W. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 1, 1851. | No. 1552 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. | Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6601.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Friday Morning, August 1, 1851.

NOTICE.

[illegible] the transaction of my business [illegible] E. DEVERGER, my Cashier, under [illegible] February last. Mr. Deverger is authorized to receipt all bills or accounts either for [illegible] office of the firm. G. F. WEISSE.

New-Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

The Northern Mail failed yesterday from Lynchburg.

TEHUANTEPEC.

We shall say less than our cotemporaries touching the conduct of the Mexican Government in annulling the Garay grant, and the censures made in certain quarters to defend that signal illustration of Punic faith, it is not that we have been uninterested spectators of events so deeply affecting the rights and interests of the Southern people. We deem it a matter of supererogation at this late day, elaborately to discuss the grounds upon which the Tehuantepec Company claim the full exercise of the privileges acquired by the transfer of the Garay grant; or the reasons, irrefragable and conclusive, for considering the action of the Mexican Government inquitous, and in open defiance of vested rights. The Garay grant was conceded upon as solid a basis of national concession and recognition, as can be desired. A contract made with all the formalities of legislation nearly ten years ago; renewed and confirmed a year subsequently; again confirmed in 1850, and signed by Gen. SALAS, as Supreme Director of Mexico, is now annulled under the plea, forsooth, that SALAS was an usurper. We condemn, we are unrecognized by the Mexican Government, and that the grant had been previously forfeited through failure of the parties to comply with the conditions. Both these pleas are utterly frivolous and insufficient—the first, because other decrees of SALAS have been respected and enforced; because the recognition of such a principle would render every contract made by Mexico void, *ex necessitate rei*—the government being proverbially unstable and shifting; and because other governments could not possibly sanction such a principle without rank and gross injustice to their own citizens. The second, because the confirmation by SALAS necessarily sets aside any defect from previous non-compliance with the terms, and amounts virtually to a release of the conditions.

Yet, it is clear, as every body knows, we are not engaged in the correspondence between the American and Mexican Commissioners, with a treaty of peace, and the Mexican authorities refused to negotiate with us on the subject of the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, upon the ground, that a contract having already been made, Mexico had no further power over the matter. In other words, Mexico admits the validity of a grant, which she coolly proceeds to annul.

The New York papers—such as the *Herald*, *Inquirer*, *Express*, &c., have studiously omitted nearly every fact bearing on the central topic. They have deliberately ignored the idea that the Mexican Government annulled the Garay grant, because it refused to meet the conditions, and that it was the Southern purchasers of the grant who were the sufferers. They passed through the U. S. Senate, without a cheer. This, together with a thousand similar omissions, is utterly distinct from any variance with facts, and is completely refuted by an able article in yesterday's Delphine to which we refer the curious reader. It was done to direct attention to these manœuvres, because they are clearly indicative of hostility to Southern enterprise, and we are fully persuaded and have reasons for believing that these united efforts to cast the bad faith of Mex co, and to the Tehuantepec scheme, are instigated by a perfectly interested in the progress of plans of inter-communication, proposed by the advocates of the Panama and Nicaragua ship Canal.

A full discussion should consider neither the motive nor the agents in this matter, and it is bound to expose scrupulously the conduct of the Mexican Congress, and to protect and defend the American citizens, if it shall die—for doubtless will be the case, that the interests have been wantonly sacrificed at the shrine of a moment when the representatives of our country in that Republic was not on the spot. It is the duty of the Administration to give early and close attention to the matter and not to delay it, for we have suffered enough already by unwise procrastination. Every day of delay is an injury to the parties whose means have been embarked in the Tehuantepec scheme, relying upon the faith of our Government, and assurances of protection from the other, while the adversaries of the project gather strength and comfort from the tardy paced policy of the administration. If Mr. LINCOLN's health incapacitates him from proceeding to Mexico, let him resign. Let us have some energetic and well informed Minister, who will adequately maintain the rights, dignity and honor of the country—who will repel insults and outrages and the haughty impertinence of Mexico. In short let the Government act, and act speedily. This is the mark.

A Mexican On Monday next, the people of Louisiana are called on to elect a Governor, seventy Members of Congress and a State Legislature. For Governor, there is no organized opposition to the re-election of Gov. COLLIER. Some of the Union men will cast their votes for the Hon. Benj. Shields. The Convention was carried mixed up with the Slavery question, though party politics will undoubtedly have a considerable influence in determining the vote.

