The New-Orleans Bee

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 16, 1851.

G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor. NO. 83 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning, Jan. 16, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with dates from New York to the 6th, from Washington to the 7th, and from Charleston to the 8th inst.

THE CITY CENSUS.

Under the act of January, 1847, entitled "An act to equalize representation in the Municipal councils of the city of New Orleans," the Mayor has appointed nine Commissioners, three for each Municipality, to take the census. Four duties require, first, an enumeration of the whole population of the several Municipalities; and next, a census of all persons entitled to vote, classed according to the wards in which they reside. The labor of collecting and arranging these details is very onerous, yet it must be completed within four weeks, since the various Municipal councils are compelled, under the stringent provisions of the same act, to reorganize Municipal representation, at the first meeting after the second Monday in February, and are precluded from the performance of other business until this imperative mandate is obeyed.

It may, therefore, be readily imagined that the Commissioners for the most populous section of our city—the Second Municipality—must go to work with a will, if they would hope to complete a faithful and accurate census within the period prescribed by law. It is important, in this view, that they should commence their task at once. Unfortunately, however, when the Mayor's message communicating the appointment of Commissioners, was laid before the Council, one of the members of that body, proposing perhaps at some remote and vague analogy between the functions of the nominees and those of the Committee on Streets and Landings, moved the reference of the message to the latter. A report cannot possibly be expected from that Committee until next Tuesday, and the Commissioners will consequently not be sworn in until Wednesday the 22nd.—This delay, and silly delay will deprive the Commissioners of at least one week of precious time, and that too in the very quarter where the population is dense, where the urban limits are crowded far into the suburbs, and where most efficiency has always been experienced in obtaining a perfectly reliable enumeration of the citizens.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners for the Second Municipality will have to discount far more than usual activity, in order to obtain the returns in time, or the Council will have to postpone its meetings until the commissioners are ready to report. We trust, at all events, that no such mutilated and imperfect returns will be admitted as have heretofore been ironically styled a census of the City of New Orleans. The last attempt by the municipal authorities was a deplorable and disgraceful failure. In the teeth of a steady and decided increase of the population from the date of the Decennial Federal Census, the Commissioners in 1847, exhibited by their tableau a decrease of no less than 12,000—a result, probably conjective and absurd at the time, and without a parallel now, by the late enumeration of the United States Marshal. That enumeration will serve as a tolerably fair guide for the Commissioners not appointed. The latter enjoy the advantage of taking the census at a season when the resident population of New Orleans is there—when our merchants have returned from their Northern and Western tours, and when there are few or no absentees to embarrass calculation. If the duty assigned to the Commissioners be faithfully performed, we shall be enabled to contrast the City with the Federal Census, and ascertain how far they fulfil the expectation. In Boston, where the enumeration by the General Government showed immediately that by the municipal census, the defaulters had neglected within a year, to make returns giving that both had been made in a manner vastly and carefully. It is in reasonable, very important that the exact census should be taken, in order that in the approximate of municipal representation, no injustice should be done.

PETTY CRIMES.

We do not remember having ever had occasion to notice so many cases of theft and larceny as figure before the tribunals of justice during the present winter. It would seem as Bottany Bay had shipped to New Orleans an unusual amount of roguery and rascality. Thieves, swindlers and burglars swarm in our midst. Stores are plundered in mid-day; houses are entered and robbed at all hours, and citizens are knocked down and robbed. The police at no time remarkably efficient, of late are just now afflicted with an access of sagacity. The properties of our community are caught and caged, as in mere wantonness, a minute when contrasted with the number of those who roam at large and perpetrate their misdeeds with impunity. Among the victims of the genteelly dressed scoundrels, we congratulate our thoroughfares, we regret to include several returned Californians, whose various pretexts, and either fraud and violence, have been inflicted of their hard earnings. We trust that the First District Court will dispose summarily of every culprit whose guilt is satisfactorily established, by awarding the full penalty of the law.

THE PRESIDENT of the United States has recognized Bartholomew Watts as Vice-Consul at Brazil, for the port of New Orleans.

HEAVY SNOW STORMS were experienced in all the Northern cities during the first week in the new year.

