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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1851.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Monday Morning Sept. 1, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
Second District,
ARISTIDE CANDRY,
Fourth District,
JOHN MOORE.

The Northern Mail failed again yesterday from beyond Mobile.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. We announced some days ago, the willingness of J. L. Lewis to become a candidate for Congress in the First District, in case no compromise of the Whig nomination should present. We now understand, upon unquestionable authority, that Richard Harian, Esq., will accept the nomination, and the names of other gentlemen, able and popular, have been mentioned in connection with the subject. It is clear evident, from these facts, that a Whig Convention MUST be held, to reconcile the conflicting claims of the several aspirants. To the list of a Convention, they will all yield willing obedience. Besides, the candidate who goes before the people of the First District, duly empowered by a Convention of the Whigs to represent that party, will undoubtedly carry with him an influence strong enough to secure a hearty and cordial Whig support. Without such authoritative investiture, his chance is a desperate.

Within the past week, we have heard a general expression of desire, that an opponent to the present genius Mr. St. Martin, the Union men of the District—both Whigs and Democrats—are anxious that some one should be selected, who will represent the genuine Union sentiment, the entire and cheerful acquiescence in the Compromise, which distinguishes all parties in this section of the State. We do not doubt that deep-seated dislike to our previous respecting the nomination of the Democratic candidate, and there is every reason to believe that a capable and popular Whig would receive a large Union support. The Whigs, therefore, have every thing to encourage them. If they make an earnest and late effort they must succeed. The Union has never been seriously contested, except in Presidential elections, and is certainly powerful, in respect to its political character. The First Municipality is Whig, the Third is equally divided, St. Bernard, Whig, and Lafourche, which has lost its elastic and extensive powers since the frauds of 1844, offers a very formidable in its Loco-foco. In the district can be carried—and against Martin, it certainly can be carried, if the Whigs go to work at once, nominate their candidate, and organize for the contest.

We hope that the Whigs of the several Representative Districts assemble as speedily and appoint Delegates to a Convention at the Parishes of St. Bernard and Orleans, to meet in convention on the same day, if that the Convention meets as early as practicable, but later certainly, then the last of September, or at the beginning of October. But there is no time to be done, must be done quickly, the Democratic organization has already been at work, and much vantage ground has been gained by the Whigs of the First and Third Districts, which we look to at once.

PORTUGUESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION. The members of this philanthropic body yesterday met and celebrated anniversary. A procession was formed at the corner of Bourbon and St. Peter streets, and two hundred and upwards of the Association assembled at the house of Mr. Alexander Pereira in Bourbon street, where they formed into procession, preceded by a fine band of music, passed through the principal thoroughfares—the Stars and Stripes mingled their folds with the Portuguese colors, emblematic of the friendship that exists between the two countries. The appearance of the procession, and the orderly deportment of the numerous spectators, were expressions of admiration in the highest degree. At the Polar Star Masonic Hall, Bourbon street, the election of officers for the ensuing year was entered upon, with the following result:

President, Francisco F. Borges.
Vice President, Jose Nunez.
Treasurer, Francisco Bogue.
Secretary, Antonio Vieira, Jr.
Assistant Secretaries, { Alexandre Pereira, Martin Moll.

At 6 o'clock the members and invited guests, numbering upwards of three hundred sat down to a sumptuous dinner, which was spread in the Hall of the Lodge. Amongst the invited were Gen Lewis, Judge Herbert, the amiable and popular Consul, and several others. The press of city represented. After the attendance of wants had partially subsided, toasts were given and then commenced a rapid succession of sentiments, which were received lingly good and cordially. Towards 6 o'clock the company, headed by music, proceeded to the house of Mr. Pereira, where a most elegant repast, gotten and festooned with the most handsome devices, was presented. Miss Marguerite Jaquina the accomplished daughter of that gentleman. It will be recollected that two years since this young lady gave to the association a beautiful flag, which has ever by her own fair hands. Mr. Pereira deserves great credit on the city, and with the members God speed in their noble mission.

STORM IN CHARLESTON.—The Charleston Courier of the 25th August, says: Yesterday morning, our city and its vicinity was visited with a heavy gale, which blew from South to South-East, and caused considerable damage to several buildings, outhouses, &c. A new two-and-a-half story dwelling house, at the south-west corner of Meeting and Beaufort streets, partially completed, was totally destroyed. The kitchen also, which was attached with the exception of the chimney, was the most prominent of the foundation giving way, and fell to the ground. The premises belonging to Dr. Joseph Dawson and Mr. Carpenter's workshop, just finished, were blown down. Mr. Carter, in Rutledge street, has likewise demolished. There are, doubtless, other sufferers, but we have not been enabled to ascertain full particulars of the damage that have been sustained. We are gratified, however, to state that we have not heard of any serious injury occurring to the shipping in the harbor. The steamers Calhoun, for Savannah, and Vanderbilt, for Wilmington, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, were prevented from leaving port, and, up to the last accounts, not going to press, the Gordon had arrived from Savannah, having been detained a few hours on the same cause. A heavy rain prevailed nearly the entire day.