In the Middle district the theatre of a fierce political contest. Judge Bragg, the Southern Rights candidate, is a Democrat; Mr. [illegible], the candidate of the Union party—a Whig. The platforms published by the two conventions of Slavery, the Compromise, &c., do not differ very essentially. Judge Bragg regards the imputation of being a disunionist. Mr. [illegible], of Mobile *Register*, says disunion is not in this canvass "there is no issue between the Union or Disunion." He, himself, regards the abstract right of Secession, and the practicability of the Compromise, but yet he [illegible] Disunion. We confess we do not see the distinction between what is may, the heresies of South Carolina will gain no support. We say this much, because, if Judge Bragg should be elected—which is not impossible, though the Union Whigs—we anticipate a howl of exultation from the traitorous presses of the Palmetto State. It is well to let them understand at once, that Judge Bragg is only a fire eater in theory. In practice, he is disposed to be a conservative and law-abiding a gentleman as any other in the land.

In other districts, our information is too meagre to warrant any prediction as to the result.

Mr. W. C. Preston.—We are gratified to learn from the *Columbia Carolinian*, that this distinguished gentleman is recovering from his recent slight attack of paralysis. We noticed him riding in a carriage yesterday. We learn that it is his intention not to resume his duties as President of the South Carolina College.

Duel.—The Aberville (S. C.) *Banner* states that a duel was fought, on Tuesday morning, on the islands of the Savannah River, in the vicinity of Mosley's Ferry, between Dr. W. G. Lucas and B. L. Posey, Esq., both of Abbeville, in which the former received a slight wound in the wrist. Weapons, pistols; distance, ten paces.

Disease in Louisiana.—We find the following in the last number of the Natchitoches *Chronicle*:

We have just seen a specimen, equal in fineness to the best Carolina gold. It is a piece of [illegible] rock, interspersed all over with gold, and [illegible] in all its veins with that "root of all evil." It was brought and exhibited to us from Judge [illegible]'s place on the Bayou Provencal, ten miles from this town. From the face of the country between the Provencal and the main road from this to Fort Jesup, we have often thought that various kinds of ores must be hid. The face of the country is somewhat hilly, with deep ravines between the hills. Coal has been found there in large beds, and Mr. Lee, who once lived there, brought specimens of what he thought good iron, within place to be tested. It was also suggested to be silver! The specimen of which we speak, is the "real Simon Pure," and no mistake.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

At an early hour yesterday morning we were put in possession of the annexed Telegraphic despatch, transmitted to us from the South West Pass:

"S W. Pass, 31st July, 1851, 7 1-2 A. M.

The brig *Tehuantepec* and schr. *Home*, have arrived from Havana. They report that the cities of Trinidad and Villa Clara have risen, and that five vessels of war have left Havana to blockade these ports."

The schooner *Home* left Havana on Saturday evening the 26 h, and the brig *Tehuantepec* on Sunday morning, 27th instant.]

If we look at the map of Cuba, the position of these cities at once demonstrates the importance of the movement and the progress of the revolution. Trinidad is a large seaport, situated on the Southern part of the Island, about half way between Nuevitas and Havana, and fully fifty leagues distant from Puerto Principe, where the outbreak commenced. Villa Clara is an inland town in the mountainous region which traverses the Island, and is about fifteen leagues north of Trinidad and to that extent nearer the Capitol of the Island. It is certain, therefore, that presuming the above intelligence to be correct, the spirit of revolt has spread from Puerto Principe, distant 450 miles from Havana, on the Eastern part of Cuba, to Villa Clara, a town not very remote from Havana, and brought into constant communication with the latter, through the mail which passes through Villa Clara on its way to that city. If the revolution has extended so far, it is not improbable that it has embraced many small towns and villages lying between the extreme points—viz: Puerto Principe and Villa Clara. There can indeed hardly be a doubt that the whole Eastern quarter of the Island and a part of the centre are involved in the movement—always supposing that the news proves true.

It is stated in the despatch that five vessels of war have been sent to blockade Trinidad and Villa Clara. This may be true of the first, which is a sea port, but is a mistake as far as the latter is concerned—Vil'a Clara being an inland town.

We deem it not unlikely that the information contained in the above despatch is derived either from private letters or papers—or perhaps both sources. The *Tehuantepec* and *Home* will probably be here by this morning, and we may be enabled to lay fuller accounts before our readers. The mail of yesterday brought us the Charleston and Savannah papers, with details of the *Isabela* news heretofore received by Telegraph. We subjoin every thing of interest. The annexed letter was addressed to a gentleman in Savannah from a friend in Cuba, and is inserted in the *Republican* with the remark that it confirms, while extending and correcting the accounts brought by the *Cherokee* at New York:

HAVANA, July 21, 1851.

