G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
NO. 81 CHARTRES STREET.

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Daily edition (four editions) ... $12 00
COURIER (Tri-Weekly) (one edition) ... 6 00
Weekly (one edition) ... 5 00
Single copies to subscribers must be one week's notice in writing before he can be allowed to discontinue.

The New Orleans Bee.

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One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, on the first insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. No Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1851.

No. 1874, Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6672.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning Aug. 27, 1851.

NOTICE.

In consequence of the transaction of my business by Mr. STEPHENS DEVERGER, my Cashier, under a power of Attorney, bearing date 5th February last, Mr. Duverger is now authorized to pay all debts, collect all bills or accounts either for the subscriber or the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
SECOND DISTRICT,
ARISTIDE CANDRY.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

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

THE FOURTH DISTRICT—THE COMPROMISE.

The Democracy of the Fourth Congressional District, which nominated ISAAC E. MORSE for Congress, have had the courage to do the thing which no other Convention of the party in Louisiana, has ventured to do viz: to put upon a platform of principles. We admire the firmness. It is true that they would perhaps have attempted to bolster up the cause of secession, had they not known that the marked popularity of Mr. MORSE would probably, in any event, have rendered him a formidable candidate. But be the motive what it may, we place upon record the fact that the Democratic Convention of the Fourth District have hitched to sanction by solemn resolution the heresies of PIERRE SOULE, the Fire Eaters, and the whole host of Southern Fire Eaters. We extract the most important sections, and let our readers judge if such sentiments can possibly meet the approbation of the people of Louisiana.

[illegible] the Locofocos wish to cool the ardor of the Whigs, all they have to do, is to continue to abuse the President—especially at meetings of the friends of Cuba. If, on the other hand, they want to help Cuba more than to injure the Whig party, they will appreciate the merits of discretion and silence.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

CUBAN MEETING.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Cuba was held last evening, at Bank's Arcade, General Horatio Davis in the chair. Spirited addresses were made by Col. Frazier, of Attakapas and Col. Wheat, after which an auxiliary Committee was appointed for the purpose of soliciting and collecting subscriptions.

THE STEAMSHIP EMPIRE CITY.—Capt. Tanner, the Commander of this noble vessel, entertained a party of gentlemen yesterday at dinner on board the ship. The guests after having minutely inspected the excellent accommodations of the "Empire City," sat down to a most sumptuous repast, in which Northern delicacies vied with Southern edibles for the supremacy. To judge from the ardor with which the agreable task of satisfying the inner man was pursued, we should say that both are very good in their way. After the cloth had been removed, a number of complimentary toasts were drank, and the visitors retired highly pleased with the hospitality of the worthy Captain.

☞ The Providence Post says that Martin Van Buren is as buoyant and elastic now as he was twenty years ago; and adds that, "one reason perhaps is, that he has not drank intoxicating liquors in the last thirty years, and is remarkably regular in everything save his politics."

THE BIBLE IN CHOCTAW.—The Rev. Mr. Byington, of the Choctaw Mission, after an residence of thirty-one years in that field of labor, is now in this city, superintending the publication of parts of the Bible and other religious books in that language. He says in a note to us:

"The books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I and II Samuel, have been translated into the Choctaw language, and copies of the same, in the handwriting of a female member of the Choctaw Mission, are now in the office of the American Bible Society for the purpose of being printed."

[illegible] SENDING A CHALLENGE.—The Richmond Times understands that the grand jury there on Saturday presented John M. Daniel, Esq., editor of the Examiner, for sending a hostile message to Edw. W. Johnston, Esq., of Bathing, a short time since. Other gentlemen concerned in bearing the message, were, it stated, likewise presented.

☞ The Natchitoches *Chronicle* says—The slave Louis, belonging to Mr. N. Prudhomme was tried on Thursday, by Justices Williams and Parker, and a jury of ten freeholders, for the murder of Abraham, the negro driver on the plantation of the same gentleman. The case was perfectly proved, but the Court sentenced the boy to be whipped and to wear a bell and chain for six months.

SEVERE RIGHT.—An able-bodied lazy beggar was arrested in Providence, (R. I.,) on Thursday, and sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for two months. The Journal says:

"He was arrested while soliciting charity of a lady, and representing that he had been blown up with powder in Virginia, and disfigured, and to prove this fact, he exhibited a written certificate, purporting to have been signed by several persons in that State. But upon a search of his person another certificate was found, stating that he was blown up in Massachusetts; and there was also found stowed away in his pocket $26 in gold coin."

CONSUL AT TUNIS—The Washington Republic has an interesting letter from Paris, describing the reception of John Howard Payne, the newly appointed American Consul. The greatest honors of the nation were shown him, and the Bey expressed himself as personally gratified by the return of Mr. Payne to his former station.

