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THE DAILY BEE.

Monday Morning, July 25, 1853.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.—We refer to the letter of our New York correspondent for an account of the doings in Gotham during the Crystal Palace week.

☞ We are requested to call attention to the fact that a meeting of the United Board of the Fire Department will be held this evening.—Members are particularly invited to be punctual.

ORLEANS FIRE COMPANY No. 21.—We are under obligations to the gallant officers and members of this Company, for their polite invitation, and have to regret that circumstances prevented us from meeting them last evening.

THE ACCOUNTS FROM EUROPE.

The advices by the *Arctic* published in another column, are of a character to complicate the difficulties between Turkey and Russia, though we still entertain the opinion that war will be averted, and that even the armed occupation of the Danube Provinces, leaves more than one loop hole of escape from open collision and hostilities. There is one item of news which, though unexpected from the tenor of the previous intelligence, is by no means surprising. Austria is prepared to stand by Russia and to assist her by force of arms in her proposed foray on Turkey. This may be considered as a *quid pro quo* for the timely help which Russia extended to Austria, when the latter was on the eve of losing the fairest portions of her dominions.

The Telegraph gives us another perplexing piece of news. It reports that the Emperor of Russia is insane. On such a supposition it becomes less difficult to explain the recent movements of the Imperial Autocrat, though we are rather inclined to believe that there is some method in the Czar's madness. But be this as it may, the accounts are decidedly interesting, and we shall look with some impatience for the intelligence in detail as well as for the news by the next steamers.

Presidential Movements.

The greater part of Friday, the 15th instant, was occupied by the President and his suite in visiting the Harbor of New York. The steamboat *Josephine* was chartered for the occasion, and the trip is described as having been a particularly pleasant one.

After the President got through with his speech at the great banquet, he went to the opera at Castle Garden. Mr. PIERCE entered at the close of the third act and remained during the fourth. He was greeted by enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, and the orchestra struck up "Hail Columbia," as he walked through the gallery to the seats reserved for him and his suite, opposite the stage.

After returning from the opera, he was serenaded at his lodgings by the Democratic Union Club.

The President, with the members of the Cabinet who accompanied him, left New York on Saturday morning by a special train, and arrived at Washington the same evening.

The Difficulty Settled.

Whatever were the differences, says the *National Intelligencer*, which arose between Mr. Buchanan and the Executive, in regard to the duties to be committed to him as Minister to England—and that there were some, which for a time threatened to cut his mission short, we suppose from so much concurrent testimony to have been the case—they appear to have been reconciled at the meeting between the President and the Minister last week at Philadelphia. This we infer from the annexed evidently authorized article in the *Union* of the [illegible]:

"It is understood that the Hon. James Buchanan, whose appointment as Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at the Court of St. James has already been announced, will soon proceed to London to assume the duties of his mission. We learn also that the Hon. Messrs. Soulé, of Louisiana, Gadsden, of South Carolina, Borland, of Arkansas, Green, of Missouri, and Bedinger, of Virginia, having nearly completed their preparatory arrangements, are about to proceed to their respective destinations to enter upon the duties of the several missions confided to their charge."

From another but probably well-advised source we add the subjoined paragraphs on the English mission and other political matters:

"THE ENGLISH MISSION.—The recent interview between the President and Mr. Buchanan in Philadelphia, and en route thence to New York, have ended in the determination of Mr. B. to relent. We are exceedingly glad of it, for his own sake, as well as for that of the Government.

"HON. EDMUND BURKE, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—During this gentleman's recent visit to Washington his exact sentiments towards the Administration were developed. He is determined to pitch into it *indirectly* on all passing occasions. He, however, says, we hear, that he will not oppose it, though proposing at once to organize an opposition to the *re-nomination* of the present Executive, summoning to his aid in this work the Union party every where. He will give any amount of trouble to his old friends, or he has lost the former cunning of his right hand."—*Evening Star of the 16th.*

The following, apparently authentic, we copy from a Washington letter to the New York *Times*:

"MR. BUCHANAN AND THE ENGLISH MISSION.—The recent unfortunate difficulties which seemed likely to deprive the country of the services of the Hon. James Buchanan at the Court of St. James, have been adjusted. President Pierce had an interview with Mr. Buchanan at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning, the result of which was that Mr. B. signified his acceptance of the important trust confided to him, and his determination to proceed upon his mission at as early a day as will suffice to make the necessary arrangements.

"Of the terms of truce between Messrs. Marcy and Buchanan we are not, of course, authoritatively advised. We do know, however, that the Secretary of State has maintained his ground, insisting upon his own mode of arranging the diplomacy of the country, and providing the means of its conduct; and that Mr. Buchanan has had the good sense to acknowledge, by his acceptance, the right of the Premier to direct and control the business of his department of the Executive Government."

STEAMBOAT DISASTER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—At about 2 o'clock, on Saturday morning, the [illegible] inst., as the steamboat Empire, was on her down trip from Albany to New York, with 100 passengers on board, and when about a mile north of Hamburg, she was run into by a sloop, and her guards torn away, loosing the boiler fastenings and causing the larboard boiler to explode, blowing down the smoke pipes and tearing through the decks, bursting the paddle boxes and blowing them into the river, killing two persons, and scalding twelve or fourteen more, three of whom subsequently died of their injuries.

A schooner called Mustafford, came alongside and took off the passengers, about 200 in number, and landed them at Olmon Point, where every attention was paid them by the family of Mr. Van Rensselaer.

Several passengers state that they saw five or six persons jump overboard at the time, and later accounts state that several dead bodies have been taken from the river.

Many of the passengers state that they saw no appearance of any sloop that could have run into the boat. And they are of opinion that the accident resulted from a defect in the boiler.—The boat drifted ashore, and now lies stranded, head up stream, on the flats about seven miles below Poughkeepsie, a perfect wreck, paddle boxes blown off. Pipes shattered to pieces, and the decks crushed in.

Most of the persons scalded and killed were deck hands. The engineer badly scalded; one fireman scalded dangerously. Two Indian Squaws, passengers, badly burned. Amongst the scalded is Mr. S. S. Ballott, of Washington, D. C.

SERENADING IN NEW YORK.—The "Democratic Union Club" serenaded the President on Friday night, the 5th instant, whom they found up and ready to receive them. They were invited by the President to his parlor at the Astor House, where John Cochrane addressed them, and where the President replied.

The Club afterwards went to the St. Nicholas and serenaded Governor Seymour, who was in bed, but sleeping with one eye open. He dressed himself, and received the company in his private parlor, attended by his aids. Mr. Cochrane again introduced the Club, in a brief and pointed address, to which the Governor replied.

