The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1852.

[illegible]—NEW SERIES. [illegible]

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THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Saturday Morning, August 21, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT

WINFIELD SCOTT,

of Virginia.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT

WM. A. GRAHAM,

of North Carolina.

Electors for President and Vice President.

First District.—JACQUES TOUTANT, of St. Bernard; (substitute, J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines.)

Second District.—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, of Orleans; (substitute, CYPRIEN DUFOUR, of Orleans.)

Third District.—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension; (substitute, PERCUS GARDERE, of Jefferson.)

Fourth District.—GEO. W. WATTERSTON, of Livingston; (substitute, R. J. BARROW, of West Feliciana.)

Fifth District.—ALEXANDER DE CLOUET, of St Martin; (substitute, J. K. ELGEE, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—JOHN RAY, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F. BOYSDEN, of Caddo.)

THE COMPROMISE.

WHIG PLATFORM.

8. The series of acts of the 31st Congress, commonly known as the COMPROMISE or adjustment, (the act for the recovery of fugitives from labor included,) are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the subjects to which they relate, and so far as these acts are concerned, we will maintain them, and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other—not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the constitution, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

THE CONTRAST.

Gen. Scott.	Gen. Pierce.
Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—dead for the Union—dead for the Compromise—and dead against any man who is opposed to them, or either of them!	*I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I have a most revolting feeling at the giving up of a slave; the law is opposed to humanity. It is contrary to moral right.*
Speech of General Scott before the Mississippi Delegation.	Speech of General Pierce at Manchester (N. H.) on the 2d January, 1852.

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

GEN. PIERCE'S LETTER.

This precious document has at length arrived, and we hasten to place it before our readers.—Mr. EDWIN DE LEON, one of the editors of the defunct *Southern Press*, writes to GEN. PIERCE as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1852.

Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find an article, in which, as one of the editors of the *Southern Press*, of this city, I took issue with my colleague in advocacy of your claims to Southern support for the Presidency. That action was predicated upon my belief of your entire soundness upon the slavery question. Within the last week a speech, purporting to have been delivered by you in January last, has been republished from two Democratic papers in your own State, (which are said now to support you.)—On the truth or falsity of this, much depends.—Neither those with whom I act, nor myself, can consent that any doubt should rest on a matter of such importance, but, placing full reliance on the fearless frankness of your character, on their behalf and my own, I respectfully ask of you whether that report, which your Southern supporters believe to be without foundation as opposed to your previous course, is correct?

The peculiar position which I occupy must plead my apology for troubling you with this letter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN DE LEON.

General F. PIERCE, Concord, N. H.

To this pressing epistle GEN PIERCE replies as follows:

CONCORD, N. H. July 23, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR—Surrounded by pressing engagements, I seize the earliest opportunity to reply to your letter of the 17th instant. I much regret that any thing connected with myself should have been the cause of disagreement between you and gentlemen with whom you have been associated in the editorial department of the *Southern Press*. I do not remember ever to have seen what purports to be a report of a speech delivered by me at New Boston, in this State, in January last, until my attention was called to it as republished in the *Republic*. The pretended report is, and I presume, was designed to be, an entire misrepresentation. It is not merely untruthful, but is so grossly and absurdly false as to render it in this vicinity, any denial of its authenticity entirely unnecessary. The two papers quoted—the *Independent Democrat*, published in this place, and the *Democrat* published in Manchester—are thoroughly abolition journals, and have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party. For a long time prior to the meeting at New Boston, and ever since, they have been unsparing in their attacks upon me personally, and in their bitter denunciation of what they have chosen to term my pro-slavery sentiments. But it would be something new for either of these papers to deny the consistency of my opinions upon the subject of the constitutional rights of the South in relation to slavery. My opinions and the avowal of them have been everywhere the same. Ever mindful of the difficulties and dangers which so long brooded over the assemblage of wise men and pure patriots to whose spirit of concession and earnest efforts we are indebted for the Constitution under which we have enjoyed such signal prosperity, advancement and happiness, I have regarded the subject as too vital and delicate to be used as an element of sectional appeal in party conflicts.—My action and my language in New Hampshire, touching this matter, have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington. My votes in the Senate and House of Representatives were not republished in the *Era* for the first time. They have been again and again paraded to arouse the passions and prejudices of our people against me individually, and against the party with which it has been my pride and pleasure to act. There has been no attempt to evade the force of the record. It has been at all times freely admitted, and my position sustained upon grounds satisfactory to my own mind. I am not surprised to know that the attempt to prove me an abolitionist provokes much merriment among men of all parties here, and this week and untruthful sketch of what purports to be my speech, is really too ridiculous to be considered in any serious light.

I am in the daily receipt of letters, propounding the greatest variety of curious questions, upon all conceivable subjects. Letters of this character cannot be answered, of course. No individual could command either the time or strength the herculean task would require. I may add, that such a correspondence would by no means comport with my views of duty. The Democratic party sent its delegates to Baltimore not alone to nominate candidates, but to reaffirm principles and to present the leading issues upon which the canvass should be conducted.

If I could deem myself capable of improving the platform there adopted, it is quite certain that I should decline, either at the call of individuals or associations, to incur the charge of arrogance to which any attempt to alter, amend, or enlarge it, would inevitably subject me.

Your letter is of an entirely different character. It seeks truth in relation to an alleged fact; it speaks of history, to which one searching an appeal cannot be made. I appreciate the estimate you seem to have of my character for directness; and beg you to accept my thanks for your efforts to vindicate my claim to that trait, at least, before the public.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient servant,

FRANK. PIERCE.

EDWIN DE LEON, Esq., Washington, D. C.

We have thus published Gen. PIERCE's letter in full. We desire to extend to him the full benefit of his attempted vindication. Our object is to arrive at truth. Unlike Locofocoism, we have no desire to condemn an adversary, save upon complete and satisfactory evidence. The charges against Gen. PIERCE were not trumped up inventions. They reposed upon carefully written and elaborate reports of a speech delivered by him on the 2d January, 1852, at New Boston, the correctness of which was never questioned until more than six months had elapsed from the time of their publication. Then, and not till then, was an attempt made to impeach their accuracy, whereupon Mr. Foss, the reporter, who is a Baptist preacher, and vouched for as a man of irreproachable moral character, appears before a magistrate and makes solemn oath to the truth of his reports. Let us now consider General PIERCE's letter.

Gen. PIERCE writes at some length, but what he says specifically upon the topic in question is remarkably for its brevity and absence of detail. He pronounces the report an "entire misrepresentation," "grossly and absurdly" false, and declares that the papers which published it "have been and are zealously opposed to the Democratic party." His letter is limited to the question and reiteration of this language.

He does not inform Mr. DE LEON of what he did say on the occasion. He does not seek to point out what was true and what was false in the report, how he was misrepresented, wherein truth is violated, but contents himself with a sweeping denial and denunciation. This is an unsatisfactory and inconclusive defence. The most that can be said of it is, that it raises a question of veracity between General PIERCE and Mr. Foss—that the former says that the report of his speech is a misrepresentation, and that the latter SWEARS that the report is correct. Here is the "evidence" on both sides, and the public must decide. [illegible]

[illegible]

self sentiments to Gen. PIERCE, but was disposed to condemn him for too great a proclivity towards Southern views; that the reputation of the reporter is unblemished, and that as an almost invariable rule, reports of speeches taken down at the time of their delivery are a thousand fold stronger testimony, than the fallible memory of the speaker, appealed to after the lapse of many months—the candid reader may determine for himself, whether to FRANKLIN PIERCE or to Mr. Foss, the largest share of credence should be attached.

General PIERCE refers to his general conduct to fortify his position. He says "my opinions and the avowal of them have been every where the same. My action and my language in New Hampshire touching this matter have been at all times and under all circumstances in entire accordance with my action and language at Washington." Very well. Mr. PIERCE is willing to be tried by the record. He refers to collateral fact to sustain his position. Let us meet him on his own ground. It is on record—we here adopt the language of the *Republic*—that Mr. PIERCE was a member of the State Convention in June, 1848, and that in that capacity he was one of a committee who reported a resolution re-affirming the sentiments and opinions of the Northern Democracy in relation to slavery, and setting forth that *they deplored its existence, and regarded it* "as as a great moral and social evil." It is on record, again, that on the 20th of November, 1850, General PIERCE attended a meeting at Manchester, New Hampshire, and delivered a speech in which he asked, "*Who did not deplore slavery?*" and in which, replying to his own interrogatory, he said, "*The men who would dissolve the Union did not hate or deplore slavery more than he did.*" And yet again it is on record that the State Convention which sat late in 1850 had General PIERCE as one of its members, and that the convention unanimously adopted a resolution declaring "that the *holding of human beings in bondage is a curse to any country; that we are opposed to slavery, black or white, in all its forms, and under whatever circumstances.*" Now here are three instances selected not from journals personally hostile to General PIERCE, but from quarters known to be personally friendly to him. And each instance affords strong collateral testimony in favor of the accuracy of Mr. Foss's report of the New Boston speech, and against General PIERCE's averment that his "opinions and the avowal of them" have uniformly agreed with his opinions as expressed at Washington. The presumption is that the General PIERCE who "deplored" slavery in 1846, and "hated" it in 1850, may also have "loathed" it in 1852.

The probabilities are against General PIERCE on another ground. The Manchester *Union Democrat*, a friendly print, in its outline of his New Boston speech, reports that he spoke of slavery as having been introduced into this country "*against the moral sense of the world*," and the Nashua *Gazette*, which is also friendly, reports his vindication of the Fugitive Law as resting upon the fact that it "*embraces no single principle more obnoxious to the North than the Fugitive Slave Law of* 1793."

To give full weight to his present letter, it is necessary, then, that Gen. PIERCE should show that the records of the State Conventions have been falsified to his prejudice—that his own organ, the New Hampshire *Patriot*, published at Concord, has wilfully misrepresented him—and that two other friendly journals entered into a conspiracy with two abolition journals for the purpose of placing him in a false position before the country.

