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The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1851.

No. 1386. Vol. X—NEW SERIES. Vol. XXX—Whole No. 8033.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Thursday Morning, Sept. 11, 1851.

FOR CONGRESS,
SECOND DISTRICT,
J. ARISTIDE LANDRY.
FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN MOORE.

THE LETTERS by yesterday's mail came through, but the papers failed beyond Mobile.

THE TRIUMPH OVER DISUNION. The defeat of the Quitman or Secession party in Mississippi, upon a clear, intelligible and direct issue, is an event that must inevitably strengthen the cause of the Union, and spread discouragement and despondency among its adversaries. The indirect auxiliaries of the disunionists—those who, while professing their ardent attachment to the Union, are constantly engaged in fomenting sectional strife—appear to imagine that the State Rights' party of Mississippi sustained discomfiture at the recent election because the people were humbugged by the cry of "Disunion." The conclusion is not very complimentary to the citizens of that State, neither is it all probable. There is, in fact, every reason to believe that Quitmanism was beaten, purely because a fair and full investigation of its doctrines convinced the people that they were fallacious in themselves and dangerous in their consequences. It must be borne in mind, that in a State where the system of stump speaking, together with all the excitement of a personal canvass, devolves upon the candidates, it is no easy matter to conceal political views or to behood and blind the people. Quitman's sophistries—since every fallacy has been established, every argument exploded—were assertions based upon proof and arguments and sentiments of the various aspirants to office subjected to an searching, keen and long investigation. We take it, then, that the people of Mississippi voted understandingly at the late election, and the importation that they were humbugged is an insult to their intelligence, and a very flimsy apology for a very roughing beating.

We give Gen. QUITMAN credit for his manoeuvres during the canvass, in not seeking to mould his opinions and to behoulds treasonable elements as the glare and varnish of a fascinating character. He told the Sovereigns of Mississippi what he really thought—he manfully avowed the tenets of the fire-eaters—he said that the Compromise measures were a sacrifice of the South to the avarice and sectional egotism of the North; and, if his features were commendable for a Roman nobleman, they were equally unexplainable. He argued that the South should demand guarantees for the future, as well as indemnity for the past; that we were by right entitled to half of California, and that if we did not get it, and moreover weal North a constitutional amendment in order of which Southern property would be secure from aggression—the Union was a hollow and the sooner the South should peaceably to separate from the better would it be for her honor, and well her future welfare. In assaining these like these, Gov. QUITMAN and his associates necessarily upheld and enforced the doctrine of peaceable secession, as an inherent right of the States which they never did, and never could surrender.

Upon these issues, he was met, answered, pelted and overthrown. There was no mystification or delusion or humbuggery in the contest. Gen. Foote and his coadjutors took the ground, that the list of grievances put forth by the Quitmanists was imaginary; second, that the proposed remedies were impracticable and ... The Union men contended that the admission of California was but the carrying out of the popular will of that State—a measure that went forth under the approval of the Union which dictated her Constitution; and was moreover in strict accordance with the most strait-laced notions of State Rights, that a State should be allowed to frame its own Constitution. They argued further, that the Compromise had recognized and embraced the great and sacred principle of non-intervention, which the South had always been contending for; that the Utah and New Mexico free to the Union hereafter, with or without slavery, as the citizens in all determine; that ... Texas to be at any future period subdivided into several slave States; that it enacted a stringent and more perfect law than had ever existed for the recovery of fugitives; and that in short, it comprised a series of measures designed as a Compromise, a compromise, in which something was yielded on both sides, but which in the aggregate, was as wise, prudent and equitable, that the masses, both North and South, were well satisfied, and the ultra alone moody and discontented.

In regard to the remedies proposed, the Union candidates demonstrated the absolute impossibility of compelling the sovereign State of California to carse out her claims to to please ... Texas; they maintained that Congress had never disposed, had no power, and ought not to exercise such a law. The amendment of the Constitution claimed by the fire eaters was proved equally impracticable, first because none was needed, and third, because the Constitution is not strong enough to resist abolition or at it, no amendment will prevent strangers. That instrument is shielded by the reverence and respect of the American people. When these cease, the Constitution will become as worthless as waste paper. The Union men answered further, that denying the alleged wrongs, the so styled remedies left to ... Time and space would both fail us, were we to attempt a recapitulation of all the arguments used by the Union men. They pointed out the wild character of the Secession doctrines, they proved its absolute identity with the Nullification principles of South Carolina, which Mississippi had been the earliest to repudiate and denounce. They traced to its ultimate logical consequences, the alarming insinuation that a State was free to abandon the Union whenever she might think proper, and depicted with eloquence and power the confusion, the ... the perils, the instability in which the Republic would be involved, were it thus ... of all substantial and solid character, and rendered the mere play thing for the caprice of a State, to be embraced to day and disowned to-morrow. In this, as in every other ... during the canvass, the Union ... the Secessionists on the hip. Their ... the best of the argument, for they had truth on their side, and they conquered, because truth is mighty and will prevail."

