G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
No. 53 CHARTRES STREET.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1851.

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Vol. XXX—Whole No. 6633.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Wednesday Morning Sept. 10, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
SECOND DISTRICT,
CARISTIDE LANDRY.

FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

[illegible] Mail can be sent through post[illegible] on the dates.

ABOLITION TESTED.

[illegible] are all aware that the will of the [illegible] provided for the emancipation of some fifty negroes, and for their colonization to a free State. In accordance with the terms of the testament, the Executors [illegible] are that the provisions [illegible] slaves were duly carried [illegible]. The difficulty, however, was, to find a State in which they would be properly [illegible] and cared for—as it is well known [illegible] free anti-slavery States are [illegible], by Constitutional enactments, negative acts, are hermetically [illegible] the admission of free negroes [illegible] the category in this category, the [illegible] by the Executors opened a correspondence with Gov. Hunt, and imagined all [illegible] obstacle in the way of bringing [illegible] that State. Mr. Hunt, as we [illegible] the *Herald*, has published that part [illegible] referring to the request of Mr. [illegible] for the removal of the slaves [illegible] correspondence, and likewise the [illegible] requesting at the same time [illegible] citizens of New York, [illegible] a practical assistance to [illegible] by receiving the [illegible] provision for their [illegible] Commissioner, would consume [illegible] Africa, with such information [illegible] him in the performance of [illegible].

[illegible] Courier-Enquirer, says the *Herald*, has [illegible] published, and every abolitionist [illegible] State has, no doubt, read it. We [illegible] believe that they will consent to receive [illegible] slaves, and put them in the way of providing for their own support. Here is a noble [illegible] presented to them to put in practice the [illegible] of humanity and philanthropy which [illegible] professes, and which they [illegible] in most slavery on the Southern States. [illegible] an excellent opportunity for these [illegible] to exercise the cause of humanity. [illegible] heard, however, that any of [illegible] have come forward and anounced [illegible] willing—nay to help these slaves, [illegible] their assistance in carrying into [illegible] the testator. Nor do we [illegible] they will. Such assistance will, in [illegible], be rendered—not by these noisy [illegible]—but by people who talk less, but [illegible] real philanthropy exists. If [illegible] had not emancipated them, the [illegible] would no doubt be willing to contribute time and money, to stealing them [illegible] towards employing agents [illegible] the owner or any other person [illegible] attempt to prevent them from [illegible] if they reached the North, to [illegible] them to the shores of Canada [illegible] become a burden on society, and [illegible] more despised and more degraded [illegible] would be if they had remained [illegible]. This would have been a [illegible] and the abolitionists would split [illegible] in glorifying over it at the next [illegible] in the Tabernacle.

Northern abolitionism. We never [illegible] one of its advocates giving a cent [illegible] purchasing the freedom of a slave, [illegible] contribute thousands, and swear [illegible] everything, in a manner perfectly [illegible] to the Government's fugitive [illegible] in accordance with a law of the [illegible] constitution of the United [illegible] their duty towards their fellow [illegible] Sister. It is [illegible] a page whose course all [illegible] parties and classes, should [illegible]. It countenances robbery, and [illegible] the execution of it. It has [illegible] to the abolition cause [illegible] destroying the glorious [illegible] is hardly yet secure from the assaults [illegible] enemies of law and order have [illegible]. And yet the political parties [illegible] North continually coquet with and [illegible] factious, rebellious, and anarchic[illegible].

[illegible] of the *Herald* is the very echo [illegible]. We have time and again exposed the cry of Abolitionism, and shown [illegible] professions of love for the [illegible] to be prompted as hatred to [illegible] and will contribute thousands [illegible] man of his property. [illegible] in running it, but will [illegible] the cause of [illegible] and moral elevation [illegible] population of the North, whom [illegible] and wants are constantly impelling to [illegible] a set of cutting scoundrels [illegible] slaves. The cry under [illegible] man in the North can be depended [illegible] such an infamous [illegible] not every unprincipled [illegible] North is suffered to starve, [illegible] philanthropists, should be [illegible] every one, that their sole [illegible] and harrass the South, [illegible].

[illegible] Lucas Avery appointed [illegible] the late Gen. Nelson [illegible] in American College [illegible] Passage. It was printed [illegible] Doctor—an act of cowardice [illegible] not called in our city.

[illegible] and Surveyor of New Orleans. [illegible] the office of Collector of [illegible] appointed by the President to [illegible] Alexander, Jr., has been declined by [illegible], that of Wm. Christy has [illegible] appointment of Surveyor of the [illegible] New Orleans, and has accepted the [illegible].