Even this is not all that is necessary. The records of New Hampshire prove that for a series of years the Democracy of that State took advantage of every opportunity to reaffirm their hostility to slavery, and their unabated determination to enforce the Wilmot proviso. They did this at their public meetings, in their State Conventions, in their Legislature, and through their delegations in Congress. So far as we know, it is not alleged that at any portion of this period Gen. PIERCE was at variance with his party in the State. On the contrary, it is known that he acted with them; and though we admit that for the heresies of individual members of the party he is in no respect responsible, we are yet constrained to feel that he shares the responsibility of the action of the party in its aggregate capacity, so far as he is known to have participated in it.

Gen. PIERCE appeals to his votes in the Senate and House of Representatives to disprove the charge of uttering Freesoil sentiments.—These votes are doubtless good as far as they go, but they are not sufficient to rebut evidence of contrary votes and speeches in another section of the country. The question just now is, not what Gen. PIERCE said and how he voted at Washington, but what he said and what he did in New Hampshire; and on that question we still contend that the balance of testimony is against him. It is against him alike on the specific issue raised by the New Boston speech, and on the general issue touching his "action and language" in the North.

We wish to be understood as not impeaching Gen. PIERCE's honor, or questioning his adherence to truth. We take the ground that he is in error; that he has forgotten facts, and has perhaps not been careful to consult the reminiscences of others better informed than himself.—His personal purity of character cannot be alleged to overthrow facts relating to his public life, or to break the strong chain of reasoning and probability upon which the charge is founded.—Records remain, though a treacherous memory may suffer what they embrace to escape. We must say that Gen. PIERCE's general denial leaves the case exactly where it stood before, and that we are not warranted by any evidence yet adduced, to doubt that he spoke at New Boston the language ascribed to him.

HON. J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.—The *Vigilant* publishes a letter from Mr. LANDRY, in which he says: "I shall return to Louisiana in time to make you all vote for SCOTT." This is another stopper on the *Courier's* gentle insinuation that Mr. LANDRY would not sustain SCOTT. The developments of each day, enable the Whigs to draw the venom out of Locofoco libels.

☞ We are indebted to Professor EVERITT, of the Orleans High School, for a copy of his eloquent address on the study of Mathematics, delivered at the close of the annual examination.

GEORGIA.—The Whigs of Georgia are waking up. We perceive that in Savannah a new paper has been started, called the "True Whig," and which carries at the head of its columns, the honored names of SCOTT and GRAHAM.

IOWA. Cook's (Whig) majority for Congress is over 1000. Letters from Dubuque say that the State is certain for SCOTT. Hundreds voted the Democratic ticket at the late election, who will go for OLD CHIPPEWA.

SIGNIFICANT.—One of the New York Correspondents of the *Delta*, and apparently a shrewd and sensible writer, speaking of the Free Soil Convention, then in session at Pittsburg, holds the following language:

In looking over the list of delegates to the Convention, I was very much surprised to find so large a representation from the State of Pennsylvania. If that representation is any indication of the state of popular sentiment in Pennsylvania, then it is very idle to suppose that General Pierce can obtain the electoral vote of that State under any circumstances.—The representation from Ohio is indeed very ominous for the final result in that State. To me, it now really looks as if it were idle to hope of carrying for General Pierce either of the three great States of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

It is evident that the correspondent of the *Delta* thinks the Pittsburg Convention composed chiefly of Locofoco materials. Hence, his apprehensions that the Whigs will carry New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, in consequence of the drain from the Democracy caused by the Free Soil nomination. We think so too.

CHARLES D. DREUX.—This accomplished and eloquent young gentleman—son of DIDIER DREUX, of N. O.—was present among the Kentucky delegation at the Scott celebration at Niagara, and made a speech which is spoken of in terms of the very highest encomium. We take the following from the Frankfort *Commonwealth*:

Kentucky's reputation abroad for oratory is equal to her fame for valor. Our delegation was called upon for a speaker to address the immense crowd from one of the stands. They put forth our youthful friend and fellow citizen, Charles D. Dreux. How gloriously he acquitted himself let others tell. The editor of the Detroit *Advertiser*, whom we have already quoted, thus describes his effort:

A most beautiful, eloquent, and effective speech was made from the same stand by Ensign Dreux, of the Frankfort Artillery, a young lawyer of 22 years of age, whose fire, energy, and enthusiasm seemed to thrill the vast crowd like an electric touch. While he spoke, all listened, and when he closed, such a shout went up for Scott and Graham, as freemen only know how to raise.

The Buffalo *Express* says:

There was a youthful Orator aged about 22 years, named Dreux, from Kentucky, who astonished the multitude with a speech of unusual beauty, excellence and appropriateness. [illegible]

Young Dreux is a Louisianian, and will probably soon return to his home, where he will be warmly welcomed.

[illegible]

Still Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.

The United States mail steamship *Northern Light*, has arrived at New York from San Juan Del Sud, bringing $150,000 in gold, and dates from California to the 17th of July—two days later than those brought by the *Illinois*, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The intelligence she brings is, however, not very important. The chief feature of interest is, that the difficulties previously existing in Mariposa county, between the Americans and foreigners, had been settled.

It is reported that Georgetown had been destroyed by fire.

FROM HAVANA.—We learn from Capt. Henry, of the brig *Adams Gray*, arrived last evening from Havana, which port she left on the 15th instant, that the prisons are all full, and new arrests every day. An accusation by a Spaniard is sufficient for the arrest and imprisonment of any Creole. The steamer *Pizarro*, celebrated the landing of Lopez by a short cruise to Bahia Honda, returning the same day. Every vessel leaving the port of Havana is strictly searched for persons without a passport.

BARK MARMORA.—We learn from Captain GETTY, of the bark *Cherokee*, from Charleston, which vessel arrived in port yesterday, that on the 11th inst., off Salt Key Bank, he was boarded by Capt. Montgomery, of the bark *Marmora*, who reported he was from Philadelphia, bound to New Orleans, and consigned to C. J. Meeker & Co.; that she went ashore on Dog Rock, Salt Key Banks, at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th inst. She has a full cargo of dry goods and railroad iron; her bow is about 2 feet out of water, and is perfectly upright; her stern is afloat and makes no water. The Cherokee, being becalmed, was boarded on the 13th by the mate and five of the crew of the Marmora, who reported their intention of going to Key West for assistance, but concluded to go back to the bark.

BENJAMIN MATTHIAS, a distinguished citizen of Philadelphia, and President of the State Senate, died on the 14th inst.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE on the 13th, Mr. Houston offered a resolution authorizing the imprisonment of one John McGinnis, for refusing to take an oath as a witness summoned before a Committee.—Laid over.

A number of private bills were passed.

In the HOUSE, the Post Office bill was read a third time and passed.

The Army Appropriation was then taken up and passed.

☞ NORTH CAROLINA has elected Reid for Governor by an increased majority, but in every country heard from in detail, he has run largely ahead of his ticket. The ten counties of Wake, Johnston, Northampton, Halifax, Pitt, Franklin, Bladen, Columbus, Robeson, Orange, for example foot up thus:

Kerr.	Reid.	Whig Leg.	Dem Leg.
6,664	8,371	7,343	7,023
Reid's maj. 1707		Opp. House do. 980	
Reid ahead of his party			1,427

These counties embrace all of which there are now the materials for a comparison. They are not from one section only, but from nearly all.

The Gubernatorial election does not mirror forth the true condition of parties in the Old North State, and this will be shown in November next.

And Yet Another Libel Exposed.

The following letter tells its own story. Locofoco slanders are hydra-headed. Cut off one, and two spring forth in its stead. We might fill our paper with expositions of the falsehoods invented by the enemy, but the labor is needless. Nobody believes them—they scarcely serve for electioneering ammunition:

DOVER, N. H., Aug. 11, 1852.

To the Editor of the Union:

Sir—In the Washington Union of the 5th instant, under the head "Meeting in Accomac, Virginia.—Thrilling Dialogue," a conversation is said to have occurred between Mr. Wise and a Mr. Map at a public meeting, in which the following thrilling dialogue took place:"

Mr. Wise. "Were you in New Hampshire two years ago, and did you not hear Hale speak, and say in his speech that 'he would head an army to march upon the South and put down slavery'?"

Mr. Map. "I was there; heard Mr. Hale speak, and say what you state."

Mr. Wise. "Did you not hear Franklin Pierce reply to this, and say: 'If Hale should head an army to march on the South, he shall first march over his (Pierce's) dead body; for he would head an army to oppose him'?"

Mr. Map. "I did."

The account then proceeds: "You can imagine the feeling which this reply elicited. The court house rang with shouts of applause, repeated again and again. Mr. Wise then requested his opponent to state the facts again, which he did to an almost breathless auditory: 'Gen. Pierce did say, (slapping his hands upon his breast,) that Hale would have to pass over his dead body before he marched upon the South.'"

To this permit me briefly to reply, that for whatever purpose such a dialogue may have been spoken in Virginia court house, there is not a syllable of truth in the whole of it. No such remark was ever made by me, and, of course, no such answer by Gen. Pierce; nor was there a meeting holden in New Hampshire, or elsewhere, in which such a dialogue could have occurred. General Pierce and myself have not spoken at the same public meeting since 1840, when we both spoke on the same side, but once, and that was at the North Church, in Concord, New Hampshire, in June, 1845; and I am sure that of the thousands who attended that meeting, not one can be found who will pretend that anything of the kind took place at that time. That, however, has nothing to do with the statement, as the remarks related by Mr. Map were made at a meeting holden two years since.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN P. HALE.

P. S.—Any one who doubts the correctness of my statement can be satisfied by applying to Mr. Pierce himself. J. P. H.

The *Delta* published this Map and Wise dialogue. Will it evince a fair spirit of justice, by giving Mr. HALE's counter-statement, or its substance?

"The Ball is Rolling On."

The Detroit *Tribune* says that at a Scott Club, formed last week, not over twenty miles from Detroit, TWENTY-THREE Democrats, who had, up to that time, voted the Democratic ticket, came boldly forward and registered their names amongst its list of members, and declared their unalterable determination to vote for the Hero of Lundy's Lane, and to do all in their power to promote his election. There are many more who will follow their example. Amongst the officers of the Detroit Scott Club, are three of the most prominent Democrats in the State. We refer to Gen. Williams, Col. O'Calahan, and Major Kearsley.