Lord and Lady Ellesmere were serenaded at the Clarendon on the same night. The band honored the party with "God save the Queen," which sounded sweetly in the quiet hours of night.

GERMAN INDIGNATION MEETING.—At Cincinnati on the evening of the 14th instant, the Germans held a meeting in reference to Dr. Junghaus, for some time past a resident of that city, who was supposed to be a spy of the King of Wurtemberg. Much indignation was expressed, and Junghaus, who had fled from the city, was burned in effigy.

HEALTH OF NEW YORK.—The bills of mortality indicate that the health of the city of New York is anything but good. During the week ending the 15th instant, the number of deaths as stated in the City Inspector's report, was 564, which is an increase of 96 on the previous week. Of these, forty five were caused by consumption, 84 by cholera infantum; 53 by convulsions; 41 by diarrhea, 34 by dysentery; 14 by debility; 28 by marasmus, and 16 by inflammation of the bowels.

☞ Official information has been received at Washington, that goods, the importation of which is prohibited in France, will only be admitted at the Universal Exhibition which is to be opened in Paris in 1855, but after the exhibition they may, at the option of the exhibitors, be either re-exported free of all duties, or delivered for interior consumption by paying a duty of thirty per cent on the value.

PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Ladies and gentlemen are referred to advertisement of Dolbear's Academy, 166 Canal street. New classes begin this week. Early morning classes for Ladies during the warm weather.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Great Event of the Season—Appearance of the Palace—Events of the Inauguration Day—Early Arrivals—Lower Crust and Upper Crust—Entrance of the President—Moving of the Procession—A Damper—Dispersion—The Inaugural Ceremonies—Speech of the President—Interest felt in the Exhibition—Distinguished Guests—Home Notabilities—The Presidents Visit—Trip down the Bay—Encroachments in the Harbor—Complimentary Dinner—Departure of the President—Yesterday's Visitors—Another Steamboat Accident.

NEW YORK, July 16, 1853.

Messrs. Editors: It is over, and we have lived through it. The Crystal Palace has unfolded its doors, and we have survived. Curiosity has been satisfied, expectation realized. We have seen the wonders of the world's art and industry; still more we have seen the miracle which the enterprise of a few American citizens has performed in thus bringing them together. We have beheld a practical demonstration of the fact that what in the old world royalty, nobility, and government patronage have united to accomplish, can here be achieved by the indomitable energy of those who can lay claim to no other title than that of freemen.

Your correspondent was present at the inaugural ceremonies of the Palace, and must own that he was disappointed, in common with all whom he met there and heard speak on the subject. The disappointment was universal, but it was an agreeable one. Every one seemed to be astonished by the surpassing brilliancy of the scene. The stately naves reaching away in the far distance, the magnificent dome a hundred feet in diameter towering to the clouds, the mellowed brilliancy of the glass, the animation of the crowded audience, combined to produce such a scene as is witnessed perhaps only once in a century.

By dint of the extraordinary exertions alluded to in my last, the Directors succeeded in clearing the edifice of untold quantities of rubbish, so that though still unfinished it was in good order for the opening ceremonies. Before ten o'clock, the hour specified for the admission of visitors, the doors were besieged by eager expectants, as well as by vast numbers of outsiders attracted by the novelty of the occasion, and the desire of getting a view of Gen. Pierce, as he passed into the building. At last the doors were opened, a good looking police force attired in a style somewhat resembling a military undress, filed through the passages; the crowd rushed in and rapidly received accessions until the number present was not far from eight thousand. The building is capable of holding thirty thousand with ease, so that the remote parts were not crowded; in the vicinity of the platform, however, there was a dense throng. The sixth avenue cars which stop directly in front of the edifice ran every minute, and were loaded down with passengers; in one of them I counted as many as fifty two persons at the same time. Carriages with liveried servants also rolled up to the doors from time to time, and were greeted with shouts from the congregated loaferdom present, who took revenge on the better quality of their neighbors by cries of "cod-fish," "yellow-benders," "flunkeys," and the like. Within all was expectation. As the appointed time drew near arrived, passed, and still no symptom of the President, a general uneasiness began to manifest itself, and a universal stretching of necks took place. Two o'clock came; at length cheers were heard outside, then martial music, and at last the Chief magistrate of the nation walked in, supported on either side by an alderman, by whom he was escorted to his place on the platform. Meanwhile, we must retrace our steps in order to accompany the President on his triumphal march through the city.

The procession began to move from the Battery, where the President had been received and had reviewed the troops, at about half past eleven. All "went merry as a marriage bell" until the van had accomplished about one-third of the distance, when a tremendous shower poured down from the heavens, carrying dismay and confusion among the assembled throng. You may imagine what a sight presented itself. The women looked like so many Venuses rising out of the sea; while the pioneers with their gigantic hats of fur dripping at every hair might be readily converted by fancy into leviathans or some of the other marine monsters of which Schiller sings, emerging upon earth for a romp on the unaccustomed element. Those that could flee, fled. "It was not a time to be over nice; so over their new hats the ladies drew their skirts, and joined with a will in the general rush. Had the military charged the crowd, they could not have dispersed it half so quickly. As to the soldiers vainly did they cast sheep's eyes at the sheltering awnings; discipline prevailed over temptation; and on they held their way through the pitiless peltings of the rain, though it must be confessed their plumes looked a little *crest fallen*; and their pants were not of that immaculate hue which marked them at the outset of the march.

The President bore it with the best of them. After having reached the Palace, he refreshed his inner and outer man, the former with a substantial lunch, the latter with a clean shirt, and then made his appearance and took his seat on the platform, as above described.—The exercises were gone through according to the programme given you in a former letter. There were but two speakers on the occasion, Mr. Sedgwick and President Pierce. Both had the good sense to be pointed and brief; the latter seemed jaded, had a heavy cold, and spoke in so low a tone that what he said was hardly audible fifteen paces from the platform. The whole exercises occupied only about three-quarters of an hour. After they were concluded, the President retired, and the audience improved the opportunity afforded them of moving around and viewing the various departments of the exhibition.

It is gratifying to see what a degree of interest this enterprise has awakened, not only in all parts of the United States, but also in foreign lands. This is evidenced by the number of distinguished guests that were present at the inaugural ceremonies. Among these may be enumerated the Ministers of France, Prussia and Mexico; the Charges of Sweden, Peru and Ecuador; a great number of Consuls of various nations at our different ports; Ex-Governor Mathews, of the Bahama Islands; Lord Grosvenor, Father Gavazzi, etc. Among our home notabilities, the following were conspicuous: Generals Scott, Wool, Cadwallader, Pope, and Quitman; Governors Seymour of New York, Cobb of Georgia, Fort of New Jersey, and Fairfield of Vermont; Senators Chase, Breadhead, and Jones of Tennessee, and numerous Judges and members of Congress.

