G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor.
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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1851.

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Vol XLIX—Whole No. 6395.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Friday Morning, July 25, 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 inst. Mr. Duverger is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect dues and receipt all bills or accounts either for payment or the order of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday, with the latest dates.

THE AUGUST ELECTIONS.

We mentioned yesterday the several States in which elections are to take place in the beginning of August. A word or two touching the probable result of these contests, may be acceptable to those of our readers who are interested in politics.

In KENTUCKY, the Whig party appears to be unorganized and in confusion. In two or three of the Congressional districts, there are several candidates, and throughout the State heart-burnings and bickerings exist, which cannot but be prejudicial to the Whigs. The Locofocos are active and sanguine, and will make a desperate effort to carry the state. Though, we hardly think they will succeed, the prospect for a divided Whig victory is not very cheering.

In INDIANA, we hope to gain one or more members of Congress. Both parties are hard at work, but the Whigs seem disposed this year to battle with unusual zeal. We can scarcely lose anything in Indiana, having had but a single member in the last Congressional delegation.

ALABAMA has her politics so mixed up with Southern rights, that it is no easy matter to divine the result. In the Mobile district, Judge BRAGG, Locofoco-Southern Rights, has assumed a position half way between the fire-eaters and Union men, and is performing the rather difficult feat of riding on both sides of the fence with considerable success. The contest between him and Mr. LANDON is very animated, and the friends of both appear equally sanguine. In the Montgomery district, the Union candidate will probably be chosen. Of the other districts—generally Locofoco—we know little.

In ARKANSAS, there are three candidates for Congress—a State-Rights Democrat, a Union Democrat and a Whig. The latter may be elected, if the friends of the two former are pretty equally divided—not otherwise. Here again the Whigs may look upon the canvass with perfect complacency, for they have nothing whatever to lose. Every thing they may chance to get will be clear gain.

In MISSOURI the election is exclusively for judicial and other local officers, and excites little interest. We may say as much of Illinois and IOWA.

TENNESSEE in the theatre of a sharp and decisive contest. The election is for Governor, members of Congress and of the State Legislature and the nearly equal division of parties imparts interest to the canvass. TROUSDALE, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is a Southern Rights man, and is accused of being a secessionist, CAMPBELL, his Whig opponent, is the Union and Compromise. There is a good deal of excitement in Tennessee, and in the result of the election will be looked for with much anxiety.

In NORTH CAROLINA, nine members of Congress are to be chosen. Two years ago the Whigs did uncommonly well, electing six out of nine. They can hardly hope to be so fortunate this year, although they are active and energetic.

Throughout all the slave-holding States the questions of the Union and the Compromise inevitably influence the canvass. It is true that a majority of the Democrats are of the ultra school, and nearly all the Whigs are strongly attached to the Union. But there are nuances on both sides, and in States such as Tennessee, where the party preponderance is exceedingly doubtful, this adventitious question may very easily determine the result. Politics should run high at present in any of the Southern States, and patriotism are, therefore, more likely to be awake, by extraneous issues.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due the publishers, HARPER & BROTHERS, through J. B. STARR, No. 60 Camp street, for the following new works:

History of the Empress Josephine.—Another of Mr. Abbo't's delightful productions, carefully collected, graphically and vividly arranged. The narrative is always fresh, the incidents always accurately described. This is a classic history of the unfortunate wife of Napoleon we have yet seen.

Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution—No. II. The interest of this fine publication and the splendor of its illustrations do not in the least diminish.

Stuart of Dunleath, by Mrs. Norton. The English papers exhaust the vocabulary of superlatives in praise of this story. It is said to be exquisitely beautiful, abounding in interest and nice and delicate delineation of character.

FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—Dates to the 13th May have been received at Boston. The Traveller states that the intelligence is to the effect that the Kafir war still continues without any visible impression being made by the English. The property of the settlers is constantly captured and carried off. The high steamer Vulcan had arrived out with 1,000 additional troops to assist in quelling the rebellion.

A Tambookies Capt. Tyiden had a battle with the rebels, in which 216 of them were killed.

A rebel chief named Maqoi had been attacked by Major Donovon, and defeated. The latter lost 300 killed, 65 of which were drowned in an attempt to cross the river.