The weather is rather singular, continues the Courier, for about the 24th of August, last year, a somewhat similar storm occurred here, which, like the one yesterday, at one time, threatened to do damage to the shipping in port, but subsided without causing any material injury.

Memphis.—A man named Nelson killed a Mr. Hunter and dangerously wounded a Mr. Hunter a few days ago, at Tullahoma, Franklin, Tennessee. Nelson was permitted to escape and make good his escape. Whitaker's Winchester Independent, was the witness of this tragedy.

Governor McDowell, of Virginia, a man of high standing and splendid talents, died on the 30th ult.

Anderson, (S. C.,) Aug. 20.

Rain! Rain!—You have had rain at Pelzer, and a delightful season it has been. On Wednesday last, we had a fine shower, and some thereafter, various parts of the District, have since taken it. Last night we had splendid rain, which continued falling at intervals during the night, and from appearances, there will yet be more. These rains, although too late to do much the growing crops, will enable the farmers to prepare to advantage their turnip land, which they should not fail to do extensively. Turnips are an excellent feed for cattle, and the winter; and as provender will probably be scarce with us next winter, we hope to see the mania of doing so, and sow turnips largely.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

By the arrival of the schooner *Robert Spedden*, Captain Rabovich, we have received our files from Vera Cruz to the 22d and from the city of Mexico to the 16th August, inclusive.—The most important item of intelligence in the papers relate to a *pronunciamiento*, or popular outbreak, which occurred in Vera Cruz on the 21st.

It appears that a law had passed the Legislature of Vera Cruz imposing a special tax on the citizens of that State, who, by all accounts, were already grievously assessed. Great discontent followed, and on the 21st August, a number of citizens assembled before the Council room and demanded the repeal of the obnoxious statute. The members assured the people that they had no authority in the matter, and that it belonged to the State Legislature; but the ignorant and excited crowd paid no attention to these explanations. A company of the National Guard was sent for, which succeeded in dispersing the citizens. The latter retired and armed themselves. Soon after, a collision took place between a party of the rioters and the guards, in the course of which, according to the *Axso Iris*, four or five persons were wounded. This put an end to the *pronunciamiento* for the time being; the National Guard, on the one hand, affiliating with the people and declaring they would support them against the military, and the Council, on the other, promising to petition the Legislature for the suspension, if not the repeal of the law. The papers say, that at the latest dates all was quiet. The *Eco del Commercio* states that three persons were killed and ten or twelve wounded, and the officers of the *Robert Spedden* report that when they left, popular feeling ran very high, and another outbreak was expected.

In looking over our files of Mexican papers, we are struck with the indications of disorder and weakness in the Government which they reveal. Nothing has yet been accomplished for the settlement of the debt, either foreign or domestic. The most influential presses utter nothing but denunciation and invective against Senor Pina y Cuevas. The Mexican Congress is half the time without a quorum, and the other half, engaged in frivolous discussions which lead to no practical object. We perceive that a new project for the arrangement of the domestic debt has been submitted by the committees on finance and public credit. It only differs from other propositions in minor details. The *Trait d'Union* says it is wholly impracticable. In the meanwhile the financial condition of the country becomes daily more deplorable.

The Government seems fully disposed to maintain its false position on the Tehuantepec question, measures have been adopted for placing upon the Isthmus a force of 3,000 soldiers of the National Guard. In the meanwhile, we learn, from the Vera Cruz papers, that the two vessels, the *Almagresa* and the *Sarabia*, sent from here to Tehuantepec, were seized by the authorities on their arrival at the Coatzocoalcos river. Mexico appears willing by her headstrong and unjust policy to provoke difficulties, even should we feel anxious to avoid them. With the Tehuantepec outrage claiming reparation, and with the English, French and Spanish Ministers resisting on stable guarantees for the payment of the sums due their respective countries, and threatening ulterior measures in the event of further delay—with disorder and discontent brewing at home, a bankrupt treasury and an incompetent Congress, it must be confessed that President Arista does not exactly repose upon a bed of roses.