NICARAGUA AND COSTA RICA.—The Northern papers say that the reported war between the States of Nicaragua and Costa Rica consists in nothing more than the re-occupation by the former of the department of Nicoya, which of right belongs to her, although it had been possessed by the old Central American Congress, to the latter. It is thought Costa Rica will yield.

SPECIAL CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia Pennsylvanian says, that enough returns from the special election for the Luzerne District, which took place on Tuesday last, for the purpose of filling the vacancy by the short session of Congress, occasioned by the death of Chester Butler, whig, that it is confident, to show that John Brisbin, the democratic candidate has been elected by a majority. Luzerne gives about 500 of a majority for Dana, whig, but Columbia, Monroe and Wyoming, give the democratic candidate about 700 of a majority.

THE STEAMSHIP Ohio arrived at New York on the 5th, from Norfolk, and was placed in the dry-dock for repairs. Her hull is not injured.

FATAL RENCOUNTER IN MACON.—We learn from a private despatch, that a difficulty occurred in Macon, Sunday evening, between William H. Hughes and Thomas Knight, jr., which resulted in the death of the former. The despatch says that Knight made some insinuations, about the defeat of Hughes, who was a candidate at the municipal election on Saturday, which produced harsh words between them, and Hughes struck Knight and siezed a knife. Knight, in the struggle, shot Hughes in a few minutes. Mr. Hughes is the person who went to Boston in quest of the fugitive, and Mr. Knight is the brother of the one accompanied him.

Package Sale of Dry Goods.

☞ The particular attention of purchasers is called to the sale of Dry Goods, to take place This day, at 10 o'clock, at F. H. Peterson's Auction Room, No. 7 Canal street. The assortment is large and desirable, and terms liberal. ja16

THE NIAGARA'S NEWS.

We find some interesting details by the *Niagara* in the Northern papers. She reached Boston on the evening of the 5th inst.

ENGLAND.—The Queen's address to the Corporation of London, and the Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, is not considered satisfactory by the ultraists, who are also displeased because Parliament is not to meet till the 4th of February.

The Papal excitement is wearing out from sheer exhaustion, to be renewed when Parliament meets, which is on the 4th of February next. At Croydon, where a grand Protestant demonstration was witnessed, the proceedings were relieved by a dramatic episode, in which the Pope and Cardinals, Monks and Sisters of Mercy figured in the ecclesiastical trappings, and also Pio Nino and Doctor Wiseman were burned in effigy, amidst a blaze which lighted the country for miles around.

President Fillmore's Message to Congress attracted more than usual attention from the press. Nearly every paper of note printed the document entire.

The London Times, Chronicle and Daily News, whilst they profess to admire the masterly style of the message, and the clear and statesmanlike manner in which the President grapples with all the leading questions of the day, cavil at his tariff policy, as being against their notions of free trade. The Herald and Post, on the contrary, commend the President on the subject.

It is reported on good authority, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will propose a considerable reduction in the coffee duties.

The American Chamber of Commerce in Liverpool, composed principally of British merchants doing business with the United States, gave a sumptuous banquet at the Adelphi Hotel to Mr. Abbott Lawrence, and the example was promptly followed by Manchester.

Mr. Lawrence made what are termed eloquent and feeling episodes.

The returns of the Board of Trade will enable the Chancellor to make many more and other reductions in the present tariff.

An extensive system of enlistment gives weight to the report at the Duke of Wellington has two amended an addition of fifty thousand men to the English army.

Accounts from Australia say that Smith O'Brien had made an unsuccessful attempt to escape to California.

Another mania, we has been issued by the London democratic refugees, signed by Ledru Rollin, Albert Dercsse, Joseph Mazzini and Arnold Ruge, and is addressed to the Italian, French, German, and other continental committees.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Thursday evening, Dec. 26th.—A statement made to the President of the Assembly by the President of the Republic, at a banquet given by the former on Wednesday, caused some sensation. Louis Napoleon hinted that a dissolution should occur between the Government and the Assembly, the latter should be responsible for all its that might subsequently befal the country.

A change in the Ministry of Marine is possible.

