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

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 26, 1851. | No. 1847 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6586.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning, July 26, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. TRUNNE DUVERGE, my brother, under date of the 8th February last. Mr. Duverge is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts either for me or for the office of the Bee.
G. F. WEISSE.
New Orleans, May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL came through yesterday with the latest dates.

GEN. SCOTT.

It is useless to disguise the fact that the Whigs of the South look upon the position of Gen. SCOTT as a candidate for the Presidency, with mingled fear and regard with marked suspicion the anti-Slavery auspices under which he has been brought forward. Gen. SCOTT has been nominated by two State Conventions—both of them imbued with decided hostility to the South. We allude to Ohio and Pennsylvania. The Whigs of these States represented in Convention, gave a cold shoulder to the Compromise—in one, an emphatic resolution endorsing the Fugitive Slave Law was voted down, and the Convention contented itself with a vague resolution recognizing the supremacy of the laws. In the other, the question was distinctly repudiated, as one having no connection with general politics, and one upon which Whigs might honestly differ. In both Conventions, these manifestations of anti Southern feeling were followed by the formal reconciliation of the claims of General SCOTT to the Presidency. There is more in this than meets the eye.

A general impression seems to pervade the public mind, that Gen. SCOTT is uniformly to the Compromise. That he is in high feather with the Free Soil Whigs is obvious enough; but we have no knowledge whatever of his opinions on the Slavery question. The Free Soilers may have nominated him, while yet he stands uncommitted, with the crafty purpose of inducing him to sustain their doctrines. One thing is indisputable, Gen. SCOTT cannot under any conceivable circumstances, obtain the support of any Slave-holding State, unless he unequivocally and openly advocates the maintenance of the Compromise, and opposes all attempts to disturb it. In the manly language of the Petersburg *Intelligencer*, "The Whigs of the South will be satisfied with nothing less than an explicit declaration, from any man who may be a candidate for the Presidency, that he not only is satisfied with the Compromise, but will, if elected, place his veto on any bill repealing the Fugitive Slave Law, or rendering it less efficacious than it is at present. In comparison with this, all the old issues sink into the merest insignificance, and it is proper and right that the Whigs at the North should know it and understand distinctly understand that, if they nominate a man who has the slightest leaning to the side of Seward, Johnson & Co., they must make arrangements to elect him with the aid of a single State South of Delaware.—We repeat the declaration, that we know not what are Gen. SCOTT's views on this subject. The fact that he was born and bred in Virginia, we cast by the hope that his views are in accordance with the opinions of the Southern Whig party. But, upon this subject, we take no on trust. He must not only come out manfully on the side of the Compromise and the Union, but solemnly pledge himself to use all the powers of the Presidential office in frustrating the incendiary attempts of those who would disturb the universal peace" for the purpose of accomplishing their own selfish and wicked ends."

"LA UNION" insists upon the correctness of its statements respecting the alleged Cuban outbreak, and repeats its entire disbelief of the assertions made by the correspondents of the *Delta*, *Courier* and *Picayune*. Very well! Time will prove which is right. If the Captain-General of Cuba has, by some inexplicable marvel, told the truth in his official proclamation, we shall be ready to acknowledge and admire the phenomenon. If the letter writers for the New Orleans press have piled falsehood upon falsehood, we shall know in future how much credit to attach to their information. But until then, we must persist in believing that the Government authorities in Cuba have but followed their wonted system in distorting and suppressing unfavorable intelligence; and that accounts from twenty different sources, all of which agree in the main, are entitled to a considerable share of respect. We respond we take leave of the *Union* telling the Editors in their own favorite Castilian:—*verdad es que persecuta.*

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Our thanks are due to Leonard Scott & Co., publishers, through Mr. Morgan, of Exchange Place, for the July number of the ever welcome Blackwood. The contents of the present number are extremely diversified. We have Part XI of Bulwer's new story, "My Novel"; Campaigns of an American Aid de Camp; the Peaceful Liebstraum; and his Brother, an article on Mesmerism, and other capital contributions.

The present number begins a new volume, and as under the new postage law, the rates are scarce a year half of those formerly required, this admirable Magazine may be brought within the reach of the reading million at a barely nominal expense. We advise our friends to subscribe at once.

We are further indebted to MORGAN, of Exchange Place for the following books:

North British Review, for May—one of the best of the English periodicals. The number before us is extremely rich.

Bunsen on the Causes of Natural Death.—This is an inquiry into the causes of death, developing a new and certain method of preventing the consolidation or ossification of the body, and thus indefinitely prolonging vigorous existence and buoyant health—a very curious book, full of original thought, and exhibiting the conclusions derived from much careful investigation.

