G. F. WEISSE, Proprietor,
NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

Terms of the Bee.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
COUNTRY PAPER, semi-weekly, (one year in advance) 5 00

In all cases the subscriber must give one week's notice in writing before he can be followed to discontinue.

The New-Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1851.

No. 1541 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol XXIX—Whole No. 8350.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines for the first insertion, and the first week; and half that sum for each subsequent week. No Advertisement at less than one dollar in each Language.

☞ Advertisements inserted at intervals will be charged one dollar for every TEN lines for each language for each insertion.

☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to advertisements strictly within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning, July 19, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to CHARLES DEVERGE, my Cashier, under date of the 1st February last. Mr. Deverger is consequently empowered to pay all debts, collect all moneys due, and to account either for the Bee or myself.

G. F. WEISSE.

New-Orleans, 1st May, 1851.

☞ The Southern Mail arrived through yesterday with the latest dates.

☞ St. Louis.—On the 11th inst., there were only 7 deaths from cholera at St. Louis.

☞ The President of the United States has officially recognized JOAQUIN MARCOS SATRUSTEGUI, Consul of Spain for San Francisco, and EMANUEL H. STEIN, Consul of Nassau, for the State of Texas, to reside at Galveston.

☞ Thackeray, the English author, will visit our country early in the autumn, to deliver the course of lectures on the English writers, which he commenced a course giving in London. He will commence these lectures in Boston.

☞ Drowned.—We learn, with great regret, that Dr. B. MARKS, Notary Public of this city, committed suicide a few days ago, while on his way from Lake to New Orleans, by jumping from the steamboat into the river. He had been for some time past laboring under a mental derangement, and had once before attempted to drown himself, but was rescued. His conduct indicates mental alienation, as no adequate cause can be assigned for the deplorable and fatal act.

Mr. Marks was a native of South Carolina, but has been a resident of New Orleans for very many years. He has left a wife, and, we believe, a family, to mourn his untimely end.

☞ New York Legislature.—The Canal Bill passed the Assembly on the 9th by a vote of eighty-one to thirty-six. It will no doubt receive the Governor's signature and become a law. A number of Democrats entered their protest against its passage.

☞ The silver Mine reported to have been discovered in Lafayette, Louisiana, turns out to be a hoax.

☞ We understand, says the *National Intelligencer* of the 11th, that Senor Don Felipe Molina Alvarez, Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Costa Rica, yesterday presented to the Secretary of State his credentials, and was received as Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Guatemala.

☞ Drowned.—In Roxbury, Mass., an infant, unnamed Toomey, having heard that a quantity of tobacco steeped in milk would operate as an excellent *vermifuge* for children, procured the wicked dose, and administered it to her own child, only a year and a half old, causing its death in less than an hour and a half.

☞ Miss Hannah Roach, a native of Ireland, died on Sunday week, at her residence in Albany, in the one hundred and sixth year of her age.

☞ A Great Invention.—Joel W. Andrews, of Cincinnati, is in operation at Bridgeport, a machine which cuts exclusively with anthracite coal. It is said however the purpose additional machinery to be broken in about half the time required when wood is used, and about half the cost for fuel. It is said that in burning bituminous coal it coal will produce as much heat as two and a half cords of wood.

☞ The St. Louis Theatre.—The *Republican* of the 11th says, this building was closed on Thursday evening, and from a temple of Thespis is soon to become a Custom House. To what strange uses are all liable to come.

☞ We were sounding when it was first openly announced that a portion of the actor on its boards was without regret that we thus witnessed the close of a house which had offered [illegible]—often of instructive and [illegible] character many agreeable [illegible]. We shall [illegible] to the [illegible] and spoke feelingly, but [illegible] of the management of the Theatre [illegible] announcement justly due to Messrs. [illegible] & E. Blow, that they have always conducted their theatre with especial regard to a high [illegible] and respectability and propriety. No police [illegible] have been the most vigilant; improper [illegible] were at all times excluded, and there [illegible] pandering to the grossest passions. In the moral character and conduct of [illegible] St. Louis Theatre, we believe, the Managers have a vital stake the well and certain [illegible] acknowledgments of [illegible] which they have so faithfully [illegible] served. The Managers retire with the respect of the community, and the prospect of a long and successful career.