Louis Napoleon, it is said, is convinced of the loss of the amount of near two millions of francs His address on to the Assembly he read well, it is said, he obstinately but unsuccessfully contested.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—The Emperor of Austria, it is said, has issued a proclamation to his army, thanking them for their warlike preparations, and assuring them that their services will not now be required.

A case of disenchantment of the late Prussian and Austrian levies having been effected, and the Brunners suspected in the peace policy of Baron Manteuffel, an European seem to take it for granted that peace will be preserved.

The Free Conferences are to commence on the 23d inst., at Dresden, and men of great experience and distinction, have been selected to represent the various German States at this important Assembly.

The sudden friendship sworn to at Olmutz by M. Manteuffel and Prince Swarzenberg, represents Prussia and Austria, has however, awakened suspicion among lesser German Princes, who are making energetic efforts to form a league of their own.

Berlin news to the 16th, and Vienna to the 14th, received. The dismissal of the Landwehr Corps was complished quietly, except in Cologne and the Prussian Provinces of Prussia.

Messrs Radowitz and Gerlach were permitted to leave Vienna in a very kind letter from the Emperor, and were received at Berlin in Lombardy.

The Sixteenth Centre Germany are disarming, although in Hesse Cassel there appears to be some jealousies at subsisting between the Prussian and federal troops.

ITALY.—The trial of the members of the Liberal Society called the United Italians has been concluded, and six condemned to death, and the ex-minister and five others to 30 years, and the rest to 20 years imprisonment.

The loan for the redemption of the paper money remains sought after.

The American Protestant Chapel at Rome has been closed by order of the government.—Two wind of federation has caused much disturbance at Rome.

TURKEY.—From Turkey it is stated that the province of Aleppo is perfectly tranquil. The rebels in Bosnia have been defeated at all point. The cholera was raging fearfully at Mecca on the 7th September.

INDIA AND CHINA.—The news from India is not important. All is tranquil.

The news from China about the rebellion in the South is quite at variance with recent accounts. It was said that the rebels had been destroyed, or dispersed. We are now told that the Government troops have been once more defeated, and one or two Mandarins killed.

A deplorable occurrence has taken place off Macao. On the anniversary of the birth day of the Queen of Portugal, the Portuguese regatta Donna Maria had the usual salute at noon. The Captain and all the officers except two, were on board, and, it is said, that some officers of the U. S. ship Marion, all of whom were to have dined on board the private.

About half-past two the Donna Maria blew up, and the Officers and men and all on board perished, with the exception of one officer and 15 men, who were picked out of the water by boats from the Marion, which vessel may be presumed to be untouched.

COMMERCIAL.—The following statement of the Cotton Market is copied from Hollingshead, Ferry & Co's Circular, 14 to 16 Beaver Street:

The trade purchased rather more freely at the close of last week than for a long time past, and the operations have considerably increased during the present week, more particularly on Tuesday and Wednesday, on each of which days they took about nine thousand bales.—This revival in the demand cannot be attributed to any change in the accounts recently received from the United States, but to a party acting to the great reduction which has taken place in the inland stock made by spinners during the last twenty weeks, in only four of which did they take anything in excess of the consumption, whilst in twelve weeks their purchases were considerably below an average rate. To this and the great revival which has taken place in the demand for manufacture in Manchester, must be attributed the activity which has prevailed in our cotton market this week.—Spinners have purchased freely, 50,700 bales have been taken. Holders have met the demand freely in American descriptions below middling and middling qualities, above being rather scarce, but large in the business done.—The advance in prices does not exceed 1-2 to 3-16d per pound. 5,740 bales American have been taken on speculation; and 900 for export. The sales on Friday reached 6,000 bales, and the market closed rather inactive. In a note dated on Saturday, from the above named gentlemen, they quoted Middling Uplands at 7 5-2. Mobile 7 3-4; New Orleans 7 11-16; fair Orleans at 7 7-2, Mobile 8; New Orleans 8 1-2.

HAVRE, Dec. 19.—Cotton.—For the week, up to yesterday, the market was dull, the sales averaging 300 to 500 bales, at a decline of 1f. The advices by the Franklin had caused a better feeling, but no change in prices.