The Great Exhibition, Nos. 3 and 4. This is a humorous story, by Mayhew, with illustrations by Cruikshank.

Punch's Complete Letter-Writer—filled with fun.

NEW CITY FERRY.—The steamer *Brilliant*, Capt. HART, which arrived yesterday morning from Bayou Sara, brought down one bale of new cotton. It is from the plantation of H. Flower, Esq., of East Feliciana, and consigned to Messrs. McRae, Coffman & Co.

A WHITE MAN ASSAULTED BY A NEGRO.—We learn from the "Pioneer of Assumption," that a few days ago Mr. Leon Babin, overseer of Mr. Dugas' plantation, while chastising a negro, was set upon by the slave, thrown down and wounded in two places with a knife. The cries of Mr. Babin brought assistance and the negro was secured and handed over to the parish authorities.

CROPS IN LAFOURCHE.—The *Minerva* says: Since the rains of the last, and present week, the growing cane crop appears to be improving considerably. Planters are beginning to bring in specimens of cane, which, taking all things into consideration, look remarkably well, and promise, should no unforeseen causes intervene between now and the rolling season, if not a good yield, at least a passable one.

THE BIBLE VS. THE BLOOMER.—The Bible is not silent in regard to the trowser costume. We read in Deuteronomy, chapter 22d, 5th verse:

"The woman shall not wear that which pertaineth unto man, neither shall man put on a woman's garment; for all that do so are an abomination unto the Lord thy God."

FATAL RENCOUNTER IN FLORIDA.—We learn that a fight occurred near Nassau in Florida, about a week ago, between H. E. W. Clark, of St. Mary's, and W. H. Taylor, of Savannah, which resulted in the death of the latter. He was shot with a double barreled gun, the charge entering his back, killing him immediately. Taylor fired three times with a pistol at Clark, and one of his shots wounded him in the shoulder.

NEW YORK, July 17, p. m.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER GOLDEN GATE AND FRENCH STEAMER PIZARRO.—The Golden Gate arrived here this afternoon from Annapolis. She made a splendid run. Daniel Webster was received with enthusiasm.

The Spanish steamer Pizarro arrived here this evening from Havana. She brings no news of moment.

ORLEANS FIRE COMPANY No. 21.—Thursday last having been the anniversary *fete* of J. L. LAMOTHE, Foreman of Orleans Fire Company, No. 21, the members of this gallant body determined upon paying a well merited compliment to their energetic and popular Captain. Accordingly at 8 o'clock in the evening the active and honorary members and invited guests, amongst whom were several delegates, from the other Fire Companies, assembled at the Engine House, and after forming in procession marched to the residence of Mr. Lamothe, preceded by a fife and drum of music. On reaching the hospitable dwelling the doors were thrown open to give admission to the numerous company, who poured in about one hundred and fifty strong, and filling up every available space. The magnificent banner of No. 21 having been unfurled in the ante-chamber, Mr. HUARD, the Secretary of the Company, stepped forward and made a very beautiful and appropriate address to the foreman. He said that the members one and all were eager on this occasion to show the esteem and affection in which they held their chief. His courage, his energy, his untiring exertions and his characteristic love of order had endeared him to the Company, and it was the possession of these qualities that made them proud to march under such a leader. In conclusion he presented on behalf of the company a mammoth banquet, and a splendid cake, the lofty dimensions of which threatened to come in contact with the ceiling.

Mr. Lamothe's response was most happy. He thanked the company for this signal demonstration of their affection, and would always endeavor to merit the approbation of his comrades. If No. 21, was an efficient company it was not due to his individual efforts, but to the spirit and intrepidity of the gallant corps which he had the honor to command.

The ceremony of presentation being at an end the company was ushered to a most tempting repast, spread in luxurious abundance on two rows of tables extending the entire length of the spacious yard and garden. The latter had been fitted up with most tasteful elegance. The flags of various nations unfurled their ample folds in every direction; wreaths and garlands of flowers connected the walls with the opposite balconies, whilst the light of myriads of little lamps imparted to the whole scene an air of enchantment. We shall not pretend to discourse of the many good things that were eat and drank, nor can we even undertake to repeat what was said. Suffice it to add that after the first brunt of the attack on the supper table, toasts became the order of the night, and they came forward in such profusion as to keep the bottle and bowl moving with most commendable celerity. Nor was the presence of the fair sex wanting to complete the charm of the entertainment. The estimable family of our worthy host with several friends were on the gallery surveying the joyful scene, and the bright glances, that occasionally shot from that direction lent an inspiration to more than one gentleman, which found its echo in the delivery of a number of gallant and chivalric sentiments.

