G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

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COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) ... 5 00
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# The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 5, 1851.

No. 1855 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6604.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.
Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.
Tuesday Morning, August 5, 1851.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the continuation of my business during a general power of attorney to C. DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently empowered to pay all debts, collect all bills or accounts either for or against the office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.
New-Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

OPPOSITION TO SEPARATE STATE ACTION.

On the evening of the 29th ult., an immense meeting of the citizens of Charleston, S. C., was held at Hibernian Hall, in pursuance of a call signed by about one thousand names, upon persons who are in favor of co-operation and opposed to separate State action, for the purpose of ascertaining, under existing circumstances, THEODORE RUTLEDGE, Esq., presided, assisted by a host of Vice-Presidents, comprising many of the most distinguished and influential gentlemen of Charleston. Letters were received from Governor Chayes, Hon. J. L. Orr and others, all approving of the meeting, and condemning separate secession, as unwise and unjust. We are bound in candor to add that the authors of these letters, in common with the several speakers who addressed the meeting, did not differ upon the remedy. It seemed to imagine that the grievances of South were beyond endurance, and that redress, even to the point of secession, was the only remedy, unless in the interim redress and aggression, and security for the future could be obtained. The question with them appeared to be one of policy only, and the conclusion arrived at, was that effectual redress was solely attainable by the hearty co-operation and concurrence of the whole South. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Robert W. Barnwell, and Hon. A. P. BUTLER. They spoke of the inability of the State to sustain herself alone, and the folly of looking to Great Britain for countenance and aid. Mr. BARNWELL fully the abolition policy of that country, and exemplified by her acts for many years.

Resolutions are six in number. The first declares that the aggressive measures of the Federal Government indicate a settled purpose to deprive the Southern States of their rights as sovereigns and equals in the confederacy, and to be checked, will ultimately abolish the present and erect a consolidated and irresponsible government. The second holds that the time when the Union should be dissolved, a new government organized on the basis of a Southern confederacy, but expresses a willingness to try any plan which the States of the South may propose, for regaining their rights, and yet remaining in the Union. The third announces the world making common cause with the South. The fourth deprecates separate secession, assuming the right to dictate to the States of the South; as premature and as subjecting South Carolina to the yoke of a foreign government in the midst of slave holding States; and as an abortive act of deliverance, dangerous, if not fatal. The fifth declares as unquestionable the right of a State to secede. The sixth invokes the State Convention to adopt such measures as shall bring about concert and co-operation among the slave-holding States.

Contrasted with a display of political madness, of which the resolutions of Georgia are the determined, we have the action of other States before us, showing the experiment of breaking up the Union in circumstances occurred which shows the citizens of Charleston, at all events, willing to hang those of their country who may be supposed to assist in pushing the Ship down the abyss of destruction. A Mississippi paper offered a resolution, declaring that if South Carolina should secede, any citizen of that State who hesitated to follow her determination should be held as a traitor. It was *rejected* by an overwhelming majority.

North Carolina will remain in the Union with the other States of the South agree to go with her. We have no tears of the perpetuity of the Republic. Nowhere else save in South Carolina is the question of secession mooted. Even among three fourths of the fire eaters of Mississippi, the issue is not joined. In Alabama, the Southern Rights party, while maintaining the abstract right of secession, disavow the imputation of seeking to dissolve. Georgia it is well known, is opposed to disunion, for the advocates of Southern Rights there assert that they are better friends to the Union than the Union men themselves.—Let South Carolina only wait for co-operation. She will not wait long enough.

INTERNATIONAL MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to Mr. Morgan, of Exchange Place, for the August number of the "International." It is published with a fine engraving of CALVIN EDDY, and contains a large amount of pleasant reading. Hereafter this valuable magazine will be published only such tales, essays, &c., as can be completed within the compass of a single number. Mr. James' novel, "A Story of the Camp," will form the only exception to this rule.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due Messrs. BUTLER & CO., publishers, through J. B. ROBERTS, No. 60 Camp street, for the complete works of MARTIN F. TUPPER. They are very handsomely got up, and as the trading public know, will embrace some exquisite stories, a good deal of passable poetry, and much homely but useful philosophy for every day life.

DEATH OF PATRICK.—We learn from the Madisonian, that at a mass meeting of the Whigs of Lincoln Parish, held on the 28th ult., Col. Thomas W. Watts, was nominated for election to the legislature. Both parties are now fairly in the field—Judge Selby as a Democratic nominee and Mr. Watts as the Whig.