GEN. LEWIS.—We perceive that this excellent and faithful public officer has at length been induced to submit his claims for re-election as Sheriff, to the Democratic Convention, which body, we apprehend, his chances for nomination are exceedingly slender. We are personally opposed to Gen. Lewis, but we take pleasure in attesting the capacity, zeal, high integrity and strict impartiality he has ever displayed in the discharge of the important trusts confided to him for so many years.

SICKNESS AND DEATH AT SEA.—A brig was discovered on the 5th instant, off the Passes, drifting about. One of the towboats went to her assistance, and found her to be the brig Orzaba, Captain Hines, of Bath, Me., from Navy Bay, bound to Belize, Honduras, for a load of logwood. On boarding her they found the Captain, (Hines,) the chief mate and two of the crew dead, and the remainder of the crew sick with Chagres fever. The brig had been drifting about for eleven days previous to her being discovered. Capt. Brashwood, of the revenue cutter, placed Lieut. Sands and three men on board, who brought her up to the Point, where she is at anchor. The sick crew have been taken to the Marine Hospital.

OPELOUSAS AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD.—It will be seen by a notice in another column that the Executing Committee of the Opelousas Attakapas and New Orleans Railroad, have appointed a number of intelligent and influential gentlemen, as delegates to the Convention to be held at Burkeville, Texas, on the 1st October next. We are gratified at this movement. It shows the continued and lively interest taken in the enterprise.

Correspondence of the Bee.
(GREEN OAKS HOTEL,)
BILOXI, Sept. 7, 1851.

Of all the summer months, September is the most pleasant on the Lake shore. The oppressive heat of the mid-day sun, scorching and blistering vegetation, and rendering out-of-door amusements next to impossible, becomes gradually tempered, as autumn sets in with its bracery atmosphere and delicious nights. Though this season is by far more agreeable and conducive to health, there is a melancholy appearance of decline in the trees and flowers which never fails to fill the mind with sad reflections. Autumn is the season of decay. The earth, which but a little while ago, was enamelled with bright flowers, making the forest redolent with their fragrance, is now strewn with fallen leaves and other perishing remnants of what was but yesterday the gay costume of beautiful spring. Yet, there is something pleasing in this melancholy. We know that each plant and flower is shaking off its old livery, that in a little while it may appear with new beauties and fascinations. Soon, the hoarse blasts of winter will be whistling through the moaning pines, and nature's precious sweets will have yielded their charms to the resistless and unending march of time. "The sear and yellow leaf" will have fallen from its frail support—the withered vines and perfumed honey-suckle, will no longer put forth their tendrils, nor will their delicate branches resound with the merry music of cheerful songsters. CHANGE is written on every thing. To-day, we meet with an object in the freshness and fulness of perfect existence; to morrow, it droops its head, the next day perishes and passes away forever. Such is the fiat of omnipotence to which the feeble and powerless things of earth yield a willing obedience. But balmy spring will burst forth again with song and blossom, and balmy zephyrs.

Just before my door, there is a live oak, tree perhaps two hundred years old. It is the pride of the neighborhood, and is, without exception, the most beautiful tree of the kind we ever saw. It covers in its area, one-third of an acre of ground, and send its tall giant branches some hundred and fifty feet in the distance. The verdure is surpassingly beautiful, as green as the early gifts of spring," and in deep matted clusters which hang around in graceful festoons. The huge trunk, supporting such an immense weight, is a little scathed. The marks of many years are there, and the green moss has collected in the crooks and crevices, and, as we gazed upon it, it seemed to us a mere tool and parcel of it. Immediately under, and in the deep shade, the Proprietors have placed a circular seat, surrounding the trunk, and affording a fine view of the towering and lofty branches above. There is also a well of unmoving water, the base designed as a protection to the roots. The tree, as ornament, is invaluable, and we have no idea that any offer of money would induce Madame Fradet to part with it. For this number, it is said, that the tree would command two hundred dollars, which in this land of live oaks, is a considerable sum.

