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The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1853.

THE DAILY BEE.

Saturday Morning, July 9, 1853.

☞ The Northern Mail failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

The Tax Payers, Assistant Attorney and Council.

The beautiful Locofoco legislation of last Spring on the subject of the taxes to be paid by the citizens of New Orleans, has provoked the unpleasant difficulty now existing, whereby the unfortunate tax-payers, who failed, through physical impossibility, to settle their accounts in June, are to be mulcted to the tune of five per cent. additional, for the benefit of the Assistant Attorney, the City Council gets into a complete snarl, and the public in general are thrown into a condition of excessive wonderment, perplexity and incertitude. The gist of this singular affair may be traced with a moderate amount of patience.

The city charter—that glorious and beneficent work of a Whig Legislature—provided, in the 35th section, that "all city taxes, except levee dues, shall be payable only in the office of the city treasurer, from the first of May to the first of July each year," also, that on the first Monday in July all unpaid bills for taxes, shall be put in court by the Treasurer, and that defaulters shall be notified by an advertisement in the official journal, that within fifteen days they must appear in court and answer to the suit, paying twenty-five cents for the cost of the advertisement, which is considered as a legal citation. If they fail to comply with this demand, then the Treasurer is bound to place in the hands of the Assistant Attorney a list of the remaining defaulters, and the Attorney is to proceed by due process of law to collect them, being authorized to charge five per cent. commission on each unpaid bill, as compensation for his services. This is a clear and intelligible abstract of the provisions of the city charter in relation to the City Taxes. A rigid adherence to it would have avoided all doubt and difficulty. The Tax payers would have been apprized of their delinquency by the official advertisement containing their names, and fifteen days grace being allowed them, they would have been enabled to comply with the law, without further expenditure than the trifling sum of twenty five cents.

But the pestilent locofoco innovators who, most unhappily, controlled the last General Assembly, were not satisfied to let well enough alone. Reckless of the claims of the people, indifferent to all other motives than those of party aggrandisement and political power, they set to work to tamper with and tinker the charter. Amongst other senseless, injudicious and deplorable changes, they must needs remodel the entire system of collecting the taxes. Accordingly, by the *brutum fulmen* of a heavy majority, they pushed through both branches of the Legislature, the following magnificent monument of locofoco wisdom:

An act amendatory of the act to consolidate the City of New Orleans, and provide for the government and administration of its affairs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened,—That the thirty-fifth section of the act entitled: "An Act to consolidate the City of New Orleans, and provide for the government and administration of its affairs," approved February twenty third eighteen hundred and fifty-two, be, and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted as follows: All city taxes, except levee dues, shall be paid only in the office of the City Treasurer, from the first of March to the first of May, of each year; and the said Treasurer shall, by notice in the official journal, notify the tax payers to appear at his office for the payment of their taxes. On the first Monday of May of each year, the Treasurer shall hand over to the Assistant Attorney of the city all unpaid bills for taxes, accompanied by a sworn certificate that he has not retained the names or bills of any delinquent tax payers; and on the receipt of said unpaid tax bills, it shall be the duty of said Assistant Attorney immediately to put in a court of competent jurisdiction, all such unpaid bills for taxes. It shall be the duty of the justices of the peace and the clerks of the courts in which such suits may be brought, by an advertisement in the official newspaper of the city, to cite all delinquent tax payers to appear in 15 days from the date of the first insertion of said advertisement before the respective courts in which said bills are put in suit, and answer to the suit instituted on said tax bill. No petition shall be necessary, but the tax bill shall be considered as a petition, and the said advertisement shall be considered a citation, and no other service of citation shall be necessary. Said advertisement shall contain the names of all defaulting tax payers, and the amount claimed from each. Each defaulting tax payer shall pay twenty five cents for the cost of the citation by advertisement, together with such subsequent costs as may accrue in the suit. As soon as the delay for answering expressed in said advertisement shall have expired, then the further proceedings in said suit shall be conducted according to existing laws.

There shall be added to the amount of each bill thus confided to the Assistant Attorney for collection, a commission of five per cent. on the amount of the bill, which commission shall be paid by the defaulting tax payer, and shall be received by said Assistant Attorney in full compensation for his services, and no other fees, or emoluments shall be allowed to the said Assistant Attorney, except a commission of five per centum on the amount of all fines and penalties collected by him for the account of the city, under the authorization of the Common Council.

All city tax bills shall bear eight per cent interest from the first Monday of May in the year in which they are payable.

For the year eighteen hundred and fifty-three the payment of said City Taxes be, and the same is hereby extended to the first day of June next, and on the first Monday of June next, the Treasurer shall hand over to the said Assistant Attorney, all unpaid bills for taxes, accompanied by a sworn certificate that he has not retained the names or bills of any delinquent tax payers, and the said Assistant Attorney shall proceed to the immediate collection of said unpaid tax bills in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

(Signed) E. WARREN MOISE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) W. W. FARMER,
Lieut. Gov. and President of the Senate.
Approved, April 15th, 1853.
(Signed) P. O. HEBERT,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

By this law, the time for paying the taxes was changed from May and June, to March and April, and on the first Monday in May the Treasurer was instructed to hand the unpaid bills to the Assistant Attorney, who was to put them in Court, and the justices and clerks of Courts were to publish the advertisement, and to require twenty five cents from each defaulting tax payer, together with such subsequent costs as may accrue from the suit. As soon as the delay of fifteen days expired, then regular proceedings according to law were to be instituted against the delinquent tax payers. In the next paragraph, the Assistant Attorney is allowed five per cent commission on the amount of each bill confided to him. Now, we can hardly wonder at the construction placed on this colossal specimen of stupidity by either the Council or the Assistant Attorney. It is so obscure, so incomprehensible, so utterly devoid of perspicuity and plainness, as to admit of the most opposite interpretations. By its tenor, it is impossible to understand, whether the Legislature meant that the fifteen days grace should be allowed defaulting tax payers, before requiring them to pay five per cent additional on the amount of their taxes; or whether immediately at the close of the time prescribed for making payment, they are not subject to this supplementary exaction. Something, to be sure, is said about advertising for fifteen days, and we may fairly presume that the Solons of the General Assembly had some faint glimmering of an object in view, when they inserted this provision, but they have taken such care to envelope it in a cloud of verbiage, and to divest it of all distinct significance, that it may well be doubted, whether a competent judicial tribunal would not decide in favor of the construction given to the act by the Assistant Attorney.—His view is both natural and reasonable—natural, because admitting him to be an intelligent and honorable functionary, he can have no possible objection to pocketing fifteen thousand dollars for services to be rendered in the prosecution of delinquents—reasonable, because the letter of the law seems to bear him out in his interpretation.