A Scott Club has been formed in Lysander, Onondaga county, N. Y., consisting of 25 members, all of whom voted against the Whigs at the last Presidential election.

The Cambridge (Indiana) *Reveille* contains letters from Joseph H. Swope, A. Shepherd, and David Carson, heretofore Democrats, but who now declare themselves against Walpole and for Scott.

Ephraim Little, a prominent Democrat of Preble county, Ohio, is out for Scott and Graham. So also is J. D. Gillet, and a number of others in Le Roy, N. Y.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, August 13, P. M.

The Hon. Zeno Scudder has written a letter to his constituents in reference to the fishery difficulties, in which he concludes as follows:—"I view the subject as a gross outrage committed upon our fishermen. That those rights are guaranteed by the laws of nations, and the treaty has been flagrantly violated, abused and wrested from them. Ample remuneration must be made by the British Government for individual losses and damages." He further says that both governments should recommend mutual forbearance until the matter is finally settled.

PETERSBURG, August 13.

In all but 11 counties of North Carolina the vote stands, Reid, Democrat, 34,511; Kerr, Whig, 29,330. Reid's majority, 5,181. Reid's gain 861.

In the Senate the Democratic majority will be 8. In the House of Commons so far, 56 Whigs and 54 Democrats are elected, leaving 9 counties electing 10 members to be heard from. These will probably choose 8 Whigs and 2 Democrats, giving the Whigs 2 majority in the House, and causing a tie on joint ballot. A later despatch says that the Whigs will have a majority on joint ballot.

DUBUQUE, (Iowa) Aug. 13.

The returns from this district are nearly all in and show that John P. Cook, Whig, has been elected to Congress from this district by upwards of 1000 majority. This is a Whig gain.

The returns from the 1st district, so far as received, indicate the election of Philip Viele, Whig, to Congress.

The Whigs have also carried the Legislature, which gives them the United States Senator in place of Geo. W. Jones, whose term expires next March.

NEW YORK, August 12.

An earthquake was experienced at Bathurst, New Brunswick, on the 5th inst. The main wall of the court-house separated nearly half an inch in the upper story. [illegible]

[illegible]

General Pierce and the Catholic Question

We, unquestionably say, and shall continue, whenever we have space and leisure, the publication of the documents relating to the Catholic question in New Hampshire, and the position of the New Hampshire Democracy and of General PIERCE in relation thereto. We state nothing but facts, impregnable and incontrovertible, and by them alone we desire the question to be judged.

The following propositions are laid down in the premises:

1. Franklin Pierce did not speak at all in favor of Catholic Emancipation during the whole time the Catholic test was before the Convention.

2. He had nothing to do with "bringing forward" the subject. The resolution abolishing the test was drawn up by Mr. Parker of Nashua, a Whig, and was "brought forward" by Mr. Parker, November 14, when it was discussed in Convention.

3. It was known throughout New Hampshire that Catholic Emancipation was finally defeated by an overwhelming vote some eight or ten weeks before Mr. O'Conor spoke in Tammany Hall.

5. When Religious Liberty needed a champion General Pierce was found—wanting. Though, *after* Catholic Emancipation had been carried in Convention, he found time, while making a speech on the Property Qualification, to excuse and apologize for the test bigotry, by saying it was a dead letter and blank, which was simply stating that Catholics would perjure themselves to get into office, by swearing to support a Constitution which expressly shut them out from office.

6. That so far from Catholic Emancipation failing only for want of a two-thirds vote, it had not one fifth of the votes cast throughout the State at the same election for Governor, and did not come near a simple majority of the small vote cast on this question.

7. That in place of there being any high confidence in New Hampshire of Catholic Emancipation being carried, the general opinion is, that unless we draw a line around New Hampshire, saying, that while the plague spot is on her, and the ship is unpurified, no man, captain nor crew shall land, and thus, by the defeat of General Pierce, bring his bigoted party to their senses, the Catholics in that State stand no chance of being emancipated for half a century.

8. And in a word, in fine, that the father Benjamin Pierce, was a red hot enemy of the Catholics, and a supporter of the Alien and Sedition acts; and that Franklin Pierce, the young chicken, learned to crow so glibly from the old one, that he raised not a voice in favor of abolishing his father's bigotry during the whole time the subject was under discussion in a Convention of which he was a leading member and President.

We omit all reference to the conduct of Gen. PIERCE's father. It is wholly immaterial what he thought or said. He was violently opposed to Catholic emancipation; but let him rest in peace. We have to do with his son.

The Constitution of New Hampshire was adopted in 1791. It contains the following clauses, which are unchanged at the present day:

BILL OF RIGHTS.—Section 4. "Among the National Rights some are in their very nature unalienable, because no equivalent can be given or received for them. Of this kind are the Rights of Conscience."

Section 6 authorizes the towns, &c., to make provision "for the support and maintenance of public *Protestant* teachers of piety, religion and morality."

FORM OF GOVERNMENT.—Section 11. "Every member of the House of Representatives * * * shall be of the Protestant religion, and shall cease to represent such town, parish, or place, immediately on ceasing to be qualified as aforesaid."

Section 29. "Provided, nevertheless, that no person shall be capable of being elected a Senator who is not of the Protestant religion."

Section 42. "The Governor * * * shall be of the Protestant religion."

Section 61. "And the qualification for Counsellors shall be the same as for Senator."

SEC. 99. It shall be the duty of the Selectmen and Assessors of the towns and places in this State, in warning the first Annual Meetings for the choice of Senators, after the expiration of seven years from the adoption of this Constitution, as amended to insert expressly in the warrant this purpose, among the others, for the meeting, to wit: to take the sense of the qualified voters on the subject of a revision of the Constitution; and the meeting being warned accordingly, and not otherwise, the moderator shall take the sense of the qualified voters present as to the necessity of a revision; and a return of the number of votes for and against such necessity shall be made by the Clerk, sealed up and directed to the General Court at their then next session; and if it shall appear to the General Court by such return, that the sense of the people of the State has been taken, and that in the opinion of the majority of the qualified voters in the State, present and voting at said meetings, there is a necessity for a revision of the Constitution, it shall be the duty of the General Court to call a Convention for that purpose; otherwise the General Court shall direct the sense of the people to be taken, and then proceed in the manner before mentioned. The delegates to be chosen in the same manner, and proportioned as the Representatives to the General Court; provided, that no alterations shall be made in this Constitution before the same shall be laid before the towns and unincorporated places, and approved by two thirds of the qualified voters present and voting on the subject.

SEC. 100. And the same method of taking the sense of the people as to a revision of the Constitution, and calling a Convention for that purpose, shall be observed afterwards, at the expiration of every seven years.

We quote from Mr. ROBINSON's speech:

Now, then, here is the Constitution of the State of New Hampshire, festering in its bigotry in religion and aristocracy in property, under the blaze of the Equinox of the 19th century, and unchanged, and without attempt to change it, from 1792 to 1850—and yet for over half a century—(during which time Benjamin Pierce was member of the Legislature, Counsellor and Governor,) and Franklin Pierce, for a period of over twenty years, was the leading man of the party in power, member of the Legislature, (the same year his father was Governor, and Speaker of the House of Representatives the two preceding years)—for over a dreary half century of penal laws, no member of the Pierce family made one single speech urging the justice of Catholic Emancipation. Nay, more, it will be seen that a bare majority of the people could have ordered the Constitution amended every seventh year by a simple majority, and were bound to vote every seventh year whether the Constitution should be amended. Four times did these seven year trials occur since Franklin Pierce was elected a member and Speaker of the House of Representatives, yet dumb as an oyster and dark as a dungeon did he keep himself. Thus did he champion the cause of Religious Liberty. Well may every Catholic say to Mr. Pierce, in the language of Israel's Inspired Proverbist—"Because I have called and ye refused. * * * I also will laugh at your calamity; I will mock when your fear cometh."

Let us see what this New Hampshire enormity is. It is an enormity in the eyes of all men; not only Catholics, but liberal Republicans of all sects. It is the venal and test idea of the House of Brunswick and Guelph. It is the enormity which the British Tory Administration of Peel and Wellington yielded to the Irish Catholics in 1829, when Franklin Pierce first took his seat in the New Hampshire Legislature. New Hampshire Loco-Focoism remains to-day more bigoted and besotted than British Toryism was twenty-three years ago, and Lord Roden, Tresham Gregg, or Lord John Russell, has stronger claims than Franklin Pierce has to true Republican votes, for their parties (Tories though they be) opened the door of the British Parliament to Catholics when New Hampshire refuses to open her Legislature. If Thomas Francis Meagher should get nominated there, if Chas. Carroll, of Carrollton, the last living signer of the Declaration of Independence, had chosen to reside there, or if our present Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. States, Hon. Roger B. Taney should choose to live there, one and all would be excluded from the right to a seat in the New Hampshire two penny Legislature, unless they perjured themselves, or foreswore their creed—and this is the kind of Democracy which every man endorses, who votes for Franklin Pierce, the leader of that Democracy in New Hampshire, whom the Loco Foco Press informs us it was intended to compliment in his nomination. Well might Judge Woodbury say, as he did in the New-Hampshire Constitutional Convention, that this New-Hampshire enormity, branded the Catholic, "though educated, and talented, and virtuous, with infamy and disgrace, and sent him and his family through our streets and social circles, marked like Cain as a sort of degraded outcast or Helot, not fit to be intrusted with either legislative or executive rights, through bestowed fully on the most ignorant reprobate."

This Constitution has been in existence sixty years. Eight times since it has been submitted to the people, whether it should be reformed, and never has the dominant party in the State made it a test of principle. Never has Franklin Pierce called a meeting to denounce the bigotry. The mote in the eye of the Rhode Island Constitution was seen through a magnifying glass, in the Dorr Rebellion. They reversed the instrument when examining the beam in their own.

CONSTITUTION CONVENTION OF 1850-'52.

I now beg your attention to the history of the effort made for Catholic Emancipation in 1850, 1851 and 1852. In the March election of 1850, the question was submitted to the people of the State, whether a Convention to reform the Constitution should be called. It was carried by a majority of the votes cast, but if it had depended on Pierce's party, it would have failed. Two or three Whig towns, compared with a few Loco-Foco towns, will suffice to show this. I give the votes for and against calling the Convention, and the vote for the Whig and Locofoco candidates, at the general election the same year, (1850:)

WHIG TOWNS.