INDIANA.—Governor Wright, in his message to the Legislature, expresses himself decidedly strong in favor of colonization. Speaking of the Fugitive Law, he says:—"Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the late compromise measures enacted by Congress—however ultra men in the North and South may oppose or denounce them—there is but one course of action for the true patriot to pursue, that is unhesitatingly and in good faith to carry out their enactments. There is no safety for property or life except in the absolute supremacy of the law; no higher duty of the citizen than to maintain, by word and deed, that supremacy, as we value the heritage, rich beyond all price, purchased, not with silver or gold, but with the life blood of the good and brave, the heritage bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which in turn, we must bequeath inviolate to our decendants. Let us bear in mind that the first public act of disobedience to the law is the first fatal step on the downward road to anarchy." The message gives very flattering accounts of the financial condition of the State.

MURDER.—The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 11th says:

Thomas J. Muse, one of the most respectable residents of our parish, and a wealthy planter, was waylaid and murdered on Saturday night last, while returning from Fort Hudson to his plantation. This is the most deliberate, shocking and cold-blooded murder ever perpetrated in this parish. He was shot three times; from the first, it is supposed, he received nineteen buck shot in the right arm and shoulder, horribly mangling these parts of his body; the second discharge entered his right side and went through his heart—the third a bullet, entered the back, and lodged in the skin of the breast. One of the weapons used, a pistol, was found near the spot, the bore of which fit the ball extracted from his breast.

It is supposed, from appearances near the spot where the body was found, that there were two persons engaged in the perpetration of this horrible affair. Suspicions are whispered, but no efficient means have yet been employed to discover the murderer.

CONGRESS.

The SENATE was not in session on the 9th instant.

In the HOUSE, Mr. Hamilton, from Maryland, presented the memorial of William Price and other citizens of Cumberland, Maryland, asking for the establishment of a line of mail steamships, to run from the ports of Baltimore and Norfolk, to some port in England, in communication by railroad, with the city of London, which was referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Potter, of O., for the purpose of taking up the Cheap Postage Bill—Mr. Burt, of South Carolina, in the chair.

Mr. Featherston, of Mississippi, called the attention of the committee to an amendment which he proposed, and which had reference chiefly to periodicals and newspapers, fixing the postage on the former at half a cent for every ounce in weight, and newspapers half a cent each when either be circulated beyond the State in which published.

Mr. Perry, from Maine, was in favor of a reduced rate of postage within a distance of two thousand miles, and of ten cents beyond that distance. He recapitulated the arguments that had been used on a former day, drawn from a similar result in England, which went to prove that a reduced rate of postage would lead to an increase of the revenue of the department.

Mr. Watkins, from Tennessee, was opposed to the abolition of the franking privilege, and also to the introduction of a reduced rate of postage.

Mr. Sweetzer, from Ohio, expressed himself with his usual warmth against the bill, and the proposed amendments. Those whom he represented, he said, had no objection to the present rate of postage, and he could not account for the favor with which the contemplated measure was viewed by his colleagues. He considered the proposal as one which, if carried into effect, would destroy the revenue of the Department, and the result would be to saddle the General Government with the expense thus incurred. The gentlemen who were in favor of the change at present advocated, had, he contended, an interior object in view—they were the friends of a high tariff, and would increase the expense of conducting the Government to such an extent as to require a corresponding tariff to defray it. He concluded by expressing himself in favor of a uniform rate of five cents on letters, and the newspapers should have a free local circulation, and further, the postage should be uniform throughout the Union—from Maine to California and Oregon.

Mr. Root, of Ohio, was in favor of making all mailable matter pay postage, and of abolishing the franking privilege, which he said had become a great abuse, and had evidently increased the public printing—the two acting reciprocally upon each other. He advocated cheap postage on letters and newspapers; and also that it should be pre-paid.

Mr. Cobb, from Alabama, gave notice that he should on a future day make an amendment applicable to that part of the Union which he represented.

The Committee then rose without coming to a decision; and the House adjourned till Monday next.

In the SENATE, on the 6th, Mr. Rhett, Senator elect from South Carolina, was qualified and took his seat.

A communication from the War Department, enclosing a statement of the expenditures of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the military department, was received, read, and ordered to be printed.