The President's visit to New York must have been extremely gratifying to him; the utmost respect was testified towards him, and he was entertained in every possible way. Serenades, dinners, pleasure-trips, &c., were lavished upon him from every quarter. Yesterday on invitation from a Committee recently appointed on "Encroachments in the Harbor of New York," he took a sail on our noble Bay, and seemed delighted with the excursion. The object had in view by this invitation on the part of our merchants, was to enable the President and attendant members of the Cabinet to judge for themselves of the danger of permanent injury being done to our harbor by the running out of docks to an immense distance in the river, the constant filling in, and other encroachments on the water line. The Directors of the Palace entertained him last evening with a splendid dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel, which was accompanied with the usual amount of speech making. The President and his suite left the city this morning in a special train for Philadelphia at 10 o'clock. He and his suite seemed mutually satisfied with each other.

Yesterday the admission to the Palace was not confined to season-ticket-holders, but was extended to the public generally. The receipts at the door amounted to $1,600 50; about 7,000 persons were admitted. With hardly a single exception they were struck with the grandeur of the building; some surprise was manifested at the great amount of space not yet occupied with contributions, but this was natural. Articles are coming in, however, every day. One hundred and fifty, mostly from Germany, made their appearance yesterday. That the foreign contributors may pass the Customhouse free of duty, the General Government has made the Crystal Palace nominally a bonded warehouse. Judging from what is already in the edifice, we have no hesitation in saying that when fairly completed, say in October next, it will far surpass in brilliancy, variety, extent, and interest any exhibition of the kind that this continent has ever seen.

News has just been received in the city of another fatal steamboat accident. The old and favorite North River steamboat Empire, plying between New York and Troy, while on her way down last night, between one and two o'clock, was run into by a sloop. She struck the steamer at the larboard side, just forward of the boiler, cutting a hole in the guard, and the boiler having nothing to support it, fell overboard. The boat immediately careened on its side; the steam pipe that connects the two boilers was twisted from its place, and the steam rushed across the deck. Two persons were killed, and ten more or less severely scalded.

MANHATTAN.

ACCIDENT AT THE HIPPODROME, NEW YORK.—On the evening of the 15th inst., while the French performers were riding in the hurdle race, at the Hippodrome, the horse of Mlle. Caroline, in attempting to leap one of the hurdles, stumbled and fell heavily upon the young lady, one of his hoofs striking her head. She was picked up insensible, and carried from the ring. The extent of the injury could not be ascertained.

The Great Exhibition Banquet at New York.

The managers of the Industrial Exhibition gave a complimentary entertainment on the evening of the 15th inst., at the Metropolitan Hotel, to the President of the United States and the Foreign Commissioners in attendance upon it. Some three or four hundred guests sat down to the dinner, including the President of the United States; Mr. Guthrie, Secretary of the Treasury; Gen. Cushing, Attorney-General of the United States; Col. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War; Senator Chase, of Ohio; Sir Charles Lyell; Count Sartiges, the French Minister; Baron Gerolt, the Prussian Minister; Hon. Messrs. Egerton, sons of the Earl of Ellesmere; Sidney Webster, Esq., Private Secretary of the President; Governor Seymour, of New York; Gov. Cobb, of Georgia; General Wool; J. D. Hoover, Marshal of the District of Columbia; Rev. Dr. Spring, Commodore Shubrick, Henry Wikoff [illegible], Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, of the royal commission; Judge Edwards, Ogden Hoffman, Esq., Judge Oakley, Rev. Dr. Knox, John Van Buren, Esq., W. W. Corcoran, Esq., A. C. Flagg, Comptroller; George Mather, British Consul General for the Carolinas, and many other distinguished persons.

The New York papers are filled with descriptions of the arrangements of the tables, the elegant decorative confectionary and the infinite variety of edibles and wines provided for the grand occasion. Everything was provided on the most liberal scale, and in the most elegant manner. The walls and ceiling were tastefully draped with the flags of various nations, while immediately over the seat occupied by the President, the stars and stripes were tastefully festooned.

Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., the President of the Association, presided. After the cloth was removed the following toasts were given:

1. The President of the United States.
2. The Senate of the United States.
3. The Governments of Foreign Nations which have contributed to our Exhibition.
4. Prince Albert, the originator of the Great Industrial Exhibition of 1851.
5. The Foreign Commissioners who have honored us this day with their presence.
6. The Governor of the State of New York.
7. The Governors of our sister States.
8. The Commissioners from the other States of the Union.
9. The Fraternity of Nations.
10. The City of New York.
11. The Arts of Peace.
12. The Judiciary.
13. The Army and Navy of the United States.
14. The American Institute and its kindred Pioneers in the cause of American Industry.
15. The Press.

Mr. Sedgwick introduced the toast to the President in a few happily conceived remarks, in which he alluded to the sentiment of loyalty as one that was general and all-pervading, and spoke of the affection of Americans for the Union in terms that drew forth great applause. The President responded as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen: In responding to the sentiment you have pronounced, my own thoughts, I confess, dwell upon a circumstance which mars—and, so far as I know, the only circumstance that does mar—the festives of this joyous occasion. I allude to the illness and absence of Lord Ellesmere. Gratified as we all are that he came, how much has that gratification been enhanced by the fact that he came not alone, but that his family graced and honored the inauguration of your Exhibition by their presence.

I am sure I should hardly be excused if I were to fail here to refer to a gentleman who has paid to our country and countrymen many pleasant compliments—more, I have sometimes thought, than we deserved—a gentleman whom, if his reputation depended merely upon the cultivation of science, would occupy a proud eminence among its devotees. But his fame rests upon a broader and ampler basis—upon this, that he has himself contributed largely to the amount of useful human knowledge. As an illustration of what this Exhibition was likely to do, I was very much impressed by what Sir Charles Lyell himself told me—that an eminent inventor and machinist discovered, upon visiting the workshops of Lowell, that while they accomplished in the working of iron in one hour what it takes us five to perform, yet in the cutting of wood, the advantage is just as great in favor of our machinery; a striking fact, when it is remembered that the United States and England are now, with the wonderful application of steam, only nine or ten days apart. While we return our grateful acknowledgments to all the Governments and Nations here represented, do not all hearts unite with me in the expression of the hope that the only rivalry which may ever spring up between them and us shall be the rivalry of earnest, determined steady effort to promote the elevation of the race, and peace and good neighborhood among nations and men? (Applause.)

The Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney General were severally complimented with toasts, to which they responded in appropriate speeches.

Mr. Sartiges, the French Minister, presented through the Chairman a brief address, in reply to the third toast, which was read to the company as follows:

Sir, my colleagues here present have requested me to be the interpreter of our common thanks for the toast, a friendly sentiment expressed in honor of our respective Sovereigns and Governments. And now, sir, I have a kind of personal apology to tender, relative to the French contributions, of which mention was made yesterday by the eloquent speaker who had the honor to welcome his Excellency the President to the Crystal Palace. Having visited the intended Palace early in the season, and having been brought to the conclusion that the intended building would not be finished before the end of August, I had communicated [illegible] my impression, which may have [illegible] some modification in the first ingredients [illegible]. I think I had not sufficiently credited, or taken into consideration the marvellous rapidity with which every thing is accomplished in your country; but I will take care, in future, to include in my calculation of probability this element of rapidity. Well, I ask you in my own way to your high and friendly regard [illegible] as representing more specially [illegible] France. I am as proud to represent your commercial as political France here, and [illegible] entire world, to the old adage, "If you wish for peace, prepare for war," this one may be substituted: "If you wish for peace, multiply your commercial relations." Indeed the most universally interesting Congress now is the Congress of Commerce, the exhibitions of universal industry. In assuming boldly the initiation of an enterprise whose success, undoubtedly grand to-day, was by no means so great at first, the gentlemen directors of the association for the erection of the New York Crystal Palace have done a service not only to their own country, but to the commercial and political world; they must be proud of their success, and have a right to unanimous applause. I beg to offer them mine, in which I doubt not the French merchants will thank me to include their own.

Sir Charles Lyell, one of the British Commissioners, responded to the fourth toast. We copy his speech as reported in the New York papers:

It is my duty on this occasion, in my own name and that of my colleagues, to return you our thanks for the honor which you have done us in drinking our health. After the manner in which the President of the Exhibition and the President of the United States have so kindly expressed their regret for the absence of the Earl of Ellesmere, it is almost unnecessary that I should, though he commissioned me to do so, apologize to you for his unavoidable absence. Not only did he, in spite of indisposition, press his journey from Canada, in the hope of being present at the inauguration ceremony yesterday, but he requested me to say that he would have been here to-day had he not been confined by illness to his bed. He also commissioned me to say how gratified he had been during his late tour through some parts of this country with the kind reception which he had met with, and, to use his own words, the cordial but unostentatious hospitality that at every quarter attended him. [Cheers.]

The President has alluded to the observation which one of my colleagues, Mr. Wentworth, made after his return from seeing the factories of Lowell. I also bear testimony, from what I have seen in my travels in every part, of the wonderful inventions and machinery of this country, that in it, far more than in all or any other country, is to be found the origin of the great wealth which is [illegible] accomplished. And I hope that the [illegible] will be the means of making our countrymen become more [illegible] and that more [illegible] which it is so desirable they should acquire. [Cheers.]

This, gentlemen, is the fourth visit which I have paid to this country; and it is only by repeating such visits, after short intervals, that it is possible to appreciate the wonderful progress which this people are making in civilization, and in knowledge, and in general prosperity.—[Cheers.] It is indeed a most cheering sight for any foreigner to witness at the present moment. I never before visited the United States without finding the press of the country, and sometimes the Congress, engaged in discussions respecting questions that seemed likely to endanger the amicable relations of it and Great Britain. In 1841, there was the McLeod case, in which a violently irritating feeling was excited, connected with the New York borders.—That storm blew over. But when, in 1846, I returned, I found a discussion upon the Oregon boundary, and saw the walls of the cities in the West placarded every where with "54° 40' or fight." That cooled itself way. But while I came again last year I found that they would call on the African coast a war "palaver" about the fisheries [illegible] [Hear and cheers.] When I started from Liverpool I was warned by some of my timid friends not to run the risk of going near the Bay of Fundy, lest some cannon shot from the hostile fleets might put an end to my researches. [A Laugh.] But at this time I begin to have some faith in the amicable termination of the negotiations between America and Great Britain. And now, when I visit this country, I find myself one of a gathering at a great peace assembly. [Cheers.] Whether we do or do not entertain any sanguine ideas, any Utopian notions about the future cessation of war, we are met here to celebrate a festival which is calculated to insure the continuance of that peace which has been so often in danger of being broken.

And, speaking of the possibility of war intervening such gatherings as this, I may be allowed to remind you, that it was the custom of the greatest nation of antiquity to give peace, not only to the contending nations represented in the [illegible] but also to all the people who had met at their games, such as the Olympic, to which, for the space of a month, everybody [illegible] which [illegible] wars in the [illegible] whilst they [illegible] [illegible] to keep those [illegible] which [illegible] of Greece at [illegible] were [illegible] at the time [illegible] the Olympic Games had [illegible] explaining that it was a great [illegible] principle of one of the greatest [illegible] every citizen [illegible] the Olympic games, to [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

Four days later from Europe.

Important Political and Commercial News.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1853.

The Collins steamer Arctic has arrived here, bringing dates from Liverpool of the 13th inst.; four days later than the accounts brought by the Europa. The following is a summary of her commercial advices.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 13.

There has been an active demand in the Cotton market here since the departure of the Europa, especially for export, and the sales of the four days embrace 26,000 bales. Of these 3,000 have been taken for speculation and 4,000 for export. Prices have been firm but without any material change, and the market closes at the following quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¾; Middling, 6⅛; Fair Upland, 6⅝; and Middling Upland, 6d per lb.

Flour has been dear and prices have fallen off about 6d per bbl. Western Canal closed at 26s. 6d. and Ohio at 27s. 6d. per bbl. Corn is without change, and White and Yellow are quoted alike at 31s 6d per quarter.

Manchester Market.

In the Manchester market trade is rather quiet.

Second Axis.

The steamer Asia had arrived out.

EASTERN QUESTION.—The Eastern question is becoming more complicated.

MONEY MARKET.—The money market was easier at previous rates.

Consols remain unchanged.

The market for American stocks was drooping.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The Havre cotton market was dull.

PRINCE ALBERT.—Prince Albert was suffering from an attack of the measles.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.—The aspect of affairs between Turkey and Russia is decidedly warlike, but the accounts are contradictory. One report says that the Ambassadors of England, France and Austria had requested the Sultan not to demand the entrance of their respective fleets into the Dardanelles, and that the Sultan had complied, confining himself to a protest against the invasion of his territories.