This was the law as passed by the Legislature. When the Council perceived that the enforcement of the act would necessarily make half the tax payers in the city delinquents, and would increase the emoluments of the Assistant Attorney to a prodigious and regal sum, they sent post haste a committee to Baton Rouge, and had the time for the payment of the taxes extended to the first of July. In other respects, the law is unchanged, and stands upon the statute book in unimpaired force. Now, the point in dispute which has been raised by the Cimmerian obscurity of this doltish enactment, is between the Council and the Assistant Attorney. The former, touched with a tardy sense of compassion for the outraged and oppressed tax payers, interprets the law in such a manner as to extend to them the benefit of fifteen days delay, ere they become constrained to pay five per cent commission on the amount of their tax bills. The latter, taking the law upon its face, contends that he is entitled to five per cent upon every tax bill that remained unpaid on the first of July. Which is right? We would like some jurist versed in the quiddities of the law—some prying, piercing, analytic intellect—to extract a definite meaning from the hotch-potch of legislative stolidity we have published above. After poring over it until our eyes ached, we could arrive at no settled conclusion, though it strikes us that taking the act by literal construction, the Assistant Attorney's view is the most plausible of the two.

So much for Locofoco legislation, and here for the people. What the brilliant intellects of the Legislature may have purposed is not easily divined; but in all human probability, [illegible] ignorance and recklessness have entailed a new burden on the property-holders of New Orleans, and have provided for the gentleman who holds the snug office of District Attorney, an amount five-fold greater than any of his predecessors managed to obtain. The people will remember the conduct of their representatives, when they are again called upon to elect a Legislature.—If they are fond of being fleeced, they have only to maintain in power the party which is now dominant throughout the State. They will be clipped as neatly and as closely as ever silly sheep was in shearing-time.

☞ From our remarks yesterday in relation to the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad it may have been inferred that the parties connected with the enterprise in Mobile stipulated for a large price as a condition for the transfer of their privileges in the shape of a charter granted by the Alabama Legislature. The inference is erroneous, for so far from such being the case the friends of the Road here were met by the Company in Mobile in a most liberal spirit and with a sole desire to carry into prompt execution an improvement destined to be fraught with such beneficial and important results to both cities. The transfer and the arrangement by which both companies have been merged into one, was made without any consideration whatever. We are glad to note this circumstance, inasmuch as it shows our Mobile friends to be superior not only to any petty jealousy, but to be keenly alive moreover to the importance of a project which will benefit alike the two cities that are shortly to be joined together in iron bonds.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to H. D. McGinnis, No. 36 Gravier street for the July number of this sterling Magazine. We have already noticed it.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.—We call attention to the advertisement of the proprietors of this splendid and well organized establishment, announcing that hereafter parties requiring repasts at the Hotel, must give their orders on the previous evening. This arrangement has been made with a view of securing the comfort and convenience of families, and of avoiding unpleasant crowds, and undesirable company.

LOUISIANA ITEMS.

The St. Landry *Whig* says. The weather is excessively warm and oppressive but fortunately for us, we have been occasionally favored with refreshing showers. The sun pours its myriad beams upon us like streams of melted gold, and the language of every one is, "O—for some vast contiguity of shade." The health of the parish is fair. We hear of but little sickness and few deaths.

The *Compilation Vis-a-Vis* states that the challenge to the steamers *Eclipse* and *Shotwell*, to run with a steamer engaged in the lower trade, for a bet of from twenty to fifty thousand dollars, a distance of less than 200 miles—the challenging party engaging to beat either of the above boats two hours or more—is still open for acceptance; and adds that the challenge is made on behalf of the fast steamer *Mary Jane*, the race to be run from Plaquemine to Grosse Tete, down Bayou Plaquemine.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are pained to announce, says the Mobile *Herald*, that Wm. B. Shepherd died very suddenly yesterday. He had been employed as clerk on one of the Mississippi boats, and having been, during the winter, hard worked, and suffering from exposure, his health became greatly impaired. He had just arrived here on his way to Bladon Springs, and soon after going aboard of the boat yesterday was seized with spasms. He was immediately taken to the Battle House and soon after died. His age was about 25 years.

☞ The Paris papers tell a very pretty story of Louis Napoleon:—"Walking in the grand avenue of the park, at St. Cloud, the other day, he was surrounded by a throng of children and others, who were enjoying themselves in that beautiful avenue. Partly to entertain himself, and partly to entertain the young folks, he bought out one of the small traders who establish their little booths there, and distributed the whole stock of whistles, horses, jumping-jacks, soldiers, wheelbarrows, *et id omne*, to the children. One can at least believe the *Pays* when it speaks of the enthusiasm this excited among the juveniles."

SINGULAR TRAGIC ACCIDENT.—A most tragic incident occurred on Wednesday of last week, on the Central Railroad at Tyrone Station, in this county, the particulars of which are about as follows: An Irishman, whose name we have not learned, and who had been employed about the road there for sometime past, was waiting the arrival of the train to come to Altoona, and while loitering about, fell in with another man who was at work on the road, and the two, by some means got into a good natured tussel, when the latter ran boyishly away, the first pursued, and in the chase the foremost tripped and fell, the Irishman (being close upon his heels) fell over him, and by a singular fatality dislocated his neck and died instantly!—Afflicting incident, surely! But how much more afflicting when we add that the very train which he was waiting bore his wife and children, just from Ireland, on their way to meet him. Imagine, then, the sore anguish which exercised them while gazing on his cold and lifeless remains, instead of receiving his fond and affectionate embraces. The picture claims a tear.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—We subjoin the resolutions adopted by this body at its annual session on the 6th instant. We may possibly review them hereafter.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION OF LOUISIANA.

Whereas, in the sense of this Convention, the *indiscriminate traffic in intoxicating drinks*, licensed and sanctioned by the laws of this State, is the fruitful source of nine tenths of the crimes and offences of every grade that disturb the peace and order of the community, and is daily and rapidly undermining our social and political welfare; and whereas, further, the experience of our sister State of the Union has shown, conclusively, that all partial measures for the restraint of this traffic and the repression of its attendant evils, have failed to effect the reform now demanded by every interest of our country, but that the great principle of TOTAL PROHIBITION, *inaugurated in the North-east, is now gradually sweeping the foul sire of intemperance from our republican land*: Be it therefore

Resolved, That the *ultimate object* of the friends of the Temperance Reform in this State should be the *total prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors*, except such as are really adapted and applied to mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Resolved, That to this end, the Legislature of this State should be urged to take immediate steps to ascertain, by a general vote, the wishes and will of the people of Louisiana on this important subject; and that so soon as their voice shall have been pronounced in favor of prohibition, "a Louisiana Liquor Law" should be passed to suppress the common manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks, and regulate the mode in which liquors may be obtained for mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes.

