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NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1851.

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New Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Friday Morning, August 8, 1851.

NOTICE.

[Notice of the dissolution of my business connection with Gov. Walker, in reference to the World's Fair. Mr. D. speaks sensibly and correctly of the various causes which have contributed to the failure for the products of American skill and industry on that vast Exhibition somewhat unexpected and unsatisfactory. We have no doubt that the correctness of his remarks on this subject will be generally admitted. The influence of these causes, unquestionably, was well understood in London, as at Paris, has been, nevertheless, purposely overlooked by the press of that city, which, with a few honorable exceptions, has united in sneering and abusing every article in the Exhibition that bears an American origin. We have long come to the conclusion that the ridiculous style in which the London press has treated America's place in the Exhibition further illustrations would be superfluous. From the very opening of the Exhibition to the time of studied discourtesy and insult which was manifest, and it has been exceptionable and to the present time.

The American nation can, it is true, afford to look at the splendor and abusive out-pourings of British vainglory. A people, after two centuries of independent existence, with England's wealth and power, and with a vast continent above her in free institutions, portability of empire, and all the elements of political and social happiness, may well afford to be passive in contemptuous silence, the petulant ebullitions of disparagement with which she attempts to belittle them. We may even do more—we may, without derogating from one iota of our just claims, concede that in the original in the arts in gewgaws and fancies, in glitter, show and costly trifles, we cannot compete with Great Britain. But while we yield so much to the petty spite which finds vent in such a sneer, we presume the following passage from an article in the *Register*, will furnish a sufficient explanation:

"If a election with the triumph of the genuine, practical conservative, Constitutional doctrines of the leaders of Southern Rights. He is no democrat, in the modern sense—but a republican of the Jefferson, and Madison school—a strict constructionist of our Federal Charter—the subject of unqualified opposition of the aggressive and compromise Measures,"—the subjects of the repeal of their most offensive portions,—and while he does not recommend secession for existing causes, he yet holds that the measure of endurance is full—that the slightest further encroachment must be met by the sternest practical resistance.

From such we confer that he is an anti-compromise man—a curious conjunction. However, we shall see what will grow out of it.

The Orange Trees of Florida.—A correspondent is relating that the Orange trees are recovering from the desolation caused by the severe frost. The promise for the coming season is flattering. We wish our friends in Florida joy that the scourge has gone through the limited number of years, and we hope that the trees may bud, blossom and bear fruit like the rich orange groves.

Forty-seven hundred Rum Shops in New York.—It appears from the records of the Commissioners of Excise, that nearly four thousand seven hundred licenses to sell liquor, were granted in the city of New York, for the present year.

Daguerreotype.—Beard, the inventor of the Daguerreotype, died recently at Paris.

Correspondence of the Bee.

Green Oaks Hotel, (Biloxi,) Aug. 6.

Blessed are those who can lay aside the every-day labors of city life, to enjoy the bold, striking scenery of the mountains of the cool and bracing atmosphere of the sea. I was much exhausted and enfeebled when the spirit moved me to seek a little recreation at this charming rendezvous. I had heard many glowing descriptions of the beautiful landscape surrounding it, of the excellent fishing, and of the placid bay, which, like a mirror, lay stretched out for miles in the distance. But no description equals the realization. The pine forest, extending back of the premises, is slightly undulating, and abounds with wild roses and splendid Magnolia trees quite equal in height with their companions of the forest. Occasionally a fine spring of cool water may be found as cold as ice, bursting from the earth or irrigating the check shrubbery, which, in muted clusters, follows its course. But the old garden fronting the spacious hotel, with its classic statuary, representing the different gods and goddesses, and the grove of graceful cedars on either side of the gravelled walk, together with the rich furniture and softer charms of ornamental cultivation, lend an interest and charm to scenes peculiarly acceptable to the worn-down denizen of the city. The bath is delicious, the waters as salt as that of the sea itself, and just deep enough to insure a delicious glow over the whole body. It is most frequented early in the morning, when the faithful *volet* rape at the door to arouse the quiet sleeper. In every direction, men, women and children may be seen hurrying to the water with rapid footsteps. Fifteen or twenty minutes elapsing, back they come, animated and revived, to enjoy a short *siesta* before the ringing of the first breakfast bell.

It were needless to speak of the accommodations. The reputation of Madam Pradat is co-extensive with the South. She is unremitting in her efforts to make her boarders happy and comfortable, and is ever about her sumptuous and luxurious table to watch the motion of the machinery and see that all things move harmoniously.