MY DEAR FRIEND — Notwithstanding you may have heard of the movement at Principe, on the 4th of July, which was very happily conducted, and of that to follow in Tunas, Holguin, Bayamo, Trinidad, Baracoa, Guantanamo, Guaniguy, Puar del Rio, I send you the following. The patriots from Principe are in the mountains of Cascorro, whence they sallied forth and destroyed the whole command of Brig. Gen. Conti, while he was crossing the river Najasa. The patriots captured Gen. C. and 45 of his men, which latter number was drowned. The movement at Tunas has been complete, also that at Holguin, both points cut off from the liberators, and they have formed a provisional government.

How very ridiculous it is that by the last mail the Governor did not advise the public one word of this; but on the contrary state, that all is quiet. An official statement appears in the Gaceta, as received here by last steamer's mail, giving an account in which the "Liberators" commanded by Don Joaquim Aguero, had met the Government troops, and that the Liberators lost 5 men, 11 horse, and some ammunition—and *Providence has so ordained it that we have not lost one man.*" This speaks clear enough what is passing, and is suppressed by the Government in order to keep down our people, and keep them in ignorance of the real state of affairs. We know well enough that the Spanish troops did lose in this action 21 men and had many wounded, and that only three of the patriots were killed and five wounded. This is the truth.

The Captain General has received news from the Governor of Manzanas, that the Catalans and Carlists had united in a conspiracy, and that he was in dread that the revolution would break out every instant.

My friends—All that is wanted for a universal rising of the people, is sympathy from the United States.

The Charleston *Courier* furnishes an extremely impartial editorial summary of the various and conflicting accounts heretofore published. Here are the different versions, as given by the *Courier*. We subjoin them with the single remark that it is no wonder Cuban intelligence perplexes and embarrasses the most acute understanding, when it appears that every available asserted on the one side, is distinctly contradicted and denied on the other:

We are indebted to a gentleman, who has resided for some time in Cuba, for the following items which certainly coincide with the intelligence we have lately received for some days past. There had been, as is now denied as far as our accounts inform us, a rising of the Creole population at and near Puerto Principe, St. Juan, &c., which had been joined by a part of the Spanish troops in the neighborhood. It is stated that the Colonel of a regiment stationed near Principe had informed the authorities at Havana that he had but a fragment of his regiment left. The regiment of Leon, stationed at or near Matanzas, had become so insubordinate that the officers had advised the Government that the men could not be depended on, and the Regiment had to be removed to some other part of the Island. The authorities have stopped all sealed communications between different parts of the Island since the 10th inst., and all communications have to go through the mail's open, unless written by some official. Viewsand feelings are now expressed in Havana, that would not have been attempted a few weeks since, and a meeting of the Habaneros, favorable to independence, is said to have been held a few days before the sailing of the *Isabel*, but the place of meeting having become known to the government, it was taken possession of by a military force, and, thereby, frustrated. If the patriots meet with success in the interior, it is expected that an insurrection will take place in Havana immediately.

An elderly gentleman, who has been a planter for some years on the island, and who possessed a sugar estate valued at one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, sold out for one hundred thousand, and came on in the *Isabel*. We are also informed, by passengers, that two agents of the Cuban authorities have arrived in Lisbon, to watch the movements of the friends of Cuba in that country.

Other gentlemen inform us that Colonel Conde, of the regiment of Puerto Principe, was, together with nine officers and thirty soldiers, taken prisoner a few days since; and that in crossing a river on a rait some three hundred soldiers were drowned, the raft having capsized. It is stated likewise, that, at the present moment, there are about one thousand citizens in the woods, under the command of four American officers, who are ready to assist the Provisional Government, already reinstated at Tenas, in the Eastern Department of the Island, adjacent to the Central Department in which is Puerto Principe. It is likewise, according to our informants, expected that in the course of a few days—say ten, a revolution will break out in Havana; for which purpose it is said the disaffected have already one regiment engaged to co-operate with them, and that another will come over to them on its commander being paid three hundred doubloons, equivalent to about $5,100 of our currency, he having pledged his word, as a military officer, to that effect.

We have moreover been informed by a gentleman whose sources of information relative to Cuban affairs are generally most reliable, that many of the torture in Cuba are in arrears—the present force amounting to about five thousand effective men—that a Provisional Government is about to be organized, and that the Queen's troops have suffered a severe loss.

On the other hand we are told by other parties, whose information is generally unquestionable, that the insurrection at Principe is an affair that has created no alarm in the Island of Cuba, and that what they term the exaggerated reports in the journals of the day, have their origin in Havana, for the sole object of creating an excitement in the United States. They assert also that a Senor Joaquin Aguero had been taken prisoner with a number of his followers, and that the rest of the party had offered to give themselves up to the Government if they were assured of pardon. The same gentlemen represent that Havana and all parts of the Island are tranquil as usual; and that all that is unsatisfactory at present is the prevalence of Cholera and Yellow Fever to some extent.