[illegible] Nominations.—The Honorable Richard [illegible] was nominated by the Whigs [illegible] Congressional District, [illegible] at Fredericksburg on Saturday [illegible] gentleman was a faithful member [illegible] Congress, and, by his upright and [illegible] Bureau, he won the esteem of those [illegible] he was associated.

[illegible] Jefferson (Mo.) *Inquirer* [illegible] from ninety-nine counties [illegible] Returns of the Supreme Court. From [illegible] Gamble, Rayland and [illegible].

[illegible] Fire occurred in Brooklyn [illegible] by which six dwellings were [illegible]. The loss is not very heavy, but [illegible] insurance.

[illegible] President and the Heads of the [illegible] Departments have been severally invited [illegible] the Railroad celebration in Baltimore [illegible] 17th, 18th and 19th September. [illegible] declared that while highly gratified [illegible] invitation, they were compelled to reserve [illegible] answer, until circumstances should indicate [illegible] they could comply with the invitation [illegible] consistently with the exigencies of the [illegible].

[illegible] The negro who gave John Bolding his [illegible] stabbing, and was on his way to South [illegible] in the last accounts.

[illegible] We understand, says the Washington *Republic* of the 21, that the Secretary of the treasury received yesterday telegraphic despatches [illegible] the collector at New Orleans, stating that [illegible] men were waiting there ready to embark [illegible]. Without being apprised of the nature [illegible] vouchsafed to the collector in these [illegible], we have reason to believe that he was [illegible] informed that, if the 2,000 men should depart under the circumstances, certain officers [illegible] United States would be held responsible. [illegible] are inclined to believe that it would not be [illegible] to test the truth of Mr. Rhett's assertion [illegible] the Senate of the United States, that it is [illegible] impossible in this country to enforce any law in [illegible] neighborhood where any portion of the people [illegible] were opposed to its execution.

[illegible] Steamboat Burnt.—The steamboat E. P. McNeil was destroyed by fire, opposite Memphis, on the night of the 30 ult. The McNeil belonged to C. M. Fackler, and was covered by insurance to the amount of $10,000 in the Louisville, Ky., and Madison, Ind., insurance offices. Her loss is about $4,000. This was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as there had been a fire about the boat for several months [illegible].

THE ATLANTIC'S NEWS.

The steamship *Atlantic*, Capt. West, arrived at New York on the morning of the 1st instant, having left Liverpool on the 20th ult. Her news is not of much importance. We make up our summary chiefly from the *Commercial Advertiser*.

LONDON, Aug. 19, 1851.

THE DISTURBANCES IN CUBA.—The probable result of the new insurrection in Cuba continues to be a leading subject of speculation in London, and much disappointment was felt on the arrival of the Atlantic, bringing New York papers to the 6th of August, without any further news from that island. There is an increasing impression that the movement may prove to be more serious than was at first supposed, and most of the daily papers have favored the public with opinions as to the consequences both to the United States and Europe, which would flow from its success. It is needless to say that most of these articles are contradictory and absurd.

Among other views, the possible necessity of an interference by England and France to preserve the rights of Spain, or at all events to prevent annexation to the United States, has been hinted at. Of all political circumstances, how ever, any such meddling on the part of England is in my judgment, the most unlikely. The conduct of Spain during the last generation has been such that I would, I think, be impossible for her, under any circumstances, to command sympathy in this country. Apart from that the general grounds of the feeling against interference in the quarrels of other nations, merely on the ground of possible contingencies, which such quarrels may involve with respect to our own interests, is every day more marked. Regret would undoubtedly be felt if your Government were in any way to countenance the fitting out of piratical expeditions, such as were defeated by its vigilance last year; which regret would be such as should be felt at every instance of public immorality. There would, I believe, be no other ground of ill-will to it; and there is now sufficient knowledge and faith among the people who possess the greatest real influence on this side, to convince them that active co-operation on our part would only increase the evil, and that whatever wrong may be committed in the matter may safely be left to the judgments of Providence.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—Favorable weather for the harvest still continues, and the yield of the new wheat brought to market turns out thus far to be much better than was anticipated. The reports, moreover, of the potato in Ireland indicate no further extension of the blight. The estimates of an average supply of food this year are therefore likely to be well borne out. As the period approaches when the result will be placed beyond doubt, the grain market shows increasing weakness. A further decline of 1s. per quarter in wheat took place yesterday. From France the accounts mention that the grain crops will all be secured within the course of a few days, and that the quality is superior, although as regards quantity the report is not so favorable.—Nevertheless, there, as well as in England, an average is relied upon, except in some of the North Eastern districts, where heavy mischief has been caused by bad weather and inundations.

