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The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24, 1851.

No. 1520 Vol. X—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXIX—Whole No. 6569.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.
Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.
Tuesday Morning, June 24, 1851.

NOTICE.

In order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all debts and receipt all bills or accounts either for me or for the office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 16, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesterday with the last dates.

☞ Our thanks are due the Hon. WILLEY P. MANGUM, for interesting public documents.

BLOOMERISM.

Frock coats and Turkish unmentionables—the predominent ingredients in the new costume, of which so much has been lately said—appear to gain but slowly upon female favor, maugre the exercise of the editress of the *Lily*, and the physiological precepts and expositions of Mrs. CELIA SMITH. Thus far, Bloomerism has made itself conspicuous chiefly in secluded villages and quiet hamlets, where there are no temptations to induce ladies to follow the unpetticoated innovation on the privileges of the sterner sex, and not too many curious eyes to stare her out of countenance. We hear of the occasional appearance of the phenomenon among the small towns of New England, and especially in Massachusetts, where the people, and the ladies in particular, whenever they do take hold of a notion, are certain to adhere to it with most tenacious and not unfrequently absurd gravity.—Even in Boston—a city in which we should look for common sense if anywhere—not less than *eleven ladies*, (?) clad in the new costume, have been seen promenading the streets of a bright sun-shine morning. We place a note of interrogation after the word "ladies," because we cannot the idea of timidity, or at least modesty, with the term; and most assuredly, those who paraded Washington street with pantaloons and skirts above the knees, must have been armed with a courage to confront public wonderment and the ridicule of a gaping village, that is not a customary element in a lady's character. But after all, we ought not to wonder greatly at any lolly that Massachusetts women may perpetrate. It is strange that those who are already crazy on the subject of "woman's rights," who seek to renounce the sphere and seasons, and to usurp the role of the judge, the ballot and the constable, and the sword of the patriot, should jump at this first chance of encroachments on the prerogatives of the masculine gender. What more natural than those who are anxious to unsex themselves altogether, should begin by divesting themselves of those outward and visible signs by which they were distinguished as women? We presume that the fashion will be patronized extensively wherever such specimens of womanhood as fleshly, as have been striking judges of themselves in the various conventions that have been held in Boston and elsewhere. ABBY KELLY, as the mouthpiece of the cause of woman's rights, should unobjectionably adopt it. The Boston ladies should be encouraged in following in the wake of such a gaze of beauty and mould of form as the immortal Abby.

I for Bloomerism it may; and at present the certificates be brought how ed to establish the exceeding comfort and facility of the dress, it will never succeed in the South. The climate in this latitude are content to appear as women, agreeably to the latest modes of Paris—and the elegant and becoming habiliments in which they are wont to display a murderous array of charms. They are not disposed to risk a doubtful honor of during innovations; and above all, they would shrink intensely from the prospect of being persecuted by grinning darkies, and roaring news-boys at the first appearance of the new costume. We question whether such indeed is a single lady South of the Potomac, could be persuaded for the sake of women, to brave the public eye in a large city by donning a Bloomer, and perambulating the thoroughfares.

We have never seen the costume, but from descriptions we have read of it, we could say it is not to our taste. It displeases a priori, as an inappropriate one, for, if it has any meaning, it is simply a broad hint that men are the superiors in the assembly, in the office of a whole of thirty—perhaps equal and dignity as the gentleman driving down Chartres street, with a rude, ill-mannered driver, and trilled and flounced in the most elegant manner instead—is superseded by a lady. Such a costume must be exceedingly ungraceful in ninety-nine women out of a hundred. After the consideration of much, it is all nonsense. Let the ladies abstain from tight lacing, and compression of the chest, and their waists are a proportion, will cast the idea of Bloomerism.

We have no doubt the new-fangled notion, if it ever has risen from time to time entertained the opinions of our Northern friends, will become but an short-lived existence. While Paris, London, continues the arbiters of fashion, and the Bloomers in creation to influence thousands part of the dames and demoiselles of the land to wear the breeches.

FOOD COLUMN.—A project for the erection of a monumental column to the defenders and champions of the Union, has been devised by our friend WM. PRITCHARD. The plan is now before us, and represents a beautiful fluted Corinthian column, rising from a massive pedestal, adorned by a statue of HENRY CLAY. Immediately beneath the apex, will be an inscription block, and below that, the names of Cass, Webster, Downs, Phelps, Mangum, Bell, Berrien, Bright, Cooper, King, Mason and Dickinson, to be carved on the four sides of the column. It is designed to place this monument on the central ground at the corner of St. Charles and Perdido. The cost is estimated at $20,000 and sufficient will be made to raise the amount by subscription.

A LITERARY TREAT.—The Paris correspondent of the Boston Atlas writes a letter entitled "Description of an excursion by the Gulliotine," and purporting to give an account of the author's thoughts and feelings on witnessing an execution. The entire letter is stolen from a feuilleton of Alexandre Dumas, Jr., published some three months ago, in one of the Paris papers—*Le Siècle*, we think.

DEPOPULATION OF IRELAND.—The Dublin Evening Post states that the official returns of the Commissioners relative to the population of Ireland, have not been published; but from the returns from some localities, it is apprehended that the entire census will exhibit a decrease in the population of near two millions since 1841. The Post gives instances of the decrease. In the union of Castlebar in 1841, the population was 75,000, now 4,780; Limerick in 1841, 48,000, now, in round numbers, 44,000; in one of the Baronies of Queen's county, Shenemarague, the population has diminished from 17,014 to 11,506; in Carrigallen, county of Louth, the decrease has been from 1,110 to 877. The parish of Aughrim, in Galway, in 1841, had a population of 7,000, in 1851 it is reduced to 3,603, a very nearly one-half.

