The New Orleans Bee.

A. P. WEISS, Proprietor
No. 98 Chartres Street.

Terms of the Bee.
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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 10, 1852. — No. 1891, Vol. 11.—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXVI.—Whole No. 6940.

THE DAILY BEE

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Friday Morning, Sept. 10, 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. W. Huling, of Plaquemines.)

Second District.—Christian Roselius, of Orleans; (substitute, Cyprien Dupoch, of Orleans.)

Third District.—Duncan F. Kenner, of Assumption; (substitute, Fergus 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. Elder, of Rapides.)

Sixth District.—Jonas Ray, of Ouachita; (substitute, D. F Boyden, of Caddo.

THE COMPROMISE.
WHIG PLATFORM.

☞ 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—still impairing their 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 discountenance all efforts to continue, or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever, or however made—and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the stability of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

THE CONTRASTS.

Gen. Scott.	Gen. Pierce.
"Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—And you for the Union—dead for the Compromises—and dead against any man who proposes to yield to them, or either of them!"	*"I have been asked if I defied the Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I for a moment revolting feel at the very name 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 failed yesterday beyond Charleston

CONTRASTING THE CANDIDATES.

There are men in the community—at least we hope there are—for whom the mere dictum of a handful of irresponsible party zealots fails to carry with it the weight of a final decree—to whom, in the selection of candidates to fill the highest administrative offices of the Republic, ability, public services and patriotism present legitimate claims. To those who are not prepared blindly to sustain either Gen. Scott or Mr. Pierce, purely because the one was nominated by the Whig, and the other by the Democratic Convention, but who will base their preferences upon the real worth, character and services of the nominees, we beg to submit the annexed record, which, though brief, is a comprehensive and complete epitome of the public life of both the Presidential candidates.

Hear Winfield Scott! Who is Franklin Pierce?
What has he done?
Where his Laurels?
What has he done?
Franklin Pierce was born in 1804, at Hillsborough, N. H., and graduated at Bowdoin College and in the summer of 1827, commenced his law studies in Portsmouth, and commenced practice in Hillsborough county. He was elected in 1829 to the Legislature of his native State, and shortly after chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, and was a kind, liberal and popular member of the House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1834. In 1836 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1837 he was appointed by President Pierce United States District Attorney for New Hampshire, which he also declined. In 1838 he was appointed Attorney General of the State, and declined. In 1842 he was elected to the United States Senate, and served until 1842. He resigned his seat in the Senate and returned to his profession, and resumed his practice of law in his native State, and continued in it until he was elected in 1843 to the State Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives, and was re-elected in 1844. In 1846 he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives. In 1847 he was appointed by President Polk Attorney General of the State, but declined. In 1850 he was one of the delegates to the State Convention, and was a member of the committee on the judiciary, and reported in favor of the present constitution of the State, which he also voted for. In 1852 he was nominated by the Democratic party for President of the United States, and now is the Democratic candidate for President of the United States.

Gen. Scott.	Gen. Pierce.
"Sir, I am dead for the Constitution—And you for the Union—dead for the Compromises—and dead against any man who proposes to yield to them, or either of them!"	*"I have been asked if I defied the Fugitive Slave Law. I answered no, I loathed it. I for a moment revolting feel at the very name 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 following timely article, which we copy from the Detroit *Tribune*, contains important suggestions to the Whigs of Boston, of old Massachusetts, and in fact everywhere—read and act:

"UP GUARDS AND AT THEM."

Now is the time for action. With such a leader as Winfield Scott, we can have no much word as fail. He has proved himself to be invincible. With him for our candidate, we need but make a vigorous and determined onset, and the shattered and dispirited Democracy under the command of Gen. Pierce, will be overwhelmed with irretrievable defeat.

Now, then, is the Time for Action.

Organize your Committees.

No cause, however good and glorious, ever yet triumphed without a thorough organization of its friends.

Circulate Good Whig Documents.

Falsehood and misrepresentation are already in the field, maligning the character of your leader, and black-ballot his hard earned fame. Let them be closely followed up with the truth.

Get up Local Meetings.

At these you will learn each other's views, and be able to consult and advise together, so that you can act in concert, and with efficiency.

Have Public Discussions.

