G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 71 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER (consigned in advance) ... $10 00
COURIER PAPER, (once a week) ... one year 2 00
(in advance.)
Any person sending the subscription money of ten one weekly papers, shall receive one copy gratis. Letters must be addressed (free of expense) to the Editor.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1851.

RATES OF ADVERTISING
One square (ten lines) TEN cents for every insertion. Those who advertise by the year, will be charged but $100 per square. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each case. Advertisements inserted for every other day, (or every FIVE days) will be charged for a square for each insertion.
☞ The proprietors of Advertising Agencies will be allowed a commission of twenty-five per cent. on their bills, and in cases of large square cards, other terms will be made.

No. 1576 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol XIX—Whole No. 3675.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, Second Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, August 29, 1851.

NOTICE.

In order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. DAVID LEVY DU VALLON, my Cashier, under the firm of Levy Du Vallon & Co. Mr. Duverger is consequently empowered to pay all bills, collect all notes and receipts for all bills or accounts either for myself or the office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.

New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

The Northern Mail arrived through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE SPANISH POPULATION.

We have been requested by several gentlemen to say something to allay the apprehensions of the Spanish population of our city. It will have not done so already, is because we are really at a loss to conceive the existence of any adequate cause for such trepidation. The city is perfectly tranquil. Mob law is long a thing of the past. Indeed its first manifestations, if successful, only because the authorities, relying on the good order and sobriety which has prevailed in our city, were unprepared for such tumultuous and disorderly. Pending the momentary inaction of the police, a few evil disposed persons, many of them strangers, broke up and sacked some four or five segars, principally Spanish—the latter for the most part, we presume, orderly citizens, who had given no cause of offence whatever. In the blinds ways distinguishes a mob, stores are pillaged and destroyed belonging to persons were the friends of Cuba, and had actively contributed money in aid of the recent expedition. Such things are deeply to be deplored when we speak advisedly in saying that they are the kind can again occur. The authorities will be prepared to meet every emergency, and the first movement in violation of the peace and tranquility of the city, will be met promptly and effectively put down.

We do not, however, no misgivings of a repetition of those scenes which disgraced New Orleans a few days since. Most of the actors were evidently not of popular violence, are ashamed of their co-operation in the affair. Every sensible and thinking man acknowledges the folly and cruelty of avenging innocent and unoffending Spaniards here for the barbarities committed by their countrymen in Havana. We are yet to hear the slightest expression of approval of such conduct, even in fraction of the law. The Spanish population of our city may, we think, rest in confidence. There will be no molestation. There will be no violence. The mission of the citizens have been to excite interest in the preservation of order, and the restoration in their purpose to maintain it with impunity. The authorities are in the right of the 21st inst., and a couple of men. Hence its success. The people and the authorities were forewarned and forearmed, and a repetition of such an event is impossible.

It is on all sides conceded, that the Spanish citizens of New Orleans is, in the main, a class of honest, peaceable and quiet citizens, and unostentatiously to their own affairs. It would have, for the most part, offered no opposition or resistance to the action which the Americans on behalf of their fellow citizens, exceptions to this general rule, no doubt, that it will be found that the Spaniards in New Orleans. We once more take occasion to assure them that there is no occasion for further alarm; that there exists no disposition whatever to annoy or molest them, and that were evil-minded men that disposed, all good citizens would unite in protecting the lives and property of the Spaniards.

☞ The *Courier* says we praise the President's proclamation, but have never published it. We are charitable enough to suppose this a mistake on the part of the Editor. The proclamation was published in our paper Tuesday.

A very large meeting was held last night, at the corner of the 21st inst. A committee was appointed to report resolutions for a second meeting to be held on the 22d.

TELEGRAPHIC FALSEHOODS

We have more than once called attention to the exaggeration or intelligence transmitted from one point to another by the Telegraph. The version as the one which we find in the Charleston of last Saturday, are wholly without foundation. It contains almost as many falsehoods as lines. The entire story of the cowardice of the city police, of the Spanish Consul, of the destruction of the Spanish flag, of the arrival of the bodies of Fiesinger and Kerr, are stupendous fabrications.

We are astonished that any person will venture to forward to a respectable paper, as the Courier does, such an account as the issue of falsehoods.

New Orleans, Aug. 22.

[Received at Charleston Aug 22 10-3, P. M.