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On motion of Mr. Smith, he bill to ascertain and adjudge the claims of American citizens for spoliations by the French, prior to 1801, was taken up, and made the special order for Monday next.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Bradbury, calling for certain information relative to the existing revenue laws of the Administration of General Taylor.

Mr. Mangum addressed the Senate in defence of the removal by General Taylor of Gen. Lane from the post of Governor of Oregon, on the ground that General Lane had impeached the personal honor and integrity of General Taylor, growing out of the statements concerning the 2d Indiana regiment, in the official report of the battle at Buena Vista. He examined the point in great detail, and closed his speech a little after three o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, moved that the rules of the House be suspended to enable him to introduce the following resolution—that it be referred to the committee on military affairs to report a bill conferring the rank of Lieut. General on Major General Scott for his services in the late war with Mexico.

The ayes and nays being ordered, the motion was carried by a majority of one, there being 72 in the affirmative and 28 against it.

Mr. Robertson, of Indiana, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, submitted their report accompanied by a bill ensuring the proper execution of the act granting bounty lands to persons who had been engaged in the military service of the United States—the further consideration of which was deferred till Thursday next.

Mr. Julian, of Indiana, asked for leave to present a memorial from the Society of Friends in Indiana, praying for the repeal of the fugitive slave law. Objections being made, he moved to suspend the rules to enable him to submit his instructions, and to introduce a bill repealing the law, which was negatived by a majority of 119 to 64.

Mr. Strong of Pennsylvania moved that the rules be suspended, in order to make it the special order the day for the 22d of January, to go into committee for the consideration of the bill establishing a Board of Accounts. The ayes and noes being ordered, 130 voted in the affirmative, and 42 in the negative. The rules having been dispensed with, therefore, the special order was agreed to.

A motion was then made to adjourn, upon which the House divided; when the Speaker decided there was evidently a large majority in the affirmative, and that the House stood adjourned till to-morrow.

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We are not at liberty, now, to divulge more of this wonderful discovery, but we predict with the greatest confidence, that a short time only will elapse before a total revolution will take place throughout the world in our motive power system. Indeed, we assert, with the same confidence, that the year 1850 terminated the sovereignty of steam.

This is no chimera. We mean what we say—and time, brief in point of duration, will evolve this wonder, at present hid as with a gauze, *only from the public eye*, to the astonishment of Christendom—an astonishment far greater than that produced by the discovery of steam or the magnetic telegraph.—*Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.*

MARYLAND.—The census of the State of Maryland has been fully returned, except one county, Anne Arundel. Assuming the population of that county to be 32,000, the total population of Maryland is 591,000, of which 90,000 are slaves. The increase of slaves is only about 1000 since 1840. The increase of the entire population since 1840 is 121,000.

MONEY LOST AND RECOVERED.—A package of $14,000 of the bills of the Freeman's Bank, Bristol, from the Merchants' Bank, Providence, was delivered last Wednesday, to a driver of the Bristol stage who placed it in the boot, and before arriving at Bristol, the package was missing. The driver immediately returned, but could not find the package. Yesterday he found it at the toll house, where it had been left by some one who had picked it up, not knowing its value.—*Providence Journal.*

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—During the quarter ending December 31, 1850, the statistics of the New York Post Office were as follows:

California letters received, 123,912; foreign letters received, 340,402; California letters sent, 127,048; foreign letters sent, 353,454; total, 944,816. To this add the daily average of domestic correspondence, of say 65,000 letters, and the amount of letters received and sent by transient vessels, and it will give 6,037,000 letters that have passed through this office in the last quarter. The number of foreign newspapers for the quarter is as follows: Received, 169,233, and sent 326,068, amounting to 495,301. The amount of letters advertised in the quarter was 37,942, one-third of which has been called for and delivered to the rightful owners.