Resolved, That the permanent executive committee of this Convention prepare, and cause to be circulated among the people of this State, at as early a day as practicable, the form or outline of an act to secure this great object, accompanied by an address explaining its motives and ends.

Resolved, That we hail the passage of the act of the legislature of the 4th of March, 1853, entitled, "An act concerning the licensing of drinking houses and the sale of intoxicating liquors in this State," as the *first great step* in the path of legal suasion; and we do urge and insist that it is the imperative duty of the respective parochial and municipal authorities throughout the State to carry out the spirit of said act, by submitting *annually*, to the citizens and voters within their jurisdiction, the question of "For" or "Against" license, and thereupon, in obedience to the popular vote of *each ward of a city*, or of *each town*, or *any ward thereof* or of *each ward of a parish*, to ordain within what limits the future sale of intoxicating liquors shall be restricted or allowed, and provide suitable and severe penalties for the infraction of such ordinance.

Resolved, That while this Convention repudiates all alliance with the politics of the State in a party point of view, it looks upon the temperance reform as a question of paramount importance, socially, civilly and politically. Its members, therefore, do hereby pledge themselves to *support no man for the local councils, or police juries, or for the Legislature*, who is *unwilling to consult the views of the people* on this question and, when fairly ascertained, to *enforce them* in wise and salutary enactments, *by the police power of the State.*

Resolved, That the practice, prevalent among candidates for public office, of frequenting coffee houses and bar rooms, securing their influence and treating their inmates and visitors, with the view of obtaining votes, deserves and should meet with the severest reprehension and reproach; that such a course not only disgraces the office seeker and derogates from the dignity of the office sought by him, but it also degrades the suffrage, dishonors the ballot-box, and brings contempt on our free, republican institutions.

Resolved, That the establishment of election polls in coffee-houses is an *incentive to corruption*, and virtually deprives of the right of suffrage the sober, honest citizen, whose peace and liberty depend on the free exercise of his vote and the purity of the ballot-box.

Resolved, That in the present juncture of our political administration, it is the duty of every American citizen to declare, and the members of this Convention do therefore announce, that they will support no man at the ballot-box or elsewhere, who is addicted to intoxication or frequents coffee-houses for electioneering purposes, or votes for the location of election polls in coffee-houses.

Resolved, that the Executive Committee of this Convention shall, as soon as practicable, be composed of at least one resident-citizen of each parish of the State, and of each District of the city of New Orleans; that five members thereof, in the city of New Orleans, shall constitute a quorum; that, with the sanction of the President of the Convention, they shall have and exercise the power to appoint parish agents, lecturers, and sub-committees, and also devise ways and means to raise funds to defray the expenses of said committee, and to take all other proper steps to promote the objects of this Convention.

How [illegible].—A Boston correspondent of the New York Herald, writing on the 26th ult., says: [illegible] Whig [illegible] out of their places [illegible]

FOURTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

What are the Whigs of this time-honored stronghold about? Are they alone torpid and slumbering, while their brethren in the other Districts of the old First Municipality are full of vitality and vigor? In every other representative District in this quarter of our city, the Whigs have met in their primary assemblages and have taken active measures for a thorough organization of their forces in season for the fall elections. We call upon the Whigs of the Fourth District—from Canal to St. Louis street—to be up and doing. Let them not lag in the rear, when they have so often been foremost in the fight.

THE WHIG PARTY.

Messrs. Editors:—

Permit me to offer a few more arguments in favor of the Whigs re-organizing their party, and again renewing their combats with locofocoism [illegible] the preservation of the traditional policy and public faith of the country.

The Whig party are opposed to all aggression on the rights and independence of foreign and friendly powers, and all intervention in the internal disputes and wars of all peoples and nations. They desire the American Republic to remain at peace and harmony with all the nations of the globe, and to shun all entangling alliances with them. The policy they inculcate is a domestic and pacific policy—to cultivate the arts of peace, and to carry civilization to the highest point of development—systems of internal improvement, the deepening and clearing of rivers, the diffusion of education among the rich and the poor, the improvement and perfection of legislation, the encouragement and fostering of every branch of national and State industry, agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation—in fine, all the arts that can contribute to the comfort and happiness of man,—the development of the material and moral resources of the State, and the elevation of the character of the Republic at home or abroad, constitute a part of the creed of the Whig party. It is not true that the Whigs are the enemies of progress and reform, because they are conservatives. They are the advocates of slow, steady and prudent reform in legislation and administration, but are deadly foes to those sudden, intemperate and radical changes which the locofocos adopt, to conciliate a certain portion of the people at the expense of the other and larger part, and to the dishonor of the nation.

Were not the Locofocos the opponents of the Convention—the Constitution which it framed, and did they not vote against it? The new Constitution of Louisiana is the result of Whig legislation and wisdom, and to the Whigs alone does the credit belong of the splendid system of internal amelioration, now in progress in our State. Whig legislation laid the basis of the present beneficent policy of the State, which had been prostrated in the dust, by Locofoco ignorance, folly and stupidity. All those clauses in the Constitution, which give liberty of enterprise and action to the people of the State, and in virtue of which the State has raised itself up from its prostration and humiliation, and entered on a career of prosperity, honor and renown, were inserted by the Whigs, in opposition to the parliamentary manoeuvres and tactics of the Locofoco members of the Convention. All the tricks and quibbles of parliamentary law were tried and exhausted by them, to defeat those wise and beneficent provisions of the new Constitution, under the operation of which the State has started up from the long lethargy in which locofocoism had plunged her, and has commenced a life of activity, progress, and advancement. What policy have the Locofocos inaugurated? What reforms originated? Literally none, except the spoils system.

But the fruits of Whig legislation and wisdom, have been appropriated by the Locofocos to their own use, and by falsehood and calumny they have succeeded in making the people believe that they are entitled to them. They assert that to them alone are the people indebted for all the reforms in the laws and policy of the State, and that the Whigs have been the enemies of all improvement. The Locofocos opposed the Constitution, and the call of the Convention that made it, and after it was adopted—thanks to the energy of the Whigs—they seized upon every office created by it, and despoiled the Whigs of every title of power or place. The strange anomaly is presented of men who denounced the Constitution and opposed it with all their zeal and strength, seizing upon and devouring with the voracity of blood-hounds and hungry wolves, the offices which it established.