THE NEW YORK YACHT "AMERICA."—The stir occasioned among our nautical amateurs by the arrival of the yacht America is in no degree diminished. Her challenge to the Royal yacht squadron to run against any number of the schooners in the English channel outside of the Isle of Wight with a six knot breeze, remains unaccepted; but on Friday, the 22d inst., there will be a regatta at Cowes, when the Queen's cup will be run for, and for which the America is entered, with six vessels of the Royal yacht squadron, of various burthers, from 126 down to 48 tons. The burthen of the America is 170 tons. The expectation that she will beat all her competitors appears general; but, at the same time, it is fairly enough pointed out that she has been built especially as a racing boat, and consequently without any internal accommodation, while all the English boats are built to accommodate families upon trips of pleasure. "We have," it is said, "many racing craft also, but it has hitherto been a habit to race with cutters and not with schooners."

THE PAPAL AGGRESSION.—The Roman Catholic priests in Ireland have indicated their determination to set at nought the prohibition and penalties of the ecclesiastical titles bill of the last parliamentary session. Dr. Cullen has issued letters signed "Paul Cullen, Archbishop, Primate of all Ireland," and Dr. McHale has pursued a similar course as "John, Archbishop of Tuam," in open determination to show that the "Catholic hierarchy is not dead, notwithstanding the recent act of Parliament." An aggregate meeting of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, which is about to be held, also promises to be a formidable manifestation and defiance of the Government. Meanwhile the organs of the party are loudly putting forth all sorts of impious and bloodthirsty trash, in the fervent desire to get themselves prosecuted. Thus one writer, a Dr. Cahill, looks to aid from France, and in his character as a Christian priest congratulates his countrymen that France gives England a grudge, which never can or will be forgiven. "There is, he says, "not one Frenchman, or one Frenchwoman, or one French child, who would not dance with frantic joy at the *glorious idea* of having an opportunity of hearing their cages rattle and plunging their crimsoned French steel in the inmost heart of every man bearing the hated name of Englishman."

INDIA AND CHINA.—The India mail, which arrived yesterday, brings intelligence of our having occupied a portion of Hindostan, called the Nizam's territory, as security for a claim of about $5,000,000, long due, and with regard to which more than usual forbearance has hitherto been shown. The mismanagement and disorder consequent upon the incapable and vicious rule of the Nizam leave no chance of payment, and there can be little doubt that eventually the usual process of absorption will take place with regard to the whole of his state. It occupies about a third part of peninsular India, and is situated exactly in its centre, with Bombay in the West, Bengal on the East, and Madras on the South.

The China news seems to show that the insurrection that country is gaining ground, although it is difficult to form any regarding its real objects and strength.

The Mexican Congress state that the loss of their country, on the 23d of April, and the succession of events which followed contest to his disadvantage, are purely to occupy the attention of Santa Anna, who, it is said, is now at the eldest of whom is well acquainted with the English language, and favorable to a more open commercial policy.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.—It has already been mentioned, that a large number of the councils of arrondissement have declared in favor of the revision of the constitution. Some of them have, in these declarations, pledged themselves for the sincerity, independence, and spontaneousness of the movement. The council of Vendome, and that of Lyons, have added to their positions sentiments like the following:—

"Considering the services, the President of the Republic has rendered to France, saved from anarchy by his prudence and firmness, the council expresses the wish that the constitution be revised as speedily as possible, so as to remove the causes of instability and uneasiness resulting therefrom, and to render possible the re-election of the present President."

A committee of surveillance, consisting of thirty members of the Assembly, mainly Socialists, sits in Paris, holding its weekly meetings for "discussion on the political condition of Paris and the departments, and the acts of the Government. In case of any serious occurrence, all the representatives now in the provinces are to be summoned to Paris." It may well be said that Parisian politicians know no rest.

A "French-Spanish-Italian Democratic committee" has been formed in Paris. The members are MM. Lamennais, Joly, Mathie, (de la Drome) Schœcher, Baume, Bertholon, Lasteyras, and Michel (de Bourges,) all members of the Legislative Assembly.—They proclaim themselves socialists.