Several bales of Cotton were sold yesterday, but it is impossible to give the exact number, as persons adverse to the movement refuse to report sales. The greatest excitement and threaten violence will be delayed. The Spanish flag was torn down and destroyed by a mob. Spaniards are leaving the city. The Consul has left for Mobile. Several Spanish vessels are now in the harbor. Business is entirely suspended. Many of the sugar stores kept

☞ The United States Mail steamship Falcon, Capt. Tanner, left yesterday morning, with the following passengers:

For Key West—Mrs. Mee, Mr. Fanorin, A. H. Emerling, M. P. Regan, G. W. Roper, Lieut. A. L. Avery, A. J. Hurst, H. K. Dr. Thurber, Captain Broadwell, C. B. and eight in steerage.

For Havana—Mr. Cravens, lady, child and servant, Mrs. A. V. Nott and four children, Mr. J. Carter.

For Tampico—Mr. Street, lady and two children, Mrs. A. V. Nott and four children, Mr. J. Allen, Dr. Chapin, lady and child, Mr. J. Allen and servant, Mr. W. Allen and servant, Mr. H. L. Davis, Messrs. Wales and A. Bear, E. W. Hanson, John Neal, Mr. Hammond and 40 steerage.

From Jamaica.—By the Brig her *Jon* at New York, advices from Kingston to the 21st inst., have been received. The advices very little general interest. The barque Cyclope was lost on Roman Reef, Roman river, on the 26th of June, on her passage from Jamaica to Trujeville. All were lost. On the 18th of August Secretary of British West India Emancipation was celebrated. The cholera had to a considerable extent on the north side of the island, but was rapidly disappearing. From the 14th to the 19th May the number of deaths in Kingston was 336, and the total number of deaths in Spanish town was 600. The smallpox had not yet reached Port Trelawney. From Falmouth there was no news of interest. The Assembly had passed a law establishing inland post. The weather has been stormy. The Island of Grenada *Free Press* had been severely reprimanded by the Assembly for his strictures upon their conduct.

Sir Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor, had been nominated by the Queen to succeed Sir Henry Darrocke in the general government of the Windward Islands, during the absence of the Governor General.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of the Great Hemlen State Loan of $6,725,000. It offers many marked advantages to capitalists.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

Great Time Meeting in Philadelphia—Sympathy with Cuban Patriots—Great Enthusiasm!

Philadelphia, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

The excitement produced in this city by the recent news from Cuba, is very great. An immense mass meeting was held last night, in Independence Square, to express the indignation felt by our citizens at the late barbarous proceedings of the Spanish authorities at Havana. The assemblage numbered some twelve or fifteen thousand people. Colonel John Swift, former Mayor of this city, presided, and was assisted by a number of Vice Presidents.

Colonel Swift, upon taking the chair, delivered a stirring address, in which he used strong terms of condemnation of the atrocities committed by the Havana authorities on the 16th instant. Resolutions were offered, and unanimously passed, justifying the cause of the Cuban patriots, and calling upon the Government of the United States to take immediate measures to prevent the occurrence of similar barbarity. A resolution was also introduced recommending the purchase of Cuba, by the United States Government from Spain. Great enthusiasm prevailed during the meeting, and many speeches were made, similar in tenor to that of Colonel Swift.

New York, Aug. 26.

New York Markets.—The Cotton market has been more active, and 300 bales have sold at steady prices. Middling Uplands 8½c. Mess Pork is held at $16 50, with few sales.

New York, Tuesday, August 26.

Return of Col. Lea.—The Hon. Luke Lea, Indian Commissioner, has returned from Minnesota, with the treaty recently concluded with the Indian tribes by himself and Col. Ramsey.

Pittsburg, Aug 25.

Ohio River.—The river is now falling slowly at this place, with five feet six inches water in the channel.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 26.

The river here is rising, with five feet water in the canal.

The steamboats California, Penny Smith, Statesman and Beacon, left here this evening for New Orleans.

Boston, Tuesday, Aug. 26.

Great Fire in Concord, N. H.—Concord, N. H., was last night nearly destroyed by a great fire which broke out early in the evening, and before the ravages could be stopped, all the best part of the city was in ashes. Among the buildings destroyed are the Eagle Hotel, the new Hutchings, and three newspaper offices. The loss is stated at fully half a million of dollars.

Washington, August 26.

Cuba and the Washington Press.—The National Intelligencer denounces, in strong terms, the Cuban Revolutionary movement, in this morning's issue, while the Republic holds a moderate tone in treating the subject.

Secretary Stuart has returned to the city.—*Ere Datta.*

Sailing of the Europa.—The Royal Mail Steamship *Europa*, Captain Lott, sailed from Boston, for Liverpool, on the 20th inst.