	On Convention. Yeas.	On Convention. Nays.	On Governor. Whig.	On Governor. Loco.
Dover	447	58	619	384
Somersworth	281	56	261	186
Keene	261	54	319	150

LOCOFOCO TOWNS.

	On Convention. Yeas.	On Convention. Nays.	On Governor. Whig.	On Governor. Loco.
Northwood	64	132	39	187
Nottingham	54	122	17	134
Albany	7	64	16	67
Strafford	16	90	9	88
Stratford	3	160	147	271
Warner	67	165	36	320
Ellsworth	7	60	6	42

COMPARISON OF VOTES.

Here Whig Dover gives nearly five to one for the Convention; Locofoco Albany twelve to one against it. [illegible]

[illegible]

areas indicate that the whole Whig vote with one Franklin, would [illegible] and the entire Locofoco vote [illegible] the murk of Cain upon the Catholic.

We shall continue the subject. The Locofoco organ has provoked the proof. It shall be furnished and sickened with it, before we have done.

City Intelligence.

DROWNED.—An oyster man named John Williams, aged about 30 years, accidentally fell into the river in front of the Second District Meat Market, and was drowned.

SWINDLING EXTRAORDINARY.—Henry Billiard, a gardener, who is employed on the plantation of Mr. Lebeau, near the United States Barracks, went yesterday before Recorder Genois, and deposed that in May last he received advices from his nephew in Havre that he had collected 20,000 francs on deposit account, and that a draft for that sum would be forwarded as soon as possible. Billiard further was heard of the draft all about one time ago, when a young fellow went to him, at Mr. Lebeau's, with the information that the Swiss Consul had received the expected draft, and desired to see him forthwith. Mr. Billiard at once went with the lad, who took him to a house on Exchange Alley, between Customhouse and Bienville sts., in the second story of which he introduced him to a whiskered and mustached individual who said that he was the Swiss Consul. He of the mustaches told Mr. Billiard that it would be necessary for him to indorse the draft in order to effect its collection, and that he (the Consul) would then collect it and hand the money over in the course of a few days. Mr. B. acted as the Consul advised, and when the former had signed the paper the latter gave him a due bill as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, le 12 Aout, 1852.

Je payerai a Monsieur Henry Pailliard la somme de 20,000 francs a huit jours de cette date.

F. B. FAITH.

When the eight days had expired, Mr. Billiard returned to the Exchange Alley Consulate to learn that he had been duped by a swindler. No Consul lived at the house in question, and the name signed to the due bill was not even that of the present Swiss Consul, though it was a close imitation of the signature of a former Consul.

M. Billiard (not Pailliard, as in the due bill) found that he had been operated upon with a long cue, and that his balls had been most unmercifully pocketed. He thinks, however, that he would know the Consul and his messenger if he should happen to meet with them again, and to that end he prayed for the issue of warrants.

If the draft has been presented for payment, the party on whom it was drawn would do well to give information to the police, as Mr. Billiard neglected to take the names of either the drawer or drawee.

COMMITTED.—Jack Fields, alias Thompson, was yesterday sent before the First District Court by Recorder Baudin, to answer for having attempted to swindle a citizen by trying to pass off on him a brass medal for a $10 gold piece. Noel [illegible], f. m. c., for beating Joseph Baselle with a cane, was also sent before the same tribunal. Patrick and [illegible] Conley were arrested for beating and cutting Patrick Riley at No. 41 Port street.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—The slave Judie, owned by M. Dumourchel, was bitten by a mad dog in the Third District on Thursday evening. She was sent to Dr. Dareil's Hospital for medical treatment.

COMMERCIAL.

The Market.

FRIDAY EVENING, August 20, 1852.

Our general market during the past week has presented no new or striking feature. Cotton in the early part showed a degree of animation, but the market subsequently [illegible] usual dull appearance. For Tobacco too the demand has been fluctuating, while prices have shown an advancing tendency. Sugar has advanced, but the business has been of a very limited character. The Canada's accounts, from Liverpool to the 7th inst., came to hand by Telegraph on Tuesday. They advise us of a reaction in the Cotton markets of Liverpool and Havre, and a decline to the extent of 1-16@⅛d. on all qualities, but especially on the Middling and lower grades. The quotations are given as follows: Fair Orleans 6¾; Middling Orleans 5¾; Fair Mobile and Atlantic 6, and Middling do. 5⅛d ℔. The sales of the week at Liverpool are stated at 51,000 to 52,700 bales, of which 15,000 had been taken for speculation and export, in nearly equal portions. The imports of the week had been 59,000 bales, of which 44,815 were American. The stock on hand was 808,000 bales.

The next steamer due from Liverpool is the Atlantic, for New York direct. She was to have sailed on the 11th instant, and would be succeeded by the Asia, on the 14th inst.

The accounts from the interior continue favorable for the crops of all kinds. The promise for Cotton, Sugar and Corn, is of the brightest character.

The receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the week are 620 bales.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 13th instant, 1,152 bales. Cleared in the same time 296 bales; making an addition to stock of 856 bales, and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 6,645 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st 1851	bales	15,930
Received last week	1,152	
Received previously	1,422,708	1,423,860
		1,439,790
Exported last week	296	
Exported previously	1,432,849	1,433,145
Stock on hand not cleared		6,645

The market opened on Saturday with a more animated appearance, and with a better supply, the sales of the day ran up to 500 bales. On Monday again, the factor's tables were rather well supplied, and 850 bales were taken, generally at firm rates. The sales of Tuesday and Wednesday together, were limited to 600 bales, including a single lot of 250, the Canada's news seeming to have produced no effect on prices. Yesterday, about 250, and to-day 300 bales have been disposed of, making the entire business of the week, 1,850 bales. We now quote—

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	—@—	Fair	12½@—
Ordinary	7½@8¼	Fully Fair	—@13
Middling	9½@—	Good Fair	—@—
Good Middling	10½@11	Good and Fine	—@—
Middling Fair	11½@12½		

TOBACCO.—Arrived since the 13th instant, 190 hhds. Cleared in the same time 1,718 hhds. Stock in warehouses and on shipboard 19,815 hhds.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1851	hhds.	23,971
Received last week	190	
Received previously	87,336	87,526
		111,497
Exported last week	1,718	
Exported previously	89,964	91,682
Stock on hand and on shipboard		19,815

The active enquiry noticed in our review of the market for last week, continued on Saturday, when 300 hhds found purchasers at full prices. On Monday, however, factors increased their pretensions, and but few buyers came forward; the sales of the rest of the week, running up barely 750 hhds, and making the business of the whole week 1,250 hhds. We now advance our quotations as follows: Factory Lugs, 2¾@3¼; Planters Lugs, 3¾@4¼; Leaf, inferior to common, 4½@5; fair to fine, 5¼@6; choice and selections, 6½@7½; and Mason County, 4@6¼c. ℔ B. [illegible]

SUGAR.—The demand for the city trade has been fair, and with very limited arrivals, prices have advanced fully ½c ℔ B. We now quote: Inferior to common, 3½@4c; good common, 4¼@4½; fair to fully fair, 5¼@5½; prime and choice 5@6c. ℔ B.

MOLASSES.—The arrivals have been few, and the demand confined to city dealers, who have generally paid fully rates. We quote with extreme range for good fermenting to choice reboiled, 21@24c. ℔ gallon, a prime article generally commanding 23@27c. ℔ gallon.

FLOUR.—Business in the Flour market has been much restricted by the want of stock, consequent upon the condition of the upper rivers, and the rates have been very full for sales to the trade. The transactions of the week have been limited to about 1,500 bbls., mostly at $3.62½@3.75 for superfine Illinois and Ohio, and $4@$4.25 for St. Louis, and $4.50@$5 ℔ bbl. for sour.

CORN.—There has been only a small supply of Corn in the market, and the decline noticed in our last weekly report, has been fully recovered. Operations have been limited however to some 3000 sacks, the rates being generally 55@60c ℔ bushel [illegible]

OATS AND BRAN.—St. Louis Oats have sold during the latter part of the week, at 35c ℔ bushel, and Bran generally at 85@87½ c ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY.—We have noticed two or three sales of Western Hay during the week, at $23@$24 ℔ ton.

PORK.—Holders have generally been asking $22 ℔ bbl. for Mess, but we have heard of no large lots sold at that rate since the date of our last report. The principal sales have been of 400 bbls. Mess, at $22.50 M O. $25, and 100 bbls Rump Pork, at $19.50 ℔ bbl.

LARD.—There has been very little inquiry for Lard, except for the city trade, and we have noticed only a few sales, including 80 tierces at 12c., and 50 kegs at 12¾c.

BACON.—The sales of the week comprise about 700 casks, mostly at 9¾@10c ℔ B for Sides, 9¼@9¾c for Shoulders, and 11@13c ℔ B for bagged to choice sugar cured Hams.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—The supply of prime Western Butter has been small, and the rates firm at 19@21c, with a few small lots at 14c ℔ B.

RICE.—There has been only a small business done in this article, at 5c ℔ B for Carolina.

WHISKEY.—Prices have advanced, and the sales embrace about 800 bbls., mostly at 20½@21c ℔ gallon for Rectified.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The transactions in these articles have been limited to small lots, at 12½c ℔ yard for power loom Bagging, and 6¾c ℔ B for No. 1 Rope.

GUNNY BAGS.—Holders continue to ask 9½c for 2½ bushel bags, but we have not noticed any sales of moment during the week.

SALT.—We have yet no cargo sales to report. The sales from warehouses for small lots continue to range at $1.30 @ $1.35 for coarse, and fine Liverpool free of drayage.

COFFEE.—The demand has been limited, and the sales have not exceeded 1,000 bags Rio, mostly at 8⅞c ℔ B, for prime.

HEMP.—We have not heard of a sale, and the rates are nominal at $7½ @$8 ℔ ton for Dew rotted.

LEAD.—No transactions have yet been reported.

LIME.—The article has been limited, and with an active demand for city use prices have advanced. We noticed yesterday a lot of 100 bbls. Alton sold at $1.20 ℔ bbl. Dealers have been selling small lots at $1.25 ℔ bbl. for Western, and $2 for Thomaston.