☞ Hayti.—In reference to the recent troubles between Hayti and Dominica, the *Express* makes the following, from good authority:

"Soulouque, the black Emperor of Hayti, resolved, and in good faith, 2,000 men under the command of one of his generals to take possession of Dominica, to notify the people that slavery had existed, according to the treaties, but was then abolished, and that the United States, England, and the United [illegible] Emperor; but the black General at [illegible] 2,000 men, without authority, [illegible] the Dominicans at Santiago, and it [illegible] the Haytien General in the [illegible] of the town on [illegible] and unprotected, [illegible] an irresistible passion for pillage [illegible] the town, established [illegible] and pronounced it [illegible] Dominicans, enraged by this act, soon [illegible] before and beat off the Haytiens, [illegible] and wounded on the Haytien [illegible].

"The Soulouque did not intend an invasion in reality the fact that he sent only 2,000 men, [illegible] 15,000 men at his disposal, [illegible] the scene of year military operations [illegible] in Hayti.

"The movements, it is said, will renew [illegible] about a permanent peace [illegible] month comes. It is highly desirable [illegible] a petty war should cease, not [illegible] the cause of humanity, but for the [illegible] trade and commerce.

☞ Pronouncing English.—Isn't to be wondered at that foreigners complain of the difficulty of [illegible] of pronouncing our language, when we think of the divers manners in which a single combination of letters is pronounced? Take, for example, *ough*, and we find that there are no fewer than seven distinct utterances for the combination, viz: *o, uf, of, up, oe, oo,* and *off*. These various sounds are cleverly illustrated in the following couplet:

"Though tough enough, and hiccough plough me through
O'er life's dough and cough I still pursue."

☞ Discovery in Bulgaria.—A very large discovery has just been made in the province of Bolgerai, in Turkey. Some Greek peasants, in digging near the village of Rahova, and the town of Hadzah, found a large piece of grey colored marble; they removed it, and found one beneath exactly similar; having removed that also, they saw a great number of objects shining like gold and silver. They disclosed to the captain of the district, and that functionary, assisted by two ecclesiastics, proceeded to make an examination.—They found a skeleton of large stature, with a copper helmet on his head, surrounded by a quantity of gold; the hands and arms up to the elbows were studded with something of a [illegible] color; in the right hand was a copper [illegible], with an ingenious hook of the same metal, covered with verdigris; on the third finger of [illegible] hand was a gold ring, with the figures [illegible] characters, 566. By the side of the [illegible] were three cups in silver, very brilliant, and twenty-six cups in iron, very rusty, [illegible] traces of having been gilded; there were also an immense number of nails, and [illegible] two hundred arrows, of which the wood was rotten and the points rusty. The skeleton [illegible] all different articles were carefully packed up, and sent to Adrianople for examination.

☞ Extent of the Universe.—It may give some idea of the extent of the Universe to know the length of time required for light, which travels 192,000 miles an hour, to come from different celestial objects to this earth. From the moon, it comes in one and a quarter seconds; from the sun in eight minutes; from Jupiter, in fifty two minutes; Uranus, in two hours; from a star of the first magnitude, three to twelve years; from a star of the fifth magnitude, one hundred years; from a star of the sixth magnitude, four thousand years. Light, which left a star of the seventh magnitude when the Israelites left Egypt, has not yet reached the earth. Our entire solar system itself, it is said, at the rate of thirty-five thousand miles an hour among the fixed stars.—*Home and Foreign Record.*

VICTOR HUGO.

One of the most vivid and eloquent denunciations of capital punishment we have ever read, is embraced in the recent speech of Victor Hugo before the Paris Court of Assizes.—The circumstances which led to this master effort, are briefly these: A criminal named Montcharmont had been condemned to death for the murder of two women. On his way to the guillotine he struggled most vehemently, and resisted the executioners with so much force, that in the attempt to subdue him and drag him to the block, his garments were torn from his back and his body cruelly bruised and lacerated. For more than an hour did this revolting contest continue in the presence of an immense number of horrified spectators; until at length the wretched criminal was fourthly placed beneath the axe, held down by half a dozen men, and finally despatched in the midst of convulsive struggles and horrible outcries. Charles Hugo, son of Victor, and one of the editors of the *Evenement*, made this atrocious occurrence the text of an ardent diatribe against the death penalty, which, in accordance with the new law, he signed with his name. The Government considered itself scandalized by the article and summoned young Hugo to appear before the Court of Assizes, and answer to the charge of insulting the law. Victor Hugo appeared in defence of his son, and delivered a speech which has thrilled all France, as by an electric shock.—This magnificent appeal loses sadly by translation, but we insert a few striking passages from a tolerable English version made by the Paris Correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*:

"Gentlemen of the jury: There is in what may be called the old European code, a law which, since more than a century, all philosophers, all thinkers, all true statesmen, have wished erased from the venerable book of universal legislation; a law which Beccaria declared unjust, and which Franklin declared abominable, without there having been a law suit against either Beccaria or Franklin; a law which weighing particularly on that portion of the people still sunk in ignorance and misery, is odious to the democracy; but which is no less repulsive to the intelligent conservatives; a law of which the King, Louis Philippe, whom I shall never name without that respect due to old age, to misfortune, and to a grave in exile —a law of which Louis Philippe said: "I have detested it all my life;" a law against which M. de Broglie has written, against which M. de Broglie has written; a law the abrogation of which the Chamber of Deputies demanded by acclamation, twelve years ago, in the month of October, 1830, and which at the same epoch the half-savage parliament of Otaheite erased from its codes; a law which the Assembly at Frankfort abolished three years ago, and which the Constituent Assembly, of 1848 only maintained with the most unfeasible indecision, and the most poignant repugnance; a law which, at this very moment, is plead against in two propositions of abolition, deposed on the legislative tribune; a law, finally, which Tuscany wishes no longer, which Russia wishes no longer, and which in time France should wish no longer; this law, before which human conscience recoils with an antipathy each day more pronounced—it is, the pain of death.

"Well, gentlemen, it is this law which is the cause of to-day's trial; it is this law which is our adversary.

"I will confess, that for twenty years past, I have believed with M. Louis Faucher, who in 1836 wrote in the *Revue de Paris* the following phrase:

"The scaffold no longer appears on our public places, but at rare intervals and as a spectacle which justice is ashamed of." (Murmurs.)

"After this brilliant exordium, Victor Hugo was moving with his theme, carried away his audience with the following impassioned burst of feeling:

"Gentlemen of the Jury, you will understand how deep my devotion must be, the really guilty one, is not my son, but myself.

"I am the guilty one; I, who for twenty-five years past have combated in every way irreparable punishments! I, who for twenty-five years past, have defended, on every occasion, the inviolability of human life.

"This crime, defending the inviolability of human life, I committed it long before my son, much oftener than my son, and I denounce myself Mr. Attorney General. I committed it with all the aggravating circumstances, with premeditation, with tenacity; again and again!

"Yes, I declare it, this remnant of savage punishments, this old and unintelligible law of retaliation, this law of blood for blood, I have fought against it all my life—all my life, Gentlemen of the Jury!—and as long as my breath shall remain in my breast, I will combat with it, with my efforts as a writer, in all places, and by all my votes as a legislator; I publish it all. Victor Hugo calls its forces and points to the image of Christ at the other end of the hall; before that victim of the pain of death who is there, who looks at us and who hears us!—I swear it before that great Christ, who, two-and-a-half ages ago, for the eternal teachings of generations, by man law nailed the divine law! (Profound and impressionable emotion.)

"What my son wrote, he wrote, I repeat it, because I have inspired it in him from his cradle; because, while he is not son by blood, he is my son by thing; because he wishes to continue in the traditions of his father.

"Reviewing the various modes of punishment employed in less enlightened times, such as the Inquisition, torture, disemboweling, &c., he closes them all with the guillotine, which he declares to be the latest modification of the death penalty, but only less abhorrent than the rest, because it is attended with less prolongation of physical suffering. We give below the peroration of this remarkable speech, and willingly add that despite its power and its eloquence, young Hugo was condemned to six months' imprisonment, a fine of 500 francs and costs. And this is French liberty—Republican liberty! What a farce!

"But the Attorney General pretends that the criticism of the Evenement went too far—was too severe. Ah, gentlemen of the jury, the indignation which brought about this pretended offence, which they have the courage to reproach to the editor of the Evenement—this indignation, I admit, come up near to it, look at it closely.