Other accounts say that the combined fleets are to be placed at the disposal of the Porte as soon as the Russians approach the Bosphorus.

EMBARCATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.—It is reported that Count Menschikoff had left Sebastopol, and embarked 30,000 men on board the Russian fleet.

WARLIKE MANIFESTO.—Count Nesselrode has issued another warlike manifesto.

AUSTRIAN OPPOSITION.—It is supposed that Austria is opposed to Turkey, from the fact that she has demanded the immediate repayment of $000,000 of piastres due to the Austrian Government.

NEGOTIATIONS.—The representatives of the four great powers have opened negotiations with Reschid Pasha concerning the difficulties.

COM. STRINGHAM.—Com. Stringham, of the U. S. Navy, has been very kindly received by the Sultan.

Very Latest.

INSANITY OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia is reported to be insane.

RUSSIAN OCCUPATION.—Eighty thousand Russian troops will occupy the principalities.

TURKISH COUNCIL.—The Sultan is about to assemble a council of the most eminent men of the nation.

AUSTRIAN ADVANCE.—The Austrian forces have entered Bosnia and disposed the Turkish authorities. Austrian troops have been concentrated at Peterwarden for the protection of the frontier.

AUSTRIAN DEMANDS.—The Austrian Government demands instant satisfaction of the Sultan for outrages committed at Smyrna upon officers of the Austrian army.

IMPRISONMENT OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.—Col. Costa, who is claimed as an American citizen, is imprisoned on board an Austrian brig near Smyrna.

OPINION IN ENGLAND.—The opinion is still entertained in England that a settlement of the difficulties will be brought about by certain concessions on the part of the Sultan.

HARVEST IN FRANCE.—The accounts relative to the harvest in France are more favorable.

[*Picayune.*

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce

HAVANA, July 11, 1853.

I should have mentioned in my advice of the 8th instant, that on the 4th, Yankee strangers were permitted to have a decorous supper celebration at the Dominica. A tablet was displayed, representing on one side General Washington, and the Flag of the Union affectionately intertwined with the Spanish indicating the friendship that subsisted [illegible] period of our history; and the [illegible] Spanish interests [illegible] in our behalf. The reverse gave a good portrait of the Queen. The scene was pleasant and the whole appropriate for the occasion.

Yesterday, we commenced with some form to establish the custom of trying our stock by racing, for the improvement of the creole horse. I could not obtain a good position on account of the immense crowd that gathered to "Champs de Mars" to witness the sport. One of the stands, which was densely thronged gave way in the midst of the most interesting part of the display, and killed some two or three, and injured very severely a great many. I had the pleasure of seeing our new Consul, Judge Clayton, for a few moments this evening, who will continue on to New York per steamer Warrior. She arrived at half-past to day, late to leave this evening. As every body has left, her passengers are few.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—At half past 8 o'clock on the evening of the 15th, the half past 6 o'clock train from Philadelphia, met with an accident about 100 yards this side of the Passaic Bridge, by which the locomotive, tender and baggage car were thrown from the track, and the truck moved a foot and a half from its place. It was caused by the switch being [illegible]. No one was injured.—Had not the train been at slow speed, the cars would have gone down a 20 feet bank into the salt meadows. The later trains were transferred at that point, and proceeded forward with but little delay.

DIABOLICAL MALICE.—Several obstructions having been recently encountered on the Harlem Railroad, near the Scarsdale station, twenty-nine miles from New York, it was suspected that they were placed there purposely by some malicious person, and this suspicion has been verified. On the evening of the 13th inst., some time before the downward express train was due, a man was observed to roll a large sleeper across the track, and he was in the act of driving down stakes to fasten it there when the watchman of the company arrested him, and conveyed him to the jail at White Plains. His name has not been discovered. No punishment could be too severe for such a malicious wretch.

A London letter says:—"The new income tax act has become a law, and will take effect from 5th of April last, from which day all incomes of £150 per annum or upwards will be taxed 7d. per pound for the first two years, 6d. in the pound for the next two, and 5d. in the pound for three more years."

NEW YORK BANKS.—Thirty-six of the City Banks have made reports, by which it appears that since the last report the Discounts have decreased nearly a million and a half, and the Deposits $123,500. The Specie has increased nearly two and three quarter millions, and the Circulation nearly one and a quarter millions.

A NOVEL AND PERILOUS BALLOON INCIDENT.—The mammoth balloon, named "The Mammoth Hercules," with which Mr. Wise took up a pleasure party from Philadelphia, two years ago, is undergoing repairs in an open lot, at the east end of this city. On Wednesday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, while it was partly inflated with atmospheric air, and the workmen were engaged in giving it a fresh coat of varnish, it became necessary to turn the inflation for the purpose of coating the other side. The balloon had been kept to its place by heavy sand bags, and during that time the air in it became extremely rarified. In order to turn it over, it required a person to go inside for an instant to see that all was right there, and for this purpose Mr. Wise himself entered it. As he entered the weights were taken from it too quickly, allowing a sudden expansion of air inside, and in an instant, almost, the balloon was up and off, Mr. Wise enfolded in it, and struggling like an eel in a net. The workmen were so confounded as to be perfectly at a loss what to do, and the balloon gradually rising, went across the field, until the balloon turned him with its mouth downwards, and spilled Mr. Wise out at the bottom, giving him a sevdfor fall and bruises than he ever received at any regular ascension. The balloon lodged on Mr. [illegible] barn, without receiving any damage. Mr. [illegible] informs us that while he was moving [illegible] and upward he endeavored to extricate himself by tearing the balloon open, which the great strength resisted, and that he was just in the act of cutting himself out with his pocket knife as the balloon righted and spilled him out of its mouth.—*Lancaster Daily.*

MR. APPLETON'S LIBERALITY.—In announcing the death of Samuel Appleton, a prominent citizen of Boston, the *Transcript* of that city says:

His charitable donations for many years have exceeded *twenty-five thousand dollars per annum*. While he was distinguished for great generosity of character, and his charities were extended with great liberality, he had remarkable practical wisdom, and his gifts were bestowed with a discrimination and sound judgment truly surprising. Mr. Appleton leaves no children. A widow and a large circle of other relatives, however, will hold his memory dear.

THE ICE TRADE OF CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writing from San Francisco under date of the 8th ult., gives the following interesting account of the ice trade there:

A second cargo of ice has been received from Sitka. The Ice Company residing in this city, send up their vessels to Sitka, where the Russian Company load the vessel, and consign her to the Russian Consul resident here, who then delivers the ice on payment of $35 per ton, thus costing about $50 per ton to the Company residing in this city, and doing business under the name of "American-Russian Commercial Company," who have just completed a large ice house in the centre of our city, where they intend to keep a supply.