Meanwhile one extravagant idea succeeds another in the minds of the imbecile Congress of the Republic. The latest crochet is the formal presentation of a project for an alliance and offensive and defensive, of all the Hispano-American republics on the continent, by Gen. Tornel. His views contemplate a Congress of plenipotentiaries to meet at some future time and place, and settle the basis of a strict federative union between the several governments. The Senate, on the 14th, give its entire sanction to the project. It is needless to argue against the realization of this political chimera. We have only to look to San Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala, which leagued together by a similar pact, have been cutting each other's throats ever since. What Mexico wants is the capacity for self-government. Peons and Peperos cannot be converted into republican freemen.

The meeting of the Governors of the several States of Mexico was to have taken place on the 15th, most of these functionaries had reached the capital.

The elections are said, thus far, to have resulted favorably to the Government.

The cholera still rages at various points. It has been extremely fatal at Calincan, killed 450 persons in three days, out of a population of some 5,000.

A journal styled *La Sinceridad* has been seized by the Government, for exhibiting disrespect towards the constituted authorities. The editor, Mr. Rusco, has been imprisoned.

In the beginning of August, Don Ignacio Sanchez, a Senator, died in the city of Mexico. Capt. Coleman, of the British bark *Horace* committed suicide a day or two after his vessel had left the port of Mazatlan. The act is attributed to the confiscation of a large quantity of flour belonging to him, which had been seized by the authorities.

Arrival of the Asia.—The Cunard steamer *Asia* arrived at New York on the night of the 29th. The despatch to the *Delta* says:

Liverpool, August 16th.

There has been a good inquiry in the Cotton market during the week, generally at firm rates, though, except for small quantities of American, there has been no actual advance. The quotations for Fair Orleans remain at 5 3-4d., while Middling Orleans we quote at 4 3-8 a 4 3-4. The sales of the week embrace 47,000 bales, of which were taken for export, 10,500, and for speculation, 7,800. The imports since the departure of the Canada are 19,700 bales. Flour has declined 6d. to 1s. per bbl., and Corn 1s. per quarter—yellow is now quoted at 25s. 6d. to 26s. Pork is scarce, but without improvement in prices. Bacon is in request at full prices.

At Manchester, Trade has been active and prices well sustained. The London Money market is easy.

General Intelligence.—England has been obliged to abandon the contest with the natives in Africa until further reinforcements arrive at the Cape of Good Hope.

The British ship Commerce has been wrecked off "Oden" and part of her crew murdered by the savages.

The President, Louis Napoleon, is about making another tour through the country, this time selecting for his route the South-western and central districts.

The Councils of the different Arondissements assembled for public business, have all, except Elisor, (?) pronounced in favor of the revision of the Constitution.

A plot has been discovered in Vienna and Verona to assassinate the Emperor and massacre the Austrian officers. Several arrests of parties have been made.

A fire had occurred at Havre, which destroyed a large amount of property.

New York, August 27.

The New York and Savannah steamer packet Florida arrived here yesterday from Savannah and reports having passed the steamer Pampero, fifty miles below the city, bound for Savannah, where she was to take on board a number of Cuban patriots, there waiting to embark.

Mormonism.—Agreeably to an enumeration made in January last, there were at that time in England 42 conferences, 602 branches, 12 high priests, 1,761 elders, 1,590 priests, 1,266 teachers, 682 deacons, and 25,454 members, making a total of 30,747 saints. During the last fourteen years, more than 50,000 had been baptized in England, of which 17,000 had emigrated from her shores.

The whole number of Mormons is now said to be about three hundred thousand. The rise and increase of Mormonism is one of the most remarkable developments of the age. It has been treated with contempt, and yet it has continued to expand its influence, until now it is building up a State in this Confederacy. It will not be long before the Mormon State contains population enough to qualify it for admission into the Union.

When, says the Louisville Journal, Joe Smith first began to preach Mormonism, no one could possibly have supposed that it would become so important as it has. There is nothing in it that would naturally induce men to prefer it to Mahomedanism, and yet in the United States and in England, in the face of facts proving it to be a clumsy imposture and in opposition to all the light of the age, it has grown from strength to strength until now it claims three hundred thousand converts. Its prosperity has been ascribed to its sanctions to a free and easy life, which it is supposed have fascinated thousands and tens of thousands of idle persons.—We do not think this hypothesis, however, sufficient to explain the problem. Were there no other fascination than that in Mormonism, it is not likely that the "disciples" would have held together twenty years. It is well known that there are many persons of considerable intelligence, who are also persons of conscience, who have embraced Mormonism, [illegible] that kind of delusion is that which has enslaved them!

Safety of the Pampero.—Under this head we find the following in the Savannah *Georgian* of last Monday. We give it for what it is worth:

By the arrival of the St. Matthews, from Florida, we are rejoiced to learn of the safety of the Pampero, and a number of the particulars of the expedition of General Lopez, from the time of his departure from New Orleans, to his final landing at Bahia Honda.