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT CAYENNE.—Capt. Shackelford of the brig Helen, has furnished us with advices from Sutiamo to the 13th of December, by which we learn that a French steamer arrived there on the 5th, for the purpose of procuring medical assistance to proceed to the island of Cayenne (French Guinea) where the yellow fever was raging to a very alarming extent. The disease had been very fatal among the white population, and most of the physicians have either been carried off by the scourge, or were on the sick list.—*N. Y. Herald, 8th inst.*

EXTRAORDINARY FIDELITY OF A SLAVE.—A man servant named Emanuel Boykin, belonging to Messrs. Ferguson & Milhado, of this city, entered on board the frigate Brandywine, as Captain's steward, on her departure from this port for the Brazil station, having the permission of his owners to appropriate a portion of his pay during the cruise to the purchase of his freedom. Previous to sailing, he left his allotment ticket with the Navy Agent, with instructions to hand over the amount to which it entitled him to his owners.

The ship was absent about three years, during which period Emanuel conducted himself with so much propriety and fidelity that he became a general favorite among the officers, and the captain considered himself fortunate in having so faithful and valuable a servant. On the return of the ship to New York, Emanuel found himself entitled to upwards of four hundred dollars. Here was a fine opportunity for him to have availed himself of the moral doctrine of the abolitionists, and embraced such freedom as they offered. He was, to all intents and purposes, a free man; and with the handsome outfit of four or five hundred dollars, which was his, and nobody else had a right to claim it. But his morality was not that of the abolitionists; he had a conscience, and a sense of moral character; and an honesty of purpose, far different from the hypocritical huckstering and trickery of the abolitionists who steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. He knew that he justly owed his owners $300 more than the allotment ticket called for; and happen what might, he was resolved to see them and pay it to person. Unwilling to risk so large a sum about his person, he let it remain in the purser's hands, and took his receipt for it. His next step was to engage his passage on to Norfolk; but the master declining to receive him, he waited several days for the next vessel, in which he embarked, and after a passage of ten days was landed in Norfolk, when he proceeded forthwith to the counting-house of Ferguson & Milhado, gave them the purser's receipt, and as soon as it could be done was fully invested with a certificate of emancipation.

It is a pleasure to contemplate an instance of moral elevation like this in humble life, and in the very midst of a community, thousands of whom would not only have scouted him in view—they were the friends of a high tariff, and would increase the expense of conducting the Government to such an extent as to require a corresponding tariff to defray it. He concluded by expressing himself in favor of a uniform rate of five cents on letters, and the newspapers should have a free local circulation, and further, the postage should be uniform throughout the Union—from Maine to California and Oregon.

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This is no chimera. We mean what we say—and time, brief in point of duration, will evolve this wonder, at present hid as with a gauze, *only from the public eye*, to the astonishment of Christendom—an astonishment far greater than that produced by the discovery of steam or the magnetic telegraph.—*Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph.*

MARYLAND.—The census of the State of Maryland has been fully returned, except one county, Anne Arundel. Assuming the population of that county to be 32,000, the total population of Maryland is 591,000, of which 90,000 are slaves. The increase of slaves is only about 1000 since 1840. The increase of the entire population since 1840 is 121,000.

MONEY LOST AND RECOVERED.—A package of $14,000 of the bills of the Freeman's Bank, Bristol, from the Merchants' Bank, Providence, was delivered last Wednesday, to a driver of the Bristol stage who placed it in the boot, and before arriving at Bristol, the package was missing. The driver immediately returned, but could not find the package. Yesterday he found it at the toll house, where it had been left by some one who had picked it up, not knowing its value.—*Providence Journal.*

NEW YORK POST OFFICE.—During the quarter ending December 31, 1850, the statistics of the New York Post Office were as follows:

California letters received, 123,912; foreign letters received, 340,402; California letters sent, 127,048; foreign letters sent, 353,454; total, 944,816. To this add the daily average of domestic correspondence, of say 65,000 letters, and the amount of letters received and sent by transient vessels, and it will give 6,037,000 letters that have passed through this office in the last quarter. The number of foreign newspapers for the quarter is as follows: Received, 169,233, and sent 326,068, amounting to 495,301. The amount of letters advertised in the quarter was 37,942, one-third of which has been called for and delivered to the rightful owners.