Our town city is well represented in the bell-room and contests the palm for female beauty with her immediate neighbor, Mobile, which has some of its fairest daughters among the reigning belles. The entire freedom from restraint which prevails with the assemblage, is a charming and much to be admired feature of life at the sea-side. Judges, Senators, Lawyers and Secretaries, are seen indulging in the graceful pedestrian and aquatic diversions with the slave to business, who has snatched a day or two from his counting-house, and the drudge of an editor, who has run away from the *devil* for a brief interval of relaxation. Fishing and sailing parties are made up every day. The rule is "*every man for himself*," and the disgusting and silly ceremony of some watering places, entirely disregarded. The panorama, in all times interesting, and is constantly diversified; sometimes by the passing to and fro of merry sailing parties, gliding smoothly along upon a rippling surface, or by the appearance of one of the graceful lake steamers hurrying swiftly to its destination. The table is more than good, it is too good, and would delight an epicure of the seventeenth century. Every variety of fish, flounders, *sheeps-head*, croakers, sallo, shrimps, &c., served in every conceivable manner, to say nothing of the incomparable salt oysters which greet the eye of the hungry lounger. Why do southerners overlook such places, preferring Cape May and Saratoga where they leave thousands of dollars in ungrateful hands?

I should be quite remiss if I neglected to notice the courtesy and obliging attentions of the gentlemanly officers of the "Chingarora." No boat on the Lake has ever rivalled her in speed and the most fastidious could not object to the accommodations. Captain Broadwell has already won all favorable notice and I predict a successful future for "the Chingarora."

Yours, X.

Naval.—The Norfolk *Herald* of the 31st ult., says: The United States *Plymouth*, by a despatch from Washington, yesterday, received her sailing orders to get in readiness and proceed immediately to the Island of Cuba.

We learn from Boston that the United States steamer *Princeton*, which is being rebuilt at that yard, is in rapid progress, having seven streaks of plank around her, and it is thought she will be ready for launching in ninety days.

The United States ship *Portsmouth*, is now in dock for slight repairs.

The United States frigate *Cumberland*, is to be taken in dock when the *Portsmouth* comes out.

The United States steamer *San Jacinto*, is now in dock at Brooklyn, having her propeller and other machinery fitted.

At the Brooklyn Yard the mechanics are busily engaged rigging the *Macedonian*. She is to carry twenty-two 68 pounders on the gun deck, and two 68 on the spar deck. Her frame is remarkably sound, and we are satisfied that under the supervision of our skilful Naval Constructor, B. F. Delano, she will be one of the finest ships in our service.

Gunner Gustavus Newman has been ordered to the United States ship *North Carolina*.

The United States ship *Congress* arrived at Rio Janeiro from Montevideo about the middle of June.

Arrival of a French Man-of-War.—The French Steam frigate "Mogadore," Commander Laurencin, eleven days from Havana, arrived at New York on the 30th ult. The Mogadore carries sixteen guns, to a complument of 398 officers and men. On the 27th instant, she was struck by lightning which carried away her main top mast, and did other damage. The Mogadore is a fine looking vessel, and attracts much attention. She is lying off the Battery at present.

Mr. E. W. Robinson, of New York, delivered an oration a few days since, before the *Psi Upsilon* fraternity, in which he discusses the question, at length, whether this country is Anglo-Saxon. Mr. Robinson, according to the New York Tribune, claimed that the first General, the first Actor, the first Actress, the first Sculptor, the first male and female Singer, the first Poet, the first Dramatist, the first Composer, the first Caricaturist, the first Orator, the first Mathematician, and the first Astronomer, which England now has within her dominions, are all Irish. The first Commodore (Stewart) in the American Navy; the first General in our army, or indeed as he claimed in the world [Scott] are not Anglo-Saxon, but Scotch and Irish. The inventor of the Electric Telegraph also he claimed as Irish.

New Cane.—On Thursday last, says the St. Mary's *Banner*, we were presented with a specimen of new cane, which was grown upon the plantation of Mr. H. H. Hudgens, at Grand Lake, and is decidedly far ahead of any cane we have seen this season. The stalk before us measures in diameter, where cut, over five inches, and although trimmed at the top, is yet over five feet in length. It was raised from stubble, and appears to be of excellent quality, being not only juicy, but remarkably sweet.—If this be anything like a sample of his crop (and we have no reason to think otherwise) Mr. Hudgens is decidedly in luck this year, and we expect was blessed with rain in season—if so, he was more favored than some of his neighbors, for the crops around this place look particularly meagre this season, and, we are sorry to say, there is but little hope for improvement.