DROWNED.—The Bayou Sara *Chronicle* says:—

On Tuesday night last, two men on their return from Jackson, La., in a buggy, attempted to ford Alexander's Creek, near this place, when it was very full from a severe rain that had fallen but a short time previous, and were both drowned. They were residents of this place; one a barber named Cabb, and the other a tailor named Erhard. The latter gentleman had gone to Jackson, as we learn, to collect some money due him there, and upon his return here, it was his intention, it is said, to have removed to some other locality, with his family.

BRITISH INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.—The government balance sheet of the income and expenditure of Great Britain, for the year ending July 5th, shows the following result: The income was £53,045,267 9s., and the expenditure £50,012,480 13s. 4d., showing an excess of income over the expenditure of £3,032,786 7s. 5d. The balances in the exchequer on the 5th of July last year were £8,900,380 1s. 10 3-4d., and on the 5th ultimo they amounted to £7,931,154 9s. 6 3-4d.

HEALTH OF MR. CLAY.—Henry Clay was, at the last accounts, at the Blue Lick watering place. The editor of the Maysville *Eagle*, who was recently there, in his paper of the 12th inst., says:

"We are very much gratified to be able to state that Mr. Clay's health, in the last ten days, has very much improved. Indeed, we thought he looked as well, and talked with as much vivacity and elasticity of spirit, as of yore. When we saw him in June, we felt a melancholy apprehension that he might not be able again to appear in the great theatre of his patriotic struggles and triumphs; but that apprehension is now banished, and we look forward with hope and confidence to new triumphs to be won for his country, in the Senate."

☞ Referring to the arrest of a fugitive slave at Buffalo, the N. Y. *Express* says:

When the mob pressed around, with a view to effect a rescue, the Express tells us that "the Commissioner proclaimed in a loud and emphatic manner as follows—"I want to say to you colored people, that I have made the order to carry off this man, and there will be force to execute it, telegraph or no telegraph, and if any of you resist you will be shot down."

All honor to an officer of the United States Government who thus demonstrates his determination to obey his oath, and to execute a provision of the Constitution, regardless alike of the imprecations of fanatics, black, or a mob of Abolitionists, white. All honor, we say, to such a Commissioner.

THE PRESIDENT AND CUBA.

The *Crescent* and the *Bulletin* have very properly animadverted upon the exceptionable manner in which the Democratic press of this city has sought to make the Cuba question subservient to political purposes and party interests. We concur entirely in the views taken by these able journals. The *Courier*, in attempting to vindicate its course, becomes doubly offensive and insulting towards the administration, and actually asks "which is the greater butcher, CONCHA or FILLMORE?" Language so disgraceful may pass without reply. We can have no controversy with a paper that indulges in such monstrous abuse.

It is well known that the feelings of sympathy in behalf of the Patriots of Cuba, manifested by our population, have had their origin in broad and generous emotions, shared alike by Whig and Democrat, and wholly unconnected with political issues. This seems to be acknowledged by the Democratic organs, yet with the proclivity to turn every thing to party account, which characterizes those sheets, they in the same breath, revile the Administration for doing its duty, and endeavor to create and foster a strong feeling of animosity against the President and his advisers. At the Cuban meeting in Lafayette Square, held on Thursday night last, one of the speakers entertained his audience with a protracted denunciation of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, because forsooth, he obeys the Constitution and enforces the laws. Now, we say plainly, this will not do. The Whigs of the South are as much the friends of Cuban independence, as the Democrats; but if the latter expect to gain party popularity and augment their chances of success, by uniting this question, directly or indirectly, with politics, the Whigs have to ask for Cuba, to spend their sympathy on Cuba, and to fight for Cuba by the side of the Democrats. No Whig, attached to our admirable Chief Magistrate, President, proud of his consummate prudence and wisdom, of his patriotism and his broad national views, regards the designs of a party bearing the name of Cuba, with execration and detraction of MILLARD FILLMORE.

[illegible] Democrats will perhaps be an answer to [illegible] the question [illegible] ever.

We are indebted to HARPER [illegible] through J. B. ROYAL, [illegible] for the following new publications:

Elements of Algebra—An excellent [illegible] and comprehensive, designed [illegible] in our common schools and academies. We have rarely seen a more useful work.

Memoir of the Rev. Edward Tuckerman—[illegible] of Hatton. By the Rev. T. H. [illegible] M. A. The extended and enlightened [illegible] good and pious man, as a missionary [illegible] of the Gospel have been already [illegible] to readers before us. We commend it to the public.