The Russian Company limit our trade entirely to ice—will not allow the Americans to do any traffic with the native Indians, nor to import or to export any goods or merchandise in or out of their dominions on the N. W. coast.—They are thus entirely shut out from the world at Sitka, where they have a company of about 300 men, which comprises all the inhabitants of the place except the natives.

Thus far, this ice business has been conducted without profit, as they find the Boston Ice Company formidable rivals, being able to import the ice around the Horn, on even better terms, than they can be supplied by the Russians, who are very exacting in their dealings, not delivering a pound of the ice on ship, until they have cash in hand.

The ice is of superior quality, about 20 inches thick, clear, and beautifully transparent; during the last week, they gave the ice away to all who desired it; and which they were forced to do in order to compete with the Yankee Company—the regular selling price, delivered to stores—ships, &c., is 4 cents per lb. Mr. James C. Ward, late Deputy Collector, has just been appointed an agent for the Company, who will at once proceed to Sitka on a mission to the Governor, hoping to make a more favorable bargain for the Company—but of which there is little prospect of success—as the home government have to be consulted at St. Petersburg on all matters of importance, though if any gentleman can be successful in accomplishing the work, Mr. Ward has the talent and ability to do it.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE EXHIBITION.—There are four grand divisions on the ground floor, respectively named A, B, C, D, each including the space bounded by two naves. A is the Northeast section, bounded by the North and the East nave, and appropriated to the United States, including the gallery overhead; B is the Southeast nave, bounded by the South and East naves, and includes Great Britain and Ireland; C is the Southwest nave, bounded by the South and West naves, appropriated to the Zollverein, France and Belgium; and D is the North west nave, bounded by the North and West naves, embracing all other counties.

Each section has 20 courts, each court is bounded by two columns, occupying the space to the windows, which have only three,—these courts all commence numbering from the rotunda gallery stairs of each division, and run numerically to the North or South according to position of the section, so that the courts facing North and South naves, in each section, are Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; those facing the East and West naves, are 6, 12, 13, 21 and 27.

The total amount of space on the floor occupied by different countries for exhibition, exclusive of the naves, is about 134,000 square feet, of which 94,102 is on the ground floor, and 39,000 is in the gallery. This space is divided as follows:

	Ground Floor.	Gallery.
England	40,570	7,091
Switzerland	1,450	2,970
Zollverein	5,190	6,053
Holland and Belgium	4,190	720
Austria	4,290	729
Denmark, Sweden and Norway	2,916	1,215
France	[illegible]	
British Guiana, and West Indies	1,063	
British Colonies	[illegible]	3,429

The total amount of space occupied by foreign countries is 75,000 square feet.

The United States contribution occupy 24,885 square feet on the ground floor, and 19,645 square feet in the gallery.

The total number of exhibitors from abroad are 2,905, of whom—

England sends	677	Italy	195
France	561	Sweden and Norway	18
Switzerland	116	West Indies	3
Zollverein	812	Prince Edw'd Island	18
Holland and Belgium	135	Nova Scotia	2
Austria	100		

The list will be somewhat larger, from the fact that the local committees of Canada have not yet sent in their list of contributors, and it does not include quite a number from British Guina. A small number of Turkish and other contributors are also to be added, making the sum total of foreign exhibitors not far from 3,700. In the United States department the number of exhibitors is 2,179, and applications have been received since the 1st of March, amounting to over 400, which have not been acted on for want of space. The total number of exhibitors, both foreign and American, is 4383.

AN OMISSION AT THE GRAND BANQUET.—The New York *Tribune* says:

"We are informed by the two most eminent [illegible] in the [illegible] Ambassadors of the Crystal Palace [illegible] [illegible]

☞ The naval [illegible] forces at Besika Bay, within a very few hours of the Turkish capital, are—French, 12 vessels and 846 guns; British, 18 vessels and 716 guns. The Turkish fleet in the northern extremity of the Bosphorus consists of 35 vessels, two of them being three deckers, three two-deckers, ten frigates four corvettes, eight brigs, and eight steamers, four of which are of large dimensions.

Departure of the President and Cabinet from New York.

We copy from the *Express* the following account of the Presidential departure, &c.

The President, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of War, and Attorney General, with a small party of friends, left the city this morning soon after 10 o'clock for Washington by the New Jersey line for Newark, Trenton and Princeton. The party went quietly to the Ferry and were saluted by a large party to they left the Astor House and as they went on the ferry boat and entered the cars.

All of the party expressed themselves highly delighted with their visit to New York, and with the marked [illegible] had been bestowed [illegible] [illegible] the Treasury [illegible] number of friends [illegible] Department looked on [illegible] through the palace of purgatory from the annoyance of office seekers, some few of whom had the bad taste to annoy him with business and personal matters.

The Secretary of the Treasury has produced a favorable impression here upon the whole, and he is no doubt, one of the strongest men in the Cabinet. He is in bodily make of the large Kentucky mould, is considerably over six feet high, and stout in proportion. He is rather reserved in his manners and slow in conversation, then otherwise. His public speeches are neither graceful in manner, pleasant in delivery, nor uttered in agreeable tones of voice, but there is a vein of strong sense, and good temper, and adaptation to time and place, in all that he has spoken here. We are glad that he has seen something of New Yorkers and New York Commerce, and hope now that something practicable is to be secured soon to us in the way of an Assay Office.

Mr. Cushing was extremely happy in all his public speeches, but a little more earnest and impetuous, we thought, than when he held a seat in Congress.

Jefferson Davis, two years ago, the head and front of the Secessionists of Mississippi and the South, was very loyal to the Constitution and the Union. His manners are very modest, and his delivery pleasant.

With the President and party have departed many who have been waiting their coming, but the city is yet full to overflowing, and for every one who leaves the island, two or three seem to get a foothold upon it.

The President's visit was not accompanied by any public outbreak between the old line or new line of Democrats. We saw Hunkers and Barnburners at the Astor House, "cheek by jowl" with Young America and old Fogydom. Each were equally respectful to the President and Cabinet, but not equally happy in each other's company.

Those who solicited office here from the President and his friends, we are assured, will fair poorly, and those who did not, will be better remembered.

ARRIVAL OF THE [illegible]

[illegible]

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE N. O. BEE.

[By the Southern Line.]

FURTHER BY THE ARCTIC.

EASTERN QUESTION.

NEW YORK, July 24, [illegible]

Count Nesselrode has issued another circular note, declaring that reasons for the occupation by Russia of the Danubian Principalities, is that the French and English fleets were about passing the Dardanelles, and he intimates that no conciliatory propositions can be listened to by Russia until these fleets be withdrawn.