The Whigs have nothing to fear and everything to gain from them. Winfield Scott's character, services, claims and qualifications can bear the test. The people need but be fully advised of his claims to rally to his support.

Use Individual Exertions.

Every man has his influence. Let him exert it. He may confirm one wavering, or win one doubtful. Let each accomplish that, and our victory will be complete.

Go to Work.

Now is the time; "up guards and at them." You will never have a more glorious chance.

The fact is, our opponents feel and act as if they were doomed to defeat. The nomination of Winfield Scott, it has been correctly remarked, was the death knell to all their hopes. They know him to be a leader who is not accustomed to defeat. In his nomination they see the conquering Hero coming, who will triumph at the polls as he triumphed over the British and Mexicans. They know that he is already victorious in the hearts of the people, and that those hearts cannot easily be stormed and carried away by any foe. They have no hope, therefore, of success, and they act accordingly. Their's is a desperate cause, and desperate will be their means to save it. Fraud, falsehood and force having been freely used heretofore, in such emergencies, by them, will again be unscrupulously employed. It is against these we must guard. To your posts, then, Whigs! and prepare for the duty before you.

MILITARY TALENT.—A recent British historian, (Roebuck) in reference to Wellington, has said:

No man can be a greater soldier unless he possesses great administrative talent; and this talent is more likely to be brought forth and fostered by the business of war than by the management of cases at *nisi prius*; yet, be cause of the habit of speaking, the lawyer is deemed capable of governing, while the soldier, whose life is spent in action and not in talk, is considered unversed in what is called the affairs of State.

The same thought is developed and powerfully enforced in a speech (on the floor of the House of Representatives) by the late John Randolph, in the session of 1827-'28, in support of Gen. Jackson, then a candidate for the Presidency:

I deny, sir, (said Mr. R.) that there is any instance in history of a man not having military capacity being at the head of any government with advantage to that government and with credit to himself." There is a great mistake in this subject. It is not those talents which enable a man to write books and make speeches, that qualify him to preside over a government.

And then, after referring to 'the Hildebrands,' &c., he continued:

These men, (said the orator) were brought up in the choice, perhaps, but they were endowed with that highest of all the gifts of Heaven, *the capacity to lead men*, whether in the Senate or the field. Sir, I have said the same faculty, and its successful display has always a receiver and always will receive, the highest honors that man can bestow, and that will be the case, do what you will, cause what you may, about military celebrities and military domination. So long as man is man, the victorious defender of his country will, and ought to receive the proudest honors and homage for all that the forum of his government allow him to give. A friend said to me, not long since, "Why, General Jackson can't write." A friend replied, "Why, sir, the Duke of Marlborough, the greatest captain and analyzer of his age, (which was the age of Louis the Fourteenth) could not write half, and very much of men of any age, whose irresistable manners and address triumphed over every obstacle in the court, and his military genius in the field, did in the field; this great man could not spell.

To judge men by their books or speeches is deceptive. I not only consider the want of what is called *learning* as no disqualification for a Commander-in-Chief in civil or military life, but I do consider the possession of too much learning to be of either military or civil consequence to such a character, who is to draw from the cabinet of his own sagacious mind, and to make the learning of others, his servants, or rather, his secretaries, subject to his own enlarged and vigorous views. Such a man was Cromwell, such a man was Washington not learned, but wise.

A man may be capable of making an able or ingenious argument on any subject within the sphere of his knowledge. But the talent which enables a man to write a book or make a speech has no more relation to the leading of an army or a Senate than it has to the dressing of a dinner. The talent which is a man for either office is the talent for the *government of men*, &c.

Mr. Randolph's leading ideas, in that effective speech, fall within the views of Plutarch in his *Demosthenes and Cicero Compared*;

Demosthenes (says the great biographer,) when he touches upon his praise, does it with an insufficative delicacy. He never, in fact, does it at all, but while he has shown his opinion, view, and upon all other occasions he is extremely modest. But Cicero, in his orations, speaks in such high terms of himself, that it plain he had a most intemperate vanity. Thus he cries out:

"Let arms yield to the toga, the wreathed brow Yield to the tongue."