A Manual of Roman Antiquities—[illegible] this learned work is to furnish a [illegible] treatise of Roman Antiquities, and we [illegible] hardly say it is full and complete. [illegible] volume has long been desired.

London Labor and London Poor.—Nos. 9 and 10, Mr. Mayhew continues in these numbers his graphic and curious sketches of the costermongers of the great Metropolis.

Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution.—Nos [illegible] We [illegible] but repeat our commendation of the design and execution of this superb volume.

The Stone Mason of Saint Point.—A sentimental and mystic novel from the pen of Lamartine.

[illegible] St. Mary have nominated F. [illegible] Dr. Day for the House of Representatives.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANDA.

HALIFAX, Aug. 18—The steamship Canada has arrived from Liverpool, bringing 84 passengers and 3 days later intelligence.

The Franklin arrived at Cowes on the 7th.

ENGLAND.—Parliament was prorogued on the 8th.

Excepting the prorogation of Parliament and the Queen's speech, there is nothing of interest. Her Majesty, having thanked the Lords and gentlemen of the Commons for their diligence, said, "I continue to maintain friendly relations with foreign powers. I am happy to be able to congratulate you upon the very considerable diminution that has taken place in the African and Brazilian slave trade. The exertions of my squadrons of the Coast of Africa and Bazil, assisted by the vigilance of the cruisers of France and the United States, and aided by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government, have mainly contributed to this result.

"I thank you for the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of the measures framed for the purpose of checking the undue assumption of ecclesiastical titles conferred by foreign powers.

"It gives me the highest satisfaction that, while repelling unfounded claims, you retain inviolate that religious liberty so happily established among us."

The prorogation of Parliament is until September 4th. The Patent Law Amendment Bill was lost in the House of Lords through the refusal to concur in amendments made by the Commons.

The surplus revenue last year amounted to £3,000,000.

The Continental news is unimportant.

FRANCE.—The only news is of continued festivals with which the Parisians have welcomed their English visiters. The only fact of importance is that nearly fifty of the council general of the arondissements throughout the country have passed votes in favor of the revision of the constitution, and it is considered certain that fully three-fourths of these bodies will pass similar votes.

ROME.—The French troops continue to arrive in the city, and numerous arrests, on political grounds, are being made.

Markets.

Cotton has advanced ¼d for the week, on the lower grades, but middling and fine qualities remain unchanged. The sales of the week are 39,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,000 and exporters 9,100 bales. Fair Orleans 5¾d, Mobile and Upland 5¼d.

Breadstuffs—Flour is depressed. Philadelphia 30s 6d. Corn is taken sparingly at 29s 6d for yellow, and 27s 6d to 28s 6d for white. Philadelphia wheat 6s.

Provisions of all kinds are dull. Lard is lower.

Sugar is in moderate request at 63, decline. Coffee is in fair demand at a slight improvement. Tea is in moderate request at easier rates. Molasses from the states for sale requires a little prepaid. Sales of 30 tierces Carolina rice at 16s 6d.

Small sales of Baltimore bark at 7s.

There are no transactions in tar or turpentine.

The money market is unchanged. Consolidated 95¾@96¾. American stocks are unchanged.

Hollingsworth, Ferris & Co's Circular states that the cotton market is less firm, owing to advices from Franklin. Fair uplands 4¾@4¾d; Orleans 5¼@5¼d; middling Mobile 4¾d, Orleans 4¾d.

Trade in Manchester had slightly improved.

HAVRE, August 6th.

Cotton is steady. Sales of the week 7,000 bales. Fair Orleans 66f. 85 cents; Uplands 60f. 85c.

The Fire Annihilator.

Its Introduction into the United States—Successful Experiments in England, &c.

Phillips' Fire Annihilator, invented in England, is attracting much attention, and already several of them have been brought to this country. We perceive that the Common Council of Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed a committee to secure the Annihilator for the protection of the city property. This system will doubtless be adopted by all our cities, towns and villages, as well as by the United States Government. To ship owners, particularly, they will be of vast importance. The Bridgeport, Conn., Standard, contains the following article on the subject which cannot fail to arrest the attention of the public:

"FIRE ANNIHILATOR.—We find that the newspapers, both in this country and in England, are paying great attention to the modern miracle. Several of the machines (which cost about $20 each) are placed in the Queen's Palaces at London and Windsor, at which latter place a fire was recently extinguished by one of the machines, which would otherwise have consumed property worth a million of dollars. The great Crystal Palace is also protected by these machines; in fact, they are being adopted by all the principal manufactories, distilleries and stores, as well as mansions and private residences of Great Britain. It is said that orders for the machines are several weeks in advance, although the manufactory of the Patentee supplies over two thousand machines per day. Lord Brougham has recently introduced a bill into Parliament requiring every Government emigrant vessel to be supplied with one or more of the Fire Annihilators.