Georgia.—The Hon. Alexander H. Stephens has been renominated for Congress by the Union party of the seventh Congressional district in Georgia.

Late from El Paso.—We learn from the Western Texian, that Capt. Skillman, arrived at Bexar, on the 14th instant, from El Paso, which place he left on the 23d ult. He came through from El Paso to Fredericksburg in eleven days. He brought dates from the Boundary Commission to the 18th ult. The Commissioners were encamped on the Gila, at the copper mines, awaiting the arrival of Col. Graham and his train, who was at El Paso, on the 23d ult. Capt. Skillman, on his return to San Antonio, met with a large party of Apaches, near the Guadaloupe mountains, who appeared to be quite friendly. A party of Mexicans were at the encampt trading with them. He also met a party of Lipans and Commanches on the San Saba, who were friendly. The Indians have committed few depredations this season on the route between San Antonio and El Paso. The train of Lewis & Groesbeck was attacked by them at the Pecos, and they succeeded in driving off twenty-two yoke of oxen. Capt. Skillman confirms the report that gold has been found upon the Gila. He found two springs on the route from El Paso to Fredericksburg, that had not previously been discovered by travelers. Mr. Williams, an enterprising merchant of El Paso, was to start from that place on the 25th ult., for Bexar, with a train of eighteen wagons, to transport the stores for the Boundary Commission, and some goods to El Paso.

From Hayti.—We learn from the Boston Traveller that the French Consul for Hayti was recently at Boston, on his way home to receive specific instructions from his Government with regard to Hayti, if the Emperor Soulouque should recommence hostilities with the Dominicans.

At present the orders to both the English and French Consulate are told to be, to blockade both Port-au-Prince and Cape Haytien in such an emergency. As a truce has been agreed upon by Soulouque, it is hardly possible that such a measure will have to be resorted to.

In regard to the claims made against the Haytien Government by American citizens, for damages done to their property during the intestine troubles of the last half century on that island, the Traveller understands that the Government declines to resort to forcible measures for a settlement of the same; whether from a doubt of the justice of the claims, after so long a period has elapsed, or from a feeling that it is hardly magnanimous in a strong Government to attack and injure a weak one for such a purpose, the Traveller is not informed.

It is stated that the Haytien Government, within a year or so, has paid to the French Government about half a million of dollars of the debt of indemnity due to France.

The island is now in a more quiet state than it has been for a long period of years, showing that the Imperial Government is doing away with the bad effects of the misrule of the half despotism half republic which it has succeeded.

Delaware Jim Drowned.—We learn from the San Antonio *Ledger*, that an Indian, known along the frontier as Delaware Jim, was drowned, a short time since, whilst bathing in the Leona, in company with another of his own tribe. The piteous lamentations of the survivng Delaware, are represented as having been truly distressing.

Loss of Speech by Lightning; its Restoration by Galvanism.—The following singular case we find recorded in a Scottish paper, the Glasgow *Saturday Post*:

On the 1st of July, during the thunderstorm, a man named Raeburn, residing in the Croft, Paisley, was struck dumb. Raeburn, it appears, was standing near a window, when one of the flashes of lightning, more vivid than usual, had such an effect on his organs of speech, that he could not articulate a syllable. The advice of several medical gentlemen was obtained, but all to no purpose, and, what was stranger of all, no hurt or defect whatever could be observed. Next day, Raeburn was advised to try what galvanism could effect in his case, and he at once proceeded to Mr. Ferguson's private operating rooms in Smeddon street. Here, after the application for a few minutes of the battery to his neck, he was able to articulate one or two syllables; by-and-by this, it may be imagined, was very great; and we are happy to say, that after six applications from the galvanic apparatus, his speech has all but recovered its former fluency. Raeburn is about 23 years of age, and all that he felt at the time he was struck dumb was a kind of giddy feeling for about a minute.

"Affecting Case of Suicide.—Mrs Mary Lotz, died at her residence, in Kensington, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, from the effects of arsenic, which she voluntarily swallowed during that morning. The deceased had only been married about nine weeks. The melancholy act is unaccounted for, except that she was subject to fits of temporary despondency and mental derangement.