Notwithstanding these victories, the Kafirs still appear in force, and the industry of the colony is at a complete stand-still.

At Fort Hare there had been a court-martial held on 53 rebels had been condemned, probably some of them will be hung and others imprisoned.

THE TELEGRAPH IN CUBA.—Two companies have been formed in Havana for the purpose of extending lines of telegraph throughout the island. One of these companies with a capital of $200,000, proposes a line from Havana to Cienfuegos, passing through Isabel, Trinidad and Manzanillo to Cuba. From this point it will be extended to Bayamo, and thence to Guantanamo and Punta del Rio, ending at San Juan and Martinez. The second line, which also starts at Havana, will communicate with Cardenas, Matanzas, Sierra, Morena, Sagua la Grande, Santa Juan de los Remedios, Nuevitas, Moron, Holguin, and will end at Cuba, having three branches to Puerto Principe, Sancto-Spiritus and Villa Clara. The same company propose a line from Havana to Hariel, Cabanas and Batas-Honda. The capital of this company is $3,000,000 divided into shares of $100 each, payable into five installments. The lines when completed will connect the capital with every desirable town on the island.

HAYTI. TWENTY DAYS LATER.—Dates to the 30th Ju e have been received at New York from Port au Prince.

The Coronation of the Emperor is expected to be celebrated shortly. Should no Bishop arrive from Rome, His Majesty may set an example to the crowned heads of Europe, and create a native Bishop. At the Coronation, a general amnesty is expected for all political exiles, who are return to Hayti will be benefited, at least among them are men of intelligence and means.

The excessive issues of Treasury Bonds and paper currency are proving most prejudicial to the true interest of the country. It is to be hoped that some of the Ministry who surround the Emperor, will have the sincerity and nerve to devise some sound measures to smelioriate the financial embarrassments of the Government.

Foreign affairs are tranquil.

The address of the Emperor to the Dominicans had caused a conciliatory feeling, and the opening of a trading intercourse between the Haytian one and Dominicans must lead to amicable relations and advantages to both parties.

The Dominicans can furnish excellent tobacco, fine cattle, hides, wax, mahogany, and even sugar.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—The fact lately announced of the existence of a cairn containing undoubted intelligence of Sir John Franklin's expedition, lying in Jones's Sound, has received additional confirmation by the testimony of another witness, named George Moore, of Orkney.

The Asia's News.

The steamship *Asia*, Captain JUDKINS, reached New York on the morning of the 16th inst., with Liverpool dates to the 5th inclusive.

Cotton has declined; in breadstuffs there is also a decline. The weather had been good, and the prospects of the harvest were favorable.

The number of visitors at the World's Fair was diminishing.

The Circassians have gained an important victory over the Russian army sent to reduce them to subjection. The loss of the Russians in killed and prisoners is stated at 5,000.

Letters from the coast of Africa announce, that, on the 19th April, H. M. B. brig Penguin, captured at sea a brig with 400 slaves on board; 200 had died.

One of the swell-mob got into the Crystal Palace, the other day, in the assumed dress of a bishop. He had, however, no sooner entered than a policeman stepped up to him, and said—"My lord, you are found out, and had better keep no time in quitting the building and changing your lordship's dress." The polite hint was of course immediately acted upon.

In the neighborhood of the Crystal Palace, there is exhibiting an Ayrshire gigantic ox, weighing 1 ton 7 1-2 cwt. It is appropriately named "Alexander the Great."

The Amazon, one of the five new steamships in course of building, for the purpose of carrying the mails between Southampton and Chagres, and Southampton and Brazils, was launched on Saturday last, on the Thames. She is 2260 tons burden, with two engines of 800 horse power each.

The London papers have this week published two curious documents. One is an appeal to the piety and charity of Italians, emanating from 'the Holiness of our Lord, Pope Pius IX.,' exciting them to contribute to the erection of a Roman Catholic Church in London; and the other, a proclamation of the Archbishop of Florence, enforcing the petition of his master upon the flock committed to his care.

A horde of gipsies was arrested a few days ago in the neighborhood of Frankfort, and is to be conveyed to Algeria.

It has been discovered that the Indian Ocean, bordering on Madagascar, abounds with whales and grampuses. A French bark has therefore been fitted out for fishing in the Mozambique channel.