Probably a single machine would have prevented either of the recent conflagrations in San Francisco. Indeed, if citizens will universally provide themselves with one of these small machines, no such thing as a destructive fire need ever occur, whereby now the annual destruction of property in the United States is estimated at $15,000,000, and the amount of property insured is $200,000,000.

The engagements of the Patentee in England, cannot much longer permit him to withhold the benefits of this Patent from this coun ry, as by a very proper provision in our Patent Laws, any foreigner obtaining a patent here; is compelled to offer it for sale in the United States, within eighteen months after the date of his grant or the same become forfeited. It is now upwards of nine months since Mr. Phillips obtained his patent in Washington, and therefore, within two months he must offer his Annihilators for sale in this country. In California alone, this machine would be invaluable, as no insurance against fire can be obtained there. Indeed, in any and every part of the civilized world, fire is a most destructive element, and the value of the Annihilator is correspondingly great.

The London Times of a recent date, says:

Some experiments with these Fire Annihilators were performed on Friday afternoon at the London Gas works, Vauxhall, before a numerous audience. Accounts have been so frequently given of former exhibitions of the patent; that it would be needless to say any more than that they were of the usual kind and succeeded admirably. *As on other occasions a roughly constructed house was set on fire, and the flames instantaneously extinguished by the vapor.* It was also shown that water had no effect on flame, by pouring it on carbureted hydrogen gas, without any effect; whereas, the vapor speedily put it out; and a large *open vessel* of coal tar being ignited, the same means immediately effected the desired result.

The London Standard says:

It was astonishing to see with what ease the firemen, protected by the vapor emitted from the cylinder, could deliberately and with impunity *walk into the middle of the fire*, whose heat caused distant spectators to recoil, and succeed in pouring into the vapor into the interior of the building. The combination of gases is *by no means injurious to animal life—quite the contrary*, although it is indomitably anti-combustive. The flame of gas, or of such combustible substances or fluids as cannot be overcome (except by immersion) by means of water, are instantaneously extinguished by it.

Our blind and a most important thing it is, is that the vapor *may be safely inhaled* without any mischief, or at least ill effects, *which the inventor proved to demonstration by placing the hose in his mouth, and imbibing what appeared to us a most unsavory draught.*

THE ARAB AND HIS SERPENTS.—A Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says: I stopped to see some of the numerous shows, which are in full operation during the holidays. I found myself at last within a circle where an Arab was showing off with seven or eight great serpents. I wanted to turn and go away, but the crowd had become so great, that I found I could not move, and was obliged to remain a witness of certainly one of the most curious and frightful spectacles ever offered to the public. The snake charmer was seated on the ground, after the fashion of his country, with his snakes all around him; two or three of them were of the most enormous size, almost as large as a full grown boa. He would take them up in his hands, let them wind around his legs, arms, body, neck and head; stick out their forked tongues and kiss him on the hands, the lips, the eye-lids; and present their heads or tails to him, as he commanded them.

While the spectacle was proceeding in the most successful way, one of the largest snakes slipped off unnoticed by the Arab, or apparently so, and dragged itself along, got out of the crowd, every body, you may be sure, giving him a clear space. Just outside of the circle two dogs were playing together. The serpent thought he looked as well, and talked with as much vivacity and elasticity of spirit, as of yore. When we saw him in June, we felt a melancholy apprehension that he might not be able again to appear in the great theatre of his patriotic struggles and triumphs; but that apprehension is now banished, and we look forward with hope and confidence to new triumphs to be won for his country, in the Senate."

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All honor to an officer of the United States Government who thus demonstrates his determination to obey his oath, and to execute a provision of the Constitution, regardless alike of the imprecations of fanatics, black, or a mob of Abolitionists, white. All honor, we say, to such a Commissioner.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18th, 1851.

Yesterday, Sunday morning, the rain which had threatened us for some days, came down in torrents and continued all the forenoon, and Sunday night.

Mr. Vanderbilt, agent of the Nicaragua line, that anxious for the comfort of his passengers he will not crowd his ships, but shall take only a limited number &c. The truth is, that very few passengers are going that route. The "Prometheus" had only 75 passengers out, the other day. The Rapids and Bangalore, near Fort Carlos on this route, are very objectionable. I saw a passenger on Saturday last, who was down on them, and Vanderbilt the worst way. Another, gave the Nicaragua route the preference, but condemned the agent—I cannot say with how much justice. This passenger says he *footed* it from San Juan to the city of Rivas, three miles from the Lake Nicaragua, in preference to riding the horse or mule offered to him instead of the Jersey wagons promised, but not forthcoming.