I invoke the Whigs, throughout the State, to arouse themselves, to shake the dew-drops from their mane, and prepare for the combat in November. Let them draw on their armor, and contest the field inch by inch, with those factionists who are bound together by no other principle, than "the cohesive power of public plunder." Let us unfurl that flag which has so often waved over us, but which has been temporarily trailed in the dust by the hands of renegades and traitors. The Whigs have witnessed gloomier times, but they never failed to rally beneath that standard, raised by the stalwart arm of the "buried Majesty of Denmark;" whether it floated in triumph or drooped in defeat. They have ever believed that they had a party to support—a country to love and obey, and a creed to sustain. Undaunted by the frowns of power and the blandishments of office, they have magnanimously and patriotically refused to surrender their principles for place, or to forfeit their integrity for lucre.

The Whig party can never die. So long as any portion of mankind shall love civil freedom—so long as justice, virtue and good faith shall endure—so long will this noble party live. If Liberty is imperishable, so are Whig principles. Not if the Long Parliament shall be forgotten—the revolution of 1688 erased from history, and the memory of our fathers must be blotted from the great record of the American revolution, before the noble champions of liberty and the rights of man, shall lose their distinctive party appellations.

A PERFECT DESPERADO.—The St. Louis *Republican* of the 2d instant, says:

We yesterday learned from a gentleman, recently from the country, of the arrest and imprisonment of a man by the name of Martin Garvin, in Troy, Lincoln county, in this State. This man Garvin, it seems, is a perfect outlaw, and has been for years the terror of the good people of that county, outraging in various ways, in many instances, the feelings of many of its citizens. Perfectly abandoned and desperate, he set public morals and law at defiance. His conduct lately has been of the worst character, and one day last week he attempted violence upon a girl about sixteen years of age, the daughter of a Mr. Gwinn, a farmer living near Troy. He was fortunately detected before he accomplished his infamous purpose, but was not arrested at the time. A warrant was subsequently sued out and placed in the hands of an officer, who summoned a posse and arrested him. The magistrate ordered him to be disarmed, when the desperado sprang to his feet with a pistol in each hand and cleared the room, and placing a knife in his teeth, walked out, and defied them to arrest him.

The officer approached to within a few feet of him and fired at him, but the shot did not take effect. Garvin then fired at the officer, the ball entering his hand and shattering the pistol which he held. The crowd then rushed in to take him, and several shots were fired at him without doing him any injury. During the melee, Garvin cut with his knife a young man by the name of Ship, severely, in the shoulder and arm. He was finally taken, examined and committed to jail. That night a large meeting of the citizens was held for the purpose of mobbing him—the greatest excitement prevailed, and it was their intention to hang him. Wiser counsels, however, finally prevailed, and it was determined to let justice take its course. To this end, we understand a special term of the court has been called for the purpose of trying him.

☞ A letter from Niagara Falls, Canada side, says: "A large gang of men are busy laying the huge blocks of stone for the new suspension bridge, in place of the frail thing now yielding to every breeze. Oliver Bushman, Esq., son of the late honored British Consul at New York, is the engineer. The bridge is to be a double decker, the upper story for the railway, and underneath for carriages. The work is progressing rapidly, and will be a noble specimen when completed."

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—We have just heard of a shocking accident which occurred on last Saturday a week ago, at a steam saw-mill near Warrior Stand, in this county. Something had occurred to the band-wheel, and the owner and a young man named Stubblefield, about 16 or 17 years of age, had gone up to fix it. They were at work immediately over it, and while the owner's attention was called for scarcely a moment in a direction from the wheel, Stubblefield slipped on the band, and in doing so got his arm caught between it and the wheel. The result was instant and fatal. The arm was severed from the body, both legs taken off about the knees, the head was mashed into fragments, and blood, and brains, and flesh, scattered in every direction. What induced Stubblefield to get on the band is unknown. It might, however, have been accidental. What a terrible warning against carelessness and inattention.—*Montgomery Republican.*

☞ A contemporary quotes from Leigh Hunt's Indicator, the following pleasant sally, descriptive of a hot day in England: "Now, a fellow who finds he has three miles further to go in a pair of tight shoes, is in a pretty situation.—Now the Apothecary's apprentice, with a bitterness beyond aloes, thinks of the pond he used to bathe in at school. [illegible]"

Alexander Smith's Poems.

The poems of the new English poet are so highly spoken of by the British critics, that we subjoin a few extracts as specimens of his merits:

AMBITION.

There is a deadlier pang than that which beads
With chilly death-drops the o'er tortured brow,
When one has a big heart and feeble hands,—
A heart to hew his name out upon time
As on a rock, then in immortalness
To stand on time as on a pedestal;
When hearts beat to this tune, and hands are weak,
We find our aspirations quenched in tears,
The tears of impotence and self contempt,
That loathsome weed, up-springing in the heart,
Like nightshade 'mong the ruins of a shrine.

LOVE.

The fierce exulting worlds, the motes in rays,
The churlish thistles, scented briars,
The wind-swept bluebells on the sunny braes,
Down to the central fires,
Exist alike in love. Love is a sea,
Filling all the abyss dim
Of lornest space, in whose deeps regally
Suns and their bright broods swim.
This mighty sea of Love, with wondrous tides,
Is sternly just to sun and grain;
'Tis laving at this moment Saturn's sides,—
'Tis in my blood and brain.
All things have something more than barren use;
There is a scent upon the briar,
A tremulous splendour in the autumn dews,
Cold morns are fringed with fire.
The clodded earth goes up in sweet-breathed flowers,
In music dies poor human speech,
And into beauty blow those hearts of ours,
When Love is born in each.
Life is transfigured in the soft and tender
Light of Love, as a volume dun
Of rolling smoke becomes a wreathed splendor
In the declining sun.

A RIVER.

"Tis thou loveliest Stream,
I've learned by heart its sweet and devious course,
By frequent tracing, as a lover learns
The features of his best loved face,
In memory is rose, a shining thread
With sweets strung upon it thick, like pearls,
From yonder tree I've seen the Western sky
All welded into fire, while in the midst, the sun
Sent like a priest, [illegible] at every brief
A spreading wave of light. Where yonder church
Stands up to Heaven as if to intercede.

CHILD.

O thou bright thing, fresh from the hand of God;
The motions of thy dancing limbs are swayed
By the unceasing music of thy being!
Nearer I seem to God when looking on thee.
'Tis ages since he made his youngest star,
His hand was on thee as 'twere yesterday.
Thou later Revelation! Silver Stream,
Breaking with laughter from the lake divine
Whence all things flow!

THE POET'S WORK.

To set this age to music—the great work
Before the poet now—I do believe
When it is fully sung, its great complaint,
Its hope, its yearning, told to earth and heaven,
Our troubled age shall pass, as doth a day
That leaves the West all crimson with the promise
Of the diviner morrow, which even then
Is hurrying up the world's great side with light.
Father! If I should live to see the morn,
Let me go upward, like a lark, to sing
One song in the dawning!

Is the Whig Party Dead!