The Spanish Bull Circus.—The amusements in the Spanish bull circus at Madrid, on the 25th ultimo, were of more than usual brutal character. The Queen mother and her family, together with the King, were present. The first fight was between a wolf and several dogs; the dogs soon finished him. Next a hyena and several dogs occupied the arena. Then a huge bear encountered no less than thirteen dogs; the bear came off victorious. The last scene was that which attracted the crowded audience, viz: a contest between a lion and a bull:

"The first was one of the finest of his species. No sooner was he loosed into the arena and espied the bull than he made towards him at once, and attacked him with fury. But he only succeeded in rousing the tail of his horned foe, by which he clung on with his claws. The bull, thus attacked from behind, was unable to defend himself by his horns; but presently, the lion having bitten his tail off close to the rump, the bull turned on him, and, frantic with pain, charged with tremendous fury, tossing the lion, notwithstanding his size, into the air, which so damped the pluck of the latter that it became at once clear on which side the victory would be declared. The lion sat down dejected and moaning with pain, while the bull charged him several times in succession, instigated by the crowd outside the grating more than by his own will; for, as soon as the lion was *hors de combat*, the bull sought no longer to molest him, and would have left him alone but for the stimulation which was applied to him by the spectators. The lion was killed."

Telegraphic Items.

Worcester, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Town Hall at 11 o'clock this morning. The State is fully represented. No organization had taken place at one o'clock—they are balloting for President. Isaac Davis of Worcester, is the Chairman *pro tem*.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Mutiny—Death of a Boston Merchant.—The ship Ashland, Capt. Harding, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, with John Durfee, Wm. Johnson, John Beardsley and another, all seamen of the ship, in irons for mutiny.

On the 8th July they entered the cabin while Captain Harding and his wife were at breakfast and demanded better food. The Captain ordered them on duty, when they knocked him down and jumped upon him, inflicting bad injuries. The Captain's wife got a pair of pistols, and the mutineers were finally secured. They were examined yesterday and committed for trial.

Sergeant S. Littlefield, a distinguished merchant, of Boston, and a Director of the Atlantic Bank, died yesterday.

Rochester, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows met this morning, and the attendance was very large. The Grand Officers were all present. The entire morning was occupied in receiving credentials and conferring Grand Lodge degrees. The District Grand Committees have failed to elect Grand Warden and Grand Representative, those officers will be chosen this afternoon.

Afternoon Session.

The returns of the election were received and reported upon with the following result:

Addison Gilmore, of Oneida, Grand Master; Volney Green, of Onondaga, Deputy Master; Addison M. Smith, of Otsego, Grand Treasurer; W. H. Prall, of New York, Grand Secretary.

They then proceed to ballot for Grand Representative and Grand Warden, with the following result:

On the first ballot, for Grand Representative —Edgard C. Dibble, of Genesee, received 288 votes; James P. Sanders, of Westchester, 95 do.—Montgomery, of Monroe, 70 do; and W. H. Wallace, of New York, 20 do.

Edgard C. Dibble was thereupon declared elected Grand Representative for two years.

For Grand Warden—A. G. C. Cochrane, of Erie, 331; Morgan Phelps, of Broome, 130; W. H. Sisson, of Wayne, 21; and 4 blanks. So A. G. C. Cochrane, was elected Grand Warden.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned to 8, A. M., to-morrow, when the Grand Officers will be installed.

The Northern Grand Lodge of New York has now 405 Lodges under its protection.

☞ A quarterly report of the Chief of Police of the city of New York shows that during the three months ending 1st July there were 9,807 persons apprehended for various offences. The same report supplies the following statistics:

There were during the quarter 12,402 persons accommodated with lodgings at the various station houses, being a decrease of 2,996; there were 1,300 lost children restored to their parents, an increase of 738; 184 sick and disabled persons aided, an increase of 31; 32 persons rescued from drowning, an increase of 9; 54 fires extinguished, an increase of 2; 300 stores and dwellings found open at night and secured, an increase of 58; 20 cattle found astray and restored, an increase of 12; 112 horses found astray and restored, an increase of 12; $13,133 62 taken from lodgers and drunken persons, and restored, an increase of $3,356 71; 17 gold watches and 4 silver watches restored to owners. The effective force of the police department on the 1st of July was nineteen Captains, thirty-eight Assistant Captains, seventy-six Sergeants, eight hundred and three policemen, being a loss of nine hundred and three. One hundred and fifty one policemen are detached for special duty.

Man is a chameleon and doth feed on air."