As it was not by the anticipated short-cut (by which the distance is to be reduced one third) that tramp was a circuitous one and not less than twenty miles. However, it was through a verdant, level country, well adapted for farming though now so chiefly for grazing. The latter part of this land travel was through numerous plantations of pine-apples, oranges, and other tropical fruits. There were too, some fields of gigantic corn. My friend who took an agricultural view of these things—having himself been a farmer—recommends the soil between San Juan del Sud (St. John of the south, or south St. John) and Lake Nicaragua, to American cultivators.

There is another San Juan on the route, and to distinguish it the English have dubbed it "Greytown," in honor of Lord Grey. Another indication of British aspiration in regard to this route is that the iron steamer plying between the first Rapids (twelve miles from Fort Carlos, at the mouth of the San Juan river,) is called by the name of the British Minister, Sir H. L. Bulwer.

It is proposed to make a plank road from South St. John (San Juan del Sud,) to the city of Rivas, so much more direct than the old route, as to reduce the distance to 12 miles—When this shall be accomplished, and the Rapids cleared of some of the dangerous obstructions (on one of which the wreck of the steamer Orus may still be seen), the Nicaragua route will undoubtedly be the thoroughfare to one other, but it will take some months to do all this, even with Yankee enterprise and capital.

At present, the best, if not all the Insurance Companies, regard the route as so hazardous that they will not underwrite upon gold dust, &c. &c.

The U. S. Mail steamship Cherokee will leave direct for Havana and New Orleans on the 26th inst. The "Ohio" will leave on the 25th for Chagres.

The newspapers are warmly discussing the merits and demerits of the present Chief of the Police, Mr. Wainell, who is a candidate for re-election.

On Saturday, I stopped a minute at the door of one of these numerous little auction traps in Broadway, where strangers are "taken in and done for." Two or three fish were in the net, and it was amusing, yet provoking, to see the Peter Funks manage them. They were bidding on "gold watches", and the *pretended* customers were working up a green but well-dressed country gentleman and his son (whose freedom-suit was in its first morn) to a very lucrative pitch of excitement. One of the Peter Funks whom I had usually seen quietly resting on his cane, day after day, month in and month out, outside the counter, playing the part of a quiet gentlemanly bidder, now appeared quite florid in his anxiety to purchase such a costly watch at so low a price.

His black eyes sparkled, his color came and went, his elbows twinkled, his hand was frequently extended to take the watch for examination, and his eagerness (to the quite laughable, for I knew it to be all put on) was reflected in the face of the young rural gentleman, who, by the way, was about half joring. This watch was knocked down to the very much excited Mr. Peter Funk in the white cravat, who immediately retired to the rear of the crowd, apparently in a state of profound satisfaction with his purchase. Other Peter Funks stepped into the gap, and the excitement of bidding and knocking off was kept up around the two country gentlemen, until the poor, green, young lad became quite the laughing stock of the crowd as well as a hawk. I cannot say how deeply he was shaved, as I came away after stopping a few moments, but undoubtedly he was badly cheated. The sport in this direction is an illustration of the fact that intemperate bawling will reduce "whole-souled fellow" to the meanest situation. This dishonest auctioneer is the son of a rich and respectable Boston merchant.

Telegraphic Items.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 16.

DREADFUL STORM—*Loss of Life and Property.*—A great storm occurred at this place on Thursday. The steamers Planter, Alex. Scott and Western World, broke from their moorings. The Planter lost her cabin and chimneys—damage $2,500. The steamer Mountaineer lost her chimneys and pilot house. Several rafts were completely broken up.

Many light buildings and sheds were blown down, and fences, trees and crops levelled to the ground.

Loss of life and destruction of property has resulted at Muscatine, Iowa, from a freshet which occurred on the night of the 14th. Houses were swept off, and in one a woman and three children were drowned. The loss to public works alone is $10,000.

BUFFALO, Aug. 16.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE AT BUFFALO.—Mr. Rust, the agent of Mr. Phillips, the owner of the fugitive slave Daniels, has been under examination, to-day, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. The examination is adjourned till Monday.

SECOND DESPATCH.

BUFFALO, AUG. 18.

Rust, the slave catcher, gave bail in $1,000 to answer the charge of assault and battery for striking the slave.

OSWEGO, Aug. 18.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The village of Fulton was visited by a fire yesterday afternoon which destroyed property to the amount of $100,000, and left fifty families homeless. The entire block upon which the Fulton house stands, and all that part of the town west of First street was destroyed. The insurance is small.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.