"What! a man, a condemned criminal, a miserable poor man is dragged one morning to one of our public squares. There he finds a scaffold. He revolts, he fights, he refuses to die. He is young yet; he is scarcely twenty nine years of age. My God! I know very well you are going to reply, he was an assassin! But listen; two executioners seize him; he has his hands tied, his feet tied, and yet he forces back the two executioners. A frightful struggle takes place. The criminal winds his way, manacled feet and hands, to the ladder of the guillotine. He makes use of the scaffold against the scaffold. The struggle is prolonged. Horror pervades the crowd. The executioners, their brows covered with sweat and shame, pale, breathless, terrified, in this day will you enter into the real life of our time, that is to-day, in the struggle for justice and truth. Be proud, you who are but a simple soldier in the ideas of humanity and democracy, you are sitting on the bench where Berranger sat, where Lamennais sat.

"Remain firm in your convictions, and let this be my last word. If you have need of a thought to strengthen you in your faith in progress, in your belief in the future, in your religion for humanity, in your veneration of the scaffold, in your horror for irrevocable and irreparable penalties, think that you are sitting upon the bench where Lesurques sat!

☞ The French Republic.—A late scene of extraordinary excitement in the National Assembly is thus described by the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the evening of the 19th ult.

"The term 'turbulent' is far too weak to characterize the scene that took place yesterday in the National Assembly, and which more than once threatened to end in a personal combat between the Majority and Mountain. At one moment the representatives presented the appearance of men laboring under an attack of epilepsy in its most appalling form. Foam at the mouth, the eyes starting from the head; the brow and face bathed in perspiration; the paleness of concentrated hate and longing of vengeance; the lips white, and the hoarse voice essaying to articulate insults that were arrested as they rose from very excess of passion; the arms flung wildly about, and the fists clenched; expressions of the worst kind the men cast at the courageous minister, who still kept his ground undismayed.

"Well might M. Leon Faucher affirm that such scenes as those of yesterday were the greatest danger representative government could encounter. But if that scene surpassed anything of the kind as yet, or may anything hereafter, unless acts of violence accompany words, as was very near occurring in this latter unanimist display, it is but entirely without profit. If there be any yet in the Assembly, or in the country, that have been led astray by the hypocrisy of the revolutionary party, who doubt that mud-rate Republicanism still exists separated from Socialism or from terror; if any fraction of the extreme monarchical party thought it might harmlessly coalesce with the Mountain for the attainment of some party end—if there be at all any such, their error must now be made manifest to them.

"Nothing could be more admirable, more courageous, than the attitude of M. Leon Faucher when face to face with the tempest, he stood as immoveable as a rock, with his head erect, without a change of countenance. The rush made by many members of the Mountain as the epithet 'abominable' broke on their ears, and with which the harangue of M. Pelletier was quelled, caused a counter movement on the other side, and more than a hundred members on the Right quitted their places, and also rushed down to protect and applaud the Minister. The whole house was up for a personal conflict with every moment expected. People mounted on tables on chairs, on benches either to prevent the affray or to mingle in it.

"Every yell uttered by the Mountain was responded to by the applause of the entire Right; and among those who first ranged themselves round the Minister, to protect, encourage and applaud, it was very pleasant to see General Changarnier, who at that moment flung aside his ordinary reserve of manner, and laid his cravache to the supporters of the Minister. The Monitor of Bordeaux, 9th Romieu, 107; Gasconi, 100; New York, 304; 1 bark with Bacon; 1 do with Rice; 1 do with Wine Hennes and 60 shipboard, 23,140 bbls.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850..... hhds. 14,849
Arrived last fortnight..... 1,887
Arrived previously..... 54,982 56,869