☞ The *Journal of Commerce* has an article showing that the Anti-Slavery agitation has effected nothing in favor of the colored man or the white man, while its influence upon the South has been deplorable. The South did not believe, it says, that the torrent of Northern fanaticism could be arrested, and became united in a determination to resist the Wilmot Proviso. Southern men have reasoned thus:

"At the South, gentlemen of education, refinement and liberality—outraged and insulted by the course of leading Northern demagogues, are, in numerous cases, induced to believe that the only safety of the South is in an event of separation. Agitation at the North is attended with no danger to the persons or families of the agitators—but, in the belief of the South, it threatens the Southern citizen and his family with the worst dangers with which they can be menaced. And for what? For that with which the Northern man has no immediate concern, but which concerns the lives and honor and property, and self-preservation of the South. When these are thought to be assailed, there is no extremes to which men will not proceed in order to defend themselves.—Hence, very naturally, the feeling of hostility to the North, which has recently sprung up at the South, is a much more fierce, intractable and dangerous feeling, than that which at the North is produced by the fanatical antipathy against the slave-holder. It will not brook contempt, nor attempt to be trifled with. It will command respect, sooner or later, let the cost be what it may. Undoubtedly demagogues at the South have taken advantage of these excited feelings, to stimulate the Southern mind to disunion and secession. If Anti-Slavery agitation had not menaced the South, these demagogues would have received no encouragement, and would never have appeared."

Boston, July 30.

The brig Jane, Captain Soule, of Halifax, which sailed from New York on the 21st, with coal and naval stores for Glasgow, took fire on the 22d in the hold, from spontaneous combustion, and on the following day burned to the water's edge. The Captain and crew took to boats, and were picked up on the 24th by the bark Gov. Briggs and brought to this port. The vessel was partially insured in New York.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Subjoined is the letter of Mr. L. C. Duncan, to which we alluded yesterday. It will be found extremely interesting:

London, 24th June, 1851.

To his Excellency Joseph Walker, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

Sir: Shortly after you did me the favor in February last, to honor me with a commission, to attend (as one of the Commissioners in behalf of the State of Louisiana) the Great Industrial Exhibition, then proposed to be held in this city, I left home and arrived here in season to be present at the opening on the first of May last by the Queen in person of the most charming and magnificent of all earthly spectacles; the peaceful display of the triumph of art and science, and of the works of industry of all nations, and which are shown in a magnificent edifice, covering a space of about twenty-one acres of ground in Hyde Park, one of the chief and most graceful ornaments of the great commercial metropolis of the world.

Ample space has been appropriated by the Executive Committee of the Royal Commissioners, for the display of all such objects as might be sent from all countries; and in this distribution the position allotted to the United States was very conspicuous, but unhappily our contributions have not only been very small, but I am pained to add, in the main, mean and meagre; all which I attribute to the fact that our people, generally, doubted the success of the Exhibition, into which error they were unhappily led by the principle English journals, and by the tone and temper of many of our journals, in which the purposes of the proposed Exhibition were ridiculed, and its ultimate success questioned and treated most slightingly.—Happily all these predictions have utterly failed, and I do not suppose that human annals contain the record of any combined effort, so eminently successful in all respects, especially in the construction of the beautiful edifice, and in the matchless order and system prevailing in every department.

Other causes, doubtless, contributed to our misfortune, for such I truly regard our position in the presence of other nations who are here for their works of industry, and by representatives from every quarter of the globe. In the first place, the distance of our country from the theatre of the proposed Exhibition was so great as to deter large numbers of our agriculturists, mechanics and manufacturers from engaging in the enterprise; and besides, the time at first fixed for closing the doors to the admission of articles for the Exhibition, was really so limited as to forbid the hope of proper preparation for such objects as might be offered as worthy specimens of our art and industry. I am persuaded that if the sligh st effort had been made, and any just ideas had been entertained of the real objects and purposes, and of the great results, as the result of this Great Exhibition, our people generally, would have taken a more cordial interest in the subject, and that any one State could have transmitted, herself more creditably, than we now see in the contributions of the united circle. New countries where habits and pursuits are necessarily of *utilitarian* order, could not be expected to enter upon any just or fair terms of competition with people whose hands have been cultivated, and whose genius have been actively employed for centuries. The activity of youth is never fairly compared—until long, never can only be placed in juxtaposition with the results of age and experience. We have, therefore, the satisfaction to see among our contributions the very results which indicate great activity and energy in the agricultural and taste in such developements as contribute to comfort, and to the moral and intellectual advancement of the masses of the people—hence, contributions in the department of agricultural implements and mechanics, in the numberless subjects of the domestic arts, in statuary and sculpture, works of the highest merit are presented, and I doubt not, will share liberally in the rewards of awards.

It is gratifying to every American to perceive, that however serious our shortcomings in other matters, one object, the offspring of native genius, attracts universal attention, and commands unqualified commendation; the statue of the Greek Slave, by Hiram Powers, whose world-wide fame has placed him the foremost in the front rank of his profession, and to whom the State of Louisiana has done herself abiding honors by bestowing the office of making a statue of Washington to adorn the halls of the Capitol.