FIRES IN BOSTON.—The stables of the Tremont line of Boston and Roxbury omnibuses, situated in Parker street, Roxbury, were burned to the ground yesterday morning. The horses, fortunately, were saved.

The dwelling house and barn of A. J. Reed, of Shirley, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss $1,000.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.

FROM SAN JUAN.—By an arrival from San Juan, we have Cuba dates to the 5th. All that part of the island was quiet, and the disturbances elsewhere were supposed to be trifling.

NORFOLK, Aug. 18.

VESSEL IN DISTRESS, &c.—The brig Piconio, of and from New York, for Mobile, put into this port in a leaky condition. She has a full and assorted cargo.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18.

THE RIVER AND THE WEATHER.—There are three feet water in the channel, and the weather is pleasant.

HALIFAX, Aug. 18, 12 P. M.

NOMINATIONS IN THE PROVINCES, &c.—Our nominations of candidates will take place on Thursday. The election throughout the entire province will take place on the following Thursday. We confidently expect a large majority in favor of building the Portland Railway.

DISCOVERY OF THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT OF THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES.—A Greek savant, M. Simonidis, pretends to have discovered in the different convents in his country, the archives of which he has been collecting, the place where t e original of the Acts of the Apostles is hid. It is, according to his account, in the small island of Antiguous, situated at about two days sail from the Island of Samothrace. M. Simonidis has demanded from the Porte, through the Sardinian minister, an authorization to make a speedy research in that spot, in the presence of the Turkish men of Constantinople; he particularly wishes to have some geologists with him, in order to be the better able to prove that the earth has not been moved for ages in the spot which he points out. It is said that the Greek patriarch, fearing that such an important discovery might lead to fresh schisms in the Church has besought the Porte to refuse the authorization asked for. It is, however, thought that it will be granted, and that the search will commence immediately.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

City Intelligence.

RECORDER MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body met last evening pursuant to adjournment. Recorder Caldwell in the chair, and twelve members present. A message from the Mayor was received, communicating the particulars of the various contracts adjudicated during the recess of the Council, all of which were referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings. His Honor also announced that the Batture has been seized in two suits brought against the Municipality. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The following communication from the Mayor was referred to the Police Committee:

On Thursday last our usually quiet city was thrown into the deepest agitation by the receipt of advices from Havana, announcing the horrible massacre of a number of our citizens, coupled with details of the most revolting indignities and outrages inflicted on their bodies, commensurate for the moment absorbed in a universal expression of horror at the barbarous manner of their death, it became evident that the recital of these cruel events had aroused the public mind to the highest pitch of excitement. Such being the state of affairs and fearing lest the natural indignation of the community might manifest itself in acts subversive of law and order, I gave directions in the Common to the heads of police to take the needful measures for the preservation of the public peace, by putting on such additional force as they might deem necessary.

Notwithstanding these precautionary steps, I deeply regret to state for the fair fame of our city that during the afternoon and night, scenes of violence and disorder were committed, and the property of inoffensive citizens destroyed; and although using every personal exertion to put a stop to these outbreaks, I feel compelled to add that my efforts together with those of the police were only partially successful. Infirmed so spontaneous was the movement on the part of the rioters, and such the suddenness with which tumultuous assemblages appeared in various parts of the city, that in addition to the embarrassment occasioned by the lateness of the hour, the police officers found it extremely difficult to act with that degree of concert necessary to the prompt suppression of the disorders. Later, however, when the police had got fairly organized, it is due to state that they performed efficient service, and succeeded in arresting a considerable number of the rioters, and in restoring the public peace.

Early in the evening, finding that the riots and outrages on property continued unchecked, I deemed it my duty to call upon the military to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's warning and on a given signal, to aid in repressing the tumults.

At 11 o'clock that night I issued a proclamation calling upon all good citizens to aid me in preserving the order, peace and dignity of the city, and on the following day I put forth another proclamation inviting my fellow citizens to enroll themselves as a special police for the purpose of performing patrol duty. This call, I am happy to say, was promptly responded to by many of our most respected citizens, and it is with great pleasure that I thus publicly acknowledge the important services rendered by these volunteers in aiding to comply the peace of the city, despite the great excitement which continued to prevail on Friday and Saturday. Nor must I omit to mention the fact that many strangers, now sojourning in the city, came forward and tendered to me their services on Friday, for which disinterested offer they are entitled to the hearty thanks of the community. As there was reason to apprehend a renewal of the scenes of Thursday, I caused the military to remain under arms on Friday night, but I feel deeply grateful in addition that no occasion was had for their services.