Exported last fortnight..... 1,887 70,993
Exported previously..... 69,176

Stock on hand and on shipboard..... 29,169

An active demand has sprung up for Tobacco since our last, which has resulted in sales of 2,000 hhds., taken principally for France and the Continent of Europe. Prices without having positively advanced are firmer, a circumstance attributable in part to the unfavorable prospects of the growing crop. We quote Fancy Red Wrapping 7¾@8c; Fine Leaf inferior to Common Manufacturing 6¼@7c; Choice and Selections 7¾@8c. The bulk of the transactions were on private terms, but two active some of the particulars as follows: 5 hhds. Frosted at 2c; 97 do. at 2¾c; 32 do. at 3½c. 70 do. at 4¼@4½c; 78 do. at 4¾@5¼c; 107 hhds. part Frosted, at 5½c. 49 hhds. Frosted, at 3c. 91 hhds. Lugs, at 4½c. 3 hhds. Leaf, Refused, at 5c. 60 do. at 4¾c; 30 do. at 4¾c; 61 do. at 4¾c; 15 do. at 5c; 18 do. at 5c. 8 do. at 5¼c. 2 do. at 6¼c. 8 hhds. Admitted, at 5¼c; 114 do. at 5¾c; 15 do. at 6¼c; 10 do. at 7¾c; 3 do. at 8c., and 57 hhds. at 3¼@6¾c @ ℔.

SUGAR.—We have again to notice an exceedingly dull market during the past week, transactions being exclusively confined to small parcels, at the following prices: Inferior, 3¾ c.@4¼c; Fair 4¼@5¼c; Fair 5¼@5¾c; Prime and Choice 6@6¼ @ ℔.

MOLASSES.—The sales have been to a moderate extent, having been some inferior at 16c.; 20 hhds. inferior refined, at 25c. 100 hhds. half bbls choice do, at 28½c @ gallon. We also notice a sale of 400 bbls. clayed Cuba, at 19c @ gallon.

FLOUR.—There has been a steady demand for Flour since our last, enabling holders to obtain advanced rates, especially for the choice and favorite of the Governess's let individual brands. The transactions of the week amount to fully 8,000 bbls, at 4@5 @ 19¾c @ a few parcels of Indiana and Ohio; 50 do. 25 do. 25 do. for export from St. Louis; 50 do. 75@85 for extra, and 60 @ 5 for choice extra brands. Some sales of corn have been made at 12¼c, and also a lot of 800 bbls. on private terms.

GRAIN.—There has been a pretty good demand for Corn since our last, so that with tolerably moderate receipts, holders have succeeded in maintaining the former rates of prices. The transactions of the week amount to 70,000 bushels, at 50c @ 51c to day.) a large portion of which closing sales of last and inferior, was sold at 33½@35c, and mixed at 46@48c @ bushel. Good and prime parcels of white and yellow have been in request, at a range of 52½@53c @ bushel. In consequence of liberal receipts, prices of oats have fallen off, and we now quote from 34@37c @ bushel for St. Louis. The market is bare of Wheat, and prices are nominal at 90@95c @ bush.

WHISKEY.—Light receipts have caused a further advance in this article, and the range of prices is now 20c @ gallon for regulars. A lot of common has been sold at 17½c @ gallon.

SALT.—There have been no arrivals, and the transactions are confined to lots from store, at $1@$1 06c for coarse, and $1 12½@$1 15c @ for fine delivered.

COFFEE.—The market is unchanged, and the sales since our last, amount to about 2,000 bags Rio, at the uniform rate of 8¾c @ ℔.

RAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The advance noticed in our last review has been firmly sustained, and the transactions have again been to a fair extent, comprising 1,000 pieces and coils, mostly on time, at 10¾c. @ yard for Bagging, and 8¼@8½c @ ℔ for Rope.

GUNNY BAGS.—The sales have been confined to small parcels, at 9¾@9¾c for 2¾ bushel bags, according to terms.

BEMP.—We have nothing to report in these articles. For a parcel of Dew Rotted $90 has been offered and refused.

LEAD.—No sale has been made during the week. The last transaction was at $4 30 @ 100 ℔.

LIME.—A cargo of 3,000 casks from New York has arrived, but we have not heard of its being sold as yet. A lot of 400 bbls. Thomastone from Belfast was sold in the early part of the week, at $1 15c. From second hands, delivery obtain $1 25@$1 30 @ casks.

CANDLES.—There is nothing doing in Sperm Candles, we cannot note; in Star Candles, no sales transactions at 9½@10¾c @ ℔. But buyers are generally demand an advance over cheap figures.

TALLOW.—Not a sale has transpired since our last. From city rendered would bring 6¾c @ ℔.