Yesterday we joined a fishing party who left the hotel for the "*Back Bay*," about a mile off, encouraged with every prospect of fine sport.—Each one of us were provided with ham and bread, and *bonny enough* to resist the early damp vapors of the morning. We did not get off so soon as we expected. Two or three of the party had danced them lives down on the evening before, and were consequently unwilling to be aroused until at least the dawn of day. We resolved, however, to have them up, and after raking one by the heels, and pulling him unceremoniously to the floor, the rest soon concluded to follow our suit, and we were off, in a little while, for the most popular fishing ground of the Back Bay. On arriving, we found the only skiff to be had monopolized by an old fisherman, calling himself "*Charly*," who was drawing up the trout as fast as he could put his hook in. The old fellow at once wound up his line and commenced conversation with one of the party. "He was delighted," he said, "to meet with strangers, which was only once or twice in a year, and though he had lived in this cabin twenty years, (pointing to an humble log hut about fifty yards from the shore,) he had not been to the village for eighteen months, preferring to keep company with his neighbors, who cared as little about Biloxi as he did." We became much interested in the conversation of old *Charley*—and as he narrated the checquered incidents of his life, his countenance would brighten with animation as his memory wandered back to the events which marked his early coming to this country. He was a German by birth; lost his father and mother when but twelve years of age, and worked his passage over before the mast, leaving but one relative behind him at Leipsic on his departure. He entertained us for more than an hour. His history proved to be a tissue of mishaps and wonder, which renders it as varied and whimsical as the pages of Gil Blas. He had been in the United States ... months, when he lost his arm from the fall from a horse, on his way from a "*Baptist preaching*," as he called it," where one of two hundred folks got converted."

We were so much pleased with old *Charley*, and his frank, open manner and entire freedom from affectation, being a faithful representative of country life and scenes, that not one of our party dipped his line in the water, or even indicated the least desire to do so. His appeal was emphatically that of a fisherman—a very coarse broad brummed straw hat, tied under his chin by a tape string and a very narrow, dirty green calico jacket for a band—his coat was neither a jacket nor a sack, with two very wide pockets, in which he could conceal his hands and wrists—his pantaloons were on the sailor's order, the legs as loose as bags, and cut double free at the bottom, without any regard to fashion. He had no shoes on; his bony, sun burnt feet were completely tanned, and looked as supervious to any outward influence as the skin of a rhinoceros. All in all, he was a true disciple of Izaak Walton, and equally skilled, no doubt, in catching fish. It was now breakfast time—the sun was peering far above the tops of the trees—the cool shady places on the shore of the "Back Bay" glittered in his early light, and we were admonished by our keen appetites, to get breakfast somewhere in the neighborhood. Old Charley at once tendered the hospitality of his rural home, observing "that he had caught a fine mess of croakers last night, and would give all hands a fry if they would come with him." The proposition was no sooner made than agreed to, and we proceeded, by a winding path, the old pioneer leading the way, with all his frankness and hospitality old Charley united a considerable degree of pride and self sufficiency, and was tenacious of all his privileges. He prided himself upon being a cavalier of other days, and wore his long, grey and uncultivated mustaches curled up to his eyes. Notwithstanding the rough exterior of old Charley gave us an excellent breakfast. His coffee was a little thick and muddy, but his corn ice cakes and fried crackers, all cooked by himself, and in his only room which served as kitchen, bed room and parlor, were regalled by any of which the Verandah and St. Charles ever boasted. We now returned to the "Green Oaks," much delighted with our adventure, in time to take a second breakfast and enjoy a charming *siesta*.

X.

VINGET'S OLLENDORFF'S SPANISH GRAMMAR.—We are indebted to the author, through J. C. MORGAN, of Exchange Place, for a copy of this exceedingly useful and well-timed publication. The excellence of Ollendorff's system of teaching languages has long been acknowledged; but Mr. Vinget has shown in his masterly treatise that the practical benefits of that system may be vastly enhanced by judicious modifications and additions. The series of conversational idioms interspersed through the work is an immense improvement; while the figured pronunciation, the patient unravelling of idiomatic difficulties and the fulness of explanation render the volume, in its present form, undoubtedly the best guide to a correct acquisition of the Spanish tongue, with which we are acquainted. And, by the way, we may add, that there is no language more readily acquired, and none that will more richly repay the industry of the learner.