TALLOW.—Western Tallow is wanted, and would probably command 7½c ℔ B., at this time in our market.

CANDLES.—We have noticed sales of about 500 boxes and half boxes Star, at 19@20c ℔ B.

OILS.—We have noticed sales of Lard Oil at 85, and of Linseed at 75c ℔ gallon.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—A few lots, embracing 250 bbls., sold on Wednesday, at 40½@41c ℔ gallon.

ROSIN.—The sales of the week, include 250 bbls. Wilmington, at $2.50 ℔ bbl.

EXCHANGE.—There has been very little offering, especially of Domestic Bills, and the rates have been firm, though without any material alteration in the rates. We quote:

EXCHANGE OUT DOORS.

Sterling	10¼ @10¾ ℔ ct. pm
France	5f.12½ @5f.17½
New York, sixty day bills	¾ @1 ℔ cent dis
Do. Checks	⅛ @¼ ℔ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	1—@1½ ℔ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1—@1½ ℔ cent dis
Havana at five to eight days	8—@9 ℔ cent pm

FREIGHTS.—The market continues extremely dull, and we have noticed but few engagements of any kind during the week. The principal have been a vessel taken up for the Mediterranean on a round charter, and a bark for Marseilles, at $9 for Tobacco.

FREIGHTS.

COTTON—Liverpool	℔ B	⅜d	
Havre	℔ B	—@—	
Antwerp and Trieste	℔ B	—@—	
New York	℔ bale	$1 25	
Boston, &c.	℔ bale	$1 50	
TOBACCO—Cowes, &c.	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
London	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
Bremen	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c.	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
Liverpool	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
Havre	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
New York	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
Boston	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
Philadelphia	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
SUGAR AND MOLASSES—To Northern Ports:			
From the Coast	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
From the City	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
BACON—New York	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
Boston	℔ hhd	[illegible]	
PORK, &c.—New York	℔ bbl	[illegible]	
Boston	℔ bbl	[illegible]	
London	℔ bbl	[illegible]	
Liverpool	℔ bbl	[illegible]	
PORK AND BEEF—London	℔ tce	[illegible]	
Liverpool	℔ tce	[illegible]	
FLOUR—New York	℔ bbl	[illegible]	
Boston	℔ bbl	[illegible]	
London	℔ bbl	[illegible]	
Liverpool	℔ bbl	[illegible]	
LEAD—New York	℔ pig	[illegible]	
Boston	℔ pig	[illegible]	
WHEAT—Northern Ports	℔ bush	[illegible]	
London	℔ bush	[illegible]	
Liverpool	℔ bush	[illegible]	
CORN—Northern Ports	℔ bush	[illegible]	
London	℔ bush	[illegible]	
Liverpool	℔ bush	[illegible]	
HAMS—New York	℔ tce	[illegible]	
Boston	℔ tce	[illegible]	
Europe	℔ B	[illegible]	

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

New York	Ben Franklin, Teal	9 a m
Donaldsonville	Music, Streak	9 a m
Williamsport	E. D. White, Beaty	9 a m
Bayou Sara	Fashion, Fagan	9 a m
Vicksburg	Natchez No. 2, Leathers	5 p m
Red River	J. M. Reid, Kimball	5 p m
Mobile	Florida, Grant	12 m
Watering Places	California, Hodge	4 p m
Watering Places	Ophelia, Grice	4 p m
Louisville	Lexington, Christopher	5 p m
Covington	Lewis, Dunnica	4 p m

To Morrow, Sunday, August 22d.

Texas	Mexico, Place	9 a m
California	Daniel Webster, Graham	9 a m
California	El Dorado, Mitchell	9 a m
Bayou Sara	Du Bussy, Wilson	5 p m
Pass Manchac	Ophelia, Grice	4 p m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Whig Central Executive Committee, corner of Commercial Place and Camp street, over the Crescent Insurance Company.
H. SALOMON, Secretary,
70 Tchoupitoulas st.

CITIZENS' BANK OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, August 5th, 1852.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

"Whereas, the death of Christopher Adams, Jr., Esq., has created a vacancy in the Board of Commissioners elected on the 2d of May, 1853, to carry into effect the provisions of the act entitled, "An act for the relief of the Citizens' Bank," passed on the 10th March, 1852, therefore—

Be it resolved, That a meeting of the Stockholders of said Bank be held at the Banking House, on the eighth of September next, for the election by said Stockholders, of one Commissioner to fill said vacancy, when the Stockholders are requested to attend in person or by procuration.
By order, HENRY PEYCHAUD, Cashier pro. tem.

Land Office of Louisiana.
Baton Rouge, April 7th, 1852.
To holders of certificates issued for Land by Richard Loucks, late Register of the Land Office.
YOU are hereby notified, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the last session of the Legislature, and approved the 8th March, 1852, to present the certificates which you hold, issued by Richard Loucks, to the Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, that those which are fraudulent may be cancelled, in order that the same may be reported to the next session of the Legislature.
W. H. CRENSHAW, Register.

Notice.
THE Creditors of W. H. VAN RANSSELAER, are invited to call at our office to receive the third and last dividend.
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

Apothecary Wanted.
AN Apothecary Chemist will find a good situation in an apothecary store of the city. The best references will be required. Apply at the office of this paper.

MRS. POULTNEY having selected a domicil in the State of Mississippi, and now therein residing, informs all those with whom she is in business transactions, that Mr. JACQUES TOUTANT BEAUREGARD, her brother, is fully vested with all her powers in order to represent her in the State of Louisiana.
She informs also, all persons occupying properties situated in Lafayette, subject to the claim of John Poultney's heirs, that they may apply to transact for the same, to Mr. J. L. TISSOT, Attorney-at-Law, corner of Customhouse and Exchange Alley, New Orleans.

Removal—F. H. PETITPAIN, Auctioneer, has removed to his new Auction Room, No. 20 and 22 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Chartres streets.
Sales Days—Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Removal.
THE undersigned informs the public that his store has been removed from 26 Toulouse street, to 164 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets. New Orleans, 10th March, 1852.
JOHN CLAUZURE.

To Commission Merchants.
LARGE offices for rent. All the upper stories of the Planter's Hotel, Canal street, having spacious and airy rooms and in the most central and business part of the city, will be rented to commission merchants. For terms apply to
THEODORE FROIS, 14 Canal street.

Notice.
THE undersigned offer for sale, their establishment situated on Canal Carondelet, now used as a planing, sawing and turning mill, on account of ill health of one of the owners. Said establishment consists as follows: One 25 horse power steam engine, built by Leeds & Co., with two sets of double flue boilers, two planing machines, one built by Schenck and the other in this city on an improved principle; two circular saw benches complete; two turning lathes, one for wood or metal and the other a spindle sliding rest; two grinding stones, iron, cast steel, tool, cutters, forge complete and brass foundry, patterns, stables, &c. &c. All the tools required to carry on an extensive business. The land comprises nearly the whole square, with large sheds, which render it of vast importance as it is well known that the Canal Carondelet has been stopped in the rear and will carry out all the improvements requisite to render that canal equal if not superior to the new Canal. The undersigned would be willing to sell the land and buildings separately if required.
DE POUILLY & GAGNET.

Inundation—Notice to Planters.
Z. GRANIER'S BLANKETS.
H. DE GOER & RIFFLARD, Sole Agents in the United States, beg leave to inform the Planters and Merchants who are using Granier's Blankets for their negroes, that they have only received 250 bales instead of 500 bales, which they are accustomed to receive. The manufactory of Z. Granier having been carried away by the inundation, will not be able to furnish this year the quantity needed.

HAVANA CIGARS—10,000 of famous brands, Royal Street, landing ex brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana—will shortly be for sale at
J. M. CABALLERO, Importer, No. 36 Old Levee street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

LANDING ex ship Flora, from Bordeaux—12 casks Claret, Cantenac Medoc; 12 do do Haut Talence; 40 do do Queyries; 200 boxes do St Julien; 50 do White Wine, Haut Sauterne; 50 do Brandy Cherries; new crop; for sale by
FERBOS BROS., 247 and 249 Royal st., corner Main.

ALLSPICE—100 bags to arrive by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SEGARS—A large variety of Havana and American, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PORT WINE—30 quarter casks for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.

WHISKEY—200 bbls. Monongahela and Bourbon in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PAINTED TUBS—Market Baskets, &c., for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.

CASTOR OIL, Bay Rum, Citron, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—425 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana Sugar, landing ex brig A. H. McKay, from Havana, for sale by
R. CAHUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SUGAR—1 [illegible] boxes white, yellow and brown Havana Sugar, in store and for sale by
R. CAHUZAC & CO.

SUGAR—104 boxes white, yellow and brown Havana Sugar, landing ex brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana, for sale by
R. CAHUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee st.

WINE—60 casks red wine landing ex Flora from Bordeaux, for sale by
R. CAHUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee st.

SEGARS—20,000 Havana segars, various brands, landing ex brig A. H. McKay from Havana, for sale by
R. CAHUZAC & CO., 30 Old Levee.

HOLLAND GIN—The undersigned will continue to be supplied with the favorite steamboat brand, formerly received by Gildemeester & Co.
J. B. PREAU & CO., 33 Gravier street.

WINES in casks and half casks:
casks St. Julien, Medoc, 1849;
10 do St. Emilion, old;
40 do do;
10 do St. Estephe, Medoc;
24 do White Wine, Haut Sauterne;
32 casks French Brandies, different qualities;
20 do New York imitation;
15 do Madeira, different qualities;
10 bbls Bourbon Whiskey;
25 boxes Absynth;
10 do Wine, different qualities, for sale by
E. DECHAMPS, 67 Conde st.

Re-Opening.
Royal street, No. 132, below St. Louis Hotel.
A. HERNANDEZ begs leave to announce to his friends and to the public in general, that he has re-opened his SEGAR STORE, where a select assortment of the best brands and qualities will always be found.
☞ He hopes to see all his friends continue their patronage to him.

BEST HAVANA CIGARS—Of all the renowned brands, carefully selected by an experienced judge, engaged in Havana, expressly for the purpose.
GENUINE PRINCIPES—Of direct importation, constantly on hand, and for sale at
J. M. CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville streets.
Or at his establishments No. 32 St. Charles street, between Common and Gravier, and 68 corner Royal and Customhouse sts.