CONCLUSION OF AN INDIAN TREATY.—Contrary to what seems to have been the general impression, a treaty has been formed by Gov. Ramsey and Mr. Com. LEA, with the Sioux Indians assembled at Lac Traverse. We learn, from the officers of the Minnesota, says the St. Paul *Pioneer Republican*, that the treaty was concluded on Monday last, the 22d. In the end, only one chief, called the "Devil on Two Sticks," opposed the provisions of the cession, but he finally gave in his adhesion to the treaty. The terms having been agreed upon, Mr. LEA left the ground for a day or two—when he was recalled and the treaty was to be signed. Of the provisions of this treaty, not a word has reached us, but it is a fair inference that the Indians have conveyed their title to all the valuable lands claimed by them in that region.

There were two thousand Indians at the Treaty Ground, and among them several hundred who had never seen the face of a white man, or any thing in the way of civilization.—It is said that every thing passed off quietly and satisfactorily.

THE RIVER.—The river is receding at Vicksburg, but with such coolness and deliberation, it cannot get low enough during the hot season to produce unhealthiness along its shores.

THE WEATHER—*Violent Storms—Injuries to Cotton*.—On Thursday evening, says the Concordia *Intelligencer*, a furious thunder storm arose in our vicinity, heralded by immense masses of cloud that filled the atmosphere, turning day into a night of the gloominess. The wind was powerful, blows like a tornado, and some rain came down with the torrents of rain that deluge this earth. Considerable damage was done to dwellings, outhouses, sheds, shops and stables in Natchez. One of the chimneys of the Mansion House was blown down, breaking a large section of the roof over the ladies apartment.

As much as the rain was needed in all this region, its violent character has tracked its course in devastation over the cotton fields, beating down the pods and boughs of the plant and covering the ground with the bolls that had commenced falling by the drought.

A few days since, a storm of precisely the character of this, and marked with like ravages, prevailed in the vicinity of Whitesboro, in the lower part of Concordia Parish.

OUR RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

Under this head the Washington *Republic* of the 28th ult., publishes a very able review of the Tehuantepec affair, recapitulating all the facts connected with the Garay Grant, and clearly proving that it is a charter of the most solemn and binding character. The *Republic* shows that the terms of the grant have never been violated, and that the American expedition began and finished its work under the sanction and with the passports from the Mexican Government. The reconnoissance had been completed, and the party, except twelve or fifteen persons, had returned to New Orleans before the Mexican Government ordered the departure of the surveying party.

The proceedings of the Mexican authorities are, in the language of the *Republic*, "impolitic," and that journal offers cogent reasons to establish its opinion. After demonstrating the strong and solid character of the compact, it says:

We cannot say under what rules a solemn compact between the government of Mexico and an individual is construed. But, so long as the provisions of a compact are fulfilled by the grantees, it would be regarded by every constitutional government inviolable, without a flagrant disregard of private rights. If under the forms of constitutional government to which we have been accustomed, any belief should exist on the part of the government that the grantees had violated the conditions of their charter, a judicial proceeding in the nature of a *quo warranto* would be ordered, and the courts would be directed to determine how far the delinquent grantee had departed from the conditions of his charter, and whether he had forfeited it.

Such has been the course of the governments of England and of the United States. Whether, tried by such a rule, the assignees of Garay would be held to have forfeited their character for acts inconsistent with the condition, we cannot say. It would not seem that the alleged suspension of the work under Garay was the cause, since the title to the grant is said to have been since recognized by the Mexican government in the treaty of Guadalupe as outstanding in his transferees. It cannot, then, have been considered cause of forfeiture.

The argument urged by the *Republic* against the doctrine that a government holds a reserved right of construction, under which it may revoke a deliberate grant, is perfectly unanswerable. It is clear that every citizen must rely upon the faith of the government to comply with its engagements. If on making a contract with a foreign government, he can neither trust to its probity to fulfil its pledges, nor to the power of his own government to compel the performance of the contract—one of the highest and most binding of obligations becomes cancelled and worthless. There is no tribunal of paramount jurisdiction by which a government can be forced to fulfil its obligations, and consequently in all contracts with governments, their good faith is regarded as inviolable. Their debts are, so to speak, debts of honor—closed with the greatest possible sanctity, because legal enforcement cannot be claimed to compel payment—

Hence it is that governments are usually most scrupulous in redeeming their plighted faith; for if, by any such arbitrary rule of construction as that assumed by Mexico, their obligations were sought to be shuffled off, they would very soon forfeit the only tenure upon which they could possible negotiate a contract. Under such a doctrine, as the *Republic*, forcibly remarks, public spirit must be discouraged and enterprise must disappear.