SHIPWRECK.—The *Mobile Tribune* says, the Spanish brig Fernando Septimo, from Porto Rico, bound to Havana, when within about thirty miles of the latter place, was overtaken by a gale on the 19th ult., which carried her to Cape San Blas, (Fla.) where she was totally wrecked. There were some fifty-seven Spanish subjects on board—sailors, laborers, &c. Of these, a woman and child and seven men were lost. The survivors made their way to Pensacola a few days since, all in a most destitute condition. But there being no opportunity to provide for them at that place, or to ship them to the city of Havana, they were sent to the Spanish Consul (Mr. Cruzat) of this port. On their arrival here, yesterday morning, their forlorn situation excited the sympathy of many of our citizens. But, we regret to say, that others supposing them to be Spanish soldiers, had it in contemplation to take possession of them and retaliate in some way for the barbarities committed by the authorities of Havana on the followers of Lopez. Reason, however, soon convinced them of the error of such a course, and after thronging the vicinity of the Consul's office for a few hours they quietly dispersed. Mr. Cruzat will soon provide means for sending these people to Havana.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We learn from Mr. Charles, of the steamboat Emperor, that the Rev. Jeremiah Chamberlin, President of Oakland College, Claiborne County, Mississippi, was killed on the 5th instant, by Geo. A. Briscoe, with a sword cane. Briscoe fled, but was hotly pursued, and when overtaken next morning on the public road, was found with his throat cut from ear to ear. He was then breathing his last. The difficulty between them, it is said, grew out of the late election in Mississippi.

Mr. BRITTAN, of the Montgomery *Advertiser*, in the last number of his paper, gives the following explanation of his appearance among the batch of letter-writers, who have been making themselves ridiculous on the subject of the Democratic National Convention:

There has been much said of late by our contemporaries in this city and elsewhere of a "great conspiracy" of the democratic party to place General Sam. Houston, of Texas, in the Presidential chair; and insinuations have been made that the undersigned was a party to this conspiracy. I feel no disposition to complain of the fact that whilst our neighbors have commented on my letter, they have neglected to lay the letter before their readers. Circumstances seem, however, to require that the following letters should be published! In this paper, with a word or two of explanation.

The undersigned was a member of the Democratic National Convention of 1848, from the 7th Congressional District in this State. At that convention, I was appointed one of a committee of one from each State in the Union. This committee holds from the convention at which it was appointed until the meeting of the next, and is empowered to select the time and place of holding the convention, and to issue a public call for its assemblage. As will be seen by the letter of Mr. Donaldson, the late Mr. Kaufman was the committeeman from Texas. Donaldson, it will also be seen, represents himself as having been appointed in the place of Kaufman. His letter was addressed to me under this state of facts. There is not a word said in his letter about Sam. Houston, or any other individual in connection with the Presidency, and consequently I have had nothing to do with any "conspiracy" to make Houston or any other man President. I will only further add, that it turns out that Donaldson has never been appointed a member of the National Democratic Committee, and that he is a mere tool of Houston. By representing himself as having been appointed he succeeded in drawing letters from various individuals of the committee, and from others who were not in its formation and are not now members of it.

With these few words, I submit the correspondence to the public—with the single remark that my motive, if circumstances could induce me, humble as I am, to give the lever counterscore to any such scheme or movement for the nomination of such a man as Houston to the Presidency, and that I would not vote for him were he nominated by *forty* National Democratic Conventions.

P. H. BRITTAN.

THE TRAGEDY IN GRAYSON.—We have alluded to the secrete insurrection in Grayson county, and given what information we then had, to the public. We now make a more full account of the fight and the result.

Four negro men, the property of John Rives and David Cox, two citizens of that county, seduced, by the advice of the notorious and infamous abolition emissary Bacon, who has been prowling about through that county, and Rusell, in this State, and in Ashe and other counties in North Carolina, on the Virginia border—ran away from their masters, intending, no doubt, to make for Ohio, or some other lawless and lawless State of the confederacy, there to be harbored and worked, and worked and harbored as occasion might allow to repay them. They took the course of New River, intending, as is believed, to pursue that river to its mouth—there to meet the colleagues—hypocrite and villain, of Bacon, Crooks and McBride. It turned out, however, that as they traveled, and slept in Grayson county, eight or ten miles from the Wythe line, they were fallen in with by five or six white men of Grayson, who undertook to stop and arrest them. The negroes were armed with knives, spears, and with one or two weapons made of broken English scythes. The white men had none or two guns. We are not prepared to give the particulars of the conflict. The negroes awaited the whites, and the scythes were used with terrible effect. Samuel Bartlett was struck in the forehead and his head split open, exposing the brain an inch or two in the whole length of the head; he lived about eight hours. Alfred Bartlett, his brother, who had a gun, and who had fired it, (too, ishly) merely to wound, in attempting to relieve his brother—had his left wrist and hand half severed from the arm. Yet after this, he knocked two of the negroes down and left them for dead. One of the negroes thus knocked down, had stabbed a Mr. Wilcox, whom he had under him on the ground, through the neck, and was in the act of inflicting a more deadly wound when thus prevented by the wounded Bartlett. Mr. John Clemmonts was struck by one of the negroes, who used a scythe across his head, and his skull was cloven from ear to ear, and his brain cut in upon the whole way from one to two inches, and yet there are hopes of his recovery. Mr. Wm B. Hale was severely injured with rocks thrown by the negroes. Notwithstanding the terrible wounds inflicted upon the white men, two of the negroes were secured, the other two (both believed but not positively, to be wounded) made their escape, and so far as we know are out though hotly pursued. The two taken are in Grayson jail and will be tried for their lives for insurrection and murder.