It is believed, now in some quarters, that Russia has only been temporizing heretofore, in order to gain time for the concentration of her forces.

It is reported that France and England have adopted a joint note, of a moderate tone, to the Emperor of Russia.

News from Constantinople—Austria and Turkey.

NEW YORK, July 24.

A dispatch from Amsterdam, received in London, states that the Austrian Envoy, at Constantinople, had made an [illegible] demand on the Porte for the [illegible] had been denied to [illegible] It was reported, also, that [illegible] [illegible] troops were marching towards the Turkish frontiers.

Difficulty at Smyrna.

A difficulty had occurred at Smyrna, between the Commander of the United States sloop-of-war St. Louis, and the Austrian Consul of that port, growing out of the arrest of Colonel Costa, an emissary of Kossuth, who claimed protection as an American citizen. [illegible] [illegible] Austrian officers were killed.

Austria made a demand upon the Turkish Government for satisfaction, for the insult, &c., and the Governor of Smyrna was in consequence deposed from his office.

Consular Appointment.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

R. G. Barnwell, one of the editors of De Bow's Review, has been appointed Consul at Amsterdam.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

BEE OFFICE

SATURDAY Evening, July 23, 1853.

COTTON—The sales today have been confined to 160 bales. Prices unchanged.

[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The only sales transpired [illegible]

FLOUR—Prices still higher. 300 bbls St. Louis sold at $6 00, 270 at $6, and 100 extra in two lots at $7 00.

CORN—Nothing transpired.

OATS—14,000 bushels St. Louis, sold at 42c.

PORK—Mess continues to retail at $15 25

BACON—[illegible]

LARD—Nothing transpired.

WHISKEY—60 bbls. Rect. sold at 20c.

CANDLES—Sales 100 boxes Star, at 23c.

EXCHANGE—No alteration. We quote:

[illegible]

Nothing has been done in freights.

Consolidated [illegible]—This Day.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Mayoralty of New Orleans.

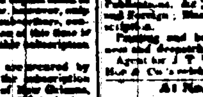
July 21, 1853.

BY virtue of a resolution of the Common Council of the city of New Orleans, approved 19th July, 1853, [illegible] thirty days from the date of the [illegible] Council of the city of New Orleans will proceed to [illegible]

1867

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

jy22 30t



Good Samaritan Louisiana Lodge.

[illegible]

Red River Raft.

[illegible]

DIED—

Yesterday, at half past 7 o'clock, A. M. [illegible] [illegible]

Whigs! Rally! Rally!

The Whigs of the [illegible] Representative District are invited to meet on Monday next, 25th inst., at [illegible] [illegible]

MANY WHIGS.

Whigs, Rally! Rally!

[illegible]

MANY WHIGS.

Whigs, Rally! Rally!

[illegible]

MANY WHIGS.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

Active Members.

Names and Residences.

F. BOULLEMET, President, 12 Dryades and 6 [illegible]
C. W. SHAW, 1st Vice President, Camp, opposite Asylum, [illegible]
G. KIRSHBERGER, Treasurer, 18 Bourbon and [illegible]
D. I. RICARDO, Secretary, 40 Camp and Tery [illegible]
J. O. PIERSON, [illegible]
W. [illegible]
J. C. HILLARD, [illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary.

Howard Association.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed to collect Funds in aid of the Howard Association:

FIRST DISTRICT.
J. O. HARRIS, R. W. PALFREY,
J. W. SHAW, J. E. CALDWELL.
SECOND DISTRICT.
D. HUMMEL, W. L. ROBINSON.
LIVINGSTON.
THIRD DISTRICT.
O. W. [illegible] J. M. VANDERGRIFF.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
J. J. BROUSE, J. WILLIS.

Donations will also be received by the undersigned.

D. I. RICARDO, Secretary, No. 40 Camp street.

Howard Association.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21, 1853.

THE following gentlemen Physicians have kindly offered their services, [illegible]

FIRST DISTRICT.

Dr. E. SMITH, corner of Annunciation and Edward [illegible]
[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

[illegible]

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

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

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given that application for Fifty [illegible]

New York, June 13, 1853.

ISAAC N. MARKS, [illegible]

DURING my absence from the city, Mr. [illegible]

NOTICE.—During my temporary absence from the city, [illegible]

J. H. CURNES.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned, [illegible]

FOR SALE—One STEAM ENGINE, complete [illegible]

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his [illegible] [illegible] BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, and MILLINARY ARTICLES. [illegible]

jy7 ISAAC SAWER, 46 Canal st.

Removal.

F. FABRE & CO., have removed from No. 20 Magazine street, to the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, [illegible]

HOPKINS & RIFFLARD have removed to No. [illegible]

M. R. J. WADDILL [illegible] P. SHAWELL & CO.

New Orleans, July 14, 1853.

NOTICE.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Beecoms, Voorhies & Co is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. BECCOME, R. P. VOORHIES, S. E. GRIGGS.

[illegible]

BENNETT F. VOORHIES, STEPHEN E. GRIGGS.

Notice.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing in this city under the name of MAURICE & PESTOZAZZI, has been dissolved [illegible]

CARPET WAREHOUSE, 20 Chartres street.—MATTINGS [illegible]

JUST received per ship [illegible]

PORT WINE—[illegible] DUNTZE & IHPS.

LANDING ex ship [illegible]

CORNS—[illegible] DELVAILLE & MORENO.

SUGAR—[illegible] DELVAILLE & MORENO.

[illegible] DELVAILLE & MORENO.

NEW MACKEREL—[illegible] E J HART & CO.

LONDON PORTER & C—[illegible] E J HART & CO.

CASTILE SOAP—[illegible] E J HART & CO.

QUININE—[illegible] E J HART & CO.

APPLE BRANDY—[illegible] E J HART & CO.

WHISKEY—[illegible] C T BUDDECKE & CO.

DEMIJOHNS—[illegible] C T BUDDECKE & CO.

BOTTLES—[illegible]

[illegible] PAUL LACROIX.

LANDING—Ex ship [illegible] PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse.

VELVET CORKS—[illegible] R. CAMBIAS & CO, 20 Old Levee.

FOX'S STARCH—[illegible] E J HART & CO.

HAMS—[illegible] E J HART & CO.

TOBACCO—[illegible] DELVAILLE & MORENO.

PAPER—[illegible]

HAVANA [illegible] R. CAMBIAS & CO.