There are other circumstances which, in this particular case, should admonish Mexico of the wisdom of an honest policy, and which are intimated delicately but discernibly in the following passages from the article in question:

We fear that the unexpected revocation of the charter, after the treaty recognition, will engender feelings inconsistent with the country which should exist between conterminous and friendly nations. Nor is the concluding paragraph of the communication in the *Intelligencer* without significance. "If the American company should be exasperated into a forcible maintenance of their rights," consequences of a character to be deprecated by every friend of order may arise. These may be more readily obviated by a frank and cordial adjustment between the diplomatic authorities of the two countries, which, international harmony exists, then hereafter. The United States have contested magnanimous in war, just in peace. It will carry out its known doctrines of neutrality with a fidelity uninfluenced by the weakness or strength of the nation with whom she may deal. So she every where enforced her treaty stipulations faithfully; she will continue to do so. But the Government would not consult the spirit of universal admiration of free and constitutional governments. It cannot permit the determination of other States to adopt those forms of government which have elevated us as a people.

Foreigners flock to the Union as to an asylum; the principles and prosperity of our Government are themes of universal admiration and adoption. The demonstrated problem of civil and religious freedom is conned and studied all over the world. The mission of America to liberate mankind by the force of example, is as manifest as the rays of the risen sun. Whilst, therefore, the duty of our Government will be scrupulously performed, it cannot but regard with just pride the universal recognition and progress of those admirable principles of republican freedom upon which its admitted superiority is based. Moreover, the whole commercial world now looks to a connexion across the Isthmus, through Central America, and the whole commercial world has never undertaken any object without success. If, then, Mexico desires to secure the integrity of her own dominions against any possible danger of innovation or dismemberment, would it not be wise to conciliate the confidence of our people by a just liberal negotiation recognizing their rights, and thus to obtain the aid and guarantee of a government whose prowess and whose probity has been established! Mexico should remember that she is not the only holder of the right of way; that the successful establishment of canals or railroads across the isthmus will be attended with a large and immediate increase of population and value to Central America, and the day may come when Mexico will see that the innovations and invasions of the central States might have been prevented by the very means which is now asked by the American claimants. We have written this article as journalists interested in the prosperity and peace of our country. We have spoken of the Tehuantepec treaty because its title is in dispute, and is like to be a source of national difficulty. We make no comparison between it and other connexions across the Isthmus, for it is not our purpose to disparage others. We would have urged a similar line of argument in behalf of any other if the same consequences be involved.

A MYSTERY SOLVED.—A few days since the excitable people of New York were greatly astonished by the discovery of some twenty human skulls, in a bottom of a sink, while some laborers were excavating the earth for the erection of a building in North street. The circumstance is explained by Dr. Driggs, of Connecticut, who writes to the Courier of New York, as follows:

About the year 1820, my father purchased the house and lot No. 7 Mott street, and, after a year or two, occupied it. From 1824 to 1827 I was a student of medicine, and endeavored to make a collection of the skulls of the different races and tribes of men, for professional purposes. My father, Capt. Benjamin Driggs, anxious to assist me, procured and brought home, from the Island of Cuba, a cereon full of skulls. They had the appearance of having been many years exposed to the weather; they were more or less decomposed, and so defaced that they would not answer my purpose; and, in order to get rid of them, I threw them into the privy. After my father's decease, and the year of the first appearance of the cholera in your city, I was in the West Indies, and my mother came to Connecticut to reside. We have never occupied the house since, but have recently sold it.

☞ The Virginia Convention, on Saturday, the 26th ult., again refused to reconsider the compromise basis of representation heretofore agreed to by that body. This motion was made by Mr. Taylor, of Albemarle, and, after a good deal of discussion, it was laid on the table by a vote of 67 to 58. We presume that no further effort will be made to disturb this compromise, and that the Convention will conclude its labors before the expiration of the present week.

I. O. O. F.—At the annual meeting of the Grand Encampment of the District of Columbia, held in the Odd Fellows' Hall on Tuesday week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Thomas Rich, Grand Patriarch; Anthony Bockrey, Grand High Priest; F. Gill Lord, jr., Grand Senior Warden; Charles Calvert, Grand Scribe; John H. Goddard, Grand Treasurer; Charles J. Wright, Grand Junior Warden; Henry D. Cooper, Grand Marshal; Edward Edwards, Grand Sentinel; William B. Magruder, Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the U. States.

FIRE IN SAVANNAH.—On the night of the 26th ultimo, a fire broke out in Dr. Bradley's office in Broughton street, Savannah, which destroyed eight or nine dwellings. The loss is about $7,000, partly confined by insurance.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—P. F. Lebaron, Surveyor of the Customs at Bayou St. John, Louisiana, vice Charles B. Lebaron, deceased.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC.