EXCHANGE.—Foreign Exchange is heavy, but without any alteration in the rates. We quote Sterling 109¾@110. Paris 5f. 19¾ @5f 00. Between Exchange has advanced 1 60 per Bills on New York being now quoted, at 1¾@2 @ cent. disc't. Checks, ¾ @ cent disc't. ¼ @ par buy.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling ..... 8¾@10 @ cent. prem
France ..... 5f. 19¾@5f. 00
New York, 60 day bills ..... 1¾ 2¼ @ cent dis
Do. Checks ..... ¾ @ ¼ dis. @ par buy
Boston, 60 days ..... 1¾@2¼ @ cent. dis
Philadelphia, 60 days ..... 1¾@2¼ @ cent. dis
Havana at 8 to 8 days ..... ¼@¾ @ cent

FREIGHTS.—Both Foreign and Coastwise freights have remained steady during the past week. The engagements comprise three vessels for Liverpool, at 5d., one for Glasgow, at 30s for Tobacco, and ¾c for Cotton, and one for Gibraltar, at 9d per Tobacco. Coastwise freights rate as last quoted.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool..... @ ¾d
Havre..... @ ⅝c
New York..... @ ¼c
Boston, &c..... @ ¼c
Tobacco—Cowes, &c..... @ hhd
London..... @ 7
Bremen..... @ 7
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c..... @ 7
Liverpool..... @ 10
Havre..... @ 10
New York..... @ 10
Boston..... @ 10
Philadelphia..... @ 10
Sugar and Molasses—to Northern Ports:
From the Coast..... @ hhd..... @ 3
From the City..... @ 3
Rice—New York..... @ 3
Boston..... @ 3
Pork, &c.—New York..... @ bbl..... @ 2
Boston..... @ 2

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—There is a fair demand for New Western Butter, which we quote at 13@16c @ ℔. A sale of 200 kegs was made at 11c. Cheese is selling at 6½@7½c @ ℔.

RICE.—The demand is extremely limited, the sales being in small lots, at 3¼@3¾c @ ℔.

WHISKEY.—Light receipts have caused a further advance in this article, and the range of prices is now 20c @ gallon for regulars. A lot of common has been sold at 17½c @ gallon.

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New York..... @ ¼c
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Tobacco—Cowes, &c..... @ hhd
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Bremen..... @ 7
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c..... @ 7
Liverpool..... @ 10
Havre..... @ 10
New York..... @ 10
Boston..... @ 10
Philadelphia..... @ 10
Sugar and Molasses—to Northern Ports:
From the Coast..... @ hhd..... @ 3
From the City..... @ 3
Rice—New York..... @ 3
Boston..... @ 3
Pork, &c.—New York..... @ bbl..... @ 2
Boston..... @ 2

Telegraphic Items.

PORTLAND, Monday, July 9.

FIVE LIVES LOST BY THE UPSETTING OF A BOAT.—Five young men were drowned this afternoon in Cuckenawanga pond, Monmouth, by the upsetting of their boat. The party consisted of three brothers named Gleagh, Mr. Ranlett, all of Monmouth, and Charles Clark of Newport. Three of the bodies have been recovered.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 10.

THUNDER STORM AT BOSTON.—We had a very heavy thunder storm in this city and vicinity, this morning about 5 o'clock. The Baptist Church at Cambridge was struck by lightning and considerably damaged. The house of Mr. Cane, engineer of the Old Colony Railroad, in Milton, was badly damaged by the lightning. We have heard of no personal injuries. The thunder was fearful.

FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER.—The fine steamer Sarsnick arrived at this port yesterday evening from Council Bluffs, having on board Mr. Bennett, Clerk of the American Fur Company, and fifty men from the Mountains. They arrived at the Bluffs with eight Mackinaw boats, the contents of which was brought down by the Sarsnick. Mr. Beauvais reports having met the steamer St. Ange on the 25th June, above Vermillion river. Up to the time of meeting her, thirteen deaths had occurred from cholera on board, among whom were Father Hogan, a Jesuit Missionary, and one of the Engineers. The St. Ange was landed once for the purpose of putting out the freight and thoroughly renovating her, but the sickness increased so fast they took their freight on board and abandoned the project.—When Mr. Beauvais left, they were all in good health and progressing finely. The voyageurs report heavy rains in the Mountains, but no snow. The Missouri river was falling slowly at Council Bluffs.—*St. Louis Republican*, 12th.