FEARFUL RAVAGES OF THE YELLOW FEVER AT CAYENNE.—Capt. Shackelford of the brig Helen, has furnished us with advices from Sutiamo to the 13th of December, by which we learn that a French steamer arrived there on the 5th, for the purpose of procuring medical assistance to proceed to the island of Cayenne (French Guinea) where the yellow fever was raging to a very alarming extent. The disease had been very fatal among the white population, and most of the physicians have either been carried off by the scourge, or were on the sick list.—*N. Y. Herald, 8th inst.*

SUNDRIES.

FOR STATE SENATOR.

☞ We are requested to announce Col. WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, as candidate for State Senator for the Parish of Orleans, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Junius Beebe.

MANY VOTERS.

☞ The ship HELEN & FRANCES, from Bordeaux, is now landing in the First Municipality—Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods on the levee.

Goods which shall not be permitted within five days, will be stored at the risk and expense of consignees. ja14 G M LUCAS, 30 Bienville st.

☞ DOLBEAR'S WRITING ACADEMY, No. 56 Canal street—Ottieras and Strangers are invited to visit my new establishment. Lessons daily in Book-Keeping and Penmanship.

Ladies are taught an elegant and fashionable style of writing in a few easy lessons.

Several young gentlemen will be qualified as Teachers of Penmanship this winter.

Pupils from 7 to 60 years of age received.

ja14 2d RUFUS DOLBEAR, 56 Canal st.

New Orleans Directory.

COHEN'S NEW ORLEANS and LAFAYETTE DIRECTORY, including Carrollton, City of Jefferson, Algiers, Gretna and Mel-ndon, for 1851. For sale by ALEXANDER LEVY & CO., Law Booksellers and Stationers.

ja15 51 Camp st.

SPRING GOODS.

RECEIVED by late arrivals from France and England, the following Goods, to be sold by wholesale only—

10 bales French Jaconets,
8 cases English do do,
6 do Plaid and chain Batiste;
6 do A-sorted Ginghams,
3 do Toile de Chale, do,
6 do Japanese Silk Foulards,
6 do Chine Silk Mouline,
6 do Silk Grenadine, changeable colors;
4 do Embroidered Swiss Muslin
4 do do Organdi, colors;
1 do Plain Swiss Muslin
3 do Jacquard figured Muslin
4 do Embroidered Lace Curtains,
1 do do Mosaic dresses;
10 trunks India Madras Handkerchiefs,
4 cases French colored do;
6 do Eau de Cologne do;
1 do Lorsa do do
6 do Verte Colliers and Shawls,
2 do Fr cadet cloaks,
4 do Bishing, new patterns,
1 do Drap d'Etc, black mentons;
6 do Silk Muslin Cravats,
1 do Printed Batiste do;
2 do Black Taffetas Ribbons, assorted nos,
1 do Embroidered Cambric,
1 do Assorte Tulle and Crepe Lisse,
3 do Black Silk Hats,
2 do do Fur do,
1 do Black Cotton Velvet,
6 do Percussion Caps, by 100 and 200;
6 do French and Spanish Playing Cards,
6 do Card Skins,
6 do Monpelier Perfumery,
1 do Assorted Chinaware Articles, &c

J. LEVOIS,
47 Chartres street, opp. Bank.

BRANDY COGNAC—20 hf and 6-qr pipes Jean Louis, 1811; 2 hf pipes Grand Dupuy, 3 hf and 6 qr Majoro, 1834; 3 hf and 6 qr pipes Le Mouton, 1840; 7 hf 19 qr and 7 eighth A. L. Bichelle; 1 hf pipe J J Durand, 1840; 12 qr J Durand 1844; 6 hf and 10 qr pipes Jos. Ney, 1846; 2 hf do, 1846; 3 hf do, 1847; 5 hf do, 1848; 3 hf do, 1849; 3 qr pipes very old Jean Louis Cognac, 1795. In the Custom-house stores, and entitled to debenture, in bond.

ja15 J & J TARDIF, 31 Old Levee st.

Mr. Alexis Aime,
DIGEST,
Successor of P. A. Isabeau, corner Royal and Bienville streets.

INFORMS the public that he has resumed the manufacture of Aromatic Water. He constantly have on hand Sedlitz and Vichy Water.

The Purgative Lemonade, made of citrate of Magnesia, with sugar, he prepared very carefully, in order to obtain the result for which this remedy is taken.