EXPECTED—Per ships Oceanide, Duquesne and Flora, from Bordeaux—120 casks good ordinary Claret; 600 boxes Claret, St. Julien, St. Estephe and Medoc; 150 barrels White Wine, Haut Barsac and Haut Sauterne; 25 casks old Margaux Medoc, 1847; 4 casks wine in small bottles; 4 do fishing twine, assorted, for sale by
JOSEPH LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse st.

SUNDRIES—6 cases pate truffles; 20 do cepes; 100 boxes do assorted petit pois; 4 do champignons; 15 do truffles, 200 do sardines in whole, half, third and quarter boxes. The above entitled to debenture, for sale by
WILLIAMSON, ZARATIN & CO., 30½ Poydras st.

LANDING—Ex ship Flora, from Bordeaux, 16 casks claret, St. Estephe; 16 do Pauillac; 62 do vale white wine, Haut Sauterne, of J. Dutertre & Co, for sale by
B. TALAMON, 182 and 186 Royal st.

LANDING ex brig Mary Elizabeth and schooner A. H. McKay, from Havana, and for sale by the undersigned, viz:
40 bales Havana leaf tobacco, 1st, 2nd, 3d 4th and 5th; 46,000 cigars Regalias, Media Regalias and Millar press, Shakespeare brand; 10 barrels picaduras; 6 cases cigarettes of the brands Fragancia, Tres hermanas.
DELVAILLE & MORENO, Importers of Havana Produce, 34 Old Levee.

PORT WINE—The subscribers, Agents of the Royal Oporto Company, have now landing and offer for sale—12 ½ pipes Port Wine; 18 octaves do do.
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.
The above Wine is under Custom House keys.

WHITE WINE—60 half casks white wine, Chateau St. Denis; 20 do Haut Sauterne, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 & 19 St Louis st.

CLARET—13 casks Claret, Barton & Guestier; 31 do do Chateau St. Denis; 7 do do St Medoc; 12 do do Dugrin Margaux; 6 do do St. Estephe, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

CLARET—13 half casks Claret, Dugrin, Margaux, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis st.

MUSHROOMS—Received per ship Flora, from Bordeaux—500 ½ boxes Mushrooms; 70 ¼ do do, for sale by
HUNTER & IKEN, Corner Royal and Conti sts.

FRUITS IN JUICE—Received per ship Flora, from Bordeaux, 20 boxes new Strawberries; 25 do assorted Fruits in juice, for sale by
HUNTER & IKEN, cor. Royal and Conti.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.
New Orleans, June 24, 1852.
SUBSCRIBERS to the Stock of this Company are hereby notified that an instalment of ten per cent. will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 17 Commercial Place, at the end of sixty days from this date.
By order of the Board:
JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Co.
New Orleans, April 20, 1852.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that books of subscription to the Capital Stock of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company are now open at the office of Company, No. 17 Commercial Place, and will remain open for four months in Louisiana and Mississippi, in accordance with the seventh section of the charter.
R. S. HUGHES, Pres't pro tem.
JOHN CALHOUN, Sec'y.

To Railroad Contractors.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received from the 1st of August until the first Monday of September next, at the office of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Rail Road Company, No. 17, Commercial Place, for the following work and materials, to wit:
Cutting and clearing the timber from the line of the railroad one hundred and fifty feet wide, commencing at New Orleans and extending forty-six miles to the highlands north of Pass Manchac. Contractors will make their bids at the rate of — dollars per mile. The line will be divided into sections of one mile each, commencing at New Orleans with No. one, and thence proceeding in regular succession northwardly.
Proposals will be received at the same time for the road-way formation at the rate of — cents per cubic yard, for excavating and embanking. Planters desirous of clearing the roadway, or of executing the excavations, embankments and drains through their plantations, are invited to call at the office of the Railroad Company.
Timber.—Proposals will be received at the same time for thirty thousand piles, ten inches square and from twenty-five to thirty feet in length. Said piles to be of best yellow pine, and free from sap for fifteen feet from the butt. Also, 120 thousand lineal feet of scantling, either the heart of yellow pine or cypress, eight by ten inches square, and in lengths of twenty-four, twenty-eight or thirty-two feet. The said piles and scantling to be delivered in equal quantities through the months of November and April next, inclusive, and at the following places: One fourth to be delivered on the western shore of Lake Pontchartrain; one fourth at the south Pass Manchac, and the residue at the north Pass Manchac, near Lake Maurepas, and the remainder at a point on the highland where the road leaves the swamp. Proposals will be received at — cents per lineal foot, both for the piles and scantling.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Railroad Company.
N. B.—Proposals will also be received between the 1st of September and the first Monday in October next, for grubbing, clearing and executing the grading of the remaining portion of the railroad, (forty-one miles) between the swamp and the State line. This division is highland throughout.
JAMES ROBB, President.
JOHN CALHOUN, Secretary.

Office New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western Rail Road Company.
New Orleans, 6th August, 1852.
WRITTEN proposals will be received at the Office of this Company, until 1st October next, for 30,000 sawed red cedar cross-ties, six inches thick, nine feet long and not less than eight inches wide, free from sap within said dimensions. Also, for the same number, hewed, of the same dimensions—both or either to be delivered on the West Bank of the Mississippi river at a place to be hereafter designated, within twenty miles of this city—one half before first January next, and the remainder on or before first March following.
Parties proposing will stipulate the terms and conditions of payment.
JAMES G. GIBBS, Chief Engineer.

Lost or Stolen.
A NOTE for the sum of five hundred dollars, subscribed by JEAN REY to the order of FRANCOIS GRISEL, dated August 3d, 1852, and payable eight days after date. The public is cautioned neither to discount nor to receive said note in payment, the payment thereof having been stopped in the hands of the subscriber.
JEAN REY.

Plantation for Sale.
A PLANTATION situated in the Parish of St. Charles, on the right bank of the Mississippi river, measuring ten arpents front by eighty arpents in depth, with improvements thereon, consisting of a sugar house, saw-mill, dwelling house, overseer's house, stores, &c. and the standing crop consisting of 105 arpents of plant cane and ratoons, and 100 arpents of ratoons of 2nd year, together with the cattle, implements, stock, &c., and forty-six Slaves.
Also, a Plantation in the Parish of St. John the Baptist, on the left bank of the Mississippi river, about 33 miles from New Orleans, measuring 16 arpents more or less front, by forty arpents more or less in depth; together with a certain portion of land in the rear of said plantation, containing 348 acres, and several slaves.
For terms and conditions, apply at the Citizens Bank of Louisiana.
HY. PEYCHAUD, Cashier pro. tem.

Carpeting at reduced Prices for Cash.
A Large assortment of Velvet and Brussels Tapestry 3 plys, Brussels, Ingrains, Venetians, Rugs, &c., is now offered at very low prices.
Matting and Floor Oil Cloth.
600 rolls white and colored matting, just received also, floor Oil cloth from 3 to 24 feet wide, beautiful patterns, window shades, hair cloth, table and piano covers, stair rods and at the lowest market prices.
A. BROUSSEAU & CO., 23 Chartres street.

Garden Seeds.
A fresh assortment for Fall Planting, just received at our Seed stores, No. 10 Canal st., and 139 St. Charles st.
GAY & NELSON, Seedsmen, Nurserymen and Florists.

J. MENARD,
181 Old Levee, between Hospital and Barracks.
French Garden Seeds—Crop of 1852.
HAS just received his first invoice of the firm of his brother Charles Menard, of Paris. This is the true recorded quality in Marseille, Washington and Michaud Peas, productive Bean, Nain, Prince Albert, extra, hatif, Soleil, Onions, Parsley, Chervil, Cresses, Sorrel and white mustard, Teed Peas, very much improved daily. His store is well assorted of seeds lately received. Seven varieties of cabbage, Turnips, Carrots, Beets, etc., etc.

Season Seeds.—Just received from the North and Europe, a large assortment of Garden and Flower—

Cabbage of York,	Corn Salad,
" of Bullheart,	Lettuce of all kinds,
" of Short Dutch,	Curled Parsley,
" Large Milan,	Yellow Onions;
" Short Early,	" White Early
" Bruxelle,	Big;
" Brandt Suwer,	Round Red Beet;
" 1st choice,	Carrot, Red, half sized;
Carrot, short, early,	Red round Radish;
Endive,	" half long;
Spinach,	Scarlet;
Flat white Turnips, early,	Flanders Spinach;
Red celer,	Black Mustard;
Black Salsify, etc.,	Garden Sorrel, large leaf,
Flowers of all kinds,	Large green Artichoke.

Constantly on hand Seeds of all sorts of the last growth, Flower Seeds, etc., being uncommon at the beginning of the Spring, persons wishing to supply themselves will please call early.
Planters, Gardeners and others are invited to try these Seeds, and they will be convinced that not better are to be found.
BACHELIER, Seedsman and Botanist, Dumaine st., bet. Old Levee and Conde.

COLOGNE WATER.
Superior to all in use in this City.
F. LEVERRIER.
No. 76 Chartres, between Bienville and Conti sts.
OFFERS for sale, at the prices of Paris, COLOGNE WATER, of a superior quality, well appreciated by those who have made use of it—in litres, halves, fourths and eighths:
Water of a good quality, of 82 deg., $1 50 per gallon.
Superior quality, of 30 degrees, 2 50 do
Extra superfine, of 30 degrees, 3 00 do
The quality of the Cologne Water being of pure and choice essence, can be drank with natural Water as a medicine, with the greatest confidence.

GOODS FOR THE MEXICAN MARKETS—Colored lastings, black alpacas and merinos, scarlet bayettas and figured flannels, broath cloths, bretagnes, platillas, estopillas and creas, Swiss and India book muslins, bishop and Queens lawns, tape checks, and mull muslins.
—ALSO—
A general assortment of Irish linens, sheeting and other linen goods of every description, for sale by
O. B. GRAHAM, 96 Gravier st.