New York, Sunday, August 3.

*Liverpool Cotton Market*.—The Atlantic has arrived and brings intelligence of a panic in the cotton market. Middling is quoted at 4¾d. Several failures have taken place.

The House of Lords is divided on the Ecclesiastical bill.

*The French Constitution*.—The question of the revision of the French constitution has been decided. Manchester yarns have declined one quarter.—Consols lower.

(BY THE SOUTHERN (MOBILE) LINE.)

FURTHER BY THE ATLANTIC.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, August 3.

The steamer Atlantic arrived this morning. Cotton declined ⅛; fair Orleans, 5⅜; middling Orleans and Mobile, 4⅞; sales for three days 15,000 bales.—Manchester market dull; flour and wheat slightly depressed; corn firm; provisions unchanged; sugars and coffee quiet; money even; consols unchanged.

THE LATEST.—Wednesday Morning.—Sales of 3,000 bales of cotton. Barely sustained.

FAILURES.—G. Wright and T. W. Stock, Liverpool cotton brokers, have failed for sixty and thirty thousand pounds.

POLITICAL.—The political news is unimportant. The Papal Aggression bill has been carried on a second reading. France is greatly disturbed. The revision question has been defeated, and it was reported in London that the entire Ministry resigned.

(*Evening Picayune*.)

Telegraphic Items.

NARROWSBURG, July 25, 1851.

RAILROAD COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A collision occurred yesterday afternoon near the Hollow, between a gravel and freight train, killing one man and seriously injuring others. The two engines were broken. The passenger trains were detained several hours by the occurrence.

LEWISTON, Pa., July 26, 1856.

ANOTHER FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The passenger train on this railroad ran into the freight train at Huntington yesterday, tearing one of the baggage cars to pieces. Thos. Mitchell, the baggage master, had his leg broken and was otherwise seriously injured, and a passenger on his way to Altoonar had his skull badly fractured. The engineer and fireman on the passenger train saved themselves by jumping off.

BOSTON, July 26.

The steamer Governor, which left Portland for this place last evening, struck at Whitehead and was sunk. The passengers were saved by the steamer Boston.

BOSTON, July 26.

The Hon. Thomas Bell died at Saratoga yesterday.

The reported seizure of three American vessels off the Coast of Newfoundland turns out to be incorrect. One of them arrived here to-day.

David S. Crosbie and Cabot McClennan, Chief Engineers of the Fire Department, were drowned in the Harbor yesterday. Crosbie fell overboard from the Yacht Alice, and McClennan in attempting to save him perished.

An examination of Thompson, the supposed robber of the Dorchester and Milton Bank, took place at Dedham yesterday, and resulted in his committal, in default of $20,000 bail.

LATER NEWS FROM THE PLAINS — *Indian Depredations, &c*.—From the officers of the steamer Duroc, which boat arrived at our port yesterday noon from the Missouri, we have the following interesting items of news from the Plains:

On the 23d instant, a party of sixteen teams of Oregon immigrants arrived at Kanesville, having, from the time of starting to that time of their arrival, lost by the depredations of the Indians, fifty-five head of cattle. This heavy theft was committed at Beaver Creek, one hundred miles from the Missouri river. Two or three days previous to this loss, which occurred in the early part of June, they were visited by a body of some two hundred Indians, at a short distance from whom, between five and six hundred others were seen. No property was taken by immigrants two head of cattle from each wagon, for the right of way through their country, threatening violently that if they did not comply with their demand, they would murder their whole party. The Indians, it is said, were of the Pawnee and Omaha tribes. The immigrants, in order to save themselves, resorted to persuasion, and finally succeeded, by letting them have two cows and two sacks of flour.

On the 17th of June, their cattle took a stampede, which was supposed to have been caused by the Indians. They were confirmed in this supposition by the moonlight robbery from a tent they received by several hundred Indians, who offered their services to bring in the missing cattle, on condition that they were liberally paid. The immigrants agreed to this offer, and in a day or two a few of the ponies were returned. These suffered merely to enable them to reach the river. Their children and themselves were much ill-used by the Indians.

The majority of the party, it is said, had been formerly, from Starke county, Illinois. The Indians informed them that it was their intention to beat the Mormon train and extort pay for passing through their country. They added that a tribe to consist of two hundred would be followed with the most rigorous example on themselves and their property.

The advanced company of the Mormon train has not been heard from. It is supposed, however, that they will reach the Sioux country before they can be overtaken by these Indians.