Orders for the city and country will be promptly attended to. ja15

CANDIES—1 ship, Helen and Frances, from Bordeaux:

BRANDY COGNAC—
5 hf and 5 qr pipes J J Durand Cognac
10 hf, 24 qr and 3 eighth J J Grand Cognac.
WINES
In casks and cases, Mediterranean Wine,
20 do Lunel do do,
30 do Hermitage do do,
40 do Bordeaux do do,
340 bales Marguax Mo.

PICNESS
50 cases Claret, superior quality.
FOR SALE immediately by
ja15 J & J TARDIF, 31 Old Levee.

FOR SALE immediately, the Brig Alice Ann, from Bordeaux—the cask Red Wine 36 bola Wine.

A DELAMARE & NADAU DUTREIL,
ja15 26 St Louis st.

WINES IN CASKS—25 cases Margaux ordinaire; 80 Julien; 25 bots Platte de Whole Wine.

WINES IN BOTTLES—2000 boxes Claret of the following brands: Lafite, Margaux, Lafite, St Emilion, 1846, 1848, St Julien, Medoc, Margaux, at the Custom House store and entitled to debenture.

For sale by ja15 J & J TARDIF, 31 Old Levee.

SARDINES IN OIL—1000 cases, whole, half and quarter boxes Camus & Delfis's brand, entitled to debenture, for sale by

ja15 J & J TARDIF, 31 Old Levee.

CHAMPAIGN—300 baskets of the well known Orlando Sparkling Wine, for sale by

ja15 J & J TARDIF, 31 Old Levee.

TEA—Cases and half chests Young Hyson, and tablets for sale by J & J TARDIF,

ja15 31 Old Levee.

GUIGNOLET—Extra superior quality, for sale by ja15 J & J TARDIF, 31 Old Levee.

SARDINES—400 boxes in whole, Halves and Quarters, Delfis & Co brand, 500 do Camus brand, for sale by J & J TARDIF,

ja15 31 Old Levee.

LANDING—1 ship Helen and Frances, from Bordeaux, 50 bales Kirsch, 100 do Sauvaji; Brunetton & Co. Assortch, for sale by

ja14 EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.

HAVANA COFFEE—250 bags landing and for sale by ja14 RAYMOND CABIZAC, 30 Old Levee st.

COFFEE—1 Corinna Indigo, landing ex schooner Fairy, from Havana for sale by

ja14 RAYMOND CABIZAC, 30 Old Levee st.

RICE—50 tierces prime South Carolina Rice, for sale by J. JOSEPH SIMPLIFIELD,

ja14 36 Poydras st.

LANDING—1 ship Helen & Frances, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the subscriber:

MS casks red Wine, 194 hogsheads Wine, 100 boxes do do, 1000 do Claret.

ja14 30 Bienville st.

BUTTER—10 kegs choice Goshen Butter, for sale by J. FLATS,

ja14 2 No. 5 Front Levee.

COD FISH—100 boxes in store and for sale by

ja14 E JOHNS, 5 Front Levee.

EMBLOHNS—Landing ex ship Emperor, from Havre, 1000 Demijohns, containing 5 gallons each, 700 do do 3 gal, for sale by the undersigned.

ja14 A COUTIN & SANSON 13 Bienville.

CLARET IN CASES—Hontenac St Julien Medoc Claret, 350 do Chateau Latour, Chateau Margaux, Chateau Lafitte, Beychevelle and Batailly Claret—for sale by

EUG ROCHEREAU & CO.
ja16 17 and 19 St Louis st.

Debenture Goods.

30 CASKS SUPERIOR CLARET.
10 casks do Rhenish white Wine.
10 do do Rhenish red Wine.

All in Customhouse stores and entitled to debenture, and for sale by

J CALLUM & CO, 29 Bienville st.

ja10 if adjoining the Drug Store, corner Chartres

MALAGA WINE—150 barrels and quarter casks of Sweet and Dry Malaga Wine, in store, and for sale by J PRATS, 29 Old Levee

TEA—30 chests of superior black Tea, from Whampoa, and reshipped from Bonded Ware house, London, for sale by

ja10 WILLIAM MURE,