The banquets on the 15th, in commemoration of the fete of the Emperor Napoleon, passed off in the greatest order. That which took place at the Barriere de l'Etoile was the most remarkable by the number and position of the guests. M. Belmontel presided over it. In prefacing a toast to the grand army, he said—"Let us proceed resolutely in our faith, which is that of the people. The 10th of December has been the resurrection of the principle of Napoleonian democracy—that is, of national majesty. The fete of the Emperor is that of his heir. The 10th of December has been the consecration of the past, the glorification of the Emperor is in some measure the consecration of the 10th December."

M. Ackerpropposed the health of the President of the Republic.

"The exalted intelligence of the Prince," said he, "made him resist the seductions of anarchy as well as those of demagogy. It is under the protection of his name that the ungrateful men who so violently attacked him found their incontestible salvation. The instinct of preservation will again compel them to rally around him in 1852. He alone possesses in France the prestige of a name connected with so many glorious recollections, and he has becomingly justified the hopes of the country. I propose the health of the courageous and worthy nephew of the Emperor."

M. Dechanet, Mayor of Bonnecourt, in the Upper Marne, has been suspended during three months, for refusing to publish and post up in that village the speech delivered by the President of the Republic at the inauguration of the Tours and Poitiers railway.

There had been a disturbance at Laurac by the socialists, under a chief described:

Some of the most violent socialists from the districts of Largnatiere, Joyeuse, Rosieres, and Lalende, assembled at a banquet on the occasion of the anniversary of the patron saint of Laurac. One hundred persons sat down to dinner. On their leaving the hotel in the evening they were met by five or six hundred other Socialists, who commenced crying: *Vive la Quotidien! Vive la Rouge! A mort les gendarmes!* The police on duty arrested two of the most rioters, but they were immediately rescued. The red flag was then unfurled by the former commandant of Largnatiere, and became the signal for a general outbreak. Stones, bottles and other dangerous missiles were thrown at the gendarmes, many of whom were severely wounded, and fell from their horses. The others fired a volley and succeeded in carrying off their wounded comrades.

They defended themselves at the Mairie until the arrival of a military force from Aubenas and Largentiere under the direction of the sub-prefect and several public functionaries. At the bridge of Montreal the authorities were met by about 60 of the mob who attempted to resist their passage. The sub-prefect was wounded in the foot by a stone. The military then charged with bayonets, the ranks of the socialists were broken, and the leader of the red flag was captured.

SPAIN.—The Gazette of August 10th, publishes three royal decrees. By the first, the Government, acquiescing in the request of the delegates of the corporations of Biscay, extends the benefit of the law of the 20th of February, 1850, to the Madrid and Iron railway. By the second, the surveys of the Aranjuez and Almanza railroad are to be completed. The third mentions that a committee of engineers is to be appointed to establish a communication between the Atlantic and Mediterranean seas, by means of an uninterrupted inland navigation between the Alfaques and Oporto.

PRUSSIA—Advices from Berlin are of the 15th instant.

It is announced that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria will meet at Ischl. The King was to leave Berlin on the 16th of August for Ischl.

The Ministerial organs announce that in the course of the next month a meeting will take place of the Monarchs of Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

FROM ST. THOMAS AND BERMUDA.—By the British steamer *Merlin*, at New York, late intelligence from Bermuda and St. Thomas has been received.

The St. Lucia *Palladium* has the following account of a volcanic eruption in Martin que:

We have just received Martinique letters of the 6th instant. They bring the alarming account of a frightful eruption of the long dormant volcano of the Pelee Mountain at that island, which took place during the night of Tuesday last, the 5th instant. Like the great and memorable eruption of the St. Vincent Soufriere in 1812, the phenomenon at Martinique is described as having been accompanied with a noise similar to the approach of thunder, still nearer and nearer, with a vibration that affected the feelings and hearing." It appears, however, that, beyond a layer of grey sand, gritty particles of calcined earth, and lava, found in the morning upon the streets, houses, and shipping, as having been thrown forth by the volcano in the night, the people of St. Pierre were, up to our last accounts, uninformed of the effects of the phenomenon.

The following extract of a private letter may in the absence of more collected particulars give some idea of the eruption:

ST. PIERRE, Aug. 6, 1851.

"A strong rumbling noise was heard last night, which continued from about midnight to four o'clock this morning. At daylight this morning, we observed three streaming chimneys of smoke on Pelee mountains. One of these was of black smoke, resembling the smoke from a steamship, though ten times more voluminous than the chimney of our steam frigate. The other two were formed of a white smoke. I assure you I never before saw anything so grand. The town is all covered over with grey ashes. A great many persons have gone to the Mount, but cannot reach it before night. There has been no shock of earthquake felt; but persons living in the neighborhood declare that they were driven from their homes by the strong smell of sulphur, and the fear of danger from their vicinity to the eruption."