The last company of Mormon immigrants were heard from at Loupe Fork, were they were to cross on Tuesday week last. They are said to be prosecuting their journey prosperously. But one train remains yet to go out this season. It is that of Mr. T. F. Williams, trader to Salt Lake, now encamped at Fort Kearny. It will leave in a few days.—*Ib*.

THE STORM ON THE MISSOURI RIVER—FIRE—LOSS OF LIFE, &c.—The officers of the steamer Duroc, have given us further particulars in relation to the destructive effects of the storm along the Missouri river. The hurricane commenced at Kanesville or its vicinity on the night of Wednesday, 16th, and followed down the river some fifty to seventy five miles. The precise width over which the devastation was spread had not been ascertained. The course of the hurricane is marked now by the serious ruin which it caused. Trees were shivered, fences levelled, the roof of houses carried off, grain crops destroyed, and nothing, indeed, it would appear, could withstand its force and fury. The hurricane, wherever it passed, lasted about twenty minutes. As yet but one person is known to have been killed while it raged.—The victim was a man named Wilkerson Elliott, who happened to be crossing the river in a canoe, when the blast struck the boat and upset it, drowning him. His body has since been recovered at Trading Point.

The officers of the Duroc bring us other news of still more sad character. When at Iowa Point, they learned that a fire had occurred on the 18th inst., at Oregon, Mo., which involved a considerable destruction of property and loss of three, or probably more lives. The hotel of Mr. F. N. Pollock was struck by lightning, and the fire communicating to some spirituous liquors in a warehouse in the building, the flames spread about in every direction. Unfortunately, some seven or eight persons, at the time the accident occurred, happened to be in the room where the fire originated. The door became impassible by the flames, a few moments after, and those who failed to avail themselves of the perilous chances offered by the open windows, were consumed. A Mr. Jabe was burned to death; Mr. James D. Forbes succeeded in getting out of the window, but he died in a few hours after; Mr. F. N. Pollock, as also a stranger named Hades, shared the unfavorable fate of Mr. Forbes. Mr. James Thorp, who was violently bruised and much harmed, is not expected to survive. A Mr. Sypes, and a stranger, name not known, who were also in the room, are the only ones that are expected to recover.—*St. Louis Republican, 28th ult*.

A DOUBLE CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—Mr. Whitelesey, the General Agent of the National Monument Society, acknowledges the receipt of a cent bushin of one hundred dollars, from a clerk in the Second Comptroller's Office, towards the erection of the monument. The money was enclosed and sent to him in a letter, through the post office, anonymously signed, "as a small compensation for services rendered out of office hours." The gift was prompted by a conscientious feeling that the clerk was fully paid for his emoluments. But it seems that the conscience of the clerk would not permit him to apply the money to his own use; for in a letter to Mr. Whitelesey he says: "Being paid by the Government a salary for my official services, and believing that the tendency of public officers taking pay from individuals for attending to official business out of office hours would be corrupting and dangerous, I do not feel at liberty to appropriate the money to my own use. I therefore appropriate it to the great and noble public purpose of aiding the society in erecting a monument to commemorate the distinguished services and character of the Father of his Country."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Southern Mirror, of the 24th instant, brings us the details of a most shocking and distressing accident which happened in the town of Jackson, about 10 o'clock on the morning of that day. While the examination was going on, the assemblage was alarmed by a startling noise, which upon examination proved to have been caused by the falling of a scaffold, attached to the new College building now nearly completed. On the scaffold, elevated about twenty feet from the ground, were three white men, masons, and a slave belonging to Mr. Palmer. Mr. Nicholas Brady, of Baton Rouge, died immediately, and Alpheus Dwight, well known to our citizens as a plasterer and bricklayer, survived about one hour; John Miller, of Jackson, although badly bruised, is in no danger. The negro had his leg broken, and was severely bruised in other parts of his body, but is not considered dangerously wounded.—*Vicksburg Whig*.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock night before last, Mr. J. F. Ehlers, who kept a drug store on Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh, being about to retire to bed, commenced lighting his spirit lamp, when it exploded and nearly enveloped him in flames. Before assistance came, he was horribly burned. He lingered in the greatest agony until yesterday morning, when death ended his sufferings.

Mr. E. was a German, had been in this country about two years, and had but recently established himself here.—*Louisville Journal*.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Interments in the cities of New Orleans, and Lafayette for the week ending Aug 2d, 1851.