The splendid effect of this Exhibition must, I think, be of the most happy and lasting influence on all the nations of the earth. The advantages have been supposed by some persons to be peculiarly chiefly, if not altogether, in favor of England. In my humble opinion that is a very narrow and contracted view of the subject. I cannot suppose that she will derive more than a full and fair share of the benefits, consequent upon her liberal policy, but very gracefully, but not ostentatiously, sent the weight of her high office to carry out the designs of the Exhibition, and personally has manifested the most praiseworthy interest and zeal in the development of them. The feeling among the foreign commissioners and jurors is, I make no question, universal, that the official courtesies and hospitalities bestowed upon this country have been exhibitions of the liberality which has created lasting and grateful impression.

Mutual esteem and mutual respect must follow this better acquaintance which all the nations of the earth have now had an opportunity of making, under the most favorable and agreeable circumstances, of each other's resources, taste, skill and industry. That the Industrial Exhibition of 1-51, will have contributed, in a larger and more enduring degree than all other events or inventions of this century, whether considered separately or collectively, to advance the cause of human knowledge and human happiness. New vigor and more enlarged, liberal views, and better knowledge of the world around and left in all the departments of agriculture, art, science, manufacture and commerce.

Next to our mortification in the small share of our country in the contribution to this Exhibition, is the profound regret experienced by all the Americans in the feeble and utterly incompetent character of the agent appointed by the Central Committee at Washington, and to that cause is to be attributed, in a very prominent degree, our failure in the Exhibition of even of such objects as we have here.

All other nations have delegated men of education, of high character and respect in their own country, to act as their chief commissioner or representative, and have thus secured to themselves great advantages by judicious arrangement and tasteful skillful management and combinations of the articles contributed and confided to their care, while under the management of one Mr. Edward Riddle, of Boston, selected nobody here can tell for what quality of mind or manners, the Central Committee has employed him to officiate in the spectacle of goods as carelessly thrown together as on the stalls and tables of a country fair. And to crown his labors, this special agent has placed in it in the most conspicuous position among the American jurors, and in direct communication with foreigners of the highest character, honor and intelligence, a person for whom and with whom your Excellency will do every one of your countrymen, here or elsewhere, the justice to believe we could have neither respect nor association in the notorious editor of the N. Y. Tribune, a paper advocating doctrines revolting not only to the overthrow of the constitution of the United States, but subversive of all society—such a person who has not even a commissioner from the State of New York, was thrust into that position, to the exclusion of a gentleman from New York of the highest character, honor, patriotism and intelligence, who bore not only a commission from the Governor of the State of New York, but who was further honored by the special appointment of the General Assembly of that State; and all this occurred after the petition and remonstrances of several respectable citizens of the United States, and without any conference with the American Minister. Reasons and purposes best known to this agent of the Central Committee influenced him to the appointment of this notorious Abolitionist, who was thus prominently placed before the British public, and in a few days after his appointment we had the mortification to see him attending and taking part in the proceedings of the English Anti-Slavery Society. The Central Committee at Washington should be held responsible to the American people for this utterly inexcusable conduct of their agent. All the citizens of the United States now here, and with whom I have conversed, whether exhibitors, commissioners, jurors or visitors, feel that they have been placed in a false position; but on reflection and conference with each other, those of us who have been honored with commissions from the Executive of our respective State, felt that this was not the place for the vindication of our violated rights; that our fellow citizens we could properly discharge, we ought, in justice to our countrymen and to ourselves, enlighten the public here, and then each of us for himself to make such personal representations to the Executive of his own State as he might deem proper.

I have felt, therefore, constrained to make this general statement, not simply because of the mortifying circumstances under which we have suffered, in common with other American commissioners, but I have felt, personally, that I was bound to make report to your Excellency, under whose authority I have appeared and been received here; and I considered this obligation of greater force, inasmuch as I am the only one of the commissioners from Louisiana who has yet appeared to take any part in this Exhibition.

I had hoped to be able to accompany this report with a catalogue and drawings of the Exhibition, but they are not yet prepared; at least they are not yet in such a form as I desire to present them. I am just on the eve of commencing the distant Eastern tour which I had in contemplation when I left home, and cannot wait until the publications I desire shall be prepared for delivery. I have made arrangements to obtain the illuminated catalogues, the fine drawings and able, instructive reports, which will soon be printed. I shall have them forwarded to New Orleans, to the address of your Excellency, and with the respectful request that they be deposited among the other treasures of the State Library. With this communication I enclose a printed paper, containing the best account I have seen of the proceedings at the opening of the Exhibition. I remain,

Your Excellency's obedient serv't,
LUCIUS C. DUNCAN.