Professor Leiburg, in the following, demonstrates this poetical assertion to be a scientific truth:

"Science has demonstrated that man, the being who performs all these wonders, is formed of condensed air, or solidified and liquified gases; that he lives on air condensed as well as uncondensed air, and clothes himself in air condensed and; that he prepares his food by means of condensed air, and, by means of the same agent, moves the heaviest weights with the velocity of the wind. But the strangest part of the matter is, that thousands of these tabernacles formed of condensed air, and going on two legs, occasionally, and on account of the pressure of atmosphere, and in any other condensed air which they require for food and clothing, or on account of their honor and power, destroy each other in pitched battles, by means of condensed air; and further, that many believe the peculiar power of the human, conscious, thinking, and sensitive being, housed in this tabernacle, to be the result simply of its internal structure, and the arrangement of its nerves, muscles, and bones; while claims—by the clearest proof that, as far as concerned, the ultimate and most minute composition and structure, which is beyond the reach of our senses, man is, to appearance, identical with the ox, or with the animal lowest in the scale of creation."

Struck Dead by Lightning, in the Pulpit.—It was mentioned briefly in yesterday's Sun, that the Rev. Mr. Bissey, was struck dead by lightning at New London, Ct., while in the pulpit. The melancholy event took place last Sunday week. A letter from New London, August 17, gives the following particulars:—

A tremendous thunder storm passed over this place, about 4 o'clock this afternoon, which, from its severity, done much damage, and resulted in the immediate death of a most estimable and worthy man. During the prevalence of the storm a terrible flash of lightning struck the Methodist Episcopal Church, Oxford Circuit, while the congregation were at worship. The minister, Rev Jonas Bisary, was knocked from the pulpit out upon the floor and instantly killed, and four persons severely injured; three of them are said to be recovering from the effects of the stroke, while but little hopes are entertained for the recovery of the other one.

At the time the fatal summons came, Mr. Bissey was about closing his discourse; the conversation which followed may readily be imagined in the hands of God, while passing out to his flock the way of salvation, and leading their minds from the things of this world to the bright and blessed realities of an everlasting future, thus suddenly called hence, in a mournful bereavement, and a solemn warning to us all to be prepared for the awful messenger, whenever it shall please a Gracious Providence to send him among us.

The Rev gentleman leaves a wife and two children.

Fuddler among the Hogs and Fishes.—The Medina (Ohio) *Citizen* is responsible for the following:

We understand that about 150 of the 2,000 hogs belonging to the Oak Orchard Distillery, which it was burnt a few days since, got on a spree, and some died in the act, acting almost as silly as do their hoged neighbors when in a similar "fix." They partook of the fire water as it came flowing into their wives, and, as a consequence, got most gloriously befuddled. Three of the number died in the ditch. The fish in Oak Orchard Creek were still more unfortunate. The fatal liquid mingled with their own pure element, and they drank and died by thousands. Oak Orchard Creek was converted literally into a stream of death.

The Religion of Fairy Deeds.—One of our religious exchanges has the following strong remarks on the subject. They drive the nail in to the head and clinch it:

"Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this no less in the sight and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds the payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but it relig on does not make a man 'deal justly,' it is not worth having."

☞ Two curious literary discoveries, of a similar nature, have been simultaneously made in England and upon the Continent. The first is that of the manuscript of the "Trial of Socrates," a tragedy written by *Collot d'Herbois* in the beginning of the year 1791. It is known that this famous *conventionel* was, before he entered upon his political career, a very ordinary play-actor. But it is not generally known that he composed also a considerable number of plays, some of which are not without merit. Two of his plays, "The Peasant Magistrate" and this "Trial of Socrates," were brought on in Bordeaux in 1781, with decided success. The first of these works is written with much moderation, and with a view to strengthen the principle of authority in the public mind. The other contains some fine lines upon the functions of human justice. The manuscript which has just come to light contains an unpublished letter of Collot d'Herbois, addressed to the manager of the theatre of the Hague, who was his friend, and to whose troupe the writer had belonged some years previously. In reading this letter, which abounds in tender and kindly sentiments, one is astonished at the horrible role which the author played a few years later upon the political stage in Paris.

The other discovery to which we allude is that of an original play of the time of Shakspeare, even the title of which is not found in any theatrical dictionary. The play has been placed in the hands of the Shakspeare Society for publication by that body. The drama is entirely in the handwriting of the author. Anthony Munday, who subscribes the manuscript, was one of the most notorious dramatists, and contemporary with Shakspeare. Ben Jonson, Massiger, &c. The story relates to the achievements of two magicians of the middle ages to prevent or to defeat the marriage of the daughter of one of the Earls of Chester with a Prince of Wales.—*National Intelligencer.*

Condensed History of Spain.—About 280 years B C, Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A D 540, Anthemius, an architect arranged several caldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top with pipe extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the caldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Blasco De Garay, tried a steamboat of 209 tons with tolerable success at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a caldron of boiling water and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however, was made to Garay.