Corroboratory in some measure of the accuracy of this version is a despatch, of which the following is a translation, which was received from Principe on the 22nd instant, by the authorities. It bears date the 16th instant:

The party under the command of Joaquin Aguero had been met by the troops under the command of the Governor of the Eastern Province, and dispersed, leaving five men dead on the field—the troops having seized also various horses, arms, &c. Many of the insurgents had presented themselves to the authorities, and nearly all the others were willing to surrender upon assurance of pardon.

The following letter, which we find in the Evening *Delta*, and which was received by the *Isabel*, is very explicit. If its statements are reliable, we can no longer even pretend to look upon the movement as a mere *échauffourée*;

HAVANA, July 22, 1851.

EDITORS OF THE DELTA: Since my note by the Falcon, there has been no intermediate movement on the part of the patriots—but, on the contrary, those *deluded youths*, over which the Diario de la Marina and *its chimeras* have expended sheets of sympathy, and the Government a waste of intelligence and paper, in *justification of reports for Gen. Lamoricie* of the Eastern District, the military Governor!—*they* have regenerated all East of "Puerto Principe"—and the "single star" only shines, with power, over that one-third portion of the Island of Cuba. The towns of Holguin, Baracoa and St. Jago de Cuba, have pronounced most effectively.

Lieut. Colonel Martin, of the cavalry, leads the demonstration from the first named, with his whole command; half of the regiment of Saragora, and four companies of the Canabria, with a compliment of officers, have renounced the service of the Queen and joined the people, so that there is nothing left but a few unwilling and disheartened troops at Puerto Principe under Nuevitas, for the Government to form upon, while all the the naturally strong places are in the possession of the patriots, with means abundant to maintain themselves. Add the facts, that cons ant desertions are taking place by small detachments, from all points where the people, in their majesty and might, can be reached—the action of the sun, water, disease, and want of sleep, and the forces of the crown are fast wasting away.

The tyrant, Gen. Lumerck, military Governor, finding himself without any thing to govern, save a remnant of mutinous soldiery, a few supernuated old women and negroes, has fled from *his presence* for safety, and is now retiring upon his *laurels* in the sanituary of Havana.

All communication with the interior, on the part of the people, is cut off, and all letters retained in the post office without distribution, etc. And we presume that our Northern correspondence will be thoroughly sifted before we are permitted to use or act upon it. We are *exceedingly happy* in having no *American Consul*, and not one national vessel, that we can hear of, in all these waters. There are some murmurings and low-voiced threats; and it is said a Catalan pledge, with six hundred signatures, is going the round, swearing to put the knife *every Creole*, "should there be any commotion in Havana. It will be a task, if it is undertaken—the will, I doubt not, is good for any such cowardly display, but there will be other voices and arms, for the doing, that may not be unguarded—or willing to the submission. Licentiousness may have a few hours of unchecked operation, but it will not last.

The new gate, in honor of Gen. Concha, will hardly be finished in time for the admission of the patriot forces, but I presume it will be used for that purpose before the first of October—The work is of the "wild fire" order, and is warming the hearts of the people while consuming the weeds and tares indigenous to *motherland*.

Villa Clara has gone to the *mountain* patriot party of "Principe" youth, and this meridian cuts off from the Queen the best half of her Antilles gem. The Government is out with more of its stuff, to feed the pride and allay the jealousy and fears of the Catalans, while all is action with the progressive children of the palm and the sun. With such promising "hogs" it is only strange that things have remained so long undone. There is silence in our streets, that speaks more emphatically than the guns booming their *notes of message* and of victory, among the hills and glens of Najasa.

We have no more, and no better news to give at this moment. Yours, &c. OASIS.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.—The Franklin (La.) *Banner*, of the 26th, says: Mr. Walter Brown, while hunting a few days since in our neighborhood, met with a fearful mishap by the untimely discharge of his fowling-piece, the ball of which entered his head, near the brain. He was taken home insensible, and for some time the wound was considered fatal, but at present we understand that strong hopes are entertained for his recovery.

A LARGE DIAMOND.—There is now lying before the door of our office (says the Cumberland Civilian of Friday) a single lump of as pure coal as can be found in this region, weighing *three thousand one hundred and forty pounds!* It is from the Eckhart Mine, of the Maryland Mining Company, and, so far as we can learn, is the largest lump that was ever mined in this region. We are sorry that this splendid specimen of the mineral wealth of the Cumberland coal region could not be exhibited at the Great Exhibition in London.

By the annexed letter to the editor of the Thibodaux *Minerva*, it will be seen that the Hon. BANNON G. THIBODAUX, declines to become a candidate for Congress:

BELSAMINE, July 24, 1851.