The Pampero having left New Orleans, proceeded to Key West. Near there she remained for several days, for the purpose of evading the vigilance of the Spanish ships. Having learned from the Key West wreckers, that the inhabitants of the district of Vuelta Abajo (nearly opposite Key West) were up in arms, Gen. Lopez determined to avail himself of this information, and make his landing among them. Steering for Bahia Honda, his purpose was to land at a small port called Morillo. When about eighteen leagues from Havana, the machinery of the Pampero got out of order—the consequence of which was, that she floated for two hours along the current of the Gulf stream, approaching all the while towards that city!

Before the accident was repaired, she was carried full in view of the Moro Castle, and even in sight of the soldiers on the Water Battery. Getting up steam again, she bore away for Bahia Honda—interrupting on the way a coasting vessel, from which Gen. Lopez obtained two pilots.

The Pampero approached within fifty yards of the coast, when a landing was made without difficulty.

Lopez and his comrades were received by the inhabitants (who congregated in great numbers) with open arms, and indeed with every demonstration of favor. The planters brought forth fruits and provisions of all kinds—and soon a large part of Lopez' force was mounted on horses, the voluntary offerings of the people.

The Pampero having remained all night, left for Key West the next morning, nearly destitute of coal. Her want of fuel accounts for her not having been earlier heard from. She is now on a national vessel.

We will only add that we have these particulars from one who was on board the vessel from the time of her departure from New Orleans.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Chivalry Alarmed.—We have rarely seen anything more supremely ridiculous than the following, which we find in the Charleston Mercury of the 14th instant. When children exhibit signs of fear at the approach of imaginary goblins, their tender years and helpless condition must usually excite sympathy. But when grown men, and they the boasted Chivalry, tremble at shadows, it is impossible that such childishness can excite other feelings but those of ridicule and contempt. Here is the article:

The Plot Thickens.—The planters of James Island have been in the habit of carrying their children over to Fort Sumter for refreshment and recreation—its situation in the midst of the harbor, making it an exceedingly airy and pleasant resort. On Tuesday the following incident took place: A gentleman of the highest respectability, with his friend and two or three children, went over to the Fort, and when the boat was within a short distance of the landing, the sentinel on duty lowered his musket and demanded whether it was a "Government boat?" It was answered in the negative. Then, said the sentinel, you cannot land. The gentlemen asked for the corporal of the guard, who came forward, and, in his request to be allowed to land, the same rude brief answer was returned—"you cannot land." He asked the reason of the refusal, and the officer turned his back upon him and made no reply. We make this statement on the authority of the gentleman himself.

It is manifest from this that the troops are under orders, to treat the people of South Carolina as enemies. Our correspondent, "Barnwell," will advise that he accept the challenge thus thrown in the face of this community. They could only consider us as enemies, because they have hostile designs against us. Yet these men are daily seen in our streets, and move among us undisturbed. Are we any longer safe with such company? Is it not equal to the duty & the policy of the city effectually to exclude from Fort Sumter men whose purpose of hostility is no longer doubtful, and who do not even affect the concealment of it? There has been great excitement in the community in consequence of these circumstances, and the general feeling demands that something effectual and speedy be done. Are we to sit down tamely, and allow ourselves to be scorned and trampled on by the minions of power, as if the State was already a subjugated province?

"Barnwell," above referred to, in a very savage communication, expresses the danger in the design of the Federal Government. He thinks its object is to intimidate the wavering, encourage the Submissionists, and make suitable "preparation to meet the question of secession and force its exercise." This, he considers "a challenge to the State, to come up to that issue and compel the Government upon it."

We quote an extract from this alarming paper to show what remedy "Barnwell" suggests in so fearful a crisis:

"Shall the challenge be accepted now? There is but one way of giving the answer—*through the Legislature*, which should be INSTANTLY ASSEMBLED. In the meantime what should the citizens of Charleston do? Already are her citizens denied admission to the Fort, and all reason for the peremptory prohibition contemptuously refused, amid the jeers of liveried slaves, obedient to the well of official masters. *The people should assemble* at once—put on their arms—guard the city against the nightly visits of these myrmidons and incendiaries, and confine the pestilence of their presence within the walls of the Fortress. There is but one circumstance to temper the anger of a true Southerner—it is that so few of these men are Northerners. The soldiers of the Government are anything else than Yankees, and their deeds illustrate the courage of every land save Yankeedom. Yet are they instruments of our dishonor—*the Government*—and as such instruments, must be placed under the ban of *public execration*.