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—The following are the Mint Statistics for the month of August:

GOLD COINAGE.		
158 141 Double Eagles	value,	$3,182,820 00
7,623 Eagles,	"	76,230 00
44,655 Half Eagles,	"	223,275 00
12,052 Quarter Eagles,	"	30,125 00
200,550 Dollar pieces,	"	200,550 00
626,236 gold pieces,		$4,676,999 00
SILVER COINAGE.		
18,000 half dollars,	value,	9,000 00
20,000 quarter dollars,	"	5,000 00
252,200 three cent pieces,	"	10,566 00
1,029,036 pieces,		$4,702,565 00
COPPER COINAGE.		
596,474 cents,	value,	5,964 75
1,625,541 pieces,		$4,708,529 75
The gold coin deposited for coinage during August, was—from California,		$1,048,000
Other sources,		96,600
Total gold bullion,		$1,144,600
Silver bullion deposited,		29,000
A large supply of small gold coin remains on hand beyond the demands of the depositors.—		
The following is the monthly account of the U. S. Treasury—		
July 31, 1851—*Balance*,		$1,676,471 61
August 31, 1851—*Receipts*,		
Customs,	$443,039 98	
P. O. Monies,	14,891 54	
Patent Fund,	44,600 00	
Miscellaneous,	802 09	
		$502,863 91
Payments,		
Treasury Drafts,	$293,161 75	
P. O. Warrants,	31,427 69	
Int on loans, pensions,	9,184 85	
		$333,774 29
Balance,		$1,254,560 93

SUICIDE OF HON. LUKE WOODBURY.—The editor of the Manchester *Mirror* has visited the residence of Mr. WOODBURY, and furnishes the following particulars of his melancholy death:

"At about 9 o'clock he returned from a ride in company with a little son of B. B. Mussey, Esq., of Boston, to get some blackberries; went to the barn, unharnessed and put up his horse; assured the boy, inquired for his wife and was informed that she was in the garden; from thence he went directly to the barn, where he remained so long that his wife began to be uneasy in regard to him, and went to the door of the barn by which he had entered, and found it locked. She immediately sent to his brother's store for a clerk, who, upon search, found the body of Mr. W. suspended from a timber by a rope round his neck. Life was extinct.

"No cause is assigned for the act, though, it is said, that the Judge for some time has been quite low spirited, and has been heard to say that he did not feel able to transact his business, and, particularly in regard to his nomination for Governor; that he wished to be free from the cares of office, and remain a private citizen during his life.

"Mr. W. was about fifty years of age, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and has been Judge of Probate of this county for several years. He had a property of some twenty-five thousand dollars, and a splendid residence in Antrim. He leaves an estimable wife, but no children. Three of his brothers reside in Antrim, and likewise his mother. He leaves an excellent reputation among his townsmen, and, in fact, among the people of the entire county. He is said to have been a liberal man, almost to a fault, and was universally respected in public and private life."

THE FIRING AT THE FALCON.—On this subject the *Republic* has the following:

It is proper to add that we are informed, that upon the American Consul at Havana calling on the Captain General of Cuba, and complaining to him of the occurrence, the latter expressed his regret, and said it should not occur again; that it had now probably taken place in consequence of the Spanish vessels having a new commander, who had recently come to Havana, and did not know the Falcon.

The firing shots ahead of the Falcon was not necessarily either an insult or an aggression. It is a mode frequently resorted to by cruisers for the purpose of inquiring into the character and objects of a suspicious vessel. If it turns out that she is a lawful vessel, bound on a lawful voyage, an explanation is made, and the vessel is suffered to proceed on her voyage, otherwise she is detained.

The fact of the Falcon having displayed her national colors does not alter the case, as the showing of false colors is a stratagem generally resorted to for the purpose of avoiding capture.

We cannot doubt that the Spanish authorities will give the most satisfactory explanations of this transaction.

BOUNTY LAND CASES.—There were 8,452 bounty land cases reported upon in the Third Auditor's office during the month of August.

The Pension Office has issued in all since January last about 40,000 land warrants, under the act of September, 1850.

We understand that numerous claims for arrearages of pay in the war of 1812 have arisen since the passage of the bounty land act; and, although not one in fifty is allowable, still the labor of investigation is necessarily very heavy.