Baltimore, July 30.

The steamer Monmouth.—The steamer Monmouth has not yet put to sea. Her movements are watched very closely.

Telegraphic Items.

St. John, N. B., July 30.

From the British Provinces.—Late Halifax papers announce that the House of Assembly in Nova Scotia was dissolved on Saturday last. The new house will meet early in December.

Hon. Mr. Howe has issued a report of his mission to Canada, relative to the construction of a railroad from Halifax to that point. The report is said to be highly satisfactory.

James Hathaway, a broker of Indian Town, was drowned at Fredericktown, on the 24th inst.

The potato blight has appeared at Woodstock—whole fields presenting the appearance of frost.

The troop ship Hercules has arrived at Halifax, with the 73d regiment on board.

Pittsburg, July 30.

Opening of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Rail Road.—The celebration of the opening of Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad takes place today. A large number of invited guests have already arrived, and others are arriving.

The receipts of merchandize by canal are very heavy, and business is improving. Freight remain low.

There is five feet and a half of water in the channel.

Providence, July 30.

Death by Drowning.—Mr. Edward Sted man and son were drowned at South Kingston, R. I., on Monday last; their bodies, it is said, have not been recovered.

Boston, July 30.

Letter from Mr. Webster.—Hon. Daniel Webster has addressed a letter to the citizens of West Danvers, Cape Cod; in reply to the invitation to visit that place.

He says, if circumstances will permit, it will afford him much pleasure to spend a day among them. Arrangements are in progress here to give a banquet in honor of Terrence McManus, the Irishman, who made his escape from Sidney to San Francisco.

Appeal at Wetumpka.—By a letter from Wetumpka, which arrived too late for publication, we learn that an affray occurred in that place on the 1st instant, between several citizens and a number of disorderly persons, in which guns, pistols and other weapons were used, and which resulted in the death of one individual named David McQuirk, of the party of disorganizers, and the wounding of a young man named Joseph A. Davis on the part of the citizens. A meeting of citizens was held, and strong resolutions passed against the party engaged in the assault, and declaring them outlaws &c. A reward of one hundred dollars was offered for the arrest of a man named William Hill. We will give the article in our next.

Marvelous.—Extraordinary stories sometimes get into the papers, and here is one of them. It is said to have been cut from a Carthagena, (South America) paper. It is related by a traveler who lately visited Carthagena.

I saw a lady this morning—for such I will call her—who is a perfect man and a perfect woman. She is rationally deranged. She is rather tall in stature. Her features are neither masculine nor feminine. She walks and sits like a man. She shaves every other day: her beard being white does not show very plain.—Her age is 40. Her affections is that of a woman—tender, excited and sympathetic. Her courage and resolution is that of a man, while her voice partakes of each. She charges the Almighty of doing wrong in giving her such a mysterious formation. She told me that she was born in the city of London; was cousin to Queen Victoria. Under Queen Victoria's advice she dressed in men's clothes, and left the country at 17 years of age. She possessed wealth, and left it all behind her. Her father from thence went to New York and practiced medicine—married a wife, was the father of two children—two years after lost her wife and property, and again married a lady who had married a man of some wealth, was mother of three children—parted from her husband and became a worshipper of the earth. She closed her narrative, while her tears flowed freely, by saying that "she felt like Cain—driven from the face of all men!"

Recreation.—Men need, and will have some kind of recreation. The body was not made for constant toil—the mind was not formed for constant study. God has not ordained that life shall be spent in one continued series of efforts to secure the things of this world. He has fitted man for pleasure as well as labor, and made him susceptible of pleasurable emotions. He did not design him for a slave, to dig the earth a while and then go into an until the hour of death closed the scene, and consigned him back to dust and ashes. On the other hand he has given him a physical system which, like the harp, may be touched to any tune. He has made the eye to delight in the beauties of nature. He has so constituted us, that we may be wound up to the highest degree of pleasure, and receive through the medium of the senses, a flood of happiness. Besides this, he has arranged the outward world in such a manner as to give man the highest enjoyment. Had God designed men for ceaseless labor, he would doubtless have given him such a body as he now possesses, but would have endowed the eye, deadened the air, and blunted all the nicer sensibilities; and made the hand as hard as iron, and the foot as insensible as brass. But, formed as he has given them, all into a state. After the labor of the day is over, and the toil of life is done, they return to every quarter to find some source for recreation, some avenue of life which he has strewn with flowers, and which echoes with sweet music.

☞ If any body has the spleen, here is a article which will cure it incontinently:

Hankins Museum.