In 1650 the first railroad was constructed at New castle-on-Tine.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions," A D 1663.

In 1710, Newcomer made the first steam engine in England.

In 1718 patents were granted to Savary for the first application of the steam engine.

In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1736 Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1772 Dr. Robert Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781 Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Saone.

In 1785 two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789 William Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde Canal.

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1787 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam boat that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.—*Hunt's Merchant' Magazine.*

Crops in Texas.—The Galveston *News* of the 22d inst, says:

All advices, from the interior of this State, tend to confirm us in the opinion we have already expressed, viz: that the present growing cotton crop bids fair to turn out far beyond an ordinary yield, both in quantity and quality. The picking, thus far, has been uninterrupted; in truth, there is every reason to believe—judging from present indications—that this year's picking season will be more uncommonly propitious one. We were shown, this morning, in the counting room of Messrs. Dowell, Hill & Co., samples of seven new bales, which they have received within the last few days, and we can, without hesitation, pronounce those samples as *fully fair cotton*. That house has received, as yet, only eight bales of the new crop; every bale of which, considering the prematurity of the season, is quite forward, as above. Nine bales are all that have yet been brought into this market; though, it is believed that, in the course of the next thirty days, the receipts will have become quite liberal.

First Use of Coal in England as Fuel.—When the attempt was first made to introduce coal as fuel in Great Britain, the prejudice against it was so strong that the Commons petitioned the Crown to prohibit the "noxious" fuel. A royal proclamation having failed to abate the growing nuisance, a commission was issued to ascertain who burned coal in the city and to punish them by fine for the first offence, and by demolition of their furnaces if they persisted in the practice. A law, in full force, severely punishing it a second offence to burn coal within the city of London, and only permitting it to be used in the forges in the country. Among the records in the Tower, Mr. Astle found a document importing that in the time of Edward I, a man had been tried, convicted, and executed for the crime of burning coal in London. It took three centuries entirely to efface this prejudice.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

More Troops for Cuba.—From a letter received in this city on Tuesday, from Havana, Florida, we learn that on Saturday the steamer Empire, with another detachment of troops, left that city, who are destined to join our forces in Cuba. We could not learn the names of any of the officers, but are informed that Capt. Provance and Capt. Fisher are among them.—These men are good riflemen, and will render a good account of themselves. Our information is derived from a gentleman who has two brothers in one of the companies.—*Savannah News.*

City Intelligence.

To be Flogged.—Ben, a slave, who was arrested on Wednesday, for stealing some groceries from a store at the corner of Gravier and Baronne streets, was sentenced, yesterday by Recorder Caldwell to receive seventy-five lashes.

Police Items were more quiet yesterday and those we met with were mostly of a light and unimportant character. In the Second Municipality charges of assault and battery against five persons were withdrawn. A boy was also arrested for the same offence, but was released on the payment of costs.

A Peculiar Charge.—Joe Bassi made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genella, charging Charles Hughes, living on Girod street, with having turned two daughters upon the world, out of doors, thus compelling her to sleep in the graveyard. The officer, to whom the matter was referred, found the statement to be correct, and the children in a destitute condition. The matter remains to be enquired into.

Committed for Trial.—John Marmiche was examined yesterday, before Recorder Genella, on a charge of having several weeks since, stolen $1,500, the property of Messrs. Beauregards. It will be remembered that an accomplice, named Bonnet, escaped the latter for having stolen $1,500, but the charge was dismissed against Marmiche. It appears that Bonnet entrusted this amount of $1,150 to his friend Marmiche, who knew well Marmiche and Bonnet were lovers for the former, the girl said that Marmiche had stolen it. Several witnesses were examined, and the accused was committed for trial before the Parish Court. He has given $1,500 bail for his appearance.

Cutting.—Michael Healy was brought up yesterday, before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having assaulted and cut James Phalon, with the intention of killing him. The examination was deferred until the morrow.

Assault and Battery.—C. Harrington and Thos. Hughes were charged yesterday before Recorder Genella with having gone to the house of Leonarde Davis in Franklin street, and here assaulted and whipped her. The grievance has not been as yet settled.

Disturbing the Peace.—Francis Miller, Charlotte Pleasants and Archino, were severally brought before Recorder Genella yesterday, charged with disturbing the peace. They were required to give bonds to keep it more orderly in future.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Thursday Evening, Aug 28, 1851.