New Orleans.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anæmia, | 1 | Fever, malignant, | 1 |
| Apoplexy, | 2 | Gastro-enteritis, | 1 |
| Asacutus, | 1 | Hooping-cough, | 1 |
| Brain, congest of | 1 | Hepatitis, | 1 |
| Cholera, | 2 | Heart, disease of | 1 |
| Cholera infant., | 1 | Impetigo, | 1 |
| Consumption, | 6 | Insanity, | 1 |
| Colics, | 1 | Inflammation, | 1 |
| Convulsions, | 1 | Mania a potis, | 1 |
| Dbl lty, | 2 | Meningitis, | 1 |
| Dysentery, | 1 | Pneumonia, | 1 |
| Diarrhœa, | 1 | Puerperal Convulsions, | 1 |
| Drowned, | 1 | Scarlatina, | 1 |
| Epidemic, | 2 | Still born, | 9 |
| Epilepsy, | 1 | Sun stroke, | 1 |
| Enteritis, | 1 | Tetanus, | 1 |
| Fever, Congestion, | 2 | Tetanus, | 2 |
| " Remittent, | 1 | Urinary disease, | 1 |
| " Typhus, | 1 | Uncertain, | 1 |
| " Intermittent, | 1 | | |
| " Typhoid, | 2 | Total, | 86 |

Of these 28 were under 10 years of age, and 15 colored.

A. HESTER, Sec'y B'd of Health.

Lafayette.

List of interments in the city of Lafayette for the week ending Aug. 2d, 1851.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Birth, premature, | 1 | " malig. remit., | 1 |
| Cholera, | 1 | Inflammation, | 1 |
| Convulsions, | 1 | Jaundice, | 1 |
| Consumption, | 2 | Old age, | 1 |
| Cancer, | 1 | Stone, | 1 |
| Dysentery, | 1 | Tetanus, | 1 |
| Dropsy, | 1 | | |
| Fever, remit., | 2 | Total, | 16 |

Of which 8 were under 10 years of age, and 2 colored.

A. HESTER, Sec'y B'd of Health.

City Intelligence.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body held its regular meeting last evening; Alderman Pales in the Chair and — members present. A letter from the Mayor was received enclosing a petition from a committee on behalf of the Fire Department in Municipality No. One, complaining of the bad state of their Engine Houses, lack of I ons, &c. Referred to the Fire Committee. His Honor also stated that the awning of the most market leaks so badly as to prevent people from transacting their business beneath. Referred to Improvement Committee.

A letter from the Surveyor relative to the wall fence now being erected around the Cathedral, and also giving information of the progress of various contracts, was referred to appropriate committees.

A petition from Pelanne Brothers, asking an advance of $500 on account of the New Railing at ready completed for Jackson Square, was accorded.

A letter from Mr. Pike the Surveyor was read, stating that inasmuch as unfounded charges had been preferred against him by the Finance Committee, he would now demand the appointment of a special Committee, on which he wished that Messrs. Blake and Peoples should be placed, as that said Committee should ascertain who was in the error, the Chairman of the Finance Committee or the Surveyor. On motion the letter was laid on the table subject to call.

A resolution was adopted to refund the wharfage collected under the old rates, in case the Supreme Court should decide the act of the Legislature (Council) to be constitutional.

The Finance Committee presented a report stating that on a previous occasion they had no desire to impugn the efficiency of any of the officers of the Municipality.

The Council shortly afterwards adjourned.

ARREST OF THE ROBBER—*Recovery of a portion of the Money*.—Lieutenant Schreinyoke, of the First Municipality police, succeeded yesterday in arresting the boy Spencer, belonging to Messrs. J. R. Shaw & Co., who absconded some days since with about $1,600 which he drew out of Bank on a check of Mr. Shaw. He took away with him the premises of Sandy Hawkins, a colored man living in Bagatelle street, between Peace and Greatmen streets, in Second Municipality. When impounded, Lieut. Schreinyoke found on Spencer's person the sum of $1,135 55. He is now locked up in the First Municipality Station House, awaiting examination. In an interview with his master yesterday, he stated that he had met $3,000 of the money on Boston, but from subsequent developments it would appear not improbable that the messenger who was entrusted with the package for delivery at the Post Office, proved unfaithful, and took the funds for himself and another. The police have got the clue, and are now on the track of two or three black rascals, who probably had a finger in the robbery.

HARBORING A RUNAWAY SLAVE—*Accessory to a Felony*.—Sandy Hawkins, a colored man, in whose premises the boy Spencer was found, was arrested yesterday by Lieut. Schreinyoke, on the charge of having harbored and concealed the runaway. In a subsequent affidavit, the Lieutenant also charges the accused with being an accessory to a felony. He was committed for further examination.

EXAMINED.—F. A. Comeat was examined yesterday before Alderman Etter, on the charge of having forcibly taken possession of a horse, cart and harness belonging to John Burgess, who claimed the property for the reason that Burgess owed him money. The magistrate reserved his decision in the matter.