Simon, one of the above mentioned negroes was arrested on Thursday night, last, by Mr. Joseph Lambert, on his premises, about ten miles west of this place, on the main stage road, and is now lodged in our jail.—*Wytheville Va. Republican.*

☞ The last foreign accounts state that there is a man at Vienna who offers to stake £500 to £1000, against all comers, that he will swim from Dover to Calais, in the month of August or September; the money to be deposited beforehand with a London banker. He has already swam, according to his own account, from Vienna to Presburg, down the Danube.

ARRIVAL OF THE FRANKLIN.—A telegraphic despatch to the *Delta* announces the arrival at New York, on the 8th instant, of the steamship *Franklin* from Havre, with dates to the 27th ultimo.

FRANCE.—Paris is tranquil, awaiting with some anxiety, however, the decision and reports of the Councils. The Council General of the Seine and Marine have adopted resolutions in favor of the immediate revision of the Constitution, but with a prohibition of the re election of the President. The prospects of the harvest are excellent, and the crops are mostly secured.

SPAIN.—The French Ambassador at the Court of Madrid has proffered to the Spanish Government the assistance of France to put down the Cuban Expedition.

The intelligent Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, gives the following sprightly sketch of a new actress, who is about to make her debut in Paris, and who is creating an immense sensation beforehand, on account of her beauty and accomplishments:

This lady is only about thirty years of age, but her life has already been varied enough to suit the most greedy romancers. First, abandoned by her mother in the streets of Paris, she begged her bread from door to door, and slept wherever she could find a shelter, until by force of begging and economising, she purchased an old second handed guitar, and with that she went about singing half a dozen of the most popular songs, in every court-yard of the gigantic city. Her youth, for she was only thirteen years of age, and the extreme loveliness of her child-like countenance favored her greatly, and sous and otten silver pieces fell in showers at her feet wherever she sang. She had a small room in the sixth story of a house in one of the most populous quarters of the city, and there she lived quietly alone, coming home as soon as it was dark, and going out early in the morning to follow her business. One evening, about six months after she commenced the street singing, she was sitting in her little room, studying over the words of a new song, when she thought she heard a groan in the room next to her—She did not know her neighbors at all, indeed had never seen any of them, but she got up, went out, and knocked at the door of the room from whence she now distinctly heard the groans repeated. There was no answer. The little girl then ran to the stairs, and called for help, but few people pay any attention to cries that come from the sixth story, and the child waited in vain for some one to come. When she found she was not heard, she returned to the door, and turning the knob, found that it yielded, and a moment after she was in the room, but in complete darkness. She ran back to her own room, got a light, and returned when a sight met her eyes, such as even she, who was accustomed to misery, had never seen. The door of the room, in the first place, was almost insupportable; piles of rotten vegetables and old bones lay strewn about the floor, and in one corner, on a bundle of damp straw, lay an old woman, groaning in pain. The child went to her and spoke to her, wh-respon the old hag started as if she had been bitten, but immediately turned her face to the wall again. The little girl, thinking she was very ill, left the room, and went herself for a doctor; he came, and, disgusted with the appearance of the room and odors, declared he could do nothing until the patient was removed to a better place; but the old woman swore she would die where she was, and all remonstrances were vain. The doctor therefore prescribed as well as he could, but the next day the old woman died; but before her death she questioned the little girl about her former life, and finally revealed to her that she was watching over the deathbed of her own mother, and that she had amassed a small sum of money, which her daughter would find in the straw. After the old woman's body was taken from the house, accordingly, the young girl searched, and found an old petticoat, in which was wrapped no less a sum than 8,000 francs, in gold and silver. All this the old woman had got by begging, and by picking and searching among the rubbish in the streets. Her daughter, upon finding herself the possessor of such a fortune, placed the greater portion of it in the savings' bank, and then placed herself in a boarding school, where her intelligence soon developed itself, and at seventeen years of age she was one of the most accomplished, and by far the most beautiful girl in the school. It had always been her intention, when she had finished her education, to go on the stage, but at a soiree given by the mistress of the school, a young gentleman, the son of a General of the Empire, who had left him the title of baron and a large fortune, saw our heroine, fell in love with her, and soon after married her. For the first two or three years, nothing occurred to disturb the bliss of their union; but suddenly the young wife, who had hitherto shown herself amiable, tender, and devoted, changed entirely. Her spirits became unequal, and she no longer seemed satisfied with the quiet happiness of her home.