SCARLET FEVER.—In Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery, Dr. Gardner has a paper respecting the treatment of scarlet fever with belladona, in which he says that he has not yet met with a fatal case in treating with it. He administers the belladona according to the ability of the patient, in doses of half a grain to a whole grain, every three or four hours. He does not allow delirium to deter him from giving the medicine. The dose he recommends is bread and milk. Dr. Green, of Peckham, England, corroborates this, and says he has used it for ten years successfully. His doses to persons above puberty is one-sixth of a grain in mist-water, every four hours; for infants, very minute doses are given, and these with caution. Dr. Bennett, of Gateshead, inquires if other ammonia, mineral acids, and the application of nitrate of silver had all failed, in treating malignant scarlet fever, he found that one or two tablespoonfuls of fresh yeast, frequently given, was quickly efficacious as an antiseptic and stimulant.

☞ "Does this razor go easy?" asked a barber of a victim who was writhing under a clumsy instrument, whose chief recommendation was a strong handle.

"Well," replied the poor fellow," that depends upon what you call the operation. If you're shaving me, it goes tolerable easy, but if you're shaving me it goes rather hard."

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 9, 1851.

COTTON—Buyers insisted upon further reductions in price, and 900 bales were sold at a decline of ⅛c. We now quote:

FAIRIOR	—@ 7¾
ORDINARY	—@ 7¾
MIDDLING	8@ 8¼
GOOD MIDDLING	8⅜@ 8⅝
MIDDLING FAIR	8⅞@ 9
FAIR	nominal
GOOD FAIR	nominal
GOOD AND FINE	nominal

TOBACCO—We heard of no transactions.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Small lots selling at steady prices.

FLOUR—Dull and drooping; sales 150 bbls. flour, at $3 00; 300 do. Louisville, superfine at —; 200, a favorite brand, at $4 00; 2 0 do. Louisville, in small lots, at the same, and 100 extra do. Louisville at $4 62½@4 75 ℔ barrel.

CORN—We noticed sales of 2,000 sacks Inferior, at 35c. ℔ bushel.

OATS—Sales 1,200 sacks at 28c. ℔ bushel for Ohio, 30c. for prime, and 28c. for prime St. Louis, with 100 sacks choice from store at 31c.

BRAN—1,400 sacks were taken at 62½@64c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—Sales 150 bales Western at —, and 100 at $17 25 ℔ ton.

PORK—50 bbls Mess, sold within Inspection, at $18 00.

LARD—About 4 bbls Prime brought 10½c.

COFFEE—Sales 240 bags Rio, at 8¾@8½c ℔ lb.

GUNNY BAGS—10 bales were taken at 18c.

LIME—350 bbls. Western sold at 85c. ℔ bbl, a decline.

WHISKEY—A lot 50 bbls. Mathews' extra, sold at 20c.

FREIGHTS—A Brig was taken for Boston at 9c. ℔ ton, for large stores, and a ship for Genoa, on private terms.

Notice of Election.

PURSUANT to a writ of Election bearing date the 8th day of August 1851, and to me directed by his Excellency Joseph Walker, Governor of the State of Louisiana, the qualified electors of the Parishes of Orleans, are hereby notified that an election will be held on MONDAY the 29 day of November next, for the following officers, viz:

An Auditor of Public Accounts, one Representative from the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, of the whole Frame and of the First and Third Municipalities of the city of New Orleans.

Three Representatives from the Second Congressional District, composed of the Second Municipality of the city of New Orleans, of that part of the parish of Orleans situated on the right Bank of the river Mississippi and of the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche Interior and Terrebonne.

Two Senators from the District comprising all that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the East side of the river Mississippi.

One Representative to the Legislature from the right Bank of the parish of Orleans.

Two for each of the First District, parish of Orleans.
Three from the Second District, do, do.
Six from the Third District, do, do.
Three from the Fourth District, do, do.
Three from the Fifth District, do, do.
Two from the Sixth District, do, do.
Two from the Seventh District, do, do.
Two from the Eighth District, do, do.
Two from the Ninth District, do, do.
A Sheriff and Coroner for the parish of Orleans.

A Justice of the Peace by the qualified electors of the First and Second Representative Districts.

One by the qualified electors of the Third Representative District.

One by the qualified electors of the Fourth Representative District.

One by the qualified electors of the Fifth and Eighth Representative Districts.

One by the qualified electors of the Seventh and Eighth Representative Districts.

