that all good has been done—these are the constituent elements in the character of every man who is of use to the world. We want no wailing and whimpering about the absence of happiness, but a sturdy determination to abate misery. —*Whipple.*

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A short time after the death of Mrs. Standish, the bereaved captain found his heart filled with tender interest for Miss Priscilla Mullins, daughter of Mr. William Mullins. He cherished the impression that if she could be persuaded to unite her fortunes with his, the loss which he had experienced would be repaired. He therefore, according to Puritan custom, made his wishes known to the father, through Mr. John Alden, as his messenger. Mr. Mullins made no objection, although he might reasonably have done so, the decease of Mrs. Standish having been so recent. He gave his consent, but informed Alden that the young lady must be consulted.

Priscilla was called into the room, put knowing for what purpose she was wanted. Alden, a man of noble form, of fair and somewhat florid complexion, and engaging manners, arose and addressed her in more than ordinary befitting language, and in a prepossessing, persuasive style. Priscilla listened attentively, heard every word, and then, after a short pause, as if mustering strength to reply, she fixed her eyes upon the messenger and said, with a frank and pleasant countenance, full of meaning, 'Prithee, John, why do you not speak for yourself?'—John's ruddy countenance became red: he took the hint and made a polite bow, bade farewell for the present, and returned to Standish to communicate the result of his negotiation. Henceforward he visited himself, and ere long their friends were solemnized in due form, and Miss Priscilla Mullins became Mrs. John Alden.

Tradition reports further that when Alden visited Cape Cod, for the purpose of entering into the conjugal relation with Priscilla, as the colony then had no horse, he went mounted on the back of a bull, which he had covered with a piece of handsome broadcloth. After the marriage ceremonies were performed, he relinquished this seat to his new bride. Placing her on the back of the bull, he returned home in joyous triumph, leading the ungainly animal by a rope fastened to a ring in his nose. In relation to this event, Thatcher says—'The sensible of primitive gallantry would not compare with that of Abraham's servant when, by proxy, he gallanted Rebecca on her journey, with a splendid retinue of damsels and servants seated on the backs of the camels.' Between Miles and Priscilla Mullins became Mrs. John Alden.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—C. H. Dupont, was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, having been arrested on the night previous in the act of breaking into Leed's foundry in Delord street. The evidence was deemed the charge and was remanded for further examination.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Frank Dougherty was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having on the 3d inst. violently assaulted and severely wounded Mr. Murray, in Perdido street. The complainant stated that he was knocked down senseless and has been confined to his bed for several days. After the testimony had been heard, the accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

MISPRISION.—The Captain of the schooner Panama reside a complaint yesterday before Recorder Genois, that his vessel was entered by a thief on Thursday night who carried off a cage containing two birds.

VAGRANT.—Eugene Suchet known to the Police as a notorious vagrant and abandoned character was committed yesterday by Recorder Genois for trial before the First District Court.

THE PARTNERSHIP formed between the Undersigned and Pierre Mercerau and Jean Carite before A. Dorocourt, notary public, on the 18th June, 1849, having expired, Messrs. MERCERAU & CARITE have retired from business. Messrs Maix and Bibon, Pascal Mullins have purchased the interest of the retiring partners, and will continue the business under the firm of MAIX, BIBON & CO. Their friends and the public are invited to call and examine their stock, and inquire of the prices; no doubt they will find on their interest to purchase at the store of

JEAN FISSE.
New Orleans, 11th July, 1851. Jy12 2t

☞ Brought to the pound of the First Municipality, (parish Orleans,) one gray STALLION, mark on his St Ann street, a Grey STALLION, mark on his body, Spanish brand on the left hip; no other mark or stamp visible. If from the present date to the 20th July, and Stallion is not reclaimed, he will be sold at that time by T. J. Speer, auctioneer.
Jy12 1t* T. J. SPEER, Keeper of Pound.

2,000 Barrels fresh Lime from the Marble Quary at Cape Girardeau, for sale by the undersigned. Customer may rely on getting fresh Lime as I receive it weekly from the Kilns.
P. H. MONSEAUX,
jy12 1m 1st Louis and Robertson st.

LANDING—Ex ship Lavinia, from Bordeaux, 61 barrels White Wine; 50 cases Claret; 50 cases Claret, mark Achille Petit; 19 quarter pipes Cognac, Coeq Pire et fils, for sale by
jy12 1m* T. LABADIE & HANSON, 12 Bienville.

STRAWBERRIES IN JUICE—85 boxes Strawberries in juice, landing ex brig Lavinia, for sale by
jy12 O. VALETON & CO.,
95 Tchoupitoulas st.

ONE WAGON—For sale low by
jy12 CONVERSE & CO.,
97 Tchoupitoulas st

CRUDE BRIMSTONE—30 tons for sale by
jy12 CONVERSE & CO.,
97 Tchoupitoulas st

EMPTY CARBOYS—191 in good order. 100 Nantz 7/8 for sale by
jy12 CONVERSE & CO.,
97 Tchoupitoulas st.