J. C. White, Esq.—Sir—Observing that you have placed my name at the head of your valuable paper, as a Candidate to represent this District in the Congress of the United States, I feel myself constrained, whatever may be the wishes of the voters of the District, to decline again becoming a candidate for that high post of honor.. Matters of a private and personal nature preclude the possibility of my changing this determination, made after due and deliberate reflection.

I cannot but feel proud, Mr. Editor, of this marked and public manifestation of that friendship which has ever existed between us, from our earliest schoolboy days; and although there are but few who are not emulous of fame—especially such fame as being the chosen representative of so enlightened, populous, commercial, and agricultural a district as this, in the popular branch of the American Congress—for reasons above stated, I am forced to decline.

You will, please accept for yourself, my sincere friendship, and through the medium of your journal, return to my fellow citizens of the District, my heartfelt thanks for the honors already received at their hands.

Yours truly,
BANNON G. THIBODAUX.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A LITTLE BOY.—We copy the following from the Vicksburg *Whig* of the 29th:

We do not know when our feelings have been more moved, than they were on yesterday, upon hearing of the death of a son of Mr. James C. Wright. As the burden train was passing out on yesterday morning, the children of James C. Wright, Esq., of our county, were in the act of crossing the railroad on their way to school, two of the larger boys succeeded in crossing before the engine came up, but the third one, Franklin, about 10 years of age, was caught up by the scoop attached to the engine, and carried some fifteen or twenty feet, and thrown upon the track—the engine passing over him, crushing his head, body and legs. The day was clear and the engineer saw the child at the distance of som 50 or 60 yards off from the track, but says that he supposed the poor ones would not attempt to cross, and therefore did not stop the engine.

The engineer immediately gave himself up, and announced his willingness to have the matter investigated. The Coloner summoned a jury, and proceeded out on yesterday evening to investigate the manner of the death, and we presume that a thorough investigation will be instituted.

Correspondence of the Savannah Republican.

KEY WEST, July 22, 1851.

Gentlemen—Below you will find a list of the shipping that have entered and cleared at this port since the 9th July to date, with those that have put into port under casual circumstances. There is nothing of interest to communicate at present on any subject.

The American brig Charles, of Boston, put into this port on the 13th instant, reports sixty-one days out from Galveston. Cargo 291 bales cotton, and bound for Boston; part of provisions and water. Sailed on the 16th.

The American brig Vesta, Capt. Lawrence, of New York, from Galveston, bound to Boston, put into this port on the 21st instant, and sailed the same day; crew sick. Capt. L. reports a heavy gale of wind, at and near Galveston; much destruction to shipping, and injury to steamboats

Arrived.—July 19—Sloop J. A. Latham, Acosta master, Havana, sundries. 15—Sloop B. F., Sherwood, Knowles master, cotton from Florida Reef. 17—Schooner St. Dennis, McKay master, cattle, Tampa Bay. 18—Schooner Gov. Anderson, Sawyer, master, sundries, New York. 21—Schooner O. K., Willis master, lumber, Jacksonville; schr. Laura Jane, Caswell master, sundries, New York; sloop Moro Castle, Raymond master, sundries, Havana.

Cleared—July 9—Sloop Francisco, Beaudier master, sundries, Havana; sloop Huron, Ackerly master, fish, Havana. 12—Sloop Eliza, Peters master, fish, Havana; sloop J. A. Latham, Acosta master, fish, Havana. 15—Schooner Relampago, Rowell master, ballast, Mannitee. 17—Schooner St. Dennis, Stickney master, cattle, Nassau, N. P. 21—Schr. Laura Jane, Caswell master, St. Marks; sloop Moro Castle, Raymond master, fish, Havana; schr. Victor, Andrews master, ballast, Nassau, N. P. Iam, &c., CARYSFORT.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE AND SELF-SACRIFICE.—During a squall on Friday, a sailboat containing four men and a boy was capsized off South Boston Flats. One of the party named Benjamin McManus, a highly respectable laborer at South Boston, at once seized the boy, and by treading water kept him above the water for a considerable time, till a boat arrived. The boy was at once taken in, but McManus, who had become exhausted in the attempt to save the boy's life, at once sank and was seen no more. A reward of $50 has been offered for the recovery of the body.

☞ A Buffalo paper states that as two horses were feeding upon the grass near the precipice between the Ferry and the Horse-shoe Fall, Niagara, one of them venturing too near the brink, fell over and was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of nearly 150 feet, without receiving any other injury than a few slight bruises. When discovered he was taking a drink from the boiling flood at his feet, where never horse drank before. His mate witnessed his fall and stood looking over at him with much concern.

CAMDEN, (S. C) July 24.