The party broke up at a late hour, very late we should say, for when we left after midnight, song, sentiment, music and discourse were following in as rapid succession as at the commencement of the evening. Altogether the entertainment was a most delightful one, and will be long remembered by those who enjoyed the profuse hospitality of Mr. Lamothe.

IMPORTANT ADMISSION.—The New York *Tribune*, which since the passage of the Fugitive Slave Law, has most bitterly assailed that measure, and endeavored to rouse the cry of repeal in regard to it, thus formally proclaims in its issue of Monday last the utter hopelessness of its warfare, and retires from the field:

"We look in vain for the probability of a repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law. That law we oppose in detail, every clause in the statute book. We could wish it were otherwise. We could wish to have it modified in many particulars, especially by the introduction of a jury trial among those to be protected; but it is not the least indication that such a change will be made. The next Congress will not make it. There is nowhere a great party demanding it. Public sentiment regards it with comparative indifference. There is no such overwhelming popular movement in favor of repealing or changing the law, as there was at the North in 1848 and '49 against the extension of slavery. How, then, can the law be touched?"

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:

"This Government has determined that Hawaiian independence shall be respected by France; that the hostile interference of France in Hawaiian affairs shall not be tolerated, and that the United States will never permit the transfer of those interests to the control of any foreign power.

"The Cabinet came to a determination, last week, on these subjects, and the French government will be speedily notified that the threatened hostile course towards the Hawaiian government will be resisted, even at the hazard of war.

"That the Hawaiian authorities and people seek the protection of the United States, and ultimate annexation to them, is also true.—Should France persist in her course, it may lead to some very close political as well as commercial connexions between the United States and the Sandwich Islands."

Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, has been written to upon the subject, and will make proper representations to the French Government of the feelings and intentions of this Government,—we may add.

Fourth of July Compliments to the President from persons opposed to him in politics.—Our paper of yesterday, says the *National Intelligencer*, contained some complimentary toasts from political opponents to the President. We take pleasure in adding the following extracts from the patriotic remarks of our fellow citizen, B. B. French, Esq., made at the Capitol on that day. Mr. French is well known as a political opponent, though an honorable one, of President Fillmore.

Mr. French quoted from the supplication of Washington upon assuming the Presidential chair in 1789, and said:

"The ear of the Almighty was opened to that prayer; it was recorded in Heaven; and from Washington down to the present President of the United States, who so worthily, and with so much dignity and honor, fills the proud station which Washington filled, it has been answered," &c.

After enumerating some of the most prominent men who so ably maintained the Constitution and Union in the last Congress, Mr. French said:

"To these great, good, patriotic men, aided as they have been by *the Executive of the nation*, in whose every act a determination, not to be misunderstood, has been manifested to preserve the Union, do we, as I firmly believe, under God, owe the existence this day of these United States of America! Thanks be to God! thanks be to them!"

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal*, speaking of the 4th of July. *Quattlebaming* in South Carolina, and the Abolitionizing in New England, adds:

"A contest has long been going on with great emulation between the fanatics of South Carolina and those of New England on the subject of slavery. The controversy has been as to which could say the most absurd and ridiculous things. It has raged with doubtful supremacy, the advantage now a little on one side, now on the other, but is the main pretty fairly divided. Garrison and Pillsbury in the North, have kept even sides with Rhett and Quattlebum in the South, and the Charleston Mercury has not suffered itself to be surpassed in violence by the Anti-Slavery Standard."

ANOTHER SUPPOSED MURDER.—On Monday afternoon a gentleman from the Western country, whose name is unknown, while in West street, near Ames, was violently assaulted by a gang of ruffians, apparently without the least provocation, who knock-d him down and inflicted the most brutal violence. The victim, however, managed to regain his feet, when he was again assailed, knocked down and it is said taken forcibly to the foot of Ames street, plunged into the dock and drowned. That this is not yet satisfactorily established, but at all events the missing man has not since been seen nor even heard of. Evidence tending to establish the above facts, at least to fix a suspicion against a well known rowdy named Aaron Rennie, having been given to Captain Sebring, of the Ninth Ward, he sent officers Bennett, Colton and others to gather such facts relative to the matter as could be obtained in the vicinity where the murder is alleged to have been perpetrated, and arrest all parties against whom existed just grounds of suspicion. From what could be learned, it seemed certain that Rennie was one of the perpetrators of the violence, if not the actual murderer, and that he at the time was on board the yacht Wasp, lying in the stream opposite Hammond street, which was going to sea. A small boat was procured in which the officers rowed to the yacht, on searching which they found Rennie almost in a state of nudity, closely secreted away in the forecastle. They immediately arrested their man and took him before Justice McGrath, who committed him to prison for examination. It is said the friends and connexions of the accused had, or were about to raise funds to send him from the country. Some other facts in this mysterious case will probably soon be developed.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Address to the People of the Southern and Western States, and more particularly to those of Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Arkansas, Kentucky and Missouri.—The nature and objects of this publication, for which we are indebted to J. D. B. DeBow, are set forth in the annexed Card, to which we invite public attention. We shall notice the subject at greater length hereafter:

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1851.