At length he came to commend not only his own *actions and operations* in the Commonwealth, but likewise his orations, as well those which he had only pronounced as those which he had committed to writing; as if in juvenile vanity, he were vying with the rhetorician Isocrates and a contemporary, who had inscribed in the orations, the ambition of guiding the Roman people.

"Force in the field and dreadful to the foe"

After remarking that "it is mean and illiberal to rely on such a qualification, or to hunt after praise in that quarter," Plutarch proceeds:

In this respect Demosthenes behaved with more dignity, with a superior elevation of soul. He said, "his ability to explain himself was a mere acquisition, and not so perfect but that it required great candor and indulgence on the part of the audience." He thought it must be, as indeed it is, only a low and little mind that can value itself upon such attainments.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

THE WAY IT GOES IN COVINGTON.—The Covington *Journal* of the 21st inst., gives an account of a regular meeting of the Chippewa Club of that city on the preceding Thursday evening, and says:

During the evening, John Fisk, Esq., introduced to the Club six gentlemen of the Democratic party, who declared their intention to vote for General Scott. The announcement of each name was received with rapturous manifestations of approbation, and when all had signed the Constitution, three hearty cheers were given for Scott and Graham.

Very much of the same sort as this statement is a fact just related to us by a citizen of Frankfort who passed through this place on Tuesday a few days ago. A Whig remarked that many of the Irish Democrats were going to vote for Scott. A Democrat remarked "I don't believe it. A few steps off an Irish laborer was breaking rock in the street. "There," said the Democrat, "is an Irishman. I bet you a treat he is for Pierce." "I don't know the man," said the Whig, "but I'll take the bet. Let us ask him." They went up to the honest and laborious Hibernian, and the democrat addressed him:

"Well, my friend, what's your politics?"

"I may always been a democrat," said the Irishman.

"Then, of course," said the democrat, "you'll vote for Pierce and King."

"Pierce and King, did you say," responded the Hibernian, looking up, with a twinkle of Irish wit in his eye. "Indade I had enough of Kings in the old country, and I was none of your Pierce. *I'm for Scott and Graham!*"

And so the Democrat lost his bet, and not a little of his confidence.

Irishmen are generous and grateful, and they have not forgotten that it was Scott who saved scores of their countrymen from being hung as traitors in the year 1813, by the British government, for no offence but that of defending their adopted country upon the field of battle.—*Frankfort Commonwealth.*

THE LIGHTNING.—A FEW HINTS.—It may be well to encourage timid people who are religiously or constitutionally alarmed at lightning, to state the doctrine of chances. As a general thing, the lightning does not strike within the space of a square mile, more than once a year. If the person is a rod distant, he is seldom if ever killed. Now there are 70,400 square rods in a square mile, and if the lightning struck rod after rod, it would take 190 years to go over it; but it smites here and there, and that it will smite any specified rod, there is not more than one chance in a hundred billion.

Again, other things being equal, the chance diminishes as it regards a low object, as the difference between the square of the height and that of a lower; so that with a person six feet, and a tree sixty feet, there is but one chance out of 3364 of the person's being struck. If he will go close to a tree, or in a house without a rod, his danger is proportionally increased.

Again, objects non-conductors when dry, become good conductors when wet. A dry silk umbrella, if not tipped with metallic substance, will ward off the lightning; but if wet, not. Get lightening rods for your houses and see to it that the fastenings be much smaller than the rod—and that the rods enter the earth, and fear not the "red artillery."

It is well for persons who are naturally timid to get electrified a number of times. It renders them less electric, and therefore locally danger. Finally, a death by lightning is the easiest of all deaths. As electric enters, we are instantly killed, and life is gone without a pang. "Ah! but the horrors!" Well, live right here, and it will be all right with you there—if it must be so.

NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—This body has nominated Hertsie Seymour for Governor. He is a Member of the Assembly elect, and was beaten two years ago by Mr. Bingham Hunt, who will probably repeat the operation in November.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

SEE OFFICE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 9th, 1852.

COTTON—The supply of Cotton is limited, and to-day's sales barely reach 1,200 bales. Prices are generally

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior	—	Ref. Fair	11 ½
Ordinary	5¾ @ 6	Fully Fair	9 11¾
Good Ordinary	6¾ @ 7¾	Good Fair	11 ¾
Middling Fair	— @ 11—	Fine	—

TOBACCO—The rates continue firm, and the transactions on a larger scale, but a considerable portion on private terms.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—We have noticed only the usual limited sales to the trade, at full prices.