[illegible]

SARDINES—[illegible]

CASTILE SOAP—[illegible]

DOMESTIC—[illegible]

FOREIGN PICKLES—[illegible] R. CAMBIAS & CO.

CLARET WINE—[illegible] R. CAMBIAS & CO.

[illegible]

St. Joseph's College Bardstown Ky.

A PROFESSOR, [illegible]

J. J. [illegible]

For Sale, or Exchange or Dependence.

A PHARMACY, [illegible]

THE Delegates to the United Board of Firemen [illegible]

F. J. BAUDOUX, Sec'y pro tem.

[illegible] GUEYROUZE & LANGSDORFF.

COMMON [illegible]

VERMOUTH, [illegible]

SWEET OIL—[illegible]

MARSEILLES [illegible]

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

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 15th of September next, at the office of MESSRS. PETERS, LEEDS & CO., in the city of New York, for the purchase of 1000 Bonds of One Thousand Dollars each, all dated 1st August, 1853, and payable at the office of the Company in the city of New Orleans, as follows, to wit:

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

[illegible]

New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company.

A MEETING of the Stockholders of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company, was held in accordance with previous notice on [illegible] [illegible]

BENJ. F. FLANDERS, Secy.

New Orleans, July 22, 1853.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Rail Road Company.

NEW ORLEANS, May 17th, 1853.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital Stock of this Company are hereby notified that an instalment of ten per cent. will be due and payable on THURSDAY, the 28th day of July, 1853.

By order of the Board.

JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company NOTICE.

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

C. L. McRAE, President of the Mobile and N. O. R. R. Co.

JOHN ROBERTSON, President of the Pontchartrain R. R. Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that Books for subscription to [illegible] Stock of the Mobile and New Orleans Railroad Company, will be opened on the 20th instant, at the office of Messrs. HUMPHRIES, WALSH & CO., of this city, and that all or any portion of the sum of $500,000 which is not subscribed for by the 30th instant, in this city, will be offered for subscription in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

C. J. McRAE, President.

[illegible]

The Pioneer [illegible]

ESTABLISHED IN 1837, AND [illegible]

WAS AWARDED AT THE WORLD'S FAIR,

OR LONDON INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION IN 1851.

CAN BE HAD IN THIS CITY, throughout the premises, at the following establishments:

PETERS, MILLARD & CO., corner of Old Levee and [illegible]
E. M. MALPAS & CO., No. 20 Common street, and [illegible]
HALL, KEMP & CO., corner of Canal and Tchoupitoulas streets.
J. L. JOHNSTON & CO., corner of Magazine and [illegible]
WHITCOMB & LADD, corner of Tchoupitoulas and [illegible]
A. J. ROBINSON & CO., No. 52 Poydras street.
JOSEPH WALLACE, No. 100 Magazine street.
DUDLEY & GLENN, No. 95 Common street and [illegible]
G. M. PILCHER & CO., No. 22 Common street and [illegible]
KENDALL, ROE & CO., corner of Gravier and [illegible]
R. W. ADAMS, No. 12 Tchoupitoulas street.
HOLMES & CLAUSE, No. 9 Gravier street.
J. M. ROBINSON & CO., No. 3 Front Levee.
JNO. C. READMOS, No. 9 Fulton street.
W. S. WEBSTER & CO., No. 21 Tchoupitoulas st.
CONVERSE & CO., corner of Lafayette and Tchoupitoulas.

"Dufield won the prize in establishing the character of Western Hams, and is, undoubtedly, the Western Premium in the business. His cure is invariably good—none better."—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

☞ Cured and for sale by

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

Vve Clicquot Champagne.

CONSTANTLY on hand a good supply of the celebrated Vve Clicquot Ponsardin Champagne, and for sale by FRO. DE PUENTE & Co., 22 Old Levee st.

SUNDRIES—

Lard—1000 kegs Prime,
100 bbls. do.
100 tierces do.
Lard Oil—20 bbls. No. 1;
Soap—500 boxes Castile Oleine;
Candles—[illegible]
[illegible]
Beef—100 bbls Mess and Prime;
Bacon—[illegible] Clear Sides;
Beef Tongues—20 boxes smoked;
Dried Beef—20 bbls smoked;
Starch—100 boxes pearl;
Butter—100 firkins western;

For sale in lots to suit, by

VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.

jy5tf 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

No. 55 Royal Street.

GILDING BY FIRE—GALVANIZING BY BECQUEREL'S PROCESS; NEW MODE OF BRONZING; SILVER PLATING; GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT.

MR. B. GAST, for many years Foreman in the most celebrated houses of Paris, [illegible]

[illegible]

HAVANA CIGARS—An assortment of Genuine Havana Cigars of the choice brands Franklin [illegible]

J. M. CABALLERO, 25 Old Levee, between Conti and [illegible]

SARSAPARILLA—[illegible] J. M. CABALLERO.

MANILLA CHEROOT CIGARS—A lot on hand and for sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 25 Old Levee.

CLARET—
120 cases [illegible]
[illegible]

In store and for sale by

[illegible] BUDDECKE & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

[illegible]

HOTELS, ETC.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

At the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

[illegible]

CHARLES CULLEN [illegible]

[illegible]

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED—on Friday, 1st July, 1853, from the Levee a dark bay Horse about 14 or 15 hands high with [illegible] [illegible]

Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars Reward.

WILL be paid for the apprehension of the boy HENRY or BUCK, [illegible]

New Orleans, June 15, 1853.

The Public School Vacation.

TEACHERS OR PUPILS who wish to perfect their Writing or knowledge of Book-keeping should apply immediately at Dolbear's Academy, 166 Canal street, [illegible]

RUFUS DOLBEAR.

J. B. STEEL, Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer,

No. 60 Camp Street.

ALWAYS on hand a general assortment of Law, English and Classical, [illegible]

At No. 60 Camp Street.

LYELL'S MANUAL OF ELEMENTARY GEOLOGY, [illegible]

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S Works in 5 vols. [illegible]

J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp street.

Pocket Map of New Orleans, &c.

MAP OF NEW ORLEANS and Environs, by H. & A. Cohen, [illegible]

COHEN'S Directory of the City and its Environs for 1853, [illegible] ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.

NEW [illegible] ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.

COHEN'S [illegible]

PAPER & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE

No. 37 Camp Street.

PAPER STATIONERY

Of Every Description.

WRITING, PRINTING & BOOK PAPER, *Playing Cards, Printers' Cards and* PRINTING INK. Blank Books of all Kinds.

And a general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY adapted to every branch of the trade,

HENRY L. POTTER, 37 Camp street.

PAPER HANGINGS.

F. OPPENHEIM,

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