The demand for Cotton is good, and holders are disposed to meet it freely. The sales comprise 500 bales, principally new crop, at a range of 8 @ 9 cents @ lb.

Sugar is steady, at old prices, but the transactions are confined to retail lots.

The Flour market is extremely dull, and prices are tending downward. Only a few hundred bbls were sold to day. About 3,000 sacks of Corn were sold at 57c for white, and 56 @ 56c for yellow, and 54@55c @ bushel for mixed.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is retailing at $16 75@17, and Prime at $15 25@15 50 @ bbl. Bacon Sides are retailing at 11½c, and Shoulders at 9c @ lb. Small sales of Lard are made at 11½@12c in keg for choice.

Whiskey is selling from the Levee, at 18½@19½ cents, and at retail, at 19c @ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rule as last quoted. Sterling, 108¾@ 109½; Paris, 5f 15 @ 5f 05. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 1¾@2¾ @ cent discount. Checks, ¾@1 @ cent. prem.

Nothing has been done in Freights.

The rob of Dr. Soyreau Lafpeyetrur, The only one authorised, is far superior to the syrops of Casimer, or Sarsaparilla, or other similar preparations. It removes from without mercury, all affections of the Skin, Dartres, Scrofula, the consequences of lies, Ulcers accidents from Accouchements, the critical period of life, and hereditary accumony of Humors. As a depurative, it is powerfully efficacious in catarrhs of the bladder, in congestions of the internal viscera of the Organs arising from abuses of insections or soundings. As an Antiphilitic, the Rob excels, in a very short time, recent or interiorate diseases ensuing from the use of Balsam of Copivi or Cubebs, or from injections, which only repel the Virous without neutralizing it. The Rob Boyveau is above all recommended in Syphilitic diseases, whether recent or long standing, and which have resisted the iodure of mercury, or the boasted Sarsaparilla. Depots of the Rob in France, Belgium, Holland, on the banks of the Rhine, and at Sale, at all the Apothecaries. At Assumption, F. F. Hallum; in Boston, George Canner, Chemist; Charleston, Pankt'im; Galveston, E. P. Vase; Hudson, Reesman and Kinsty; at Mobile, Island, Delinee, Chemist; Mobile, A. Bonsee, Mon treal, Dr. Picault; Norfolk, Paser Schuman; New Orleans, Dufilho and Mr. Dacosse; Paris, Dr. Giraudeau de Centeau, 12 rue Richer, Dr. Hamilton ville, 7, Revillon; New York, Rushton and Aspinwall.

In the United States, the Rob Laffecteur is sold by general and special depots and agents in the principal cities of America. Generally, also, by all the druggist throughout the United States. 50 cts of one the small bottle, and $3 the large bottle. (Bail) with the direction to use it by Dr. Giraudeau de St. Gervais. Agents wanted for all the cities where are not marked above. Please write by same hand Dr. Giraudeau de St. Gervais, 12 rue Richer, Paris.

aug28 19t 1m

Cigars.—A very large assortment of the most favorite brands of Regalias, Cabanas, Figaros, Londres, Presidios, Cillindados, Panetelas and Milliars, in store and for sale by

DELVAILLE & MORENO,
34 Old Levee.

Havana Sugar.—A very fine and large assortment of white, yellow and Quebrado; in store, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
aug25 34 Old Levee.

Cuba Leaf Tobacco—121 boxes in store for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
aug25 34 Old Levee.

Star Candles—200 boxes, 6s, 3s and 8s, various brands, for sale by
GUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF,
1?9 and 15 St. Louis st.

Cigars—A large assortment for sale by
C BRUGUIERE & BROTHERS, 9 Bienville st.

Condensed History of Spain.—About 280 years B C, Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was moved by its power.

A D 540, Anthemius, an architect arranged several caldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leathern tube, which rose to a narrow top with pipe extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the caldrons, and the house was shaken by the efforts of the steam ascending the tubes. This is the first notice of the power of steam recorded.

In 1543, June 17, Blasco De Garay, tried a steamboat of 209 tons with tolerable success at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a caldron of boiling water and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A present, however, was made to Garay.

In 1650 the first railroad was constructed at New castle-on-Tine.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions," A D 1663.

In 1710, Newcomer made the first steam engine in England.

In 1718 patents were granted to Savary for the first application of the steam engine.

In 1764 James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1736 Jonathan Hulls first set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1772 Dr. Robert Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781 Marquis Jouffroy constructed one on the Saone.