Several citizens have, in consequence of threats, had been led to believe that their property was doomed with destruction, applied to me for protection, and in every instance I gave instructions for the stationing of an extra force in their vicinity.

[illegible] manner itself. These preparations have necessarily doubled some expense on the city, which will have to be met.

I cannot dismiss the subject without again expressing my sincere sorrow and regret, that our city should have been made the scene of such a painful occurrence as took place on Thursday last. Conduct of this kind can admit of no palliation, and whilst I would not for a moment seek to palliate it, I cannot but hope that the excitement produced by the heart rending news from Havana, knowing as I do, that in a popular government, it is all-powerful, that the laws be maintained, yet on reviewing the events which have thus disorganizing acts done, these disreputable riots have terminated without bloodshed.

In conclusion, allow me to express the hope that our city may never again be disgraced by such exhibitions as were unfortunately witnessed last Thursday. New Orleans has always been characterized by her love of order, and her obedience to the laws, every good citizen should do all in his power to preserve the reputation. No grievance however, is unjustifiable, no outrage, however great, can justify a resort to such violence. An habitual disregard of the laws—framed by the people for their only protection, can only end in the demoralization of the community.

The Treasurer's weekly report showed a balance on hand of $76 64.

A letter from the Surveyor was read, in relation to the cost of a road from the New Canal, opposite Carondelet Avenue, to the Common street Shell Road. The cost is estimated at $1 68 per foot. Mr. Perry, the communication was laid on the table subject to call. The same offer forwarded to the Council, plans and specifications for a new school house to be erected at the corner of Barracks and Constance streets, in place of the Fulton school house, which was ordered to be sold in a dilapidated state. On motion, the building of the school house was agreed to.

A letter from the Permanent Committee of the Algiers and Carrollton Railroad, was read, asking for an appropriation to aid in the prosecution of the undertaking. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

A communication from J. Headley, stating that he had paid in a bid of $12, which was the highest bid that had been offered at the adjudication a sale by the Marshal yesterday, was laid on the table.

A letter from A. Grisbe, proprietor of the Jenny Lind Coffee-House, and one from Terrie & Gelpi, claiming damages for loss sustained during the riot on Thursday evening, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from Michael Papvi, who keeps a fruit stand, claiming damages for similar damages, was referred to the same committee.

Various circumstances connected with the turning out of the pointers on Thursday and Friday were ordered to be laid.

Mr. Brigham, from the Finance Committee, reported in favor of the payment of various claims against the Municipality. Adopted. The same gentleman reported in favor of accepting the proposals of Jas. R. Ludlow and E. L. Tinker, for the sale of State Bonds. Adopted.

Mr. Renshaw, from the Committee on Streets and Landings, reported that during the recess of the Council the various public works had been carried on with zeal and vigor. The contract for repairing the steamboat and ship landing had been pushed forward rapidly and was now approaching completion. Great improvements had been made in the various gutter drains under the direction of the Surveyor and at the cost of the contractors. The committee then listed various suggestions, amongst which a motion to instruct the Attorney to proceed against the Lessees of the Ferry for neglecting to comply with the terms of his contract. The entire report of the committee was adopted.

After the transaction of some further business of no special importance, the Council adjourned.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of a black man name unknown, who was found drowned in the river opposite the Third Municipality. Verdict accordingly.

DISTURBING THE PEACE.—Pat Kennedy, was charged yesterday before Recorder Genoux, with disturbing the peace and with behaving in an indecently disposed manner. He was remanded.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.—X Z. Gonner, who was duty it is to arrest stray negroes in the First Municipality, was leading off a horse to the Pound on Monday evening, when he was attacked by some dozen individuals who succeeded in rescuing the stolen. Complaints made an affidavit yesterday before the Recorder.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Ann Eldridge, was charged yesterday before Recorder Genoux, with having beaten Mary Warren, at corner o. Custom-house and Basin streets.

Mrs. Sarah Maloney complained that she was assaulted and struck with a stick by Peterino Vidaro, on Monday night, at the corner of Dumaine and Levee street.

LARCENY.—Celina a slave, was charged yesterday before Recorder Genoux, with having stolen some article belonging to her master. Mr. Mitchel, boarder, in Canal street.

STABBING WITH INTENT TO KILL.—B Gonzales was arraigned yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having on the 2d instant, stabbed Peter D. Canton with intent to kill. He will be examined in a few days.

STEALING A DRESSING CASE.—An Quigley was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having stolen a dressing case from P. Ryan's premises, in Magazine street. The accused will be examined to day.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug 26, 1851.

The Cotton market maintains a quiet appearance the stock being insufficient for extensive operations. About 900 bales were sold to-day, principally new at 5⅞@6 ⅞.