Under the resolution annexed, inviting the call of a *Southern and Western Railroad Convention*, to be held in New Orleans, on the *first Monday in January*, 1852, I appoint the following named gentlemen a Special Committee:

GERARD BRIEN, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor of N. O.
Hon. ALEX. MOUTON.
J. D. B. DE BOW, Esq.
Col. C. B. TARPLEY, of Mississippi.

MAUNSEL WHITE,
President R. R. Convention.

"*Whereas*, there are evidences throughout the Southern States of an awakening spirit of enterprise in the construction of railroads; and, whereas New Orleans, from her position and connections, is deeply interested in the promotion of these roads, and their concentration upon points which shall intersect with the roads now in projection from her midst, it is

"*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed by the President of this Convention, whose duty it shall be to prepare an address to the people of the Southern and Western States, setting out with all the facts and statistics they can gather, the various railroad projections in which these States have a direct and immediate interest, and the hearty co-operation which New Orleans and Louisiana is prepared to extend to them all: and inviting the people of these States to meet us in Convention, in the city of New Orleans, on the first Monday of January next, in order to an exchange of views and opinions, and if possible, a concentration and unity of effort in the extension of our railroad system.

"*Resolved*, That the Committee have authority, during the ensuing summer and fall, to represent the views of New Orleans in these matters, in any of the states it may be in their power to visit, and that the agency of the press in behalf of the Convention be respectfully solicited.

"*Resolved*, That the said Committee be requested to correspond with the authorities of Texas, for the purpose of inviting that State to direct her public works so as to meet the extension of the New Orleans, Opelousas, and Attakapas Railroad."

NEW ORLEANS, 15th July, 1851.

Fellow Citizens of the Southern and Western States:

Acting under the above appointment, the undersigned cannot refrain from expressing their satisfaction in being made the instruments of carrying out the wishes of the people of New Orleans, and of the late Railroad Convention, in inviting you to unite with us, in promotion of the great purpose of railroad improvement in the Southern and Western States.

The time has arrived, in the progress of this active and busy age, when the South and the West should be aroused to a concentrated and vigorous effort, for the increase of their facilities in intercourse, and for the consequent development of their industry and enterprise to which it will lead, and their a vancement in moral and physical power.

In particular, we invite the people of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio, to send their delegations to unite with the people of Louisiana, and of New Orleans, to deliberate upon, and concert such measures as will be likely speedily to influence the construction of a system of railroads, connecting the Gulf State with those of the West and the North-West, and radiating throughout all the interior. We also invite delegations from others of the Southern States, in order more fully to understand systems of works projected, or being carried out by them, and to co-operate in the connection of any which may have an interest joint and common to us all.

The Committee have fully set out, in their annexed address, accompanied by a map, the general subjects to which the attention of the Convention will be invited.

The first Monday in January will be an agreeable and pleasant season to visit New Orleans, and her citizens tender, in advance, the hospitalities of the city to all who may appear from any quarter as representatives to the Convention.

GLENDY BURKE,
A. D. CROSSMAN,
ALEX. MOUTON,
J. D. B. DE BOW,
C. S. TARPLEY,
} Louisiana.
} Mississippi.

"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE never did run smooth," it is said, and the following, from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, of yesterday, is a unique case in point:

A HARD CASE.—John Dougherty, a young man in the employ of Mr. Dupont, near Wilmington, Delaware, was robbed of $100 in notes and gold, on Tuesday morning, in Thirteenth street, near St. John's church. The circumstances connected with the serious loss to Dougherty, a related by himself, are these: For the past four years he worked, in company with another young man, for Mr. Dupont, and on the farm of Mr. Smith, some ten miles distant from that place, with whom he had been as intimate as with a brother. In the meantime, he had gained the affections of his sister, and the time set apart for the consummation of the marriage vow was Tuesday.