THE USE OF A PRIEST FOR SEDUCTION.—In the County of Berkshire, Springfield, Mass., Rev. J. J. D. Corry, the Catholic priest, was on trial on Wednesday for the seduction of a Miss Monagle, the allurement for such having been abandoned. The girl was organist in his church, teaching in the school, and resided in the priest's family. She swore to their constant intercourse, after he had first partly forced her, to his sending her to New York to be a nurse, he coming there, going round to the theatre, drinking, &c. Two witnesses sustained the girl's testimony as to the priest's conduct at a breakfast table in a New York hotel, which, in their opinion, indicated either intoxication or insanity. The plaintiff's counsel intimated gave notice of a probable settlement between the parties, when the Court adjourned to Thursday. Some little testimony was introduced by the defence to show that she might probably have been familiar with another young man.

☞ We call the attention of purchasers to a sale of six Slaves, belonging to Mrs. G. M. Pique, who leaves for France. These slaves are of good character, and valuable servants. The sale will take place TO-DAY, at the City Exchange, by F. L. Tricou, auctioneer.

☞ This Day, at 12 o'clock, at Banks' Arcade Mesrs. Board & May, Auctioneers, will sell some valuable House Servants and Cotton Press mes. See advertisement.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

[To the N. O. BEE.]
ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.
New York, 23d June.

The Arctic, which left Liverpool on the 10th inst., has just arrived. The Cambria arrived at Liverpool on the 6th—imported more firmness to Cotton market, sales four days including 16,000 bales to day, are 28,000 bales, of which 3,000 for speculation, and 4,000 for export. Ships arrived from New Orleans—H Augusta Columbus, St. Louis, Revenue and Anne Rich. Manchester, an active business—Money easy, Consols 93¼c. for account; French five per cent, 91¼. Political, nothing new; no more failures. Grain, market improving, wheat 9d.; Flour, 1s.; Corn, 1s. dearer than this day week; Ohio Flour, sts 64s@21s 6d. Cotton 30@34s. Weather wet and cold, no summer yet, crops look well. Tobacco still very dull; Provisions, no change.

MR. WEBSTER'S NOMINATION TO THE PRESIDENCY, as the Boston Transcript describes it, is going ahead rapidly in Massachusetts. "Such," says that paper, "is the rush of people to put their names to the paper, that a person has to wait some minutes at the Merchant's Exchange, before he can get "a chance at the pen." As an instance of the manner in which the nomination is working among the masses, the editor mentions the fact that in the single establishment of the Messrs. Summons, clothiers, 39 of the clerks and 4 of the partners put their names to the call. It had been signed by 2,000 in the Exchange at Boston, and four other places were receiving signatures in different parts of the city. There were 500 signatures in Lowell on the first day the paper was opened.

FUGITIVE ISM.—The Syracuse Star (remember that city has been made one of the headquarters of runaway slaves,) says:

"We are informed by one of the police officers of this city, that out of the fifty or sixty male fugitive slaves who were, until recently resident in this city, only two were regularly employed as laborers. Many of there gained a precarious livelihood as runners to houses of prostitution, and the majority were supported by charity. Such, we are also informed, is the general condition of the fugitives who have taken upon their residence in our large towns and cities, where, be it observed, they chiefly congregate.

"In Canada, also, they are regarded by the inhabitants with distrust and aversion. There are two towns in Canada West, in which a negro is not allowed to set his foot, through fear that he may become a burden upon the tax payers."

It not exactly then to tempt slaves from the South thus to degrade them at the North?

The Gov. of New Hampshire.

Governor Dinsmoor, as our readers know, is not a Whig. In the following remarks in his Inaugural Address, upon National Affairs, however, we are glad to recognize a true national and patriotic spirit, worthy of any Whig of the land:

"The series of measures adopted by the last Congress for the final adjustment of the various subjects of sectional discussion which had, from time to time, grown up out of the conflicting interests of the North and South upon the subject of slavery, were welcomed by the country as a happy, and nearly anticipated, conclusion of an angry and dangerous controversy, it having disturbed the amicable relations between the States, and had at last threatened the very existence of the Union.

"I cannot but regard these measures laid the concurrent support and approval of our most sagacious statesmen, and of the leading representatives of the great political parties, and of the great body of the country, they were not, nor was it a reasonable expectation that they would be entirely satisfactory to either the friends or the slave States. But regarding them as the best result of the most earnest and faithful efforts to preserve the peace and harmony of the Union, believing also that the prosperity and continuance of the dangers from which they have recently been rescued, and that they involved no humiliating compromise of interest or opinion, the people received them with such general demonstrations of joy and satisfaction as encouraged the hope that the excitement which had so long and so injuriously agitated the country would subside.

"But it has not. A spirit of delusive Fanaticism has been unleashed, which, if it has been given to any, yielding to the spirit of concession, and we may regret again in the promise of security and tranquility that is before us, we may congratulate those who have contributed to the peace of the country, and patriotism have borne the Union out in safety from the midst of its perils.

"But it should be kept in mind that these experiments upon the strength and durability of the Union may be too often repeated. It is not invulnerable, and can only be preserved by the exercise of that patriotic and conservative patriotism which it has ever inspired."

The measures of compromise have now become a part of the statutes of the land, and every consideration of good faith and sound policy demands that they should be carried into effect in all their details. Among the most prominent of these, is the new law for the surrender of the Fugitive Slaves, which, if it be not a part of the compromise, is yet so intimately connected with it, that it should be regarded as a part of the whole. It is a law