FLOUR—The supply is yet too limited to admit of extended operations, and we have noticed only moderate sales at $4 12½ @ $4.50 for Ohio, $4 50@4 75 for extra, $5 for family, $5 25 for fancy, and $6 50 for extra family.

GRAIN—Corn is held firmly, at 60@62c @ bushel for mixed and white, with few transactions, and Oats are in limited demand, at 35c @ bushel for the Lewis. Rye has sold in moderate lots, at 90@95c @ 100 lbs.

PORK—Mess continues to sell to the trade at $22 @ $22 50, and some small lots of Clear have been taken at $23 @ bbl.

BACON—The market has been very dull, and the principal transactions are on private terms.

LARD—The demand is very limited, but holders generally ask full prices, say 12½@12½c @ lb. for prime to choice in bbls, and 13c for keg.

COFFEE—Prices are steady, and 100 bags Rio have been taken at 8½c @ lb.

FREIGHTS—The rates are firm, and shipmentes are generally asking ¾d. for Cotton to Liverpool.

EXCHANGE—We still quote:

EXCHANGE OFF DOCKS.

Sterling	9¾@10¼ @ int. prem
France	5 @ 5
New York, sixty day bills	1¼@1¼ @ cent dis
Do. Checks	par @ ¼ cent dis
Boston, sixty days	1¼@1½ @ cent dis
Philadelphia, sixty days	1¼@1½ @ cent dis
Havana at five to eight days	1 @ 2 @ cent dis

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

Watering Places	Ophelia, Grice
Covington	Lenora, Dunton
Bayou Sara	Newsboy, Wilson
St Louis	Honduras, Bunker
Princeton	Frank Lyon, Stone
Vicksburg	Glandy Burke, Bailey

Wanted.

A wholesome and rental wine and liquor store, as experienced in speaking the French and English languages. None need apply who cannot come well recommended. Apply to lower 2, No 19, at the Post Office. 49

Wanted.

A YOUNG LADY, well versed in the English and French languages, and familiar with Music, and Fancy Hours, would find a permanent situation by applying to the subscriber. The knowledge of the French language is not indispensable. Good references will be required.
E. D. FAMIE, 48
corner of Bourbon and Conti st.

SOLUTION CHLORIDE SODA OR DISINFECTING FLUID—50 boxes in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHITE WINE—50 bbls White Wine, for sale by
J. B. PREAU & CO.

CAMPHOR—10 bbls refined, in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WAX MATCHES—100 gross Bell's celebrated London Wax Matches, in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

A. STURENBURGER & ETERNOD,
44 Hunsville Street, Corner of Chartres
RECEIVED by the vessels New Orleans, and Tarbrook, from Liverpool, and Havre, and offer for sale, on the usual terms, the following assortment:
175 cases of Dry Goods
4 cases Velvets, common and rich, for dresses and

1 do	Velvets, resting, rich	1 do	Velvet Ribbons of all widths
1 do	Velvet Ribbons of all widths	1 do	colored satin Ribbons
1 do	Dresses, common, assorted	1 do	Dresses, rich, assorted
2 do	Silk ball dresses	2 do	emb. muslin dresses
2 do	Black and colored satins	1 do	Gold Fringes
1 do	Black Satin de Lyons	1 do	Gold Cravats
1 do	Poult de Soie; 2 do black Silks		
1 do	Fans, common and very rich		
2 do	Gloves, Kid, Lisle, Lyons		
3 do	Kid Gloves, silk and fleet do		
1 do	Embroidered Linen Cambric Hdkfs		
2 do	Embroideries of all kinds		
1 do	Percales, Lawns, all qualities		
2 do	Muslins, Jaconet, & de emb		
1 do	Damask Muslins		
	Ruffled Cuffs; Madras Hdkfs; plain and printed		
	Fancy Net Collars, Gingham, Scotch Ginghams, Mohair		
	Lustres, Alpacas, Linen Cambrics, Linen Sheetings,		
	Bayonne Hdkfs, Gauze, Turkey red cotton, Tow cloth,		
	Assorted and waxed calf Shoes, Calicoes, Water		
	Being a selection from the stocks of the manufacturing establishments in Switzerland, France, Germany and England, they sell at manufacturing prices. 48 2d

BOOTS SHOES AND HATS—Most in store and constantly receiving, a large assortment suitable for the City Trade, for sale low on liberal terms by
DUNCAN & CO. Hughes
Successors to G. Hughes
sep 9 1tp 12 Commonstreet.