Arrived at that stage of her youth, at the age when all the forces develope themselves, an unsettled and ardent nature struggled greatly against her good instincts. She showed an indication for coquetry, and the passion for gambling seized upon her with uncontrollable violence. Her husband suffered and trembled in silence. With that weakness, very common to tender hearts, he had become a secondary personage in his house, and could not now regain the power he had so quietly given up. Madame ——— had already lost large sums at cards and had secretly sold her diamonds and replaced them by false stones.

The poor husband regretted not having authority enough to bring about a reform and stop the desperate course of his wife. He would have given a great deal to lead a peaceable existence in the country, but he knew that at the first words any such proposition would have been firmly objected to. His perplexity was very great, when a good idea came into his head.

Among the saloons of the elegant world where gambling was allowed, there was one more dangerous than the others, because the worst sort of gambling was permitted and a very mixed society received. Mr. X. consented to allow himself and his wife to be presented to the gentleman of this house, and he was cheerfully into the sky. Madame soon placed herself at a card table, and immediately a middle aged gentleman came and placed himself opposite her. They played, and at the first round the gentleman won a hundred louis, and soon the losses of the beautiful baroness amounted to twenty-five thousand francs.

"Shall we double?" asked her partner.

"Yes," she answered, trying to preserve her calmness.

She lost again, and her adversary asked:

"Shall we double?"

This continued question, and the unlucky issue of the game, was repeated several times. Finally at first, Madame X. thought at last that her partner was a very gallant man, who wanted to lead her on to acquit her debt at a single blow by playing until the luck should change. But when the debt amounted to a hundred thousand crowns, the gentleman arose, excused himself and said:

"We will stop now, madame, if you please; you owe me three hundred thousand francs."

This announcement caused a great sensation in the saloon, and Madame X. fainted with despair in her heart. For the first time she was afraid of her husband. However, the terrible confusion must be made to him: she made it, and, trembling and on her knees:

"Rise, my love," said her husband, in a sad but affectionate tone. "It is a misfortune, which cannot now be helped. We must pay the debt. We will not be nearly ruined, but your honor will be saved."

The creditor arrived soon afterwards, and Mr. X. said to him his wife:

"All that remains to us now is my little domain in Auvergne. I can very well content myself there, but it will be a gloomy abode for you, and that is what afflicts me."

Touched by this exquisite kindness, Madame X. set out for the country, without regretting the power he had so quietly given up. Madame ——— had already lost large sums at cards and had secretly sold her diamonds and replaced them by false stones. Lamoyrie in hall and 4d do; Moulinnon in hf and 4d do; Fatemon in hf and 4d do; Truffles in hf do, for sale by

DUNTZE & IKEN,
93 and 95 Rosier st. cor. Conti.

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75 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
IMPORTER AND JOBBER IN
French and English Dry Goods,
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AGENT FOR FABER'S GILD PENCILS.
Manufacturers' Agent for American Tin Toys Fire-works, &c. ... 1y18

WHISKEY—64 bbls Monongahela and Rye, for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BRANDY—20 bbls and 1 qr pipe Dupuy & Co's., for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CIGARS—400 000 of different brands for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

DRIED APPLES—25 bbls, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

LINSEED OIL—50 bbls; 50 do, Castor Oil, for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

COLEMAN'S PATENT CORN MILLS for sale by the agents. E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PUCHONG TEA—15 chests, to arrive, for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CAMBRIC—5 bales, for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