On the 17th inst., Samuel J. Love, convicted at the last term for the murder of Robert J. Lester, and a man named Williams, committed on a peace warrant, effected their escape from our jail. Since that time every effort has been made for their recapture, but without success until yesterday, when our sheriff, John Ingram, Esq., received information of their whereabouts, some ten or twelve miles above this place. He immediately started in pursuit; and finding them encamped in a cane brake near Sander's Creek, succeeded in arresting Williams, but could not secure Love.

Williams states that he has been in company with Love all the time, since their escape. The sheriff has taken every means in his power for the arrest of Love, and it is said, at one time would have taken him, but for the accidental discharge of a gun upon his approach, which gave Love the alarm, whereupon he immediately extinguished the light in his camp and fled.

W. K. Brewer, who was held in custody for the killing of Elizabeth Marthers, some time since, died in jail yesterday.—*Columbia Transcript.*

LONDON FIREMEN AND FIRE ENGINES.—A London correspondent of the Scientific American, writing under date of the 27th ult., gives an account of the display of fire engines at the Crystal Palace, a trial of the merits of which was made on the Serpentine:

A large body of the London Fire Brigade, and a company of Foot Guards, were selected to work them. There is one Canadian Fire Engine, built in Montreal, which was compared with the London Engines, and proved superior. It is built in the same style, exactly, as the old New York Engines. This Engine was tried against two of the English Engines combined, and discharged not only a greater quantity of water, but threw it to a greater distance. How! wished that some of the New York or Philadelphia Engines had been here: I think it is a shame that they are not. In Fire Engines the United States excel, but who knows about that here? People think the Canadians are ahead of us. I am confident that a New York Fire Engine would have come off beating the hell. I should state here that the Canadian Engine was much larger, being 16 inches stroke, or double that of the London one.

In the streets of London, the small compact English engines answer well, as they take up but little room, and they do wonders for their size. The London Fire Department, or Brigade, as it is called, is very differently managed from that of New York. It is under the superintendence of a Mr. Braidwood, a Scotchman, who planned the system. He is employed by the London Insurance Companies under contract, he furnishing the engines and men, and keeping up the system, they paying so much according to the property they insure. The men have uniforms—a black leather Roman helmet, and trim blue frock coat with standing collar. In undress they wear caps. There are six men, I think, employed for each engine—to do nothing else but wait upon and manage it; some of them always sleep in the engine houses, and are "ever ready." They do not drag the engines to a fire—two horses, day and night, stand ready at a moment's warning to be hitched to the machine, and their evolutions are exceedingly quick and well directed.

The men are a fine set of fellows, trim, irony and active; they are paid very good wages, and have many beef beef London watermen. They do not work the engines—the crew of the first Engine; then from the crowd over selected and paid one shilling sterling per hour for their labor; they are managed and directed by the regular firemen, and plenty of stout fellows can be selected at every fire. The regular firemen of the Brigade mount the ladders and manage the hose. They are very daring and supple; they run along roofs and climb along from window to window like cats. The Fire Brigade is a model one certainly—the Scotch superintendent is an engineer, a keen, wiry, Paul Jones looking chap. There are other companies in London, such as the "West of England Brigade," but it cannot compare with the London Brigade. There is a Fire Engine in every barrack; the soldiers turn out at the fires, and are very efficient; see for instance, especially the "Sappers and Miners." They are picked grenadier soldiers, being generally selected for their mechanical qualities. The small London engines are said to be better adapted for this city than larger ones, as they have to operate in every third the room of a common New York engine. They say, "we can get two streams quicker out of the fire than one large one." This is true; but a large iron inch, or inch and a half, or one of Agne's Patent Lightning cylinders can send a stream of water 90 feet higher. I am partial to the large engine, but they say the large ones have been tried in London, and found not so useful as the small ones. There are two huge floating engines kept on the Thames, by Braidwood; each one will take more than a hundred men to work it, they are but seldom used. The London Corporation has not, yet, been in favor of the Fire Department—it is borne by the settlement of the Fire Insurance Companies, who by a very sensible policy of John Bull, are made to do something for their own property. In the trial which took place between the London and Canadian engines, the men did their work well and systematically. At fires there is no confusion and no noise; the Superintendent is always on hand, and is a man who appears to be everywhere at once.

City Intelligence.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF TRUST.—Recorder Genois was occupied yesterday during the greater portion of the day, in the preliminary investigation of a charge of breach of trust preferred some days since against T. Vozin. The accusation was brought by P. A. Jeanneau who stated that during 1848, while acting as agent for Frederic Bonie, he delivered for account of said Bonie to T. Vozin, various goods to the amount of $1,200, which latter accordingly Vozin disposed of and merchandize in September, October and November, 1850, and in January, 1851, for the purpose of which he received from Bonie, he remitted the amount of $1,191 95c, but refused the account for the balance, amounting to $32 75c, &c., which sum, it is alleged, he collected. The case was argued by Mr C. Dufour for plaintiff, and by Messrs Rouselins and Eyma for the accused. Recorder Genois has taken the matter under advisement, and will render his decision to day.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—Henry Karns was brought up yesterday, before Alderman Etter, on the charge of having on the 24th ultimo, assaulted Geo. Wilbank, and cut him with a razor, with intent to kill him. The examination was postponed to Tuesday next.