BACAHOUT—Per Lancaster, from Havana, 100 bottles of Bacahout, superior quality, for sale by
HUNTER & IKEN
sep 9 1tp 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHOCOLAT—Received per Lancaster, from New Orleans, an assortment of very superior Chocolate, which have purchased for sale by
DUMTZ & IKEN
Cor Bienville and Old Levee sts.

FISH—Mackerel No. 3, 50 bbls; Codfish, also Herring, 100 boxes; pickled herring, 10 bbls; salmon, 50 kits, and half kits; Halibut fins, 10 kits; tongues and sounds, 5 kits; smoked herring from Labrador; Dolphins, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SALERATUS PEARLASH AND SODA—100 boxes, kegs and half bbls landing from ship Lancaster, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHEESE BUTTER—100 boxes, just received per Steamship Crescent City, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

STRAW PAPER—400 reams assorted, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SUGAR—30 boxes of yellow Havana Sugar, for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES.

CIGARS—500,000 Havana Cigars, of direct importation and genuine brands, of all sizes and shapes, for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES
27 Common street.

COFFEE—100 bags of Havana superior Coffee, in store and for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES
27 Common st.

SPANISH CUT TOBACCO—5 barrels Spanish cut tobacco in pickles, for sale by
LABORDE & XIQUES, 28 Common st.

BARLEY—40 bags, landing and in store, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

Forty Barrels Bourbon.
3 BALES heavy Burlaps suitable for baling cotton, for sale by
Oh. GRAY & SON.
sep 1 w 98 Gravier street.

EXCHANGE ON BORDEAUX—For sale by
A. CARRERE, 26 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—An excellent lot of Havana Tobacco just received and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO.
sep 7 1w 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA PRESERVED AND WHITE MELONS—Just received and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO.
sep 7 1m 247 & 249 Royal st, corner Hill.

HAVANA CIGARS—750,000 genuine importation from the most reputed factories in Havana, and consisting of Imperiales, Regalias, Med. Regalias, Cazadores, Cazadores, Bayonetas, Veguetos, Chiloches, Fernandez, Londres, Milans, etc. etc., all of the most favorite brands, and for sale on reasonable terms, by
DELVAILLE & MORENO,
Importers of Havana Produce.
7 1w 34 Old Levee.

PICADURA—10 bbls; very fine, in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO.
7 1w 34 Old Levee.

FLOUR—300 bbls superfine, and extra do, for sale by
BECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO.
sep 1 1w 15 Poydras st.

HAVANA COFFEE—450 bags prime green, in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO.
7 1w 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA SUGAR—White and quadroons, very superior quality in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO, 34 Old Levee.

TOBACCO—15 bales Mexican leaf Tobacco, for wrappers, for sale by
BRUGNIERE & CO.
s 3 9 Bienville st.

CLARET—200 boxes red and White Claret, superior quality, for sale by
BRUGUIERE & CO.
9 Bienville st.

LANDING ex ship Comte Corneto, 40 blocks of Carrara Marble, 300 Marble slabs; for sale by
LANATA, GANDOLFO & CO.
9 and 10 Jefferson street.

CHEESE RICE—200 sacks in store and for sale by
A. VEST BROTHERS,
cor Bienville and Old Levee sts.

LANDING from bark Swan from Bordeaux, 150 casks Claret Wine, T. L. Pratt's brand; 50 do. White do. do. do.; for sale by
F. DE FUENTES & CO. 28 Old Levee.

COGNAC—15 demijohns of the renowned Court Oh Godard, an old and very superior article, for sale by
POREE & GIRARD
7 St Louis st.

MALGOLY COGNAC—10 half pipes, 10 quarter do, landing ex ship Flora, for sale by
J. & J. TARDOS, 24 Old Levee st.