The afternoon previous, the sister drew her wages, amounting to $50, from the family in whose employ she was, and he added to that sum $50 as a marriage present, making $100. The sister, with himself and the intended husband, left Wilmington on Tuesday morning, and arrived in this city before noon, immediately repaired to the house of the Catholic Bishop for the purpose of being married in accordance with the rites of that church. The Bishop happened to be absent, and the parties were directed to St. John's Church, for which place they started. They had not gone far, however, before the brother-in-law in prospective asked Dougherty for the pocket-book containing the marriage portion, and he thoughtlessly handed it over. They proceeded towards the church—the female walking leisurely on before and getting some distance ahead. Dougherty hurried to overtake his sister, and his companion sought that opportunity to be among the missing; and there were left the young man and his unmarried sister with only a few pennies in money.

The parties are much distressed at the serious loss of the money, independent of the bitter disappointment, in consequence of the sudden disappearance of the lover. The police are in search of the person who has thus trifled with the affections of the young Miss Dougherty.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HARLEM RAILROAD—TWO PERSONS KILLED.—Early this morning a fatal accident occurred on the Harlem Railroad, at 125th street. As several persons were getting into the Harlem cars, the New Haven train came up so suddenly, that a man and boy were run over and instantly killed. An old lady named Westervelt was rescued by officer Masterson of the Twelfth District. A great excitement prevails in the neighborhood, on account of this disaster, and a committee has waited on the Mayor, in relation to it.—*N. Y. Tribune*, 17th.

Telegraphic Items.

BOSTON, July 16.

HARVARD COMMENCEMENT—BURNING OF A COTTON FACTORY, &c.—No business was done to-day at the banks, stock board, or custom-house, on account of the Harvard commencement celebration.

Governor Boutwell was to-day made an L. L. D. by the Harvard College.

The loss by the destruction by fire of Amesbury & Co.'s Cotton Factory, at North Killingly, Conn., is $20,000, of which $10,000 is insured in the Worcester Manufacturing and Mutual Companies. Every thing was consumed.

Mr. Frost, who was killed in a duel at New Orleans, was formerly from Bangor, and edited the Commercial Advertiser.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., July 17.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident happened last night on the New Haven Railroad, near New Rochelle, by which Mrs. Andrews, of Cleveland, Mr. E. S. Foster, wife and daughter, of Indiana, and several others, were very dangerously, if not fatally injured.

HARRISBURG, July 17.

DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET.—A terrible and sweep disastrous freshet has occurred on the Juniata. An immense amount of property has been destroyed. The river and canal were both in one stream. Several railroad and canal bridges have been swept off, and it is apprehended that the canal and railroad will both suffer greatly. A family, consisting of mother and six children, were swept off and drowned.

PITTSBURG, July 16.

AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURG.—Business is unusually good for the season.

The committee appointed to visit Philadelphia, by the Western Railroad meeting, on Saturday night, left to-day.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad will be completed this week, without doubt, as far as Brighton.

A despatch received from Warren states that the river is high, and rising very rapidly. A number of bridges along the creeks are reported to have been carried away.

PITTSBURG, July 17.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.—In view of the recent action of the Philadelphians in regard to the Hempfield Railroad, the people of Pittsburg have determined to make a Railroad to Steubenville without delay. Within two days past, over one hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed to the capital stock. A committee will start for Harrisburg to-morrow, to secure Letters Patent, and the road will be put under contract this morning. It is estimated that the road will cost $600,000, and that it will be finished in one year.

There are 2 1-2 feet water in the river and rising, in consequence of recent heavy rains.

ITALY.—A letter from an American citizen at Florence, under date of 22nd June, published in the Newark Daily Advertiser, has the following statements respecting recent political persecutions in Tuscany:

Several foreign journals have spoken of the protests of England against the banishment from Tuscany of the well known banker Fabenham—a relative of the British General who fell in the battle of New Orleans—about a year since on the charge of being a protestant propagandist. After a spirited correspondence between the Ministers of the two countries, the Tuscan government has endorsed the act of banishment, and refuses the demand of Great Britain, that the exiled banker be restored to his domicile and his right as an unoffending British subject. The most significant inference drawn from his audacity on the part of so feeble a State, is that it was done with the counsel and is sustained by the power of Russia and Austria. Perhaps it is but the beginning of a new epoch. We shall see. Have patience. The time is coming for an elucidation.

Corporeal punishments are still daily inflicted in all the cities of Italy for political offences, but especially for the Anti-Tobacco movement, and neither sex nor age is spared. Maria Biagi, a worthy woman of Romanla, received twenty lashes of the Bastone on the bare back, for having urged her own sons not to smoke tobacco, that pays a tax to the oppressors of her country! There was also an old woman of 70 years, (Maria Domenica Mona,) in a company of 27 victims doomed to perpetual banishment for a similar offence, and the detention of arms in their houses. Mrs. Cecenari, the wife of a member of the Roman Constituent Assembly, during the late Republic, landed at Civita Vecchia few days ago with her child, on her return to her native country, with a view to visit her old parents, and was seized by the police, taken to their office, and completely stripped naked, under the vile suspicion that she might have concealed in or on her person some treasonable matter! While some of the official brutes were handling her person, raising her petticoats to look under her arm-pits, and perpetrating still more indecent researches, others were ripping open her shoes and the hems of her bonnet and garments! Finding nothing, they bit him two blows, one on the right eye, and another on the lips from the effects of which injuries he was confined to his bed for three days.