The beat of the joke however is yet to come. In the Mercury of the next day appeared a letter from the commanding officer of the Fort, stating that the prohibition to land arose from a blunder of the sentinel who happened to be a raw recruit. It also stated that no orders had been, or were intended to be, issued, prohibiting citizens from landing during the day, or even at night; the only prevention being the introduction of liquor, or the soldiers from leaving the garrison. The sentinel must indeed have been green to mistake two "respectable citizens" for whiskey smugglers.

Wonderful Mechanism.—One of the most ingenious and singularly exact pieces of mechanism is the famous clock in the Cathedral of Strasburg. Every day at noon, a cock on its summit flaps its wings and crows, and then the figures of the twelve apostles, one by one pass by the figure of the Savior, who imposes his hands upon each in blessing as they move. Not for this exhibition, but for the wonderful accuracy with which this clock records many astronomical phenomena of difficult calculation is it world-famous.

The following account of the late remarkable eclipse of the sun as it appeared in this clock of Strasburg, is translated from the *Courier des Etats Unis*:

"Upon one of the dials of this clock is a little moon, of a diameter of about the size of a pea. On the 28th of July, at the very minute, at the very second predicted, by the astronomer Frisch, this little moon was seen to approach the disc of the sun about the same size, situated upon the same dial. First it covered but a trifling portion, then a larger one,—then it reached the opposite limb in perfect and absolute coincidence with the phase of the real eclipse.

"From the many curious phenomena crowding the aisle of the cathedral could only be heard expressions of surprise and joy at this wonderful result of mechanical skill. Strangers rushed towards M. Schwikue (the maker of this wonderful clock,) overwhelming him with their congratulations, and one Swedish lady, unable to restrain her enthusiasm from what she had heard and what she saw, could not but gratify her feelings by covering with kisses of admiration the hand of that man, as wise as he is modest, who has bestowed upon Strasburg this incomparable work of art."

Extraordinary Case.—We find revealed in the Upland (Pa.) *Union*, the following marvellous affair:—

About six weeks since, John H. Taylor, of Edgmont, in this county, was severely wounded by the bursting of his gun. The breech blew out, struck him on the forehead between the corner of his eye and nose, making a wound that was for several days considered dangerous. He recovered slowly, and was able to go out upon his farm and give directions about his business. On Wednesday or Thursday of last week, Dr. Aitken discovered that the breech of the gun was in Mr. Taylor's forehead, having passed in below the region of the brain. Drs. Dregs and Huddleson were called, and the three physicians, after a severe effort by the use of forceps, extracted the iron, which was nearly three inches in length, half an inch thick, and varying from three quarters to an inch in breadth. The removing of the iron was a severe operation for the patient, but we since learn that he is more comfortable than before, and improving in strength. Mr. Taylor's escape from instant death comes within the limits of the miraculous, and the continuance of such a mass of iron in his head, so near the brain, is almost incredible, but it is most certainly true."

We have no doubt of the truth of the above, for a similar but more severe accident occurred in this city from the same cause, a few years ago. The breech of the gun was driven into the lower part of the eyebrow, and he lost about half a tea cup full of brains—perhaps more—but he recovered, and his mind seemed not in the least impaired. We refer to the case of Mr. Camp, who has often been referred to in his locality, as an argument against the truth of phrenology—though the argument was not a very weighty one, unless it was clearly proved that his perceptive faculties were as vigorous before, as subsequent to the accident.—*New Haven Pal.*

Maternal Influence.—During a lecture on Popular Education, recently delivered, Governor Briggs related the following impressive incident:

Twelve or fifteen years ago I left Washington three or four weeks during the spring. When at home I possessed myself with the letters of Mr. Adams' mother, and read them with exceeding interest. I remember an expression in one of the letters addressed to her son, while yet a boy twelve years of age; in Europe—says she, "I would rather see you laid in your grave than that you should grow up a profane and graceless boy."

After returning to Washington, I went over to Mr. Adams' seat one day and said to him: "Mr. Adams, I have found out who made you."

"What do you mean?" said he.

I replied, "I have been reading the letters of your mother!" If I had spoken that dear name to some little boy who had been for weeks away from his dear mother, his eye could not have flashed more brightly, or his face glowed more quickly, than did the eye and face of that venerable old man when I pronounced the name of his mot er. He started up in his peculiar manner, and emphatically said:

"Yes, Mr. Briggs, all that is good in me I owe to my mother."

Oh, what a testimony was that from this venerable man to his mother, who had in his remembrance all the scenes of his manhood! "All that is good in me I owe to my mother!" Mothers, think of this when your bright eyed little boy is about you. Mothers may make the first impressions upon their children, and those impressions will be the last to be effaced.