In 1785 two Americans published a work on it.

In 1789 William Tymington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde Canal.

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Ramsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1787 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware.

In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia, constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

The first steam boat that ever crossed the Atlantic was the Savannah, in the month of June, 1819, from Charleston to Liverpool.—*Hunt's Merchant' Magazine.*

Crops in Texas.—The Galveston *News* of the 22d inst, says:

All advices, from the interior of this State, tend to confirm us in the opinion we have already expressed, viz: that the present growing cotton crop bids fair to turn out far beyond an ordinary yield, both in quantity and quality. The picking, thus far, has been uninterrupted; in truth, there is every reason to believe—judging from present indications—that this year's picking season will be more uncommonly propitious one. We were shown, this morning, in the counting room of Messrs. Dowell, Hill & Co., samples of seven new bales, which they have received within the last few days, and we can, without hesitation, pronounce those samples as *fully fair cotton*. That house has received, as yet, only eight bales of the new crop; every bale of which, considering the prematurity of the season, is quite forward, as above. Nine bales are all that have yet been brought into this market; though, it is believed that, in the course of the next thirty days, the receipts will have become quite liberal.

First Use of Coal in England as Fuel.—When the attempt was first made to introduce coal as fuel in Great Britain, the prejudice against it was so strong that the Commons petitioned the Crown to prohibit the "noxious" fuel. A royal proclamation having failed to abate the growing nuisance, a commission was issued to ascertain who burned coal in the city and to punish them by fine for the first offence, and by demolition of their furnaces if they persisted in the practice. A law, in full force, severely punishing it a second offence to burn coal within the city of London, and only permitting it to be used in the forges in the country. Among the records in the Tower, Mr. Astle found a document importing that in the time of Edward I, a man had been tried, convicted, and executed for the crime of burning coal in London. It took three centuries entirely to efface this prejudice.—*Hunt's Merchant's Magazine.*

More Troops for Cuba.—From a letter received in this city on Tuesday, from Havana, Florida, we learn that on Saturday the steamer Empire, with another detachment of troops, left that city, who are destined to join our forces in Cuba. We could not learn the names of any of the officers, but are informed that Capt. Provance and Capt. Fisher are among them.—These men are good riflemen, and will render a good account of themselves. Our information is derived from a gentleman who has two brothers in one of the companies.—*Savannah News.*

City Intelligence.

To be Flogged.—Ben, a slave, who was arrested on Wednesday, for stealing some groceries from a store at the corner of Gravier and Baronne streets, was sentenced, yesterday by Recorder Caldwell to receive seventy-five lashes.

Police Items were more quiet yesterday and those we met with were mostly of a light and unimportant character. In the Second Municipality charges of assault and battery against five persons were withdrawn. A boy was also arrested for the same offence, but was released on the payment of costs.

A Peculiar Charge.—Joe Bassi made an affidavit yesterday, before Recorder Genella, charging Charles Hughes, living on Girod street, with having turned two daughters upon the world, out of doors, thus compelling her to sleep in the graveyard. The officer, to whom the matter was referred, found the statement to be correct, and the children in a destitute condition. The matter remains to be enquired into.

Committed for Trial.—John Marmiche was examined yesterday, before Recorder Genella, on a charge of having several weeks since, stolen $1,500, the property of Messrs. Beauregards. It will be remembered that an accomplice, named Bonnet, escaped the latter for having stolen $1,500, but the charge was dismissed against Marmiche. It appears that Bonnet entrusted this amount of $1,150 to his friend Marmiche, who knew well Marmiche and Bonnet were lovers for the former, the girl said that Marmiche had stolen it. Several witnesses were examined, and the accused was committed for trial before the Parish Court. He has given $1,500 bail for his appearance.

Cutting.—Michael Healy was brought up yesterday, before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having assaulted and cut James Phalon, with the intention of killing him. The examination was deferred until the morrow.

Assault and Battery.—C. Harrington and Thos. Hughes were charged yesterday before Recorder Genella with having gone to the house of Leonarde Davis in Franklin street, and here assaulted and whipped her. The grievance has not been as yet settled.

Disturbing the Peace.—Francis Miller, Charlotte Pleasants and Archino, were severally brought before Recorder Genella yesterday, charged with disturbing the peace. They were required to give bonds to keep it more orderly in future.

SUNDRIES.

Great Electoral Hemlen State Loan of 6,725,000 Dollars.

This Loan is guaranteed by the Government, and is contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. J. A