The Whig Party Dead! When Truth is forsaken,
And Reason, soul-minded, retires from her throne;
When the solid foundations of virtue are shaken,
And madness shall stalk forth to triumph alone;—
When Liberty's hosts in dismay are disbanded,
And the star-spangled banner no more be unfurled;
When freedom shall weep, for the ship of State stranded,
And Freedom's last hope shall be banished the world;—
When anarchy dire shall reign through the nation,
And darkness shall hover o'er Freedom's last fires,
And Tyranny triumphs in wild exultation,
Then, then, the Whig Party, with Freedom, expires.—*Boston Atlas.*

☞ The following is the list of passengers per steamship Cherokee from New York via Havana:—

Dr Hester & lady, Mrs Mudie, Mrs Kerrigan, Mary Girard, Smith, G Mayer, Lieut E R Farr, A Bristow, Robert Morrison, Thos. Boyle, James Dunn, John Gillmore, James Ripley, Isaac R Hall, Prosper Alber and two in the, Alex. McIntosh, Peter [illegible], Wm Jones, McBoyd, M Fulg, M [illegible] and lady, G Baker, W Morrison, J Burke, M [illegible].

THE EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.—A very distinguished Democratic Senator now in Congress, it is reported to us, says the New York *Express*, remarked the other day, that he did not see what the country gained by turning a Union Whig out of office, and putting a Free Soil or Disunion Democrat in. We have nothing to do with this remark, though there is meaning in it; but what we have a right with, is the *principle* on which Gen. Pierce was elected, and the *pledge* of his Inaugural. The principle and pledge are Whig as well as Democratic property, for they were pledges to the whole public, and without distinction of party. The *Union*, in apologizing for these Free Soil and Secession appointments—comprising, we suppose, [illegible] of the Pierce nominations—says, in substance, these *appointees* have changed their principles, and are now pledged to the Baltimore (Union) platform. We have no proof whatsoever of this allegation; but if it were fact, it only amounts to this, that Pierce gives his offices to, traitors to the principles of his nomination and the pledges of his Inaugural, and that his defenders in office are to be men at heart against the principles and pledges that made him President. To honor and reward new converts at the expense of old friends is as unnatural as it is unjust—but that is nothing to us.

What, however, as Whigs, we have particularly to comment upon, continues the *Express*, is the very important fact that Secessionists South and Abolitionists North can bring, by their course, the Union and the Constitution to the very borders of perdition, and, then, when they are beaten by a combined people of all parties, receive the highest honors of the Government. If the Federal Government will take up and reward such men, after they have done all they could to overthrow that Government, of course it is patronage to [illegible] disloyalty and treason in all time hereafter. Gen. Pierce was nominated upon the express ground that he was faithful not only to the Compromise Bills, but to the use of those Bills, (in his own party, at least,) and, what is more, the great leading, and ever to-be leading principles more or less involved in them all, principles ever to arise under our Constitution, and ever to be maintained, if the Union is to stand as it is, in defiance of the very men to whom Gen. Pierce has been giving the very highest offices.

☞ The Springfield Gazette tells a good story about a clergyman, who lost his horse on Saturday evening. After hunting in company with a boy until midnight, he gave up in despair. The next day, somewhat dejected by his loss, he went into the pulpit, and took for his text the following passage from Job: "*Oh that I knew where I might find him!*" The boy, who had just come in, supposing the horse was still the burden of thought, cried out, "*I know where he is; he's in Deacon Smith's barn!*"

A THEATRE ON FIRE—DREADFUL LOSS OF LIFE.—A fearful loss of life by fire occurred at the Chinese Theatre, Whampoa, on the 19th of March, when no fewer than sixty females were burnt to death, many others being severely injured. It is supposed that a spark from one of the crackers set fire to the mat roof, and from the combustible nature of the materials, the flames spread so rapidly, that in little more than a quarter of an hour the whole theatre was in a blaze. At the Chinese Theatre, lately erected at the back of Taipingshan, in Hong Kong, some scoundrel in the middle of the performance, raised a cry of fire which caused a rush among the crowd, and nearly cost several people their lives.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

☞ We greatly regret to learn, says the Vicksburg *Whig*, that the fine new dwelling-house of our friend, Mr. Edward Armorer, about 12 miles above this city, on the Louisiana side, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 1st of July. The fire originated in the kitchen, but communicated to his splendid new dwelling and entirely consumed it. Most of his furniture was saved, but in a damaged condition. While we sympathize with our friend, in the loss he has sustained, we are certain that the "devouring element" could not have visited many better able to bear the pecuniary loss, or one who could bear it more philosophically.

☞ The vote in Michigan affirming the principle of the Maine Law, and directing its enforcement forthwith, is the most decisive of any yet cast on that question. Though the returns are yet confused and imperfect, there can be no doubt of a preponderance of at least two to one in favor of Prohibition, and it is likely to reach 25,000.

☞ The census of Great Britain, in 1851, has just been published in two thick volumes. The number of people returned were 21,121,967, of whom 10,386,047 were males, and 10,735,919 females, thus giving the ladies the advantage. On the night of the census, 12,940 were sleeping on barges (vessels), 9,972 in barns, and 5,016 in the open air or under tents. The number of families in Great Britain were 4,312,388; inhabited houses, 3,648,347. The towns, villages, etc., in Great Britain, 17,150.

THE AFFRAY IN VICKSBURG.—A legal investigation of the circumstances attending the stabbing of Captain Barksdale, the caucus Democratic nominee for Congress, by Colonel Davis, anti-caucus Democrat, was held at Vicksburg on the 4th. From the testimony elicited it appears, that Col. Davis had been invited to go to Mr. Barksdale's room and there, while there, Barksdale [illegible] him in reference to matters which had occurred some time previous. A quarrel ensued, and Davis [illegible] Barksdale. The latter, however, [illegible]

City Intelligence.

FINED.—Louis Marian, John Harper and Rafael Garcia, were arrested in the Second District on Thursday night, for [illegible] in the streets. Recorder [illegible] fined them $10 each, and in default of paying, they were sent to the Workhouse for ten days each.

[illegible]—Captain Baldwin, of the Second District, made a descent on Thursday night on a large number of disorderly houses in Dauphine street, and took from them twenty-five of the inmates, all of whom were lodged in jail. They presented a somewhat motley appearance when brought before Recorder [illegible] yesterday, and begged hard to be let off. [illegible]

KEEPING A DISORDERLY HOUSE.—John Thyle, [illegible], was arrested yesterday in the Second District by Lieut. Monde for keeping a disorderly house. The case has not been examined.