A Prying Yankee.—A Yankee in London at the World's Fair, has given a very convincing proof of the prying character of his countrymen; he has succeeded in picking his way into the best patented locks made by the English manufacturers. This feat was done by Mr. Hobbs, who operated upon a lock placed upon the vault door of the State Papers' Office, and considered proof against any picklock. In twenty-five minutes he was in among the State records, and in ten minutes after he re-locked the door, a feat, the lock being a detector, that was thought impossible. He is to experiment on another patent lock, which is to be placed between two boards, sealed by the committee, and nothing but the hole for the key is to be exposed to view, and thirty days is to be the period allowed for opening it. The experiment is looked forward to with considerable interest by all persons connected with the trade. Mr. H is to get £200 for opening it, and he says he *will do it*. Mr. Hobbs exhibits a lock, and offers a reward of £200 to any person who can pick or form a false key which will open it, after examining the lock and key for any period they may please.

Horse Thief Arrested—*A Gang of Villians Broken Up*—On the 20th of June last, Mr. R. Bradley, of the firm of Moore, W. B. Giles & Co., had two horses stolen from their pasture, near this city, and nothing was heard of their whereabouts until within the last two weeks. Sheriffs Pendergast and Staley, in company with Constable Jones, got a clue to the thieves, and proceeded to Liberty county, and from information obtained there, they ascertained that two persons named James W. Morgan and McLaughin were the persons suspected of committing the theft. It was also ascertained by the officers, that Morgan had returned to Savannah and gone to Charleston.

McLaughlin having been previously arrested by the Sheriff for obtaining a number of watches from the house of Mr. George M. Coffee, of this city, measures were immediately taken by the officers to ascertain if Morgan was still in Charleston. They were informed that he was not there, but had returned to Savannah. The night after his arrival in that city, he left for other home, the property of a Mr. Putman—The officers, upon learning this, again went in pursuit, and searched the county of Liberty, in company with the Sheriff of that county, but it was supposed he had gone, but he could not be found. He was, at the time, in McIntosh. A day or two after, the Sheriff of Liberty ascertained that Morgan had returned to that county, started in search of him, and succeeded to him on horse-back. This officer immediately ordered him to stop, when Morgan jumped from his horse and made for the wood. The Sheriff having a gun, levelled it at him, and drew the triggers, but the caps snapped, and Morgan escaped. A night or two after, finding it likely that he would be eventually taken, he returned to Liberty county and requested him to go with him to the Jailer, to whom he gave himself up. Morgan and several parties who reside in Williamson and Tattnall counties, as the officers have been informed, have organized themselves "Shovel Men," and a paper was seen in the possession of Morgan, said to be the pledge which each had signed. The individuals whose names were attached, object is to intimidate the members of their league not to be forwarded to the officers of the respective counties.

One of the horses belonging to Mr. Bradley, has been secured. Mr. Putman's horse has also been found, and is now in the possession of the Sheriff of Liberty county.

Morgan was brought to the city, and committed to jail yesterday morning. Great praise is due our county officers for the persevering manner in which they have followed up this gang of scoundrels, and for capturing one who is believed to be the chief of the party.—*Savannah News.*

AUGUSTA, (S. C.) Aug. 22.

Disastrous Rain—Loss of Life.—We were treated, on Tuesday evening last, with one of the most decided *one* showers that has been known for many years, in this section. It commenced falling about 4 o'clock, P. M., and continued to fall in torrents until about 10. All the bottom lands within five miles of this village were completely overflowed, and all the corn, (which, on the bottoms, was out only hoe,) was laid flat to the ground. The loss is incalculable at present. The bridge on the Columbia Stage Road, crossing Little Creek, was completely washed away, and a negro boy belonging to Dr. J. W. Simpson, was drowned in attempting to cross Dutty Creek, one mile above the village. All the mill dams, from which we have accounts, as yet, have either washed away, or so completely inundated that the damage cannot be ascertained. It will be remembered that on the 24th of August last year, a storm occurred which did immense damage to the corn, but it was not preceded by such bad prospects for a crop as this.

The Astronodolabe.—Mr. James R. Coburn has brought to perfection an improved mathematical instrument by this name, to the construction of which he has devoted his attention for some time past. It is universal in its application to all geodical operations; as well those depending on observations applied to the earth, as those determined by observations directed to the heavenly bodies. By its aid, one is enabled, with the greatest ease, exactness, and expedition, on any clear day or night, by taking the altitude of any celestial object, to get the latitude of the place of the observation, and consequently the amplitude and azimuth of the object when either rising or setting. The true variation of the needle is thus obtained. All the readings of the instrument are presented at one view, without changing the position of the tube. The range of admeasurement embraces all angles of elevation and depression complete, as well as all horizontal angles. It is as portable as the common compass, and its construction gives the advantage that every part may be constructed from the lathe, thus securing a perfect plane surface and contour—a great desideratum in such instruments. It has another superiority over all other instruments; it cannot be thrown out of adjustment short of violence sufficient to destroy the whole affair.—*Winchester Va., Republican*

City Intelligence.