Just opened, with 100,000 Curiosities, and performance in Lector-Room; among which may be found:

TWO LIVE BOAR CONSTRICTORS,
Male and Female.
Also!
A Striped Algebra, Sixft.
Besides!
A pair of shuttle Cocks and one shuttle Hen, alive!
The Sword with Gen. Well. gton fit with at the battle of Waterloo! whoom is six feet long, and broad in proportion.
Also
A Enormous Rattlesnil Snaik—*a regular whopper!*
AND
The Tushes of a Hippotenuse.
Together with
A Bengal Tiger. Spotted Leprosy.

Great Moral Spectacle of "Mount Vesevius."

Part one.

Seen open the Mount. View of Bay of Naples. Sun smoke arises. *It is the beginning of the end.* Then the people folks begin to travel. Yeller fire, followed by silent thunder. Awful consternation. *Sudden Rumbles!* It is the Mounting preparin' to Vomic! They call upon the Fire Department. *It's no use!* Flight of stool pidgeons. A cloud of impenetrable smoke hangs over the fated city, through which the Naplers are seen makin' their final explosion and bales, barbs, forkriquets, pinwheels, serpentiles, and fourbillion spirals! The Moulting Lavez begins to squash out!

End of Part One.

COMIC SONG.

The Parochial Beadle, Mr. Mullet.
Live Injun.
Obligations on the Cornucopia, by Mr. Mullet.
Sig. Vermicelli.
Signor Vermicelli, Mr. Mullet.
In the course of the evening, will be an exhibishum of Exileratin' Gas! upon a Laffin Laffin Higens, Mr. Mullet.

Part Two.

Bey of Naples luminated by Bangola Lites. The lava gushes down. Through the smoke is seen the city in a state of conflagrantion.—The last family: "*What is our parents?*" A red hot shower of eleving tons weight falls onto 'em. The bear-headed father falls senseless before the statoo of the Vergin! *Denumong!*

THE WHOLE TO CONCLUDE WITH A
GRAND SHAKESPEARING TYROLINGEOUS DISPLAY

Maroon Balls, changing to a spiral weel, which changes to the Star of our Union; after, to build p'nin of red hise; to finish with beating into a brilliant Perpetration!

During the per ormances, a No. of Popular Airs will be performed on the Scotch Fiddle and Bagpipes by a Real Highlander.

Real Highlander, Mr. Mullet.

Any boy making a muss, will be injected to ounce-t.

As the Bonnum Museum is temperance, no drinkin' aloud; but any one can find the best of lickers in the Sloon below.

Admission 25 cents; children on the usual terms.—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

A trunk has been taken away from on board the steamer Mexic, Capt. F. H. Storch, a few minutes after her arrival in the City, on Wednesday last. This trunk is French made and covered with black oil cloth, and has the name of the owner, viz: "M. DELANDELLE, *Paradise St. Jacques.*" This trunk contains some papers which are of no value but to the owner. Any person who took it away through mistake will please give notice at the Bee office.

au8-3t

George Grange Plants.

☞ Owing to the great success in raising these incomparable Hedge Plants the present season, we are enabled to offer them at one half the price of last year. They can be put in small bulk and forwarded to any part.

Orders respectfully solicited, by

CORSTOUR & CO, Seedsmen,
11 Common street.

au8

☞ We have received per Cherokee, our first supply of reasonable Garden Seeds, warranted. Also, Egyptian Oats and new Wheat.

au8

For Sale by the subscriber, 300 casks red Wine, of a middling quality; 30 bbls Mant Saracaine white Wine, of 1848; 15 half casks do. of 1846; 6 casks do. of 1848, 3000 cases Claret, fine middling; 10 qr pipes Castillon Cognac, 4th proof.

au8 G. M. LUCAS, 20 Bienville st.

City Intelligence.

☞ We are requested to state that Mr. R Sancho living on Front Levee, between Bienville and Custom house streets, is not the gentleman whom we reported in yesterday's City Intelligence, as having been arrested for disturbing the peace.

The Healthiest City in the Union.—Such is the proud distinction to which New Orleans is now entitled. The last weekly record shows that the deaths in New York were 337, in Baltimore 192, in Cincinnati 230, in St. Louis 130, and in Buffalo 81; whilst in New Orleans, the city which the Northern papers delight in pointing out as the least favor ed in the Union, *the deaths last week were only 85.* Un like the Western and Eastern towns we can neither boast of having the cholera, nor malignant fevers in our midst, and we have less cause of fears visited by an epidemic than the folks who live in the frozen zone. We would ask our Northern contemporaries to make public these facts, were we not assured that we might as well call spirits from the vast deep and expect them to appear, as to anticipate anything like fairness in that quarter, when the health of New Orleans is concerned.