HAM—35 tierces, 5 bags & 5 barrels, for sale by
SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO.

HOLLAND GIN—5 pipes Holland Gin, Bull's brand, landing ex ship R. B. Sessions from Antwerp, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU, & Son.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Flora, from Bordeaux, 10 pipes L. white wine, Haut Sauterne; 50 boxes do. do. for sale by
PAUL LACROIX.
sep 16 13 Toulouse street.

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

MARASHINO—80 boxes superfine and fine marashino, for sale by
JOSEPH LAMATA,
11 Jefferson and 13 Toulouse st.

PAPER CIGARS of various favorite brands, in store and for sale by
DELVAILLE & MORENO.

LIQUORS—25 qr pipes Cognac Brandy, 4th proof; 20 do eight do do do; 12 qr do do, 1815; 12 qr do do, 1798; 1 puncheon Jamaica Rum; 100 bbls assorted Cordials; 50 do do do superfine; 500 baskets Champagne; 25 boxes Curacao; 25 do Marchino; 6 doz Holland Gin; for sale by
PERROS BROS.
sep 7 1m 247 & 249 Royal st.

WINES.—200 boxes old Claret Margaux & Lafite; 100 do do Rel Air, 1843; 50 do do Latour, 1841; 50 do do Haut Brion, 1841; 50 do do by Medoc; 150 do white Wine, Haut Sauterne; 20 pipes old Madeira, London particular; 50 do do Oporto; 10 do Chambertin; for sale by PERROS BROS.
sep 7 1m 247 & 249 Royal st, corner Hill.

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HAM—35 tierces, 5 bags & 5 barrels, for sale by
SECCOMB, VOORHIES & CO.

HOLLAND GIN—5 pipes Holland Gin, Bull's brand, landing ex ship R. B. Sessions from Antwerp, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU, & Son.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Flora, from Bordeaux, 10 pipes L. white wine, Haut Sauterne; 50 boxes do. do. for sale by
PAUL LACROIX.
sep 16 13 Toulouse street.

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

MARASHINO—80 boxes superfine and fine marashino, for sale by
JOSEPH LAMATA,
11 Jefferson and 13 Toulouse st.

GUIGNOLET—45 cases Guignolet, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

GUIGNOLET—45 cases Guignolet, for sale by
EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO.
17 and 19 St. Louis st.

QUEENSILVER—Landing from ship Lucas, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BORAX—30 cases, landing from ship Hudson and Columbus Brooks, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

RAVENS AND ORANGE FLOWER WATER—Imported genuine in 1 lb bottles, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Light House Notice.

THE Light House on Chandeleur Island, Latitude 29° 54' 34", Longitude 88° 51' 49", was discovered by the gale of 8th and 9th ult. Due notice will be given when a new light is established.
GEO. C. LAWRASON,
Collector and Superintendent of Lights.
Office of Superintendent of Lights,
New Orleans, 31 September, 1852. s1 1m

Agency of the Nashville Insurance and Trust Co.

New Orleans September 24, 1852.
The following telegraphic despatch has been received from the parent office:
NASHVILLE, September 2, 1852.
"W. B. FARTER, Notify all Policy Holders to protect themselves by Re-insurance, we are unable to pay."
JAMES WALKER,
Secretary.

Notice to Shareholders.

THE Ship Stock of Light Houses (excluded from the 10 cent call of Ship Stock) called "Last Issued" will be removed on or about Monday the 23d instant, for the purpose of repair. Due notice will be given when about to be replaced.
New Orleans, 31st August, 1852.
GEO. C. LAWRASON,
s 2 1m Collector and Superintendent of Lights.

Ohio Central Executive Committee,

corner of Carondelet and Camp streets, over the Crescent Insurance Company.
E. SALOMON, Secretary.
s 30 1tp

Land Office of Louisiana.