INSULTED.—[illegible] Duffer, complained yesterday to Recorder Ramos, that he had been grossly insulted by L. Dufour, who called him several hard names.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—The slave Peter was arrested yesterday in the Second District, for having assaulted with a brick and his fists, a colored woman named Ellen Chesdon, in Customhouse street.

[illegible]—complained to Recorder Ramos, that she had been violently assaulted by Francois Cornega, in St. Peter street.

Patrick Ware was charged before Recorder Ramos, with having gone to the oyster shop of Wm. Brew, at the corner of Bienville and Dauphine streets, and insulted and beaten him.

Neither of the above cases have been examined as yet.

SWINDLING.—James McKnight was brought up yesterday before Recorder Winter, charged with having swindled Lewis Bryan out of $10. It appears the accused represented to complainant that he was wealthy and had money in bank, but could not check for it until that next morning, on the strength of which Bryan was induced to lend him $10. The accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

DISCHARGED.—Peter Thompson was arrested a few days since with some negroes in his possession, which it was presumed he had obtained by unlawful means, was discharged yesterday by Recorder Winter, there being no evidence against him.

VAGRANTS.—Mary Bremer arrested as a vagrant in the First District, was sent yesterday to the Work house for ninety days. George Brown and Mary Reilley apprehended on similar grounds, were sent there for sixty days, and R. M. Jones, got his ticket of admission for the period of thirty days.

MORE SWINDLING.—Two more affidavits were made yesterday before Recorder Ramos, charging Chas. Bayon with swindling, in addition to the complaint made on Wednesday. Thomas Flynn, upholsterer in Burgundy street, states that the accused came to his store on the 20th June, and bought two mattresses for $29 25, directing the bill to be sent to his office in St. Charles street. Of course the office could not be found.

Maderia [illegible] made an affidavit setting forth that he keeps a distillery store in Main street, and that on the 21st June Chas. Bayon came there representing himself to be an attorney and counsellor at law residing in Orleans street, and on the strength of which he purchased a box of cordials for $3 50 thereof. The complainant has been unable to discover the abode of the accused.

STABBING.—On Thursday evening, policeman Garretta, of the Third District, found a man by the name of William Jordan, who had been stabbed in Barrack street, by an individual named Smith. Jordan was sent to the Hospital, and the police are in search of Smith.

THEFT.—Two youthful vagabonds named Ronald Morse and Peter Coleman, were arrested on Thursday, in the Fourth District, for stealing copper metal from the steamer Southern Belle.

DANGEROUS AND SUSPICIOUS.—Daniel Johnson and Miriam Rogers, were arrested yesterday in the Third District, on the charge of being dangerous and suspicious characters.

TWENTY-FIVE.—A slave named Louis, was sentenced yesterday by Recorder Ramos, to receive twenty-five lashes, for having resisted and abused policeman Hornsby in the discharge of his duties.

☞ DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, are justly esteemed among our most valuable medicines. [illegible] health to the cheek and brightness to the eye. There are thousands in this community who can testify to their virtues, and thousands will hereafter add their testimony.

For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY EVENING, July 8, 1853.

A moderate amount of business has been transacted since our last report, and generally without any change in prices. Cotton, under the influence of the Foreign accounts, coupled with the small supply left on sale, has stiffened, and the market closes with much firmness. Up to the hour of writing we have received no tidings of the Steamer which is now past due. Tobacco has continued in good request, and prices are fully maintained. The business done in other articles will be found stated below.

The weather since our last has been quite unsettled, and having fallen every day, and as a consequence, the temperature is much cooler. The health of the city is most excellent.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 1st inst., 4,381 bales. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, [illegible] bales; Vera Cruz, [illegible]; New York, [illegible]; Boston, 1,677 [illegible]—[illegible] bales; making a reduction in stock of [illegible] bales and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 22,130 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st 1852	bales	9,780
Received last week	[illegible]	
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
Exported last week	[illegible]	
Exported previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand not cleared		[illegible]

Our last report closed on a firm and active market, and since then the demand has continued good, though in consequence of the reduced supply on sale, the transactions are becoming more circumscribed. [illegible]

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	[illegible]	Fair	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	Fully Fair	—@—
Middling	[illegible]	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	[illegible]	Good and Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	[illegible]		

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 1st inst., [illegible] hhds. Cleared in the same time for London, [illegible] hhds; Vera Cruz and a market, [illegible]; Antwerp, [illegible]; Gibraltar and a market, [illegible]; New York, [illegible]; Boston, [illegible]—together, 4,[illegible] hhds. Stock in warehouse and on shipboard 32,971 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1852	hhds	18,[illegible]
Received last week	[illegible]	
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
		[illegible]
Exported last week	[illegible]	
Exported previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard		[illegible]

[illegible]

SUGAR.—With light receipts and a moderate demand, the sales of the week have only amounted to 300 hhds. without change in prices. [illegible]

[illegible] BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.)

(By the Southern Line.)

Fire in Mobile.

MOBILE, July 8.

A fire broke out to-day in the rope walk of Mr. Armitt, in this city, and entirely destroyed the building with its contents. The machinery and property are a total loss.

Mobile Cotton Market.

MOBILE, July 8.

The Cotton Market here has been quiet during the past week, and the sales are limited to 2,000 bales, of which twenty two hundred were to-day. The receipts of the week have embraced [illegible] bales and the exports [illegible], leaving a stock on hand this evening of 20,000 bales.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

[illegible]

To Morrow, Sunday, July 10th.

[illegible]

Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company NOTICE.

AN arrangement has been entered into between this Company and the Pontchartrain Railroad Company of New Orleans, by which the two Companies, under the charters granted by the States of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, agree to make a continuous Railroad from this city to New Orleans.

C. J. McRAE,
President of the Mobile and N. O. R. R. Co.
JOHN EGERTON,
President of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books for subscription to 800,000 dollars of the capital stock of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company, will be opened on the 25th instant, at the office of Messrs. HUMPHRIES, WALSH & CO., of this city, and that all or any portion of the sum of $800,000 which is not subscribed for by the 30th instant, in this city, will be offered for subscription in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Ten per cent at the time of subscribing, ten per cent on the first of October, ten per cent on the first of December, twenty per cent on the first of February, the balance at such times as the Board of Directors may direct, by giving thirty days notice of the same, provided that not more than twenty per cent shall be called for at any one time.

C. J. McRAE, President.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

At the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

The proprietors of the WASHINGTON HOTEL respectfully announce that the Restaurant of the Hotel will NOT in future be kept regularly open, as hitherto. Parties desiring Breakfast, Dinner or Supper, will be required to give their orders on the previous evening.

In making new arrangements the proprietors had in view the securing for the public an establishment of the first order, which may become a resort for families, and persons who desire to avoid crowding and noise. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, 4th July, 1853.