BOOTS, SHOES and HATS—Boots, Shoes and Hats, discharging from steam ship World and Scout, ship Transmontan, Hamilton, Benning, Jon and Arrow. For sale by ISAAC HOBBS & CO. Successors to R. G. Hobbs, No. 12 Customhouse street. ... 6t

CLARET—60 cases Claret of the following brands: Chateau Lafitte, Margaux, Latour, Leoville, Beychevelle, Barsac and St Julien, the well known house of Mathieu de Castel, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

CHAMPAGNE—175 baskets Champagne, of the following brands: Blue Anges, Pavanti, Ten & Boulet, Crown Imperial, Carte Blanche, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

WHITE WINE—30 cases White Burgundy, in pint bottles, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

SARDINES—25 cases Sardines in whole and half boxes for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

BURGUNDY WINE—2 cases superior Burgundy Wine, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

SHERRY—7 quarter casks pale Sherry, a superior article, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

HOCK—30 cases Hock Wine, Johannisberg and Deidesheimer, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 & 19 St. Louis st.

CLARET—100 casks Claret, of the following brands—Lustrac, Ch. Peyntedade, Beyne Mauvezin and Haut Brion, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

TRUFFLES—Preserved, each 24 bottles, for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

LEAF TOBACCO—150 bales Cuba Leaf Tobacco and 75 bales Havana, Vuelta de Abajo, comprising 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5's, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO. 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA SEGARS AND PICADURA—Lately received and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO. 34 Old Levee st.

SWEETMEATS—A large assortment in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO. 34 Old Levee st.

CIGARS—5,000 Havana, of the most favorite brands of Impercibles, Regalias, Media Regalias, Principes, Principes, Flor de Cuba, Panetelas, and Milluns, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO. 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SUGAR—Landing ex schooner M Pears, from Havana, 244 boxes assorted qualities. DELVAILLE & MORENO. 34 Old Levee street.

PAPER CIGARS—A fine lot on hand for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO. 34 Old Levee st.

VANILLA—2 boxes fine and fresh, just received and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO. 34 Old Levee street.

WETHERILL & BROS., PHILADELPHIA WHITE LEAD—A full assortment of this celebrated Lead, constantly on hand and for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas street.

MUSTARD SEED—5 bales, just received and for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

QUININE—1500 ounces, in store, for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHITE LEAD—30 tons Pioneed No. 1 in oil for sale by W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO. No. 19 Old Levee st.

CLARET—100 cases Bordeaux landing and in store for sale by W. F. VREDENBURGH CO. No. 19 Old Levee st.

WHALE OIL—10,000 gallons bleached and refined, for sale by W. F. VREDENBURGH & CO. 19 Old Levee st.

DRY PRUNES—18 cases of 16 and 20 glass jars, landing and for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 30 Old Levee st.

CLARET WINE—1,000 boxes Claret Wine, in store and for sale by RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 30 Old Levee st.

SARSAPARILLA—30 bales Sarsaparilla in the custom house store, subject to drawback; 20 do in store, 90,000 Cigars, Regalias, Millenas, etc; 90 boxes assorted Confitals; 60 baskets Olive Oil of 44 ounces; 30 barrels Claret, for sale by FRANCISCO TIO, 56 St Ann st.

EMPTY BOXES—300 empty packing cases for sale at No. 10 Canal street. THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO.

LANDING ex brig Armida, from Bordeaux—64 cases Claret, Ch. Peyntedade, suitable for fashionable—for sale by EUG. ROCHEREAU & CO. 17 and 19 St. Louis st.

LANDING ex ship Armida, from Bordeaux—50 cases Claret; 20 barrels white Wine; 10 quarter pipes Brandy, for sale by LOISON & SYLVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

LANDING ex ship Mary Parker, from Bordeaux—50 qr. Brandy; 3 tierces do, for sale by LOISON & SILVESTRE, 36 Chartres st.

COCOA NUTS—6,000, ex schooner Thos. James, from British Island, in store and for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CASTOR OIL—66 bbls, Adams' No. 1, for sale by E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

RICE—80 Tierces prime Carolina, for sale by JOSEPH MITCHEL, 36 Perdido street.

COFFEE & SUGAR—200 bags of Coffee, 100 hogsheads and boxes of sugar, for sale by LABORDE & XIQUES, No. 3 Front street.

OFFICIAL.

Notice of Election.