Michael Donnelly demanded that whilst quietly witnessing the assembly, he was violently assaulted and struck on the head with a club or a loaded stick, and also cut on the left hand with a knife or some other sharp instrument. He states that he has every reason to believe that said assault was ordered by John Gallagher. Warrants have therefore been issued for the arrest of John and James Gallagher.

Patrick Donnelly, aged 60, was charged not long since, before the Recorder, by one of the genius dandy, with stealing, or rather being caught in the act of stealing his boots out of the bed room, at an early hour of the morning. A little limb of the law—one of the sharp practiced class—who defended the negro, was rather querious in his cross examination of the complainant.

"Now, sir, he said, you have told his honor that you was in bed when the negro entered your room. Did you see him at the time? No. Did you hear him? No.

Well, then, did you feel him? No.

How, then, came you to know that he was stealing your boots?

Why, I *smell* him; opened my eyes, and found that he was, as one of your poets very beautifully expressed it, *stealing and giving odor.*

THE TELEGRAPH.—Rev. John Pierpont, writing upon the telegraph, concludes thus:

A hero chieftain laying down his pen,
Closes his eyes in Washington at ten:
The lightning courier leaps along the line,
And at St. Louis tells the tale at nine:
Halting a thousand miles whence he departed,
And getting there an hour before he started.

A YOUNG LADY, whose name was Mayden, having married a gentleman called Mudd, gave rise to the following:

Lo! a wife, 'tis and, in days of old,
For one rebellious fault,
Was turned, as we are plainly told,
Into a lump of salt.
The same propensity of change
Still runs in woman's blood;
For here we see a case as strange—
A *Maiden* turned to *Mudd.*

HOW TO LEARN THE PIANO KEYS.—Somebody, having been troubled to learn the keys of the Piano Forte, proposed the following lines as an alleviation of the labor:

All the G and A boys
Are between the black threes,
And 'twixt the two sixes all the D's;
Then on the right side of the threes
Will be found the E's and C's;
But on the left side of the threes
Are all the F's and all the G's.

NEW WESTERN SETTLEMENT.—A movement is being made in, New York, for the organization of a company to form a new settlement on the public lands of the West. The scheme is to take up a township of Government land, say six miles square, by means of a fund accumulated by individual subscriptions. The number of members required will be about 150, each of whom is to be allowed to subscribe for 160 acres, or less, and a village lot of three or four acres. The period required to complete the organization of the company and the purchase of the land will not probably extend beyond April or May next.

The proportion of artisans required for each department of industry to organize and commence the settlement of a single township and village is estimated to be nearly as follows:

Agriculturists 70; Bakers 2; Barber 1; Blacksmiths 4; Bookseller and Stationer 1; Boot and Shoemakers 6; Brickmakers 9; Bricklayers 6; Butcher 1; Cabinetmakers 4; Cooper 1; Millers 9; General Merchants 5; Grocers 8; Hardware and Tinshop 1; House Carpenters and Joiners 10; Lime-burners, 2; Laborers 10; Masons 10; Printers (Newspaper) 3; Painters 2; Physician 1; Saddle and Harness-makers, 4; Sawmill Hands 9; Tailors 4; Wagons and Carriagemakers 3; all of whom are supposed to be employed on and immediately.

The Savannah *Republican* says:

"We are glad to see Gov. Fish thus separating himself from Mr. Seward. He is one of the most influential men in New York, and if he will set up to the sentiments here expressed, he will do much to redeem that great State from the rule of fanaticism. All the South rejoice of him, or any other man, is to maintain the Compromise in all its parts."

To the Union men and Union Whigs of the South, Mr. Fish's letter, we may add, give general satisfaction.

A MELON AND A MELON.—On Tuesday morning last we were presented by Mr. Shelton Swift, of Jamestown, in this county, with a Constitutional Union Watermelon, weighing only fifty-one pounds! It proved to be the melon of the season for it was one of the sweetest we have tasted for many a year. Some 21 persons were present and partook of the *critter*, when it was slaughtered, and all were of the same opinion with us. If any of our friends think they can beat this melon, in weight, size, or sickness, they'll please "hurry 'em up, speedily."