And one by the qualified electors of that part of the parish of Orleans on the right Bank of the river Mississippi.

The Justice located in the District between Felicity Road and Julia streets, must be designated and styled "First Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

The Justice located in the District between Julia and Canal streets, must be designated and styled "Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

The Justice located in the District lying between Canal and Esplanade streets, must be designated and styled "Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

The Justice located in the District lying between Esplanade and Esplanade streets, must be designated and styled "Fourth Justice of the Peace of the parish of Orleans."

The Justice of the Peace located in the Third Municipality, must be designated and styled "Fifth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

And the Justice of the Peace located in that part of the parish of Orleans, which lies on the right bank of the river Mississippi, must be designated and styled "Sixth Justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans."

Also one Constable for the Justice's Court in each of the districts between Felicity road and Julia street.

One for the Justice's Court between Julia and Canal street.

One for the Justice's Court between Canal and St. Louis street.

One for the Justice's Court between Louis and Esplanade streets.

One for the Justice's Court located in the Third Municipality.

And one for the Justice's Court located in that part of the parish of Orleans which lies on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

Also, three Assessors of Taxes in and for the city of New Orleans, and one Assessor of Taxes for each parish of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

Also one Tax Collector in and for each of the Municipalities, No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3—and one Tax Collector for that portion of the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

The polls will be open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening at such places and for such officers as the Sheriff and Coroner, the Clerk of the Courts and Clerk of the Assessors, and the General Council of the city of New Orleans, and by the Police Jury for the parishes of the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

The elections to be conducted and the returns made according to law.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans, 9th Sept. 1851.

JOHN L. LEWIS, Sheriff.

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL,
NO. 57 ESPLANADE STREET.
EPHRAIM FAUCETT, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

THIS Institution, which has been in operation for [illegible] years in company with the Public Schools, [illegible] itself a place among the best Seminaries in the South.

The various branches of English education are taught by Mr. FAUCETT and a corps of able Assistants, selected with a view to good character and thorough learning, and in order that every pupil may receive the proper attention, the number of pupils is limited to 100.

The course of study embraces Ancient and Modern Languages and Literature of the Greek, Latin, Spanish, French, and Spanish Languages, Mathematics, Geography, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Logic, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Phraseology, Book-keeping, Composition, Elocution, Chemistry.

As the Modern Languages are particularly the English and the French, and the higher Mathematics form a very special study, the Orleans Schools offers singular advantages to boys designed for mercantile pursuits.

The English branches are taught by Mr. FAUCETT, assisted by a competent Teacher, who has had the care of the classes inflicted by the Bank of the river Mississippi.

Prospectuses may be found at the Book Stores of Mr. LEHEYEF, Royal street, Mr. STEEL, 64 Camp street, Mr. WHITE, 51 Canal street, or at the High School, 57 Esplanade street.

N. B.—The session of 1851-'52 will open on WEDNESDAY. s 10 bd

BALE ROPE.—19 coils in store for sale by
SECOMB & VOORHIES,
s10 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

BEEF—Mess and Prime, in whole, half and quarter bbls., in store and for sale by
SECOMB & VOORHIES,
s10 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

OLIVE OIL—10 ft cases, in store and for sale by
SECOMB & VOORHIES,
s10 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

CANDLES—300 Boxes Venus Sheiling & Co Star, for sale by
SECOMB & VOORHIES,
s10 15 Tchoupitoulas.

CHEESE—150 Boxes Western and Ohio Factory Dairy, for sale by
SECOMB & VOORHIES,
s10 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

ELEPHANT OIL—100 packages, in store, and for sale by
SECOMB & VOORHIES,
s10 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

EXCHANGE ON HAVANA—At sight, and short sight, in sums to suit, for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.
s10

CIGARS—A large assortment of the best Havana and Principe Cigars, always on hand and for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES, 3 Front st.
s10

WHISKEY—150 bbls Oliver's extra, in store and for sale by
SECOMB & VOORHIES,
s10 15 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—Superior white, brown and yellow, Havana Sugars, in store and for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES,
s10 No. 3 Front st.

INDIGO—Superior Guatemala Indigo, in store, and for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES,
s10 No. 3 Front st.

COFFEE—Prime and green Havana, in store and for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES,
s10 3 Front st.

TEAS—500 packages Pouchong, Gunpowder and Imperial, for sale by
W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO.,
s5 No. 19 Old Levee st.