Thielman's Drops.
OR ANTI-CHOLERA SPECIFIC.
THESE Drops are a safe and sure remedy, affording immediate relief in all cases of Dysentery, Colics, Cramps, &c., which generally precede the CHOLERA. Families, and persons traveling, will do well to provide themselves with a vial of this medicine, which has already saved the lives of a great many. Sold, with proper directions, by
F. P. DICOOGE, 39 Chartres st.

On Account of Fire.
GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.
A. BARBAUD, 40 Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse.
BEGS leave to inform his numerous friends and the public in general, that on account of the late fire, he will sell on and after Monday, 10th instant, the whole of his Stock at VERY REDUCED PRICES.
Received by ship Jersey, and also for sale at very low prices, a large invoice of Gloves of all kinds, for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children.
Being about to depart for France, he invites persons indebted to him to settle their accounts, and those to whom he may be indebted are requested to present their accounts.

A. STURRENEGGER & ETERNOD,
44 Bienville Street Corner of Chartres.
RECEIVED by the vessels R. B. Summer and Quebec, and offer for sale at manufacturing prices:
cases containing a rich assortment of ladies stockings, socks, drawers and jackets;
1 do French Madras handkerchiefs, 1st quality;
2 do Silk ribbons, satin and gregues, of all Nos.;
2 do Silk Cravats; 1 do Silk dresses;
1 do Barrege for Veils;
1 do plain Turkey red Calicos, 34;
2 do printed Turkey red Calicos;
6 do Swiss Muslins, white and colored, plain and fancy;
1 do Fans, assorted, of all qualities;
1 do Silk Gloves, embroidered, filet, Egyptian and Satin;
1 do White and colored leather Gloves;
2 do Embroidered black Silk Bobinets;
1 do Embroideries, on Linen Cambric, Jaconets and Bobinets; 6 cases Ginghams;
1 do Cottonades; 5 do Bayanne Hdk'fs;
1 do Assorted Linen Thread;
1 do Suspenders of newest fashion.

BRANDY—120 casks B. Pr Godard; 30 half do do J. B. Godard; 70 half do do do; 11 do de do Castillon, 1818; [illegible]
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 and 19 St Louis street.

HAVANA SEGARS.—An excellent and well assorted assortment of very fine Havana Segars, [illegible]
DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

[illegible]

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Dissolution.
THE partnership formerly existing of ALEXANDER LEVY & Co., Law Booksellers and Stationers of this city, was dissolved on the first instant, by mutual consent. The business will be conducted hereafter, by Alexander Levy alone, under the same style and title, and who will settle all the debts and obligations of the late firm.
ALEXANDER LEVY,
FRANCIS COOK,
BENJ. LEVY.
New Orleans, 1st August, 1852.

Dissolution.
THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of LOISON & SILVESTRE, is from this day dissolved by mutual consent.
Fred. Loison is charged with the liquidation of said concern, and will continue in New Orleans under his own name, the same line of commission and general agency business.
New Orleans, July 31, 1852.
FRED. LOISON.
L. E. SILVESTRE, de la terriere.

FRED. LOISON, will continue in New Orleans, the commission and general agency business heretofore conducted by the old firm Loison & Silvestre, now dissolved.
The undersigned being charged with the liquidation.
New Orleans, August 1st, 1852.
FRED. LOISON.

THE undersigned have formed from this date a co-partnership under the style of Kerr & Poincy, for the purpose of transacting the Flour and Commission business.
ROBERT KERR.
ARTHUR POINCY.
July 31.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the title of Pinaud & Magnin, has this day, been dissolved. Mr. Magnin will alone take charge of the liquidation, and will conduct the business under his own name.
New Orleans, 20th June, 1852.
R. PINAUD.
N. MAGNIN.

Notice.
THE partnership heretofore existing in this city under the commercial firm of Barriere, Lacapere, & Co., is this day dissolved by limitation of contract. Charles A. & Thomas G. Barriere will use the signature of the late firm in liquidation.
CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
FIRMIN LACAPRE,
FRANCOIS G. BARRIERE.
New Orleans 1st June 1852.

THE undersigned having formed a co-partnership under the firm of Charles A. Barriere & Brother, will continue the business as carried on by Barriere, Lacapere, & Co.
CHARLES A. BARRIERE,
FRANCOIS G. BARRIERE.
New Orleans, 1st June 1852.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the style of AVET BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general grocery business, as per act passed before A. Chiapella, a notary public in this city.
FRED. AVET,
J. E. AVET,
J. AVET, in commendam.
The undersigned will henceforth do a commission business.
J. AVET.

Partnership Notice.
F. FRYER informs the public that she has taken in partnership Mr. and Mrs. Berny, her nephew and niece. The firm will henceforth be Bechet, Fryer & Co. Mr. and Mrs. Berny are both empowered to sign for the firm.
The new firm will carry on the same business as heretofore, and Mrs. Fryer will devote her time and attention to the purchase of such goods as Parisian taste and fashion will sanction.

St. Louis University.
THE scholastic exercises of this popular institution will commence the first week in September.
Parents and guardians will have an excellent opportunity to send pupils in charge of two of the professors who expect to leave New Orleans by the steamer Louis, for St. Louis, about the 27th instant.—For further information apply to the reverend gentlemen at Jesuit College, in this city, or to
THOS. E. ELDER & CO., Agents, 101 Tchoupitoulas.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
58 Bourbon street.
THIS establishment will be closed from 15th inst. till the end of the month.
The classes will re-open on the 1st September.

St. Xavier College.
THIS Institution, situated in Cincinnati, Ohio, will re-open its classes for students, on the first Monday of September next. Two of the Professors, at present in this city, intending to return on the 27th August, will take charge of young gentlemen entrusted to their care.
Terms and other particulars can be ascertained on application to Rev. J. Boudreaux, corner of Common and Baronne streets.
A. H. KERNION, 47 Bienville st.

IT is important to young gentlemen who wish to be ready for Fall Business, to begin immediately, as good places are usually filled in September and October.
Dolbear's Writing and Book-Keeping ACADEMY.
36 CANAL STREET, [Established, 1832.]
is open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.
☞ Private classes for Ladies, as usual.
RUFUS DOLBEAR, 36 Canal st.
☞ Persons well qualified can command from $1000 to $2000 a year.
☞ Merchants apply here for Clerks, &c.

Bladon Springs
Is open for the reception of visitors since the 1st of June. Extensive improvements have been made during the past winter, and 400 to 450 persons can be comfortably accommodated. Efficient assistance has been secured, and the proprietors flatter themselves that they are much better prepared to give satisfaction this year than previous season. No exertions on their part will be spared to render the stay of those who may favor them with their company, pleasant and agreeable.
O'KNOX & HENRY, proprietors.

Japanned Cast Iron Mantle-pieces, with grate complete attached.
THE undersigned having been appointed by the manufacturers, sole agents here for the sale of this beautiful article, which will undoubtedly supersede the wooden mantle pieces now in use, invite the public, and the builders specially, to call and examine them at their store, where they will receive and fill orders to any extent, sold at a cheaper rate than the wooden article, including cost of grate, can be had here.
B. NAUTRE & CO., 21 Conde st.

J. R. Hoimon,
No. 64 St. Charles Street.
HAS just received from Paris by ship Akbar, a large assortment of Shirts in Madapolam Linen, and linen bosom only of the houses of Paris. Colored shirts, printemps, linen &c. Scotch thread and satin gloves, bruches combs, fine French and English cutlery, canes, umbrellas, and perfumeries. A rich assortment of cravats, neck stocks, cravats. Perfumery of the best manufacturies; Cologne water 1st quality. A choice of gentlemen and ladies false hair ready in store. A fine assortment of children car-riages. The above articles will be sold at very moderate prices.

PURCHASING AGENCY
In Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Hartford, New Haven, Boston, and the East.
A. L. Stimson, Public Agent,
Main Office, No. 19 Wall street, New York.
WILL give prompt and faithful attention to PURCHASING and FORWARDING, in large or small quantities, articles of MERCHANDISE, SURGICAL and DENTAL INSTRUMENTS, MECHANICS' TOOLS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, PLANTS, SCIONS, SEEDS, &c., &c., to any part of the United States.
☞ He will also attend to Applications for Patents, Financial Negotiations, Marine Insurance, the Sale of Produce and Mechanical Inventions, the Purchase of Land Warrants and Steamer Tickets, the Importation of Books and other articles, the Recovery of Personal Effects of Deceased Strangers in the Northern States, Collect Debts, Subscribe for American and Foreign Magazines, &c., Insert Advertisements, Institute Inquiries after Missing Persons and Property; and, in fine, execute every practicable, proper and remunerative commission in any of the above named places, and in Great Britain.
Address (post paid) A. L. STIMSON, No. 19 Wall Street, New York.
OFFICES OF THIS AGENCY.
19 Wall Street, New York; Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Md.; 116 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; 139 Main Street, Hartford, Ct.; Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.; 84 Washington Street, Boston, and 72 Camp Street, New Orleans.
REFERENCES.
In New York, Messrs. Davis, Brooks & Co., and Adams & Co.; in Philadelphia, Messrs. Sanford & Shoemaker; in Boston, Franklin Haven, Esq., President Merchants' Bank, and C. W. Cartwright, Esq., President Manufacturers' Insurance Company; in New Orleans, Messrs. David Felt & Co., and Adams & Co.'s Express; in Liverpool, Messrs. Edwards, Sanford & Co.

Mann's Letter Books, Etc.
MANN'S Parchment paper copying letter books, paged, of 300 and 500 folios.
Silver mounted, porvopine pen holders.
Three pointed pencils, Perryean pens, on cards.
Perryean double action pens in boxes, of one gross each.
Log slates, 7x11 and 8x12, very cheap, just received and for sale by
ALEX. LEVY & CO., Law Book Sellers and Stationers, 51 Camp street.

Sedgwick on Damages.
A TREATISE on the Measure of Damages, or an inquiry into the principles which govern the Amount of Compensation Recovered in Suits at Law, by Theodore Sedgwick. Second edition 1852, just received and for sale by
ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Booksellers and Stationers, No. 51 Camp street.