We are also under obligations to our friend Chas. A. Peabody for some very nice Peaches, and Apples, presented on the same morning. Whenever he sends in that line is sure to be the *ne plus ultra* of perfection. Every body knows this.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

City Intelligence.

THE CHEROKEE.—This splendid steamer, the fastest running boat on the lake, will leave for Biloxi and intermediate landings, To-Day, on the arrival of the N O clock cars. See advertisement for the change in the hours of departure during the season.

THE HERMANDOS MEETING IN THE SECOND WARD.—Further affidavits were made yesterday before Recorder Genois concerning the disturbance which took place at the hermandoso meeting of the Lafayette of the Second Ward on Monday last. Pat. Donnelly deposed that whilst peacably attending the meeting and expressing his opinion, as he his wont, he was struck on the head with a club by J. Gallagher, and severely hurt. He also deposed that Gallagher was assisted by his brother James, who hit him two blows, one on the right eye, and another on the lips from the effects of which injuries he was confined to his bed for three days.

Michael Donnelly deposed that whilst quietly witnessing the assembly, he was violently assaulted and struck on the head with a club or a loaded stick, and also cut on the left hand with a knife or some other sharp instrument. He states that he has every reason to believe that said assault was ordered by John Gallagher. Warrants have therefore been issued for the arrest of John and James Gallagher.

Patrick Donnelly, aged 60, was charged not long since, before the Recorder, by one of the genius dandy, with stealing, or rather being caught in the act of stealing his boots out of the bed room, at an early hour of the morning. A little limb of the law—one of the sharp practiced class—who defended the negro, was rather querious in his cross examination of the complainant.

"Now, sir, he said, you have told his honor that you was in bed when the negro entered your room. Did you see him at the time? No. Did you hear him? No.

Well, then, did you feel him? No.

How, then, came you to know that he was stealing your boots?

Why, I *smell* him; opened my eyes, and found that he was, as one of our poets very beautifully expressed it, *stealing and giving odor.*

THE TELEGRAPH.—Rev. John Pierpont, writing upon the telegraph, concludes thus:

A hero chieftain laying down his pen,
Closes his eyes in Washington at ten:
The lightning courier leaps along the line,
And at St. Louis tells the tale at nine:
Halting a thousand miles whence he departed,
And getting there an hour before he started.

A YOUNG LADY, whose name was Mayden, having married a gentleman called Mudd, gave rise to the following:

Lo! a wife, 'tis and, in days of old,
For one rebellious fault,
Was turned, as we are plainly told,
Into a lump of salt.
The same propensity of change
Still runs in woman's blood;
For here we see a case as strange—
A *Maiden* turned to *Mudd.*

HOW TO LEARN THE PIANO KEYS.—Somebody, having been troubled to learn the keys of the Piano Forte, proposed the following lines as an alleviation of the labor:

All the G and A boys
Are between the black threes,
And 'twixt the two sixes all the D's;
Then on the right side of the threes
Will be found the E's and C's;
But on the left side of the threes
Are all the F's and all the G's.

NEW WESTERN SETTLEMENT.—A movement is being made in, New York, for the organization of a company to form a new settlement on the public lands of the West. The scheme is to take up a township of Government land, say six miles square, by means of a fund accumulated by individual subscriptions. The number of members required will be about 150, each of whom is to be allowed to subscribe for 160 acres, or less, and a village lot of three or four acres. The period required to complete the organization of the company and the purchase of the land will not probably extend beyond April or May next.

The proportion of artisans required for each department of industry to organize and commence the settlement of a single township and village is estimated to be nearly as follows:

Agriculturists 70; Bakers 2; Barber 1; Blacksmiths 4; Bookseller and Stationer 1; Boot and Shoemakers 6; Brickmakers 9; Bricklayers 6; Butcher 1; Cabinetmakers 4; Cooper 1; Millers 9; General Merchants 5; Grocers 8; Hardware and Tinshop 1; House Carpenters and Joiners 10; Lime-burners, 2; Laborers 10; Masons 10; Printers (Newspaper) 3; Painters 2; Physician 1; Saddle and Harness-makers, 4; Sawmill Hands 9; Tailors 4; Wagons and Carriagemakers 3; all of whom are supposed to be employed on and immediately.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 25, 1851.

The general market remains in a state of extreme inactivity, as is naturally to be expected at this period of the season. Indeed, the transactions are so materially curtailed, as to render a detailed report of business, almost superfluous.

The news by the Americas is again very discouraging for Cotton shipments, and since its receipt, our own market has given way not withstanding the exceedingly moderate supply left on sale. But as be fore remarked, holders can perceive no inducement to continue in stock, in the face of the present prospects of an abundant crop.