The Legion.—The Louisiana Legion turned out yesterday for quarterly inspection and review. Considering the unusual dullness of their post, the new Companies mustered quite strong, and the whole appearance of our citizen soldiery spoke lately in favor of the military enthusiasm and ardor of the community.

Fire.—At 7 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in No. 4 of the triangular buildings situated on Claiborne, Tchoupitoulas and New Levee streets. The flames were discovered in the upper portion of the premises occupied by J. A. Fernandez, as importer of Cigars. His stock which was small was entirely consumed. No insurance. The lower part was occupied by Mr. Fyschon, the Belt Hooker, but the firemen succeeded with such promptitude that the flames were extinguished before they reached that portion.

The building was owned by Mr. J. L. Florance.

Fire.—There was an alarm of fire yesterday, but it turned out merely to be a smoking chimney in 62 Chartres street. Several of the Fire Companies were on the ground.

The Money Recovered.—Mr. J. Shaw received a telegraphic dispatch yesterday from Boston, informing him that the $1'000 sent on by his boy Spencer, to a black rascal who calls himself the Reverend Mr Dandidge, had been recovered. The message from here, it appears, just reached Boston before the delivery of the letter containing the money. The arrest of Spencer and the restitution of this large sum, reflects great credit on Lieutenant Schexnayder, who has become accustomed to receive the whole of the reward that was offered.

Assaults, &c.—Affidavits were made yesterday before Recorder Genella, against Anna Jones, for having assaulted Ann Darcy; against Rina Connelly, for striking Ann Reily; against Martin Peter, for assaulting Jerome Carbonet; against Thomas Mohan, Patrick Mohan and Z. Ursil, for having beaten and knocked down Philip Beauregan. None of these cases have been investigated.

Violent Assault.—Charlotte Morton made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genella, setting forth that Blanche Morris, Irish Mary and two other girls, came to her house at the corner of Rampart and Custom House streets, on Wednesday afternoon and that Blanche theft struck her on the head three times with a slung shot, whilst the others stood by and encouraged her. In the evening again the same party paid another visit to Charlotte, when Irish Mary attacked her with a cot, and Blanche with her fists. The case remains to be examined.

Disturbing the Peace.—James, Mrs. Fitzgerald and Martin Flannigan, were arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, for disturbing the peace. They were allowed to go with a slight admonition.

Committed.—A. Waites was examined yesterday, before alderman Etter, on the charge of burning on the premises in the rear of 54 and 56 Levee streets, assaulted R. K Banner, on the head with an adze, with intent to kill him. The accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Vagrant.—F. Rosette was arrested on Wednesday night, charged with being an incorrigible vagabond and disorderly character. He will be examined to morrow.

Drunkard.—The charge of larceny, preferred a few days since by J. Burnese against I. A Conant, has been transferred to the Recorder's Office. There were no grounds upon which to base the accusation.

A meddling by a Plute.—Henry Brown, a slave of Mr. Martin was arrested yesterday, in the First Municipality for swindling, and from all accounts he must be a rather expert for his color. It appears that on the 5th of July he went to the Grocery and Store of Charles Prance, No 45 Bienville street, and representing himself as free, purchased $7 in worth of tobacco, in payment of which he gave a note purporting to be signed by John Bare. A few days afterwards Mr. Prance discovered that the order was worthless. The case will be prosecuted to conviction.

Taking the Pledge.—Martin Devine who now and then takes a glass of liquor, came forward voluntarily yesterday and took a solemn path before Recorder Genella, never to touch a drop of spirituous or vinous liquid during twelve calendar months. Whether it may be done for a term for the purpose of drinking water remains to be seen.

Stealing Clothes.—A man named Perry, was charged yesterday before Recorder Genella with having stolen a trunk containing clothes, from Eva Lavalle, from the house of that party. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Change of Bridge of Tayer.—J. A Nastre made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genella, charging V. Gruglio with a battery upon his person. He was committed for deposit in lieu of $20. The case has not been examined.

Fist Down for Trial.—J. Quetiel was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genella, charged with having opened a down cellar in the store of J. Abrahamson, on the Levee and stolen therefrom a number of handkerchiefs. The articles were found in the possession and on the examination proof the accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Inquiry to Learn the State Parish Convention.—Mr. Shaw was elected a few days since in the Second Municipality, on the charge of living in the State in contravention to law, was ordered to leave the State within sixty days. The Alderman's decision was sustained, and evidently the result of a careful examination of the statutes bearing upon people of color.

Larceny.—An affidavit was made yesterday, before Recorder Genella, by Rose Constantinette, living in St. Ann street, charging John Mennelle, a colored man, with having stolen the large sum of $1150 from her premises. The states that she entrusted the money to her servant, and that on asking the latter for it she ran off. The suspicion against the accused arises from the fact of his being intimate with the servant of complainant. No arrest has been made as yet.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Thursday Evening, August 7, 1851.