PURSUANT to a writ of Election bearing date the 4th of August, 1851, and to me directed by his Excellency Joseph Walker, Governor of the State of Louisiana, the qualified voters of the Parish of Orleans, are hereby notified that an election will be held on MONDAY, the 22 day of November next, for the following officers, viz:

An Auditor of Public Accounts; one Representative from the First Congressional District, composed of the parishes of Plaquemines and St. Bernard, of the suburb Treme and of the First and Third Municipalities of the city of New Orleans.

One Representative from the Second Congressional District composed of the Second Municipality in the city of New Orleans, of that part of the parish of Orleans situated on the right Bank of the river Mississippi and of the parishes of Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche Interior and Terrebonne.

Two Senators from the District composed of all that portion of the parish of Orleans lying on the East side of the river Mississippi.

One Representative to the Legislature from the right Bank of the parish of Orleans.

Two from the First Ward, parish of Orleans.
Three from the Second district, do; do;
Two from the Third District, do, do;
Three from the Fourth District, do, do;
Three from the Fifth District, do, do;
Two from the Sixth District, do, do;
Two from the Seventh District, do, do;
Two from the Eighth District, do, do;
One from the Ninth District, do, do;
One by the qualified electors of the Fourth Representative District.

A Sheriff and Coroner for the parish of Orleans.

A Justice of the Peace by the qualified electors of the First and Second Representative Districts.

One by the qualified electors of the Third Representative District.

One by the qualified electors of the Fourth Representative District.

One by the qualified electors of the Fifth and Sixth Representative Districts.

One by the qualified electors of the Seventh and Eighth Representative Districts.

And one by the qualified electors of that part of the parish of Orleans on the right Bank of the river Mississippi.

The Justice located in the District between Felicity road and Julia street, must be designated and styled, "First Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

The Justice located in the District between Julia and Canal street, must be designated and styled "Second Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

The Justice located in the District between Canal and St. Louis streets

One for the Justice's Court between St. Louis and Esplanade streets.

One for the Justice's Court located in the Third Municipality.

And one for the Justice's Court located in that part of the parish of Orleans which lies on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

The Justices of the Peace located in the Second Municipality, must be designated and styled "First Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

"Second Justice of the Peace located in the Third Municipality, must be designated and styled "Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

"Fourth Justice of the Peace located in the Fifth Municipality, must be designated and styled "Fifth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans."

"Sixth Justice of the Peace located in the part of the parish of Orleans which lies on the right bank of the river Mississippi, must be designated and styled "Sixth Justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans."

Also one Constable for the Justice's Court located in the district between Felicity road and Julia street.

One for the Justice's Court between Julia and Canal street.

One for the Justice's Court between Canal and St. Louis street.

One for the Justice's Court between St. Louis and Esplanade street.

One for the Justice's Court located in the Third Municipality.

And one for the Justice's Court located in that part of the parish of Orleans which lies on the right bank of the river Mississippi.

The polls will be opened on the day above mentioned, from the hour of 8 in the morning until 6 o'clock in the evening at such places as may be designated by the superintendence and management of the Commissioners of Election, appointed by the General Council of the city of New Orleans, and to be published forty days before the election.

The election to be conducted and the returns made according to law.

Sheriff's Office, Parish of Orleans 9th Sept 1851.
JOHN L. LEWIS, Sheriff.

ORLEANS HIGH SCHOOL.
No. 57 ESPLANADE STREET.
ERNESTO BERTHOLD BAUMA,
Principal and Proprietor.

THIS Institution, for the education of young gentlemen, comprising the 1st and 2d Wards of Municipality No. Three, will open on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at half past 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Office House corner of Moreau and Elysian Fields streets, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to choose a candidate for the First Congressional District, two Senators for the Parish of Orleans, and two Representatives to represent this District in the next Legislature. The meeting will also bear in mind that they will have to appoint a Delegate to represent this District in the Whig Central Committee of the Parish.

Jas. Solomon, J. B. Lamothe,
R. Gardere, C. Pulsch,
J. Tessdan, L. Dormenon,
A. Chapelle, Judge Brimmer,
F. B. Doherty, Aug. Vasseur,
E. Sens, L. Bringier,
R. M. Morisson, Jules Baron,
G. Rous, W. C. C. Claiborne,
L. Castera, J. B. Blanc,
Capt. Delvaille, — Hernandez,
A. Mazureau, H. Perlange.

Board of Health.

IN order to carry into the ordinances of the Board of Health, passed as aforesaid, a general sanitary ... is hereby given by said Board, to the sanitary ... of the Municipality, to have their premises ... and to have the same cleaned and whitewashed ... and all kinds of nuisances ... public health ... and all kinds of nuisances ... and to have the same ... and to have the