The Abstracted Invoice Case.—Charles Schutter was examined on Saturday by Recorder Cutler, on a charge of having fraudulently abstracted an invoice of goods purchased in Rotterdam from the store of Myers, Balbani & Co., in this city, which store he (Schutter) had been serving as a clerk, and which invoice was discovered in the hand of a Jew peddler, who, upon being questioned, stated that he had purchased the same, and had sent it to Charleston. They were informed that he was not there, but had returned to Savannah. The night after his arrival in that city, he left for other home, the property of a Mr. Putman—The officers, upon learning this, again went in pursuit, and searched the county of Liberty, in company with the Sheriff of that county, but it was supposed he had gone, but he could not be found. He was, at the time, in McIntosh. A day or two after, the Sheriff of Liberty ascertained that Morgan had returned to that county, started in search of him, and succeeded to him on horse-back. This officer immediately ordered him to stop, when Morgan jumped from his horse and made for the wood. The Sheriff having a gun, levelled it at him, and drew the triggers, but the caps snapped, and Morgan escaped. A night or two after, finding it likely that he would be eventually taken, he returned to Liberty county and requested him to go with him to the Jailer, to whom he gave himself up. Morgan and several parties who reside in Williamson and Tattnall counties, as the officers have been informed, have organized themselves "Shovel Men," and a paper was seen in the possession of Morgan, said to be the pledge which each had signed. The individuals whose names were attached, object is to intimidate the members of their league not to be forwarded to the officers of the respective counties.

One of the horses belonging to Mr. Bradley, has been secured. Mr. Putman's horse has also been found, and is now in the possession of the Sheriff of Liberty county.

Morgan was brought to the city, and committed to jail yesterday morning. Great praise is due our county officers for the persevering manner in which they have followed up this gang of scoundrels, and for capturing one who is believed to be the chief of the party.—*Savannah News.*

Largeny.—Jas. Long and J. Reilly were examined on Saturday before Recorder Genois, on the charge of having stolen $135 from Mrs. Naughton, in Morgan street, a few days ago. Reilly was sent to the First District Court, and Longan committed to jail until Monday next, when he says that he can produce evidence to clear himself of the charge.

Breach of Trust.—Jean Bertrand was charged on Saturday before Recorder Genois with a breach of trust, in which J. Perain alleges to be the sufferer to the extent of $18, which amount he received collected, and appropriated to his own use. The matter remains to be examined.

Vice Consulate of the Mexican Republic in New Orleans.

Whereas, a decree of the Federal Congress of Mexico provides as follows:

"Ministry of Foreign and Internal Relations: Excellent Sir: The President of the United States of Mexico herein announces to all the inhabitants of the Republic, that the general Congress has decreed the following:

"The decree of the 5th November, 1816, or herein declared null and void, for reason that the Provisional Government of that period had not the power to pass it by virtue of the authority then vested in them. Therefore the Government will take care that the preceding declaration shall hence forth be in full force, so far as relates to the privilege conceded to D. Jose Garay *A M. Salazar*, President of the Senate.—*Pedro Escandon y Echanove*, President of the House.—*Filipo Neri Fonseca Tinajero*—*Manuel Gomez*, Secretary of the Senate.—*Leon Galvan*, Secretary of the House of Representatives.

"In consequence I order that the above be printed, promulgated, and circulated conformably to our National Palace of Mexico, May 22d, 1851. *Manuel Arista*. To Don Jose Maria Ortiz Monasterio. And I communicate it to you for the reasons above stated. God and Liberty. Mexico, May 22d, 1851. *Jose Maria Ortiz Monasterio*."

The undersigned, Vice Consul of the Republic of Mexico, gives notice on the part of his government to all whom it may concern, that said Government will not permit any person representing Don Jose Garay, or who may act in virtue of his patent privilege, to undertake any work on the route of communication between the Seas and on the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and that all persons concerned in future contrary to the above, will be considered as violating the laws of Mexico, and will be punished according to the circumstances and gravity of the offence. The undersigned also gives notice, as indeed has always been well known, that neither Minantian nor Las Ventosas, nor any other point of the Isthmus, are ports of entrance where foreign vessels can enter, and those who may arrive there, will be subject to the penalties imposed by the Mexican laws and to such treatment as may be necessary to compel the illegal entry, remaining solely with the Congress of Mexico, to throw open in any mode it may deem proper, the above mentioned communication between the two seas.