The Cotton market continues very dull, and today's sales do not exceed 400 bales, at irregular prices.

In Sugar and Molasses, the transactions have been confined to retail lots.

The Flour market is quiet, but prices are firm. We quote St. Louis $4 50@$4 75. Extra brands $5@$5 37½c ₱ bbl. About 3,000 sacks of Corn were sold at a range of 37@54c ₱ bushel.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is retailing at $15 50@$15 62½c. Bacon Sides are selling in small lots, at 9½c for ribbed, and 8¾@9c for Clear. Shoulders 7¾@8c ₱ lb. Prime Lard in bags commands 11@11½c ₱ lb. for choice.

Whiskey is selling in small quantities, at 20@20½ cents ₱ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges are dull and rates unsettled. Sterling, 10@½@10; Paris, 5f 15 @ 5f 40. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 1½@¾ ₱ cent discount. Checks, par@¼ ₱ cent premium.

Nothing has been done in Freights.

Writings of Rev. Walter Colton.

(From the Press of A. S. Barnes & Co.)

JUST RECEIVED BY THE
NEW ORLEANS BOOK AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
60 Camp Street.

SHIP AND SHORE, in Madeira, Lisbon, and the Mediterranean Sea, illustrated with Engravings, in 1 vol. 12mo.

LAND AND LEE, in the Bosphorus and Aegean, or Reviews of Athens and Constantinople, in 1 vol. 12mo.

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☞ For sale by

au8 J. B. STELL, 60 Camp st.

CLARET WINE in casks, barrels and boxes—125 qr casks St. Julien Claret Wine; Chateau; 50 do. white Wine, St. Capraie; 110 bbls. Claret Wine, St. Julien and St. Estephe; 50 bbls. do do St. Capraie; 6 casks Claret Wine, Monnferrand; 5 do do do; Pauillac Medoc; 4 do do do real Chateau Margaux; 125 boxes Claret Wine, St. Julien; 200 do do do Margaux; 110 do do do St. Estephe, in store and for sale by

au8 [101] Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., 32 Old Levee.

COGNAC.—175 packages Cognac Brandy, various brands, such as Regales, Chanoes, Millaron, Lasagere, Washington brand, J. & J. Prom & Co., La Rochelle, Old Cognac, Delor, in Custom-House store and for sale by

au8 Fdo. de FUENTES & CO., 32 Old Levee.

SARDINES—1000 boxes Sardines, 8 Gallons; 500 half boxes do 8 Gallons; 300 quarter do do Chatilais & Bossi; 1000 do do do Cosse & Marais, 1000 half do do Cosse & Marais, in store and for sale by

au8 10t F. de FUENTES & CO, 32 Old Levee.

MALVOISIA WINE—4 quarter pipes real Malvoisia Wine, of Duret importation; just received and for sale by

au8 10t F de FUENTES & CO, 32 Old Levee.

OLIVE OIL—200 cases Olive Oil, of James Flagel, just received and for sale by

au8 10t F de FUENTES & CO, 32 Old Levee.

CAPS—60,000 Beige Caps, assorted numbers, in store and for sale by

au8 10t F. de FUENTES & CO, 32 Old Levee.

CANDLES—60 boxes very superior Bougies de la Villette, just received and for sale by

au8 10t F. de FUENTES & CO, 32 Old Levee.

SHELL ALMONDS—40 boxes Shell Almonds, just received and for sale by

au8 10t F. de FUENTES & CO, 32 Old Levee.

MADEIRA WINE—16 qr pipes Madeira Wine, of direct importation, in store and for sale by

au8-10t F. de FUENTES & CO, 32 Old Levee.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, 5 trunks real Tuile Wafers, 4 trunks real Madras do.

au8 G. M. LUCAS, 20 Bienville st.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, 20 dozen Clysmer Pipes, for men; 10 dozens for children; 4 doz Bed Pans.

au8 G. M. LUCAS, 20 Bienville.

OIL—75 baskets superfine Oil, of M. Sue and Jos. Fingalet, in store and for sale by

au8 H. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Orleans Fire Company,
No. 11, Exchange Alley, between
Bourbon, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 9th
August, at 8 o'clock precisely.
By order,
au8 LOUIS O. HUARD,
Secretary.

Branch Louisiana State Bank, 2d St.,
New Orleans, 19th July, 1851.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 18th inst., WILLIAM H. AVERY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Branch, vice Peter Conroy, Jr., Esq., resigned.

jy21 3m R. J. PALFREY, Cashier.

Mons. Vienne & Mure hold my power of attorney during my absence from the city as per act passed before Jan Claiborne, notary public.
WILLIAM MURE.
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