After several weeks or rather months of severe drought, we have had some pleasant rains during the last two days, accompanied by a lower range of the temperature, tendering the air lower a most agreeable one. The river remains at the same stage before notice.

COTTON—Arrived since the 22 h instant, 1,801 bales. Cleared in the same time, for Liverpool, 8,484 bales; Glasgow, 734; Antwerp, 709; Bremen, 153; Northrupling, (Sweden) 610; Barcelona, 656; New York, 439; Boston, 930; together 11,643 bales, making a further decline in stock of 9,842 bales; and leaving on hand inclusive of all on shipboard not cleared this day, a stock of 37,179 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850.....	bales	16,612
Arrived last fortnight.....	1,801	
Arrived previously.....	321,483	323,284
Exported last fortnight.....	19,726	
Exported previously.....	246,381	266,107
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....		57,179

In our report of Friday last, we stated that the Association had brought the market almost to a stand. Business however, was resumed on the following and subsequent days, at slightly easier rates, the sales up to Wednesday inclusive, having reached 5,000 bales, on the basis of 7½@8c for Middling. The America's accounts received on that day, announcing a further decline in Liverpool of ¼d were followed yesterday by a reduction in this market of fully ⅛c., the transactions amounting to 2,000 bales, including 300 to ship, and making the entire business of the week 7,000 bales. English buyers have been the principal operators. A portion of the business consisted of North Alabama, at 6@6½c ⅌ lb. The first bale of new Cotton was received to-day, from the plantation of R. Power, of Iberville, Louisiana. Quality and staple are good. This is upwards of a fortnight in advance of the first arrival last season.

LIVERPOOL QUALIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

INFERIOR.....	6¼@ 5¾
ORDINARY.....	5—@ 7
MIDDLING.....	7¼@ 7¾
GOOD MIDDLING.....	8—@ 8¼
MIDDLING FAIR.....	8¾@—
FAIR.....	—@—
FULLY FAIR.....	—@—
GOOD FAIR.....	—@—
GOOD AND FINE.....	nominal.

Arrived since the 18th inst., 1,114 bbls. Cleared in the same time for Liverpool, 494 bbls.; London, 741; Bremen, 1,008; Antwerp, 267; Gibraltar, 501; New York, 94; Boston, 155; Philadelphia, 200; Baltimore, 10; Buenos, 3; together 3,858 bbls. Stock in Water Rooms and on shipboard, 25,205 bbls.

STATEMENT OF TOBACCO.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1850.....	hhds.	16,945
Arrived last fortnight.....	1,114	
Arrived previously.....	55,803	56,477
Exported last fortnight.....	2,956	
Exported previously.....	49,603	46,619
Stock on hand and on shipboard.		25,358

There has been a fair demand for this article during the past week, and the sales have amounted to fully 1,200 hhds., without any change in prices. Amongst the transactions, we notice 510 hhds. on private terms; 108 hhds. at 4¾@5¼c for Refined and Admitted; 67 hhds. at 5c.; 65 hhds. Admitted and Refined, at 7¼ and 6c.; 14 hhds. Refined, at 4¾@4¾c.; 36 hhds. Frozen, at 3¼@3¾c., and various smaller lots within the range of our figures. We quote Logs 3¼@3½c; Leaf lower for the Common 5¼@6½c.; Fair to Prime 6¾@7½c.; Choice and Selections 7¾@9½c ⅌ lb.

SUGAR—The market has again been very dull during the past week, and the sales are confined to retail lots, at previous rates. We quote Inferior, 3¾@4½c; Common 4¾@5½c; Fair 5¾@6½c; Prime and Choice 6¾@7½c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very limited, and prices range from 22½@25 ⅌ gallon, according to quality.

FLOUR—There has been a good demand for this article during the past week, and prices have been firmly maintained. The sales amount to 6,000 bbls. (including 800 to ship,) at a range of $4@$4 50 for Indiana and Ohio; $4 25@$4 50 for St. Louis, and $4 75@$5 for extra brands. A few parcels over have been sold at $5 12½@$5 18; and some lots of choice from fresh ground Wheat have brought $5 25 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN—In the early part of the week the Corn market was quiet, but during the past few days, a better demand has sprung up, enabling holders to obtain the full prices previously quoted. The transactions comprise 50,000 sacks, at 54@55c for Inferior and Sound; 57½@60c for mixed, and 62@65c for good and prime lots of white and yellow. Oats have been selling at 30c for Ohio, &c., and 32@34c ⅌ bushel for St. Louis. The market is bare of Wheat. Rye has been sold at $1 05@$1 10 ⅌