A RIOTER GONE.—J. G. Vorruun made an affidavit yesterday before Recorder Genoa, accusing a man whom he does not know but can identify of having on Saturday last, assaulted him in the street, at the corner of Canal and Rampart streets. Neither the individual nor the gun have been discovered as yet.

CHARGE DISMISSED.—The case of breach of trust wherein Jas D Mix is the accused and J. S. Charles complainant, came up for examination yesterday before Alderman Pales, and was dismissed out of a policy of insurance for $750 which Charles entrusted to Mix for collection, with the understanding that the latter would pay over the money for services. The policy was discounted by Mr. Mix who paid over $500 to Mr. Charles, and then brought a bill against the latter for the balance of Mix's claim, $250 for professional services, on which it appears that Mr. Mondelli without the knowledge of Mr. Charles had confessed judgment. The charge was dismissed.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.—Victor Villa made a complaint yesterday before Recorder Genoa, stating that one Jonathan Mandeville had robbed him of a room in Royal street of $13. Joseph has not been arrested.

CHARGE OF LARCENY.—Jean Tarragan was charged yesterday before Recorder Genoa with having stolen some building materials from Joseph Plass at the corner of Chartres and Orleans streets. The matter remains to be investigated.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Charges were preferred yesterday before Recorder Genoa against James Taylor for having assaulted Mary Keyler; also against Bagleman for striking Mrs. Simms a heavy blow on the head with a shovel, while engaged in for beating George Kent. Neither of these cases has been examined.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—This is a common complaint, and accordingly Mr. Deforest, Mark Bailey, Mrs. Dephanguan, Cheri Roger and Manuel Moreno f m c, were yesterday charged with fighting &c, before Recorder Genoa.

## COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 4, 1851

The advices by the *Atlantic*, reporting a further decline in Liverpool of ¼d. have contributed to increase the prevailing dullness in our Cotton market and the sales to-day only amounted to 300 bales, at drooping prices.

Sugar is firm, with moderate sales; Fair, 5¾@6c. ⅌ lb. A lot of 120 bbls reboiled Molasses, was sold to day at 22½c. ⅌ gallon.

Flour is firm; sales 800 bbls. at $4 25 for Ohio; $4 50@4 62½ for St. Louis, and $4 87½@$5 25 for extra brands. Corn in good request.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is retailing at $15 25. Bacon Sides are selling at 9½c., and Shoulders at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

A sale of 1,000 sacks Rio Coffee was made at 9c. ⅌ lb.

Whiskey is firm, with small sales at 20@21c. ⅌ gallon.

The Exchange market is heavy, particularly for Foreign bills. Sterling, 108½@110⅞; Paris, 5f 15@5f 00. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 1¾@1⅞ ⅌ cent discount. Checks, ¼ ⅌ cent. discount @ ¼ ⅌ cent. prem.

Nothing has been done in Freights.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the title of L. L. VALETON & BARNETT, Sr., being dissolved by the death of L. L. Valeton, the undersigned will close the charged with the liquidation of the late firm.

Persons who may have claims against said partnership, are notified that the undersigned has removed his office to No. 94, Exchange Alley, between St. Louis and Conti streets, (in the office lately occupied by M. Lessmond,) where he will continue to transact the business.

M. BARNETT, Sr.

N. B. Persons who are indebted to the late partnership, are invited to settle their accounts before the 15th instant.

New Orleans, Aug. 4, 1851—au5-3t

A FEE ACT passed before Paul Cajre, notary public, I have transferred from 1st August, 1850, to M. FRANCOIS PASCAL, all my rights and interests in the firm of L. SPERIER & CO. Business will be conducted as heretofore under the title of L. SPERIER & CO.

New Orleans, 4th Aug., 1851. au5 6t.

Dressing-room to Let.

ONE FRONT OFFICE, No. 86 Gravier street, up stairs. Immediate possession to be given.
Apply to McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.
au5 1w

WOOLEN BLANKETS—20 bales received per last arrivals, for sale by
LOISON & SYLVESTRE 26 Chartres st

MEN'S STAW HATS—4 boxes, for sale by
LOISON & SYLVESTRE,
26 Chartres st

BRANDY—Of different brands, for sale by
LOISON & SYLVESTRE,
26 Chartres st

WAXED CALF SKINS—20 dozen for sale by
LOISON & SYLVESTRE,
26 Chartres st

CHAMPAIGN—50 baskets for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTRE,
26 Chartres st.