Small sales of Sugar are made at full prices.

The Flour market is dull, sales 1,000 bbls., at a range of $4 25@$4 25c for St. Louis, and $4 62½@$5 50 for extra brands. There was but little done in Corn to-day.

Provisions are firm. A small sale of uninspected Pork was made at $16, and inspected at $16 25. At retail holders obtain $17, and $15 for Prime. Bacon Flitches are selling at 11½c, and Shoulders at 5¾@5c ⅞ ℔. We notice sales of prime sugar cured Hams at 11½c.

Whiskey is retailing at 19@19½c ⅞ gallon for rectified.

Exchange rule as last quoted; demand limited. Sterling 10⅝@10¾. Paris, 5f 15 @ 5f 05. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 1½@2½ ⅞ cent discount. Checks, ¾ @ ⅞ cent prem.

Freights are the same; nothing doing.

INSTITUTION G. HOYER.
148 CONTI STREET.

THIS Institution will re open on Monday next 1st September.

Ten Dollars Reward.

WILL be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the subscriber, or his judgment in any jail of this city, of the slave named JOHN, who ran away on Saturday, the 23d inst. John is about 5 feet, 8 or 9 inches high, rather thin, speaks English and French. Captains of steamboats or all other persons are cautioned against harboring said slave John, as they will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
aug27 1t CH. CORRIER, 14 Chenalat.

CIVIL AND CRIMINAL LAW.

Civil and Criminal Law Books, very rare and very valuable, are received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.
Law Book Sellers and Stationers.

CASES in the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Third Circuit, with an Appendix, by John W. Wallace, Jr.

LEADING CASES in Equity, with Notes, by F. T. White and O. Detudor, with Additional Annotations containing references to American cases, by J. C. Hare and H. B. Wallace—2 vols., 1851.

REPORTS OF CASES in the Superior Court of the City of New York, by the Hon. Lewis H. Sandford, one of the Justices of the Court—2 vols., 1851.

LIVES of the Chief Justices of England, from the Norman Conquest till the Death of Lord Mansfield, by John Lord Campbell, authors of "Lives of the Lord Chancellors of England"—3 vols.

LIVES of the Lord Chancellors and Keepers of the Great Seal of England, by John Lord Campbell—in 7 vols.

THE NEW GATE CALENDAR—in 5 vols.

EAST'S PLEAS of the Crown—2 vols.

BURR'S TRIAL—2 vols.

SELECT Collection of Trials, translated from the French—2 vols.

STARKIE'S Criminal Pleading.

TRIAL of the Hon. Samuel Chase.

TRIAL of Thomas O. Selfridge.

TRIAL of Brigadier General William Hull.

NEW YORK CODE of Practice, amended July 10th, 1851.

GOULD'S UNIVERSAL INDEX, a Common Place Book.

BRADFORD'S REPORTS of the Surrogate's Court, New York—vol. 1st, 1851.

TRIAL of Archibald Hamilton Bowen, and of the Rev. Wm. Jackson, for High Treason.

MCNALLY'S Evidence on Pleas of the Crown. a27

FOR SALE—In store—by the Undersigned—6 casks White Wine, Heck Bauterez, 6 casks Claret Wine, Cote d'Etourneles, 60 casks Claret (good ordinary), 25 boxes White Wine, Chateau Equem; 50 cask Claret Wine, superior; 100 bbls Madeira, F. Gausset; 150 boxes Abreyth of the best marks; 300 Demijohns of 5, 3, 4, 1 gallons.
aug26 J. E. ROBERT & GUIRAUD, 193 Royal st.

CLARET—100 cases now landing ex ship Armide from Bordeaux, 10 boxes Rossolis Cheese lately received and for sale by H. NOEL & GUIRAUD, 193 Royal st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To the Spanish Subjects, and to Commerce in general.

UNTIL instructions are received from his Excellency the Minister of Her Catholic Majesty, at Washington, and during the time that the Consulate of Spain is closed, it is my duty, and I hereby give notice to all Spanish subjects, that place their persons and property under the protection of the authorities of this country, and of the representatives in this city of the nations allied to the Government of Her Catholic Majesty, and to commerce in general, that all business concerning to my official capacity, will be attended to, and dispatched indifferently by the Consuls of Her British Majesty and French Republic residing in this city.
JUAN IGNACIO LABORDE Y RUEDA.
Consul pro tem.
New Orleans, August 23, 1851. au27

☞ The American ship MARY PARKER, Capt Auld, is now landing her cargo in the First Municipality, opposite the Bank. Goods not permitted within five days, will be sent to the public stores at the risks and expenses of the