A New Edition of Martin's Reports.
The undersigned have now in press a new edition of MARTIN'S REPORTS, including the new series with notes of reference to subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court, up to the Seventh volume of the ANNUAL REPORTS, references to the Amendments to the Constitution, Statutes, and Civil Code and Code of Practice, since these decisions were rendered. Compiled by Thomas Gibbes Morgan, Esq., Counsellor at Law.
This work has been got up with great labor and research, and it is hoped will be found to merit the patronage of the profession. [illegible]
The high character of the Court during the time embraced in these volumes, the great number of cases involving the most important principles of the civil law, as it existed prior to the acquisition of Louisiana, and subsequently [illegible]
[illegible] TEN VOLUMES—price [illegible]
It is the intention of the publisher to follow it up with a new edition of the LOUISIANA REPORTS, [illegible] CIVIL CODE and CODE OF PRACTICE. [illegible]
J. B. STEEL, Publisher, 60 Camp street.

[illegible]

SUNDRIES.

Thirty Dollars Reward—Will be paid for the apprehension of the boy ISAAC or BATISTE. He is about 5 feet, 4 inches high, has a very hollow back, nearly all his front teeth gone; he is supposed to be working as a cook in some doggery, or harbor for runaways in the back part of the city.
A. HEWSON, 94 Camp st.

Twenty dollars Reward will be given to whoever will lodge in one of the city jails, the mulatto girl ELIZABETH, aged 25 years, 5 feet and 3 inches in height, white teeth, thick lips, prominent cheeks, and aquiline nose. She speaks English and a little French. For the reward, apply to
BOULIGNY & GANUCHEAU, 22 Old Levee st.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward will be paid for the delivery, at No. 50 Dauphin street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets, of the mulatress slave ANNA. She is about five feet high, aged 30 years, rather stout, of light complexion; she speaks both English and French, talks in a low sweet voice and is noted for her skill as a washerwoman. She has left the house of her Mistress Mrs. [illegible] about the 15th of April last.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
RAN away on Tuesday, the 3d of August last, a mulatto boy named ROBERT REED. He is a light mulatto, between 30 and 35 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, weighing about 140 pounds, and has a very dissatisfied look. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of said boy to the undersigned, if he is supposed to have escaped to a free State.
F. FABRE & CO., 98 Magazine st.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY the mulatto man named WILLIAM WHITE, aged about 26 years, light complexion, five feet four inches high, stutters when he speaks fast.
The above reward will be given to whoever will lodge him in one of the parish jails.
PIERRE POUTZ, 93 Customhouse st.

Notice
Is hereby given to persons who wish to have boats or ships towed up or down the river, that the steamboat DANIEL BOONE, (superior strength, will make three trips a week from New Orleans to Plaquemines, Iberville. This boat taking no freight when going up, will be able to perform the towage at very moderate rates. Apply to
PAUL LACROIX, 13 Toulouse st.

For Sale.
A VESSEL well adapted for the Lake trade, carries about 80 tons, well found in rigging, sails, &c., is in perfect running order. For particulars apply to
DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee st.

14 Conti, bet. Chartres and Levee.
B. ANTOGNINI.
BILLIARDS and Patent India Rubber Cushions—guaranteed superior in every respect to those used up to this time. Keeps always on hand new and second hand Billiard Tables, and all articles concerning that game. Also, complete sets of Lotto and Ten Pin Alley.
Persons wishing to examine these new India Rubber Cushions, will please call at his new Establishment, 92 Common street, near the Verandah, at M. Lucas Orlich.

A Grand Choice of Pianos,
At manufactory prices, on account of liquidation.
A. PERIER.
210 Royal, between St. Philip and Ursulines streets.
A Splendid assortment of PIANOS of Pleyel and Erard's manufacture, patent iron system Pianos, Pessaic, of 6⅔ and 7 octaves, at $500, $225 and $250. Pianos, Pleyel and Erard, large size, at $500 $550 and $600.
HARMONIOUS ORGANS of three registers, on sale at $100 and $150.
MIRROR PIANOS, upon which persons ignorant of music can execute in one lesson any Mazurka, Polka, etc. The Mirror enables the performer to see the movements of the machinery and of the hammer on the wires.

W. HARTKOPF,
PIANO MAKER,
172 Royal street between Toulouse and St. Peter,
HAS just received per ship Niagara, from France, a splendid assortment of Pleyel's and Erard's celebrated Pianos of every description and would solicit the public to call and examine them.
☞ For sale at low prices several well finished, second hand Pianos.
☞ Pianos tuned and repaired.
☞ Pianos to hire and taken in exchange.

L. H. DELRIEU,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
graduate of the Veterinary Schools of France, begs leave to inform the planters, owners of stables, &c., that he will reside in this city, to practice his profession.
M. DELRIEU will attend to all diseases generally, such as horses, mules, cows, &c. He will also take charge of sick animals.
He keeps at his office, a record for the sale and purchase of animals.
His office is open daily from 12 o'clock m. to 3 o'clock p. m. at 115 Chartres street, between St. Louis and Conti streets.

J. FEYTEL,
HAVING just arrived from the north, where he received his goods from France and England, informs his friends and the public in general, that he is now ready to open his splendid assortment of JEWELRY, of the finest style and most elegant ever offered in New Orleans. The assortment is composed partly of Brooches, Breast Pins, Diamond Earrings, do rings, do buttons, pearl necklaces and Chatelaines, with bracelets, etc., safety and rod chains of all descriptions and prices, and various other articles.
His assortment of Watches cannot be surpassed for the value of the movements or the elegance of the cases. These watches are from the best Swiss factories, and partly from T. F. Cooper and David Taylor, London, and M. S. Tobias, Liverpool. Chronometers, Lepine's watches, anchors, [illegible], ladies' watches ornamented with precious stones, etc.
He trusts that by his reduced prices, and the excellent style of his goods, those persons who may visit his establishment will not fail to be entirely pleased.
All his articles will be sold guaranteed.
He has received a complete assortment of setts of French Silver Forks and Spoons in cases; also, numerous articles galvanized by the Ruolz process. He offers the last novelty of Bold and Restaurant keepers specially invited, M. Feytel being prepared to accommodate them in any quantity they wish.

NOTICE.
Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps,
AT WHOLESALE.
The subscribers have now on hand and will be continually receiving a complete assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, which they offer for sale at low prices and on favorable terms. Their assortment consists in part of the following enumerated articles:
BROGANS.
Men's, Boys' and Youths' Russets, single and double back and riveted, oak and hemlock tanned, regular and extra sizes.
Kip, Patent Leather, Calf, Seal and Buff pegged sewed and imitation sewed.
BOOTS.
Men's, Boys', Youths' and Child-ren's Calf, Kip, Seal and Grained pegged, sewed and imitation sewed Planters', Fishermen's and Mud Boots.
GAITERS, BOOTS AND BROGANS.
For Ladies, Misses, Children and Servants, in an ordinary qualities.
HATS AND CAPS,
For Men, Boys, Youths and Children, of all styles sizes and qualities.
N. B.—Having made arrangements for the manufacture of our goods by the best of workmen, we are enabled to offer the best and latest styles in the market, and respectfully invite buyers to examine the same previous to making purchases elsewhere.
JAMES E. NORTH & CO., 11 Magazine street.

Boots and Shoes.
150 cases now landing from ship Parthenon, from Boston, comprising a prime assortment of women's and children's Shoes for sale low by
JOHN M. GOULD & CO., No. 8 Magazine street.

LADIES' GAITERS, SLIPPERS AND TIES—A prime assortment of Ladies' Gaiters and Ladies' fine Kid Slippers and Ties received per late arrivals from Philadelphia and for sale by
J. M. GOULD & CO., 8 Magazine st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—200 cases, landing from ships Levi Woodbury and Parthenon, and for sale by
J. M. GOULD & CO., 8 Magazine st.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans.
ONE hundred and fifteen cases now landing from ships Inez and Emma Lincoln, for sale on liberal terms by
G. W. DUNBAR, 5 Magazine street.

BOOTS SHOES AND HATS—310 cases landing from ships Alleghany, Union, Atlantic, Memphis, Inez, and Back Splendid. Also—in store, a large and complete assortment suitable for city and country Trade for sale low on liberal terms by
I. HOBBS & CO., Successors to R. G. Hobbs, 12 Customhouse st.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS—cases, now landing from ships Bay State, [illegible] and Marathon, from Boston and Philadelphia, comprising a complete assortment for country and city trade, for sale on liberal terms, by
G. W. DUNBAR, 5 Magazine st.

To Country Merchants.
THE undersigned have just received by the latest arrivals from Europe and the north, a large and well selected spring stock of Hats, for men, youths, boys and childrens', which they offer for sale at reasonable prices, to-wit:
50 bales of large sizes Campeachy Hats, from $1 and above;
250 do Panama Hats, from $15 and above;
250 do assorted Leghorn Hats, fine and coarse;
250 do sewed straw Hats, from $2 50 and above;
250 do soft fur Hats, of all colors and qualities;
Black and grey cassimere hats, assorted do
do do beaver do do;
Ladies straw and fur riding Hats;
50 Hats of all descriptions.
ALBERT & TRICOU, 37 Chartres st.
The leaders of fashion will also find in our stores, 37 Chartres street, and corner of St. Louis and Royal, the most elegant choice of Hats, manufactured under the care of our agent, J. J. Albert, in Paris.
We will also continue to furnish our customers with fine Silk Hats on measure being taken by the conformateur at our manufactory, corner of Royal and St. Louis streets.
ALBERT & TRICOU, 37 Chartres st.

Italian Straw Hats.
RECEIVED by the last arrivals from Europe and for sale at the lowest prices of the market, a large assortment of Italian Straw Hats.
F. LEVERRIER, 76 Chartres st.

Hats! Hats!!
200 DOZ. Fine Italian Straw Hats for men and children for sale by JOSEPH LANATA, 11 Jefferson and 12 Toulouse sts.

CAMPEACHY HATS—5 bales straw Hats for negroes in store and for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES, 37, Common street.

PALM LEAF HATS—Mens' and boys' Palm leaf hats in store and for sale by
JOHN M. GOULD & CO., No. 8 Magazine street.

Hats! Hats!!
1000 cases in store comprising a general assortment of fashionable silk, fur, soft, Beaver, Panama and palm leaf hats. For sale on liberal terms by
JOHN M. GOULD & CO., 8 Magazine st.

[illegible]