WHITE WINE—15 barrels Haut Sauterne, for sale by W F VREDENBURGH & CO.,
s5 99 Old Levee st.

SUGAR LIME—650 bbls. Sugar Lime, landing and for sale by THOS. BLOIS,
s5 91 Magazine st

PIMENTO—10 bags just received and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.,
s6 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

ALLSPICE—30 bags for sale by
CONVERSE & CO.,
s4 8w 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

45 BBLS. Vinegar; 250 boxes Cherries in brandy; 40 do Apricots; 50 do Apricots; 47 do Plums and Apricots do; 100 baskets superfine Annseed, landing ex ship Mary Parker, from Bordeaux, for sale by
V. & E. MAIGNAN,
au26 25 and 27 St. Louis st.

FRENCH NAIL TWINE—3 bbls. in bands, for sale by
V. & E. MAIGNAN,
au26 25 and 27 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Armide, from Bordeaux—17 quarter pipes old Cognac; 21 casks Claret, Monferrand—for sale by
V. & E. MAIGNAN, 25 & 27 St. Louis st
au26

CUBA TOBACCO—50 bales Tobacco ex brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee.
au26

CIGARS—100,000 Segars, Regalia, landing ex brig Mary Elizabeth, from Havana, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC 30 Old Levee.
au26

RED WINE—80 casks Red Wine landing ex ship Mary Parker, from Bordeaux, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee.
au26

HOLLAND GIN—18 pipes in Customhouse stores and for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 30 Old Levee.
au26

Wanted.

TO purchase a first rate COOK, male or female—Apply 83, Bourbon street. s10 10t

HAVANA CIGARS.—A large and selected assortment always on hand.
PRINCIPE CIGARS.—A genuine lot.
HAVANA SUGAR.—White, Brown and Yellow, and
COCOA.—Superior Guayaquil, for sale by
J. M. CABALLERO, 28 Old Levee, s10 between Customhouse and Sterlitz sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Independent Street Club.

All Voters friendly to the Election of JAMES P. FERRET for Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, will meet at JOHN SEXTON'S Coffee house, No. 3 Marigny Buildings, Second Ward, Third Municipality, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock, to appoint officers, organize, &c. at

To the Whigs of the Ninth Representative District—3d Ward Third Municipality.

RALLY, HEARER!!

The Whigs of the Ninth Representative District, are requested to meet at ARNOLD'S Coffee House, corner of Lafayette and Levee streets on SATURDAY evening the 13th September at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to a Convention for the nomination of a Candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District, and also to select members to the Central Committee—

A. Dreux,	F. D'Epernay,
J. P. Donelly,	J. R. Vance,
J. Fabre,	F. DePerret,
A. Barrosse,	W. Parnell,
Jas. Fabre,	P. J. Forstall,
H. Raymond,	J. Barbarin, Jr.,
W. H. Flanders,	L. LeBeau,
J. de Ferrer,	Alfred LeBeau, s10

Seventh Representative District.

WHIGS, RALLY!!

The Whigs of the Seventh Representative District, comprising the 1st and 4th Wards of Municipality No. Four, are hereby notified to meet at SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Hour street of Moreau and Elysian Fields streets, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to choose a candidate for the First Congressional District, to represent the Parish of Orleans, and two Representatives to represent the Parish of Orleans in the next Legislature. The meeting will also have in view, that they will have to appoint a Delegate to represent this District on the Whig Central Committee of the Parish.

Jos. Soldman,	J. R. Lamothe,
R. Grandjean,	C. Pollock,
J. Tuledano,	L. Dupugnac,
A. Chiapella,	Judge Bermudez,
E. D. Isabey,	Aug. Vauvret,
E. Sage,	L. Bouquet,
R. M. Monsson,	Jules Serin,
Jas. Gray,	Wm. C. Claiborne,
L. Castaile,	J. B. Blache,
Capt. Delcaille,	—— Henequez,
A. Mandreau,	H. Fabrigue.

Board of Health

Under the provisions of the amendment of the Board of Health passed as of annual, a general meeting of the heads of each and Board, in the night under of Health, in regularly, a board duly called to be held on the 10th instant, at 7 o'clock, P. M., at which time and place the business to be transacted will be the appointing of officers, and the adoption of such other business as may be deemed necessary by the Board.

Thus the Board of Health, in the act of disappointing the interests of property, and all kinds of unproductive expenditure, will be enabled to report to the Legislature, at its next session, the fact that the expenditure of the Board of Health, in the year 1851, in the city of New Orleans, and in the Parishes of J