A KISS FOR CHARITY'S SAKE.—At a race-course in Normandy, the Englishmen were admiring the picturesque and historic costume of the women of the country. Several of these gentlemen-jockeys, closely excited by the animation of the extreme monarchical party, thought it might harmlessly coalesce with the Mountain for the attainment of some party end—if there be at all any such, their error must now be made manifest to them.

"Nothing could be more admirable, more courageous, than the attitude of M. Leon Faucher when face to face with the tempest, he stood as immoveable as a rock, with his head erect, without a change of countenance. The rush made by many members of the Mountain as the epithet 'abominable' broke on their ears, and with which the harangue of M. Pelletier was quelled, caused a counter movement on the other side, and more than a hundred members on the Right quitted their places, and also rushed down to protect and applaud the Minister. The whole house was up for a personal conflict with every moment expected. People mounted on tables on chairs, on benches either to prevent the affray or to mingle in it.

"Every yell uttered by the Mountain was responded to by the applause of the entire Right; and among those who first ranged themselves round the Minister, to protect, encourage and applaud, it was very pleasant to see General Changarnier, who at that moment flung aside his ordinary reserve of manner, and laid his cravache to the supporters of the Minister. The Monitor of Bordeaux, 9th: Romieu, 107; Gasconi, 100; New York, 304; 1 bark with Bacon; 1 do with Rice; 1 do with Wine Hennes and 60 shipboard, 23,140 bbls.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850..... hhds. 14,849
Arrived last fortnight..... 1,887
Arrived previously..... 54,982 56,869

Exported last fortnight..... 1,887 70,993
Exported previously..... 69,176

Stock on hand and on shipboard..... 29,169

An active demand has sprung up for Tobacco, since our last, which has resulted in sales of 2,000 hhds., taken principally for France and the Continent of Europe. Prices without having positively advanced are firmer, a circumstance attributable in part to the unfavorable prospects of the growing crop. We quote Fancy Red Wrapping 7¾@8c; Fine Leaf inferior to Common Manufacturing 6¼@7c; Choice and Selections 7¾@8c. The bulk of the transactions were on private terms, but two active some of the particulars as follows: 5 hhds. Frosted at 2c; 97 do. at 2¾c; 32 do. at 3½c. 70 do. at 4¼@4½c; 78 do. at 4¾@5¼c; 107 hhds. part Frosted, at 5½c. 49 hhds. Frosted, at 3c. 91 hhds. Lugs, at 4½c. 3 hhds. Leaf, Refused, at 5c. 60 do. at 4¾c; 30 do. at 4¾c; 61 do. at 4¾c; 15 do. at 5c; 18 do. at 5c. 8 do. at 5¼c. 2 do. at 6¼c. 8 hhds. Admitted, at 5¼c; 114 do. at 5¾c; 15 do. at 6¼c; 10 do. at 7¾c; 3 do. at 8c., and 57 hhds. at 3¼@6¾c @ ℔.

SUGAR.—We have again to notice an exceedingly dull market during the past week, transactions being exclusively confined to small parcels, at the following prices: Inferior, 3¾ c.@4¼c; Fair 4¼@5¼c; Fair 5¼@5¾c; Prime and Choice 6@6¼ @ ℔.

MOLASSES.—The sales have been to a moderate extent, having been some inferior at 16c.; 20 hhds. inferior refined, at 25c. 100 hhds. half bbls choice do, at 28½c @ gallon. We also notice a sale of 400 bbls. clayed Cuba, at 19c @ gallon.

FLOUR.—There has been a steady demand for Flour since our last, enabling holders to obtain advanced rates, especially for the choice and favorite of the Governess's let individual brands. The transactions of the week amount to fully 8,000 bbls, at 4@5 @ 19¾c @ a few parcels of Indiana and Ohio; 50 do. 25 do. 25 do. for export from St. Louis; 50 do. 75@85 for extra, and 60 @ 5 for choice extra brands. Some sales of corn have been made at 12¼c, and also a lot of 800 bbls. on private terms.