AT an election held yesterday by the subscribers for Commissioners to reorganize the Union Bank of Louisiana under the Free Banking Law, the following gentlemen were elected: [illegible]

By order of the Board. [illegible] CRUZAT, Cashier.

Citizens' Bank of Louisiana. NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1853.

IN accordance with an act of the 16th February, 1853, notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors [illegible] Monday the 11th instant.

By order. F. ROUSSEAU, Cashier.

Union Bank of Louisiana. New Orleans, 11th June, 1853.

[illegible]

NOTICE [illegible] FREEMAN RAWDON. New York, June 15, 1853.

J. PETRAGON [illegible] J. Petragon & Co. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION [illegible] BERNARD TURPIN. New Orleans, April 28th, 1853.

NOTICE.—[illegible] New Orleans, June 29th, 1853. J. H. TURNER.

Public Schools—Second District.

THE Commissioners or Trustees of the Board of Public Schools of the Second District, will meet daily at the Secretary's office, [illegible] on MONDAY, July the 11th, for the reception of the applicants for admission to the Public Schools of said District.

By order of the Board. P. DeWITT, Secretary.

[illegible] CHARLES CAVAROC, 30 Bienville st.

[illegible] CHARLES CAVAROC, 30 Bienville st.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received [illegible]

JNO. E. SCHLEE, Secretary of the Council. Carrollton June 23rd, 1853.

CANDIDATES.

For Clerks of Courts.

☞ ALFRED ROUSSEAU is a candidate for Clerk of the First District Court.

☞ JOHN CRICKARD is a candidate for Clerk of the Second District Court of New Orleans.

☞ [illegible] is a candidate for the Clerkship of the [illegible] Court.

☞ THOMAS C. POOLE, Clerk of the Second District Court, is a candidate for re-election.

☞ [illegible] is a candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court of New Orleans.

☞ We are authorized to announce Col. CHAS. [illegible] as a candidate for Clerk of the Third District Court.

☞ [illegible] for Clerk of the Fourth District Court.

☞ THOMAS [illegible] Clerk of the Fourth District Court.

☞ A. NOTT is a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court.

☞ We are authorized to announce SAMUEL G. [illegible] as a candidate for Clerk of the Fifth District Court.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned [illegible] BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, and MILLINERY ARTICLES. [illegible] ISAAC HAWIS, 60 Canal st.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of [illegible] is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

E. BROOKS, [illegible] VOORHIES, [illegible] GRIGGS.

[illegible] VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

NEW ORLEANS, May 6th, 1853.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that an instalment of ten per cent. will be due and payable on THURSDAY, the [illegible] day of July, 1853.

By order of the Board. JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

STOCKHOLDERS who have [illegible] JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Vicksburg Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Subscription Books of this Company is now open, at the office of Armstrong, [illegible] & Co., [illegible] by order of the Board. M. ABRAMS, Secretary.

$1,250,000, Bonds of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Co.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the [illegible] of September next, at the office of [illegible], LEES & CO., in the city of New York, for the purchase of 1250 Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, all dated 1st August, 1853, and payable at the office of the Company in the city of New Orleans, as follows, to wit:

250 Bonds of $1000 each, on the 1st August, 1854.
250 do do do 1st August, 1855.
250 do do do 1st August, 1856.
250 do do do 1st August, 1857.
250 do do do 1st August, 1858.

Said Bonds bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum [illegible]

The New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company was organized 1st May, 1853. [illegible]

The subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Company now amount to the sum of $1,263,600, as follows, viz:

Individual subscription	$1,063,600
Municipal corporations, payable part in five and part in six annual payments, viz:	
City of New Orleans	$1,[illegible]
Parish of Orleans	[illegible]
Do St. Mary	[illegible]
Do St. Martin	[illegible]
Do Lafayette	[illegible]
Do St. Landry	[illegible]
Do Natchitoches	[illegible]
Do Desoto	[illegible]
	$2,[illegible]

[illegible]

J. H. OVERTON, Pres't. New Orleans, June 1853.

American Westphalia Hams, THE PIONEER BRAND, ESTABLISHED IN 1830, AND ON WHICH A PRIZE MEDAL WAS AWARDED AT THE World's Fair, OR LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN 1851.

CAN BE HAD IN THIS CITY, throughout the present season, at the following establishments: PETERS, MILLARD & CO., corner of Old Levee [illegible] HALL, KEMP & CO., corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets; J. L. JOHNSTON & CO., corner of Magazine and Poydras streets; [illegible] DUDLEY R. NELSON, [illegible]; KENDALL, TOE & CO., corner of Gravier and Fulton streets; R. W. ADAMS, No. 13 Tchoupitoulas street; HOLMES & CLAUSS, No. 9 Gravier street; J. M. JOHNSTON & CO., No. 3 Front Levee; [illegible]

CHAS DUFFIELD & CO. Louisville, Ky. MARTIN, OWEN & CO.

HOTELS, ETC.

Cullum's Springs, Choctaw County, Alabama.

CHARLES CULLUM, late of the Mansion House, Mobile, having established himself permanently at this place, has made such progress in building, and improvements as to be able to accommodate himself prepared to receive visitors, and hopes that his industry and experience in his vocation will deserve a fair share of the public favor.

These Springs are situated about half a mile east of the Bladon Springs, [illegible] and where carriages are always in readiness for passengers.

The waters have been subjected to careful analysis by Mr. [illegible] of New Orleans, who will publish in a few days the results. [illegible]

CHARLES CULLUM.

1853. COOPER'S WELL. 1853.

THE undersigned has taken the entire management and control of Cooper's Well, and is now prepared to accommodate the public. [illegible]

JOHN THATCHER.

New Boston Springs.

We have received from one of our Mobile correspondents, the following letter, which we cheerfully publish.

MOBILE, May 12th, 1853.

Messrs. Editors of the Bee:

Please inform the readers of your valuable paper that Mr. Ch. Cullum, proprietor of the New Boston Springs, will be prepared to open his splendid establishment, and accommodate boarders in the beginning of June next. This establishment, which has been elegantly furnished, and where no exertion has been spared to make guests comfortable, will, the proprietor hopes, meet the approbation of visitors. [illegible]

Yours, &c., F. F.

$50 Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 9th October last, the mulatto girl MARIE [illegible], aged about 20 years, 5 feet 1 or 2 inches high, speaking French and English. [illegible]

C. Y. HUNTURISE.

$50 Reward.

WILL be given for the capture of the griff boy EUGENE, aged about 22 years, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, [illegible]

H. VILLERE, Fort Loze Plantation.

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

WILL be paid for the apprehension of the boy HENRY or BUCK, aged about 25 years, [illegible]

J. M. JOHNSTON & CO., 3 Front Levee, New Orleans.

Five Dollars Reward.