New Orleans, September 1st, 1851.
jl Pl L. DARLESTEEN, Vice Consul.

—MARRIED—

In this City, on the 30th August, at St Mary's Church, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Blanc, LEON C. LE FELLIER to Miss MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of Gen. Romain Duvic, all of this city.

And at the same time, SAMUEL BOYER DAVIS, of the city aforesaid, son of the late Rev. Davis to Miss MARY MINERVA BONK CLARKE, daughter Hayth Clarke Esq., of Harford county, Maryland.

Orleans Fire Company No 21
ATALANTON.

The Officers and Members of Orleans Fire Company No. 21, are requested to attend to the funeral of their late F. M. Bywater, on Monday 1st September, at 5 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS D'HARD, Secretary.
30n—2t

Removal.

M. Louis and Cook, has their day been removed to 76 Toulouse street, between Chartres and Levee.
jl L. MAJESTE.

For Rent—The store corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets. Apply to
Jl 29 JUAN Y de EGANA, 47 Bienville st.

Landing—Brandies Armagnac and Stare Pacheco, Edelstein, 12 cases White Wine, Sherry, Port, Claret, Chereuse Brandy, Hollenberg Aromatic superfine Gin, Cognac Brandy, Madeira, Malaga, Sherry, Port, 1 pipe Port, 12 English Cut and Cog. Pipes, 1 pipe Port.
VERGES FRERES,
al 24 and 249 Royal st, cor Dumaine.

Cigars—9,000 Cigars of the most favorite brands of imported Havana, Mexia Regalias, Cabanas, Pressadas, Cloudcudge, Partelanas, Conchas, and Mixta, in assorted sizes and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
al 1w 34 Old Levee st

Paper Cigars and Panatelas—11,000 bundles of the most favorite brands, 90 bale Picadura—in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
al 1w 34 Old Levee st

Sweetmeats—Guava Jelly well known brands Dominica and Jamaica for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
al 1w 34 Old Levee st

Starch—10 tierces Starch, for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
al 1w 34 Old Levee st

Vanilla—3 boxes fine and fresh, just received and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
al 1w 34 Old Levee st

Havana Leaf Tobacco—[illegible] boxes Principe and Vuelta de Abajo, for purchasers and fitters, in store, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
al 1w 34 Old Levee st

Havana Sugar—A fine and large assortment of White, Yellow and Clarified, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
al 1w 34 Old Levee st

Brim Vinegar—200 barrels barrels in Blanc, Aguardiente, 100 bales cigars, in store, landing ex ship Mary Parker, from Bordeaux, for sale by
V & E MAGNAN,
al 7n

French Sail Twine—[illegible] for sale by
V & E MAGNAN,
al 7n

Landing at store Arcade, from Bordeaux—12 Lafourche pipes and Cognac 27 casks Claret, Montferrand—for sale by
V & E MAGNAN, 98 & 100 Levee st.

Dry prunes—[illegible] cases of 16 and 20 gallon jars, landing and for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC,
au26 30 Old Levee st

Claret wine—1,000 boxes Claret Wine, in store and for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC,
au26 30 Old Levee st

White wine—200 boxes white Wine, Haut Talance and Barsac, landing ex Brig Arcade, from Bordeaux, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC,
au26 30 Old Levee st

Cuba tobacco—30 bales Tobacco, entering Mary Elizabeth, from Havana, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee st

Cigars—100,000 Segars, Regalia, landing ex Brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee st

Red wine—40 casks Red Wine landing ex ship Mary Parker, from Bordeaux, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee st

Holland gin—12 pipes in Customhouse stores and for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee st

Havana sugar—740 boxes Brown, Yellow and White in store and for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee st

Sweetmeat—6 barrels, landing ex brig Mary Elizabeth, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee st

Havana sugar—135 boxes brown, yellow and white Sugar, landing ex Brig Mary Parker, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee st

Red wine—120 casks Red Wine, landing ex ship Arcade, from Bordeaux, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee st

Brandies—520 packages, of sundry brands, in Customhouse Store, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee st

Havana cigars—100,000 of choice brands, landing ex brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana, for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO, 30 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

Landing ex brig Armida, from Bordeaux—66 casks Claret, Ch. Peyrelebade, suitable for families—for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.,
au26 77 and 79 Toulouse st.

Landing ex ship Armida, from Bordeaux—80 casks Claret, 36 barrels white Wine, 30 quarter pipes Brandy, for sale by
au26 LAUSON & SYLVESTRE, 36 Chartres

Landing ex ship Mary Parker, from Bordeaux—30 qr. Brandy, 3 tierces do, for sale by
au26 LAUSON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres

Chicha nuts—6,000, ex schooner