SULPHURIC ACID—500 Carboys for sale by
jy12 CONVERSE & CO, 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

NITRIC ACID—50 Carboys for sale by
jy12 CONVERSE & CO, 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

Wanted,

IN an Academy for young Ladies, situated in one of the most healthy places of Louisiana, a French Governess TEACHER, fully able to teach her language, as well as literature, history and music. She must be furnished with satisfactory recommendations. Application may be given to a resident of Paris. The terms will be very advantageous.

Apply by letter post paid to H N, care of J. B. Steel, Book seller, Camp st.
jy10

Notice.

MR. MATHEW ZARATIN, having become a partner in the House of WILLIAMSON, GRATIA & CO., on the 1st inst., the style and business of that firm, as well as that of ZARATIN & CO., will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & GRATIA.
New Orleans, July 8th, 1851. jy10

CLARET AND WHITE WINE—Landing ex brig Lavinia, from Bordeaux—76 cases Claret; 25 Sauterne; 50 bales White Wine, Haut Sauterne—for sale by
jy11 X. LAMBERT,
32 Magazine st.

WHITE WINE—In barrels Haut Sauterne, landing ex ship Sylvester, from Bordeaux—for sale by
jy11 RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
30 Old Levee.

CLARET WINE—100 casks Claret Wine, landing ex ship Sylvester and Lavinia, from Bordeaux, for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC,
jy11 30 Old Levee.

WHITE WINE—Landing ex brig Lavinia, from Bordeaux; 30 half casks White Wine, Haut Sauterne; 10 casks do—for sale by
jy11 PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 11, 1851.

But few changes have occured in the general market since the date of our last report, and nothing has transpired requiring any particular comment. Considering the light stock, a large business has been done in Cotton, though at a further falling off in the lower grades. The transactions in Tobacco have been likewise heavy, but the particulars have not been generally allowed to transpire.

The weather during the past week has been intensely warm, and the long continued drought is now beginning to tell on the growing crops. The river remains at the same stage last noticed.

COTTON—Arrived since the 27th ultimo, 3,721 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 16,719 bales; Hamburg, 95 ; coastwise, 2,403; Mallorca 1,700; New York, 2,400; Boston, 1,771; Philadelphia 11; Baltimore, 99; together 23,405 bales; making a reduction in stock of 20,143 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 60,974 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850..... bales	16,619
Arrived last fortnight.....	3,721
Arrived previously,.....	973,761 — 980,379
Exported last fortnight.....	23,405
Exported previously.....	230,544 — 236,949
Stock on hand and on shipboard,.....	60,974
In the early part of the week the Cotton market was quiet, caused in a great measure by the issue of the news from Europe reporting a fall in the Liverpool market of 1/2@3/4 d. Under this influence the prices of the lower grades quite very 1/4@1/2c with sales during the first three days of the week of 6,000 bales. This concession has since brought forward several buyers and the transactions comprise 8,500 bales of which 5,500 on Wednesday, 1,000 yesterday and 2,000 to-day, making an aggregate for the week of 16,500 bales. The bulk of the business has been done on English account. Though the lower grades, he before noticed have yielded, prices of the better descriptions are very firmly maintained.	

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Trash.....	4 1/2@ 5
Ordinary.....	5 1/2@ 6
Ordinary.....	6 1/2@ 7
Good Ordinary.....	7 1/2@ 7 3/4
Middling.....	7 3/4@ 8
Good Middling.....	8 —@ 8 1/4
Fair.....	8 1/4@10
Fully Fair.....	10 —@10 1/2
Good Fair.....	10 1/2@ —
Good and Fine.....	nominal.

TOBACCO—The Tobacco market was quite in active at the opening of the week, but within the past few days some heavy transaction have been entered into, swelling the weeks business to at least 1,500 hhds. All of these sales have, however, been made on private terms, and in the absence of any particulars we regret our former figures, though it is generally believed that purchases have been made on better terms. We quote Leaf 3 3/4@5 3/4; Leaf inferior to Common 3 1/2@4 1/2; Fair to Prime 6 1/2@7 1/2c; Choice and Selections 7 1/2@8 1/2 @ 8.

Arrived since the 27th ult., 2,571 hhds. Cleared in the same time for London 1,332 hhds. Liverpool, 1,017; Bremen, 903; Marseilles, 165; St. Pierre Martinique 100; New York, 2,400; Boston, 100; Philadelphia, 35; Charleston, 19; Galveston, 1; Brazos, 1; together 4,045 hhds. Stock in Ware Houses and on shipboard, 29,846 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850.....	hhds	14,949
Arrived last fortnight.....	2,571	
Arrived previously.....	51,451	54,022
		69,004
Exported last fortnight.....	4,045	
Exported previously.....	35,331	40,176
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		28,998

SUGAR—The business in this article has been very much restricted, buyers having only come forward for trifling lots, with the range of former prices. We quote inferior 3 1/4@4c; Common 4 3/4@5 1/4c; Fair 5 1/4@5 7/8c; Prime and Choice 6@6 1/2 @ lb.

MOLASSES—Nothing of consequence has been done in this article. Prices range from 25@27c lb, fermenting, and from 2 @30c per gallon for Refined.

FLOUR—A falling off in the receipts has ca