FINES RETURNED.—In consequence of the decision of Judge Lattie, alderman Etter ordered yesterday certain fines levied on lewd and abandoned women, to be returned

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—R. Dilmore was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois with having committed an assault and battery on the person of Mary Courtney, in Derbigny street.

An accusation was also preferred against J. Boyle, for having assaulted L. Baume, in Chartres street.

ROBBERY.—Benjamin Duncan appeared before Recorder Genois yesterday and stated that, on the evening previous, between 5 and 6 o'clock, while standing at the corner of Bacon and Customhouse streets, counting some money, a man suddenly came up and snatched from his hand over $5 gold pieces. Duncan started immediately in pursuit, and, with the aid of some bystanders, succeeded in arresting the individual. He gave his name as John Henderson, *alias* John Chapman; and Recorder Genois committed him for trial before the First District Court.

ENTERING WITH INTENT TO STEAL.—Robert, a slave of E. Meynier, was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged with having, on Wednesday night, entered the room of J. Autly in Ursulines street, with intent to steal.

FINES.—Peter Wells whilst in a state of intoxication on Wednesday evening, undertook to insult several families in St. Peter street. For this he was brought up yesterday before Alderman Etter, and several witnesses having fully testified to the offence, he was sentenced to pay a fine of $30.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—Peter Hinson was charged yesterday before Alderman Etter with having on the 29th instant assaulted F. Harlian with a piece of iron, with intent to kill him. The examination will take place to morrow.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 31, 1851.

The Cotton market continues dull, and to-day's sales only amount to 409 bales, at previous prices Two bales of new Cotton were received to-day.

The transactions in Sugar and Molasses are confined to small parcels, without change in prices.

The sales of Flour to-day reached 1,000 bbls. at $4 37½@$4 62½c for St. Louis, and $5@$5 25c for extra brands. About 2,300 sacks of Corn were sold at 40@44c for mixed, and 35@37c ℔ bushel for prime white and yellow.

Provisions are firm. Mess Pork is retailing at $15 @$15 25. Bacon is in fair demand at 7½c for Shoulders, and 9½c ℔ lb. for Sides. Nothing is doing in Lard.

Small sales of Whiskey are made at 20c ℔ gallon for rectified.

Exchanges rule as before quoted, but the demand is limited. We quote Sterling, 108½@110½. Paris, 5f 15@5f 00. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 1¾@ 2 ℔ cent discount, Checks, ¼ ℔ cent. discount @ ¼ ℔ cent. prem.

Freights are unchanged.

Offices for Rent Low.

THREE FINE OFFICES for rent very low, corner Customhouse and Levee streets, over the hardware store of the subscribers.
al, 1m HOGAN & TURREAUD.

DAN'L W. CHURCH, becomes a partner with me from date. CHS. MAILLOT.
The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of CHS. MAILLOT & CO.
CHS. MAILLOT,
al 31 DAN'L W. CHURCH.

LANDING—Ex brig Prins Adolbert from Bordeaux—60 casks Claret St. Julien Medoc; 60 do do Pauillac Medoc; 50 bots White Wine Haut Sauterne, for sale by X. LAMBERT,
jy7 62 Magazine st.

LANDING—Ex ship Alexander, from Bordeaux 44 casks Claret, good ordinary, for sale by PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

CANDLES—400 boxes Verdie, Belille & Co's Star, for sale by BECOOMB & VOORHIES,
jy1 15 Tchoupitoulas st

25 BARRELS Champagne, Heut Sauterne, in store and for sale at low prices by
jy1 E. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 103 Royal st.

SUNDRIES.

For Hire or Sale.

A active intelligent WOMAN, a good house servant, lady's maid and hair dresser, and somewhat of a cook. Apply at Jefferson Academy, 53 Bourbon street. jy31 3t

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

HOUSE WANTED—In the first Municipality, not over $60 or 30 ℔ months, apply to
jy31 B. TALAMON, 182 & 184 Royal st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A superior Cook, male or female. Apply 16 Rampart street.
jy23 1m

IN store and for sale by the undersigned, 40 boxes Chartres, 20 do Aprecos, 20 do Claret, St. Julien.
jy23 FAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

LANDING—Ex schr Mary Elles, from Havana, 27,000 Cigars, Milbs, Cannons and Regalias, 14 bbls Prem Sugar, 8 do Molasses, 30 boxes Sugar, 102 bales Leaf Tobacco, Cuba No. 1, 2 and 3, superior quality, 2 bbls Sweet Wash, and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
jy26 34 Old Levee st.