A furious hurricane, accompanied by torrents of rain, took place in the environs of Charkoff, Russia, on the 13th of June. It occasioned a fearful devastation; all the corn, the gardens and fields are destroyed, mills have been thrown down, and bridges and sluices carried away. Several persons were killed. The hurricane lasted two hours and a half; the damage is estimated at 21,000 roubles.

Letters from Posen, allude to a ukase which had appeared, compelling all individuals throughout Russia and Poland to sell to the Government, within a specified period, whatever uncoined silver they might have in their possession. An indemnity in paper money was authorized to be given on behalf of the treasury.

THE POPE'S NEW BISHOP.—The Times' correspondent, writing from Florence, on the 25th ult., says: On Sunday evening last, the 23d inst, the Pope filled up several bishoprics in England, in accordance with his decree of the 29th of September last, establishing the Roman hierarchy in Great Britain. The holders of the great prizes in the Papal lottery are: 1. Dr. Grant, of the English College, Rome, a worthy and most learned priest, and "own compatriot" to Dr. Wiseman—who is now Bishop of Southwark; 2 Dr. Errington, who is advanced to the see of Plymouth; 3 Mr Turner, promoted to that of Salford; 4. Mr. J. Browne, of Sedgewith-park, who goes to Shrewsbury; and 5. Mr. Burgess, named to Cuflon, vice Dr. Hendrick, promoted to Nottingham. All these reverend gentlemen enjoy the first fruits of what they call a "glorious aggression," but, in what the saintly Archbishop of Westminster, terms "working out the will of heaven." You can now see that the Pope is not ingratiated in Lord John Russell's bull, or the persons named, alarmed at all the pains and penalties of the law.

LIVERPOOL, July 5.—The sailing of the steamer 'North America," to Galway, has been a decided sell. Our American cousins are great at a hoax, but anything equal to this, in the way of cruel facetiousness, has never been perpetrated since the Falls of Niagara were made to disappear in a night. To keep the poor Ballanders on the tip toe of expectation upwards of a fortnight, causing them to stretch their necks almost to dislocation in looking over the blue waters of the west for the vessel of Hope that was never destined to arrive, was a piece of malicious pleasantry. The Dublin press sent its scouts to Connaught to bring back the glad tidings of her coming; but the said scouts only brought back their own rueful visages.

The first news to welcome the steamer was engraved: the soldiers were which were to fall to harmonious numbers on their tympanums glowed with warmth and eloquence; but the strangers of one hour; the marriage feast was metamorphosed into funeral baked meats, and the glorious music that ought to have been sung could not rise to a higher theme than a kind of dirge between "The Groves of Blarney" and "Old Dan Tucker." It is now ascertained that a blind fiddler, on crossing a narrow bridge, let fall his instrument into the stream. One of the bystanders, after assisting in vain for its recovery, told the unfortunate musician that he pitied his case. "Hang the *case*," said the bereaved artist, "tis the *fiddle* I want!" The Asia arrived here on Saturday night, and her intelligence reached Galway on Monday. "Hang the Asia!" ebouted the boys of Connaught; "tis the North America we want."

NEW PHILADELPHIA STEAMER.—We understand that the new steamship City of Manchester, has already had her engines fitted, and that they work admirably. She will leave the Clyde on her trial trip for Belfast on the 14th instant, and arrive in Liverpool about the 17th or 19th. She will sail hence on her first voyage for Philadelphia on Friday, the 25th instant. It is much to the credit of her eminent builders, Messrs. Tod and Macgregor, of Glasgow, that her engines should be fitted in working condition within thirteen days of the launch of the vessel.

FRANCE.—All France is on the tip-toe of expectation, waiting for the report of M. de Tocqueville on the Revision of the Constitution. This important document is every hour expected to be made public, and the debate in the Assembly will probably commence on the 14th which is now admitted, by all sides, that the scheme of acting upon the Assembly by petition is a total failure, and, when it is considered that about 300,000 agents of the Government could only get together, with great difficulty, about a million of petitioners' names, "crosses" and "adhesions," the signal charge which has come over the mind of the French people, with regard to Louis Napoleon, is made very apparent. His organs, especially the Constitutionnel, can no longer pretend to say that the Assembly will sanction a revision; and, for any body to hold out the idea that it would revise the Constitution in a Bonapartist sense, is a wild absurdity. For our part, we cannot see that there is any necessity whatever for a revision.