THE above reward will be paid for the arrest of the negro woman ANNETTE, runaway from the subscriber on the 10th inst., aged about 35 years old, tall, very dark and good countenance.

A. TRUDEAU, 11 Royal st.

At No. 36 Camp Street, NEW BOOKS.

[illegible]

J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp street.

Books—Books—Books.

[illegible]

PAPER & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE, No. 27 Camp Street.

PAPER, STATIONERY of every description. (WRITING, PRINTING & BOOK PAPER, Playing Cards, Printers' Cards and, PRINTING INK. Blank Books of all Kinds. And a general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY adapted to every branch of the trade.

HENRY L. POTTER, 27 Camp street.

Plantation Goods and Negro Clothing.

THE undersigned is now and will continue selling throughout the Summer season, his full assortment of Fancy and Plantation Dry Goods and Negro Clothing at very low prices, to make room for his coming fall and winter importation.

His Plantation Clothing is manufactured with the choicest materials and made up with great care and in the most substantial manner. [illegible]

P. A. HUBBARD. No. 118 Canal St., near Royal (Touro's Row.)

[illegible]

Advertisements

[illegible] Orleans Fire Company No. 21. THE officers and members of the Company are requested to [illegible] on MONDAY evening, the 11th inst., at 8 o'clock. By order. ROBT. J. LILLY, Secretary.

F. F. HENRIQUES, DRUGGIST, NEW-ORLEANS. [illegible]

LIQUORS.—[illegible] A. LAROQUE & CO.

EXPECTED per ship [illegible] A. LAROQUE & CO.

50 [illegible] A. LAROQUE & CO.

Office Merchants' Insurance Co. New Orleans, July 7th, 1853. THE board of Directors of this Institution have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent [illegible] JOHN PEMBERTON, President.

SUNDRIES.—Lard—1000 kegs Prime, [illegible] For sale by VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.

SEGARS.—[illegible] S. DE VISSER & CO.

SUGAR.—[illegible] S. DE VISSER & CO.

SWEETMEATS.—[illegible] S. DE VISSER & CO.

LANDING ex ship President Fillmore, from Bordeaux—[illegible] CAVELIER & MAXENT.

RED WINE.—[illegible] FRED. LOISON.

VERMOUTH.—[illegible] FRED. LOISON, 24 Customhouse st.

CHAMPAGNE WINE.—100 baskets, brand Fleur de Bouzy, for sale by FRED. LOISON.

CORSETS WITHOUT SEAMS.—[illegible] FRED LOISON.

Phillips on Insurance. NEW, and Third Edition of Phillips on Insurance, much improved, in 2 vols., 1852. GREENLEAF on Evidence, 3 vols., Sixth Edition, 1853, just received and for sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO. Law Book Sellers and Stationers, 31 Camp st.

Penmanship and Book-keeping. [illegible] RUFUS DOLBEAR, 106 Canal st.

FOR SALE BY J. QUADRAS & CO. [illegible]

SARDINES.—[illegible] SOSTHENE THOMAS.

GRUYERE.—Two tons Cheese landing ex ship [illegible] SOSTHENE THOMAS.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.—White No 1, Snow-white; Stone grey; Green; [illegible] WATT & DESAULLES.

IN STORE and for sale by the undersigned [illegible] JOSEPH LANATA, No 11 Jefferson and 12 Tchoupitoulas st.

M. de Goer & Millaud. [illegible]

LANGUEDOC Almonds.—[illegible] PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.

ORANGE flower water and rose water—[illegible] PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.

MADEIRA.—[illegible] PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.

[illegible]

Wax Tapers—Wax Tapers. [illegible] LION & PINSARD.

FIFTY dozen Cotton shirts, [illegible] LION & PINSARD.

HAVANA CIGARS.—[illegible] B. FORNIO, Jr., 56 Gravier st.

387 BOXES White Havana Sugar; [illegible] S. DE VISSER & CO., 94 and 96 Old Levee st.

P. JAUFFROID, No. 60 Chartres Street. [illegible] P. JAUFFROID.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS.—[illegible]

BRONZES! BRONZES!!—For sale at LION, PINSARD & CO.'S, [illegible]

GRUYERE CHEESE.—[illegible] JOS. LANATA.

LANDING ex ship [illegible] LANATA GARDOLFO & CO.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY.—[illegible]

EXCHANGE ON BORDEAUX.—[illegible]

EXCHANGE on Genoa and Bordeaux, for sale by LANATA & GARDOLFO.

TOBACCO.—[illegible]

ROSE'S MAGNOLIA WHISKEY.—[illegible] F. J. HART & CO.

SARDINES IN OIL.—[illegible]

315 [illegible] D. VALETON & CO.

IN STORE.—[illegible]

LANDING from the ship President Fillmore, from Bordeaux: [illegible]

OLD MONONGAHELA.—[illegible] C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.

LIMBURG CHEESE.—[illegible] DOWNER & MEHR.

SARDELLS IN SALT.—[illegible] DOWNER & MEHR.

MARSEILLES SOAP.—[illegible]

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 23 Chartres Street.—MATTING.—[illegible] A. BROUSSEAU & CO.

[illegible]

CLARET.—[illegible] EDG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

BRANDY.—[illegible] EDG. ROCHEREAU & CO.

RECEIVED per ship President Fillmore, from Bordeaux, [illegible] DOWNER & MEHR.

BRANDY, WINES, &c.—[illegible]

30 [illegible]

PAPER-HANGINGS. F. OPPENHEIM, 166 CHARTRES STREET, 166. [illegible] F. OPPENHEIM, 166 Chartres st.

ALSO—In store and for sale by the undersigned: [illegible]

GARDINES!! GARDINES!!! [illegible]

30 [illegible] V. & E. MAIGNAN.

STEAM AND SULPHUROUS BATHS. [illegible]

C. ST. [illegible]

Private Sale of a Shoe Store. [illegible]

FOR sale by the undersigned, 10 [illegible] Whiskey [illegible] P. A. LAROQUE & CO.

LAMBRUSCO [illegible] E. LAMBERT.

FORMALDE [illegible] JOS. LANATA.

LAMPADE [illegible] SOSTHENE THOMAS.

CRACKERS [illegible] D. VALETON & CO.

FRENCH TALLOW CANDLES.—[illegible] D. VALETON & CO.

WINES [illegible] PHEBUS BROTHERS.

OPAQUE CAMEOS.—[illegible] G. LAVIE, 5 St. Charles st.

EXPECTED per ship [illegible] E. DES MAMPS.

WHISKEY.—[illegible] C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.

SULPHATE QUININE.—[illegible] F. J. HART & CO.

FRENCH TALLOW CANDLES.—[illegible]

[illegible]