GRAIN.—There has been a pretty good demand for Corn since our last, so that with tolerably moderate receipts, holders have succeeded in maintaining the former rates of prices. The transactions of the week amount to 70,000 bushels, at 50c @ 51c to day.) a large portion of which closing sales of last and inferior, was sold at 33½@35c, and mixed at 46@48c @ bushel. Good and prime parcels of white and yellow have been in request, at a range of 52½@53c @ bushel. In consequence of liberal receipts, prices of oats have fallen off, and we now quote from 34@37c @ bushel for St. Louis. The market is bare of Wheat, and prices are nominal at 90@95c @ bush.

WHISKEY.—Light receipts have caused a further advance in this article, and the range of prices is now 20c @ gallon for regulars. A lot of common has been sold at 17½c @ gallon.

SALT.—There have been no arrivals, and the transactions are confined to lots from store, at $1@$1 06c for coarse, and $1 12½@$1 15c @ for fine delivered.

COFFEE.—The market is unchanged, and the sales since our last, amount to about 2,000 bags Rio, at the uniform rate of 8¾c @ ℔.

RAGGING AND BALE ROPE.—The advance noticed in our last review has been firmly sustained, and the transactions have again been to a fair extent, comprising 1,000 pieces and coils, mostly on time, at 10¾c. @ yard for Bagging, and 8¼@8½c @ ℔ for Rope.

GUNNY BAGS.—The sales have been confined to small parcels, at 9¾@9¾c for 2¾ bushel bags, according to terms.

HEMP.—We have nothing to report in these articles. For a parcel of Dew Rotted $90 has been offered and refused.

LEAD.—No sale has been made during the week. The last transaction was at $4 30 @ 100 ℔.

LIME.—A cargo of 3,000 casks from New York has arrived, but we have not heard of its being sold as yet. A lot of 400 bbls. Thomastone from Belfast was sold in the early part of the week, at $1 15c. From second hands, delivery obtain $1 25@$1 30 @ casks.

CANDLES.—There is nothing doing in Sperm Candles, we cannot note; in Star Candles, no sales transactions at 9½@10¾c @ ℔. But buyers are generally demand an advance over cheap figures.

TALLOW.—Not a sale has transpired since our last. From city rendered would bring 6¾c @ ℔.

EXCHANGE.—Foreign Exchange is heavy, but without any alteration in the rates. We quote Sterling 109¾@110. Paris 5f. 19¾ @5f 00. Between Exchange has advanced 1 60 per Bills on New York being now quoted, at 1¾@2 @ cent. disc't. Checks, ¾ @ cent disc't. ¼ @ par buy.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling ..... 8¾@10 @ cent. prem
France ..... 5f. 19¾@5f. 00
New York, 60 day bills ..... 1¾ 2¼ @ cent dis
Do. Checks ..... ¾ @ ¼ dis. @ par buy
Boston, 60 days ..... 1¾@2¼ @ cent. dis
Philadelphia, 60 days ..... 1¾@2¼ @ cent. dis
Havana at 8 to 8 days ..... ¼@¾ @ cent

FREIGHTS.—Both Foreign and Coastwise freights have remained steady during the past week. The engagements comprise three vessels for Liverpool, at 5d., one for Glasgow, at 30s for Tobacco, and ¾c for Cotton, and one for Gibraltar, at 9d per Tobacco. Coastwise freights rate as last quoted.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool..... @ ¾d
Havre..... @ ⅝c
New York..... @ ¼c
Boston, &c..... @ ¼c
Tobacco—Cowes, &c..... @ hhd
London..... @ 7
Bremen..... @ 7
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c..... @ 7
Liverpool..... @ 10
Havre..... @ 10
New York..... @ 10
Boston..... @ 10
Philadelphia..... @ 10
Sugar and Molasses—to Northern Ports:
From the Coast..... @ hhd..... @ 3
From the City..... @ 3
Rice—New York..... @ 3
Boston..... @ 3
Pork, &c.—New York..... @ bbl..... @ 2
Boston..... @ 2

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—There is a fair demand for New Western Butter, which we quote at 13@16c @ ℔. A sale of 200 kegs was made at 11c. Cheese is selling at 6½@7½c @ ℔.

RICE.—The demand is extremely limited, the sales being in small lots, at 3¼@3¾c @ ℔.

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