The visit of the President of the French Republic to Poitiers for the purpose of inaugurating the railway, has been attended with the greatest enthusiasm. At a banquet subsequently given in the grand saloon of the Palais de Justice, the President delivered an excellent speech, and which appears to have given general satisfaction. The committee on the Paris and Lyons Railroad Bill have resolved to persevere in recommending that the railroad be completed at the expense of the State.

From Rome we learn that the refusal of the Papal Court to let the French occupy certain posts at Rome has not led to any further misunderstanding.

The President of the Republic returned to Paris on the 2d inst., from Poitiers.

The Pays announces that the question of Abd el-Kader's captivity is on the point of receiving a satisfactory solution.

The weather in Paris has been excessively hot. At the review in the Champ de Mars, eight soldiers died in consequence of the heat.

At the close of the Assembly's sitting on Saturday, the free trade motion of M. St. Beuve was rejected by a majority of 438 against 199.

The trial of 18 Socialists before the Assize Court of Paris terminated on Saturday evening at a late hour. Eight of them were found guilty of having formed a secret society for the overthrow of the existing institutions. They were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, from six months to two years and fines from 100 to 800 francs.

A tragi-comic incident occurred a few days ago in the court of the Tribunal of Pithiviers, near Orleans. Whilst an advocate was pleading, the judge, procureur of the Republic, and registrar suddenly disappeared, and on a sunken trap. The elevated flooring on which they were seated had suddenly given way from the noisiness of the supporters.

SWITZERLAND.—A letter from Berne announces the death of Count de Malmen, formerly Minister of Wurtemberg at Paris, which was caused by an unfortunate accident on the 21st ult. It appears that M. de Mulinen, returning late in the evening to the house in which he lived, near Thoune, mistook the road, and fell over a precipice. His collar bone was broken, and, in addition, his brain was so much injured that he died on the 23d.

ITALY.—The Austrian and Tuscan Governments have become daily less tolerant with regard to the press; the directors of the 'Lombardo-Veneto, at Venice, state that their Journal has been suspended by a superior order.

Correspondent Rome, in the Univers, announces that the Papal line of railway from the Adriatic to the Tuscan line was about to be undertaken by an Anglo-French company.

Letters from the Pontifical States, in the Giornal di Roma, report that a woman had been sentenced to twenty lashes of the whip for having insulted some men who were quietly smoking cigars.

The young Englishmen, (the Aldborough's) who were arrested are still imprisoned in the Fortezza Vecchia, where they will remain until the commencement of their trial. Nothing has transpired to throw a light upon what may be their ultimate sentence. It is generally believed banishment from Tuscany will be passed upon them.

The Piedmontese Gazette, of the 28th ult., publishes the law authorizing the Piedmontese government to dispose of routes on the State to the amount of 4,500,000f., for the construction of railways.

At Milan, in the afternoon of the 26th ult., Signor Vendoni (the accuser of Dr. Cicery, who was condemned to ten years imprisonment in the fortress,) while close to his house, was attacked by some assassin, and killed by two stabs of a stiletto, one in his stomach, the other in his heart. He was an old man of eighty-three years. The assassin escaped.

GERMANY.—The news from Germany is, that Prussia has forwarded to the Diet at Frankfort a demand in form to the effect that the Prussian non-German territories, incorporated in 1848 into the confederation, may be accepted as before. This shows no tendency on the part of Prussia to admit Austria's non-German states.

Letters from Hamburgh state that on the 28th ult., the Austrian troops withdrew from the faubourg St. Paul of that city, which they had continued to occupy since the recent disturbances, the journals however, state that they evacuated the faubourg only for strategetical reasons, and not from compliance with the decree of the Senate. The troops took up another strong position in the vicinity.

BELGIUM.—The Ministary having made a Cabinet question of the duty on inheritance in direct line, the Chamber adopted the principle of this tax by 61 votes against 31. All the amendments were rejected, and the bill for the Government adopted.

GREAT VICTORY OF THE CIRCASSIANS OVER THEIR INVADERS.—Important news has been received from Daghistan via Trebizonde. All the