IODE OF POTASSIUM—A box containing 50 small bottles, for sale by
LOISON & SILVESTRE,
26 Chartres street.

SUNDRIES—94 bales Plaiders, 27 bales and 15 bales Sheepskins, of the well known brands, Damian & Dubos, in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
34 Old Levee.

SPAGHI—6 bale superior Havana Segrh in store for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
34 Old Levee.

LEAF TOBACCO—130 bales Cuba Tobacco; 10 do Vuelta de Abajo, comprising 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
34 Old Levee.

CIGARS—A very large and fine assortment constantly on hand and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—White, Yellow and Crocker, in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
34 Old Levee.

In Store and for sale by the undersigned, 40 boxes of Cheeses, 30 do Apricots, 20 do Cheese, St. Julien.
PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Head Quarters, 1st Brigade, 1st Division, L. M.
—ORDER No. 40.—
NEW ORLEANS, July 26th, 1851.

CONFORMABLE to Division orders, No. 39, the volunteer companies of this brigade will assemble in full uniform on Lafayette Square, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of August, at half-past 4 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of joining the other volunteer companies of the division for inspection and review, according to law.

The officers commanding volunteer companies in this brigade are charged with the execution of this order in their respective commands, and will hold their commands subject to further orders.

By order of E. L. TRACY,
Brig. Gen. Commanding.
B. W. HUNTINGTON, Brigade Inspector. jy28

Head-Quarters Louisiana Legion.
A. B. 76—GENERAL ORDER—No. 11.
New Orleans, 28th July, 1851.

*Inspection and Review*.

IN conformity to an order issued from Head-Quarters of Major General John L. Lewis, and by virtue of the special provisions of the act of 1846 providing for the maintenance of the volunteer corps, &c. The Louisiana Legion will assemble in arms on THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 5 o'clock, precisely, P. M., on the new Place d'Armes, in full parade dress, for an inspection and review.

The colors of the several battalions, must be on the square at the above cited hour.

Col Amedee Landry, commanding the regiment of infantry, Major L. Gully, commanding the battalion of artillery, and Major F. Chetty commanding the cavalry, are respectively charged with the execution of the present order.

D. AUGUSTIN, Brig. Gen.
J. CATHEAL, Aid de Camp. jy22

Head Quarters 1st Brigade L. M.
NEW ORLEANS, 21st July 1851.
GENERAL ORDER No. 8.

THE Louisiana Legion and the new Volunteer Companies uniformed and now organized in the city of New Orleans, will assemble and form in Circus Square on THURSDAY, 7th August next, at 5¼ o'clock, P. M., fully equipped and prepared for inspection and review, in conformity to ab act of the Legislature entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support and maintenance of the Louisiana Legion and the volunteer uniformed companies now organized and which may hereafter be organized in the city of New Orleans"—approved 21st March, 1850.

Brigadier General D. Augustin, commanding the Legion, Brigadier General E. L. Tracy, commanding 1st Brigade Louisiana Militia, and officers in command of other volunteer companies now organized and uniformed in the city of New Orleans, are charged with the execution of this Order, in their respective commands.

By order of Major General
JOHN L. LEWIS,
Commanding First Division L. M.
L. E. FORSTALL,
Inspector of Division.

☞ Detained at the Police Jail of Municipality No One—EMERSINE, a griffe, aged about 20 years, strongly built, having lost the teeth of her upper jaw—says she belongs to Mr. Gaiet, a sugar planter, right bank of the river.

BEN, a negro man, aged about 45 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, having a cutton the right ear and a scar near the right eye—speaks French and English—says he belongs to Mr. Lebeaupin.

ADELINE, a mulatto woman, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, says she belongs to Pierre Laguerre.

MARY, a griffon, aged about 28 years, ordinary height, strongly built, several front teeth repoted—says she belongs to Mrs. Hudson, Second Municipality.

The owners of said slaves are requested to claim them properly to law.

au5-3t&3w E. PLANCHARD, Jailor.

QUININE—2400 ounces, in store, for sale by the case only.
E. J. HART & CO.,
jy25 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHITE LEAD—Warbrick & Sons, Philadelphia brands, of the various qualities and sized packages, for sale by the agents.
E. J. HART & CO.,
jy25 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

DUFFIELD HAMS—50 tierces, hills and tubs and canvassed, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
jy25 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CASTER OIL—60 bbls Adams' No. 1 for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
jy25 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LINSEED OIL—30 bbls English of superior quality for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
jy25 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LANDING ex ship Gaiatea, from Bordeaux—14 quarter pipes Cognac L. Mery, 1834, for sale by
A COUTIN & RANSON, 13 