Baton Rouge, April 7th, 1852.
To holders of certificates for Land for Richard Loucks, late Register of the Land Office.
YOU are hereby notified, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the late session of the legislature, and approved the 6th March, 1852, to present the certificates which you hold, issued to Richard Loucks, to the Register of the Land Office at Baton Rouge, that those which are fraudulent may be ascertained, in order that the same may be reported to the next session of the Legislature.
W. H. CRENSHAW, Register.
s 9 1m

Removal—F. H. FRITZAIRE, Auctioneer, has removed to his new Auction Room, No. 93 and 95 Bienville street, between Old Levee and Chartres street.
New Orleans, 13th March, 1852.
HALES DAVIS—Tuesdays and Thursdays. M

Removal.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public that his store has been removed from 26 Toulouse street, to 164 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets.
New Orleans, 13th March, 1852.
JOHN CLAUZURE.

To Commission Merchants.

LARGE and convenient fire and super stores 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 found a commodious warehouse.
THEODORE PRIOLEAU,
jed 16 Canal street.

Notice.

THE undersigned collector sale, their establishment situated on Canal Gondolet, now used as a planing, sawing and turning mill, on account of debts of one of the former owners of the establishment consist as follows: One 15 horse power steam engine, built by Leeds & Co., with one set of double Frame Planing and Matching machines, one lathe, schooch and the other in this city on an improved principle; two circular saws, one for cutting up timber, one for cutting tenons, one for mortar or metal and the others splendid sliding rest, two grinding stones, iron cast steel, tools, one large iron and brass foundry, appurtenance, stables, &c. &c. All the tools required to carry on an extensive business. The land on which the establishment is situated, which is of great value, will be sold at a sacrifice, which cannot fail of importance as it is well known that the Canal Carondelet has been purchased by parties who will erect a Steam Cotton Factory, for which the celerity in the original operator, and protesting against them. The secondary convention finally adjourned without making any nomination.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.
There is a full demand in the Cotton market with sales of 800 bales at firm prices. Middling Uplands is quoted at 10½c. Flour is steady, with sales of 8,000 bbls. Flour is steady at $5 31 @ $4 50 @ $5 for State and Ohio brands. Sales of Corn at 72 @ 72½c @ bushel for Mixed Western.

Ohio River Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 9.
There is now scant two feet three inches water in the channel and the river still falling.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 9.
The river is yet falling. Receipts for the night—Markets quiet. Whiskey declining with sales at 17½c @ gallon. Flour and Bacon unchanged in price.

To Railroad Contractors.

New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company.

THE period named in the advertisement of this Company, for receiving proposals for the grading of the road, has been found too short to enable the Board of Directors to make a selection of the most eligible offers, and the time is hereby extended until the 15th of September, 1852, at which time the proposals will be opened and the Contract awarded. The Company have adopted the Northern Railroad Company, No. 17 Commercial Place, as their office, and all communications should be addressed to the undersigned.
Grading and clearing the timber from the road-way for a distance of twenty miles, will be required of the successful bidder, and the road-way must be prepared for the laying of the rails, and the bridges and culverts completed, ready for the cars, within twenty miles of the Lake, beginning at New Orleans with No. 1 and the subsequent numbers to be completed in regular succession onwards.
Persons desiring to make proposals at the rate of one dollar per mile, specifying the section of country, will be accommodated.
Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the entire work, at a fixed price per mile or per cubic yard—the estimates and plans can be seen at the office.
Also for grubbing, where it may be required, at the rate of one dollar per mile for the entire line, and for the clearing of the road-way, at the rate of twenty dollars per mile, specifying the section of country.
Also, for furnishing cross-ties, proposals at the rate of one dollar per mile, specifying the section of country.
Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the entire work, at a fixed price per mile or per cubic yard—the estimates and plans can be seen at the office.
Also, for grubbing, where it may be required, at the rate of one dollar per mile for the entire line, and for the clearing of the road-way, at the rate of twenty dollars per mile, specifying the section of country.
Also, for furnishing cross-ties, proposals at the rate of one dollar per mile, specifying the section of country.
Plans and specifications of the work may be seen at the office of the undersigned, and at the office of the Engineer on the line.
Proposals will be received at the same time, for the entire work, at a fixed price per mile or per cubic yard—the estimates and plans can be seen at the office.
Also, for grubbing, where it may be required, at the rate of one dollar per mile for the entire line, and for the clearing of the road-way, at the rate of twenty dollars per mile, specifying the section of country.
Proposals will be received at the same time and place