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA—At short sight, in 1 sums to suit purchasers, for sale by
jy26 LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.

HAVANA CIGARS—500,000 Cigars, Imperiales, Regalias, Medio Regalias, Cabanas, Finos, Londres, Presidentes, Panetelas, Cilindados and Millares—in store and landing, for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
jy26 1w 34 Old Levee st

SWEET MEATS—A very large supply of the Dominica and Diana brands, in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
jy26 1w 34 Old Levee st

SUGAR—400 boxes white, quebrado and yellow Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by
DELAVILLE & MORENO,
jy26 1w 34 Old Levee st

STARCH AND PICADURA—8 bbls. fine Marseille Starch, and 12 bbls Picadura, in store and landing, for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
jy26 1w 34 Old Levee st

HAVANA COFFEE—A fine lot, in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
jy26 1w 34 Old Levee st.

CLARET—1,500 boxes, of the following brands, St. Julien, St. Em Rose, 1844 and 1846, Haut Tonlence, 1847, in the Customhouse Stores, subject to drawback, for sale by J & J TARDOS,
jy22 31 Old Levee st

GIN—25 pipes, Anchor brand, in the Customhouse Stores, for sale by
jy22 J & J TARDOS, 31 Old Levee

CHAMPAGNE—200 baskets "Sacchon and Iron Marks," de Duet Pouval Ayine, in the Customhouse Store, for sale by J. & J. TARDOS,
jy22 31 Old Levee

SARDINES IN OIL—10 cases fresh Sardines, of the brand of B Guillons, for sale by
BRUGUIERE BROTHERS,
jy19 No 9 Bienville st.

STEEL AND IRON—40 boxes Milan Steel; 500 bars Bueay Iron in the bonded warehouse, for sale by BRUGUIERE BROS, 9 Bienville st.

SEGARS—20,000 Punchinos and Regalia Segars for sale by BRUGUIERE BROTHERS,
jy19 9 Bienville st.

800 DEMIJOHNS, 3, 3, 5 and 1 gallons, in store and for sale by
NOEL & GUIRAUD,
jy19 103 Royal st.

HONEY—Havana Honey in casks, barrels and kegs, in store and for sale by
jy19 S de VISSER & CO., 98 Old Levee st

SUGAR—340 boxes fine white, yellow and brown Havana Sugar, landing ex brig F. Moulin, for sale by S. de VISSER & CO.,
jy19 98 Old Levee st.

SHELLED ALMONDS—25 demijohns fresh shelled Almonds, landing per brig F Moulin, for sale by S de VISSER & CO.,
jy19 98 Old Levee

COFFEE—100 bags prime green Havana, in store and for sale by S de VISSER & CO.,
jy19 98 Old Levee.

CIGARS—Small lot of Cabanas and Carlists, and other superior brands, landing ex brig F. Moulin, and for sale by S de VISSER & CO.,
jy19 98 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—56 bales superior Leaf Tobacco, landing ex brig F Moulin, for sale by S de VISSER & CO., 98 Old Levee.

LANDING—Ex ship Lavinia, from Bordeaux, 64 bales White Vinegar, of the well known mark Achille Petit 1 quarter pipes Cognac, Cocq Fine et cie, for sale by
jy18 A COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st.

CHAMPAGNES IN BLOCK—25 boxes Champagne Lettres in juice, landing ex brig Lavinia, for sale by O. VALETON & CO.,
jy18 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—25 boxes Cuba white Sugar, landing from ship Joseph or, and for sale by
jy17 LABORDE & XIQUES, No. 3 Front st.

WHITE WINE—Landing from Canal and Commerce vessels, 200 barrels Hock, 200 do Sauterne, 100 do Bordeaux Claret, 20 half casks White Wine, Haut Sauterne, 30 casks do—for sale by
jy17 FAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st

RICE FLOUR—A superior article for family use for sale by CONVERSE & CO.,
jy17 97 Tchoupitoulas st

HAVANA SUGAR—750 boxes brown, yellow and white, in store and for sale by
jy26 RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 30 Old Levee

COGNAC—1 qr pipes I A. Mary, 1834, 15 do do Cid & Forgac, 1834, 10 do do Cid & Forgac, 1825, 10 bots Dubuy Relanny & Co., 1811, for sale by John Marthon, 1847 For sale by
jy24 A COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville st

LITHARGE and for sale by the undersig