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

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The New Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1851.

No. 1842 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES.
Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6492.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Tuesday Morning, July 22, 1851.

NOTICE.

IN order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGER, my Cashier, under date of the 5th February last. Mr. Duverger is now specially fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all dues and receipt all bills or accounts, either for himself or the office of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.
New-Orleans, (May 1st, 1851.

THE NORTHERN MAIL arrived through yesday with the latest dates.

THE COMING CANVASS.

Whether it be that the Democrats are naturally more active than the Whigs, and take a positive and absolute pleasure in political contests; or that, with the wonted shrewdness of the party, they properly appreciate the importance of the question which the next Legislature will be called upon to settle—it is certain that Locofocoism is every where bestirring itself and preparing for the coming campaign. We can hardly open a country paper without perceiving evidence of the fact. Although, the election is nearly four months distant, full nominations for Senators, Representatives, and Parish Officers have been made in probably half the Parishes in this State; while in all there are abundant signs of a disposition on the part of democracy to take the field, marshal their forces, and commence the fight. We have never seen Locofoceism less disposed to be caught napping than just at present, and it is well for the friends of the administration to be posted up in relation to the adversary—since those who count upon an easy victory next November will be apt to find themselves wofully mistaken.

No more convincing proof of the desire of the democracy to carry the State, and their determination to do so, if possible, need be required than their cautious policy and unrivalled tact in the management of several thorny and embarrassing subjects. We have already pointed out the admirable style in which the State Convention representing the democratic masses, and speaking in the name and by the sanction of the party, shuffled off one of these same perplexing topics and gave the go-by to the other. Any body who believes that Locofocoism is simple enough to commit itself irretrievably, either by espousing or denouncing Banks, or by approving or condemning the compromises, in the present state of divided party feeling, manifests a very imperfect acquaintance with the motives which usually sway that virtuous and patriot party and the objects it seeks to attain. Democracy, in the approaching struggle, will not combat, not for the triumph of any particular principle—since it has failed three times on a platform but to place power and office in the hands of partizan zealots. This can be accomplished by stimulating Democratic enthusiasm in the old approved way, with a the steam up, giving encouragement to the vocal efforts of the "hurrah boys", and branding the usual formidable array of invective and denunciation at the Whigs. Silence in regard to particular measures upon which the party is anything else but unanimous, is not only discreet, but remarkably sound policy. JAMES K. POLK but HENRY CLAY lost because the latter would talk, while the former held his tongue; and ZACHARY TAYLOR owed much of his success to Gen. CASS' loquacity at Cleveland, and to his own determination to remain mute after his Pascagoula letter. The Democrats understand this game to perfection, and seem resolved to play it out—if they can. The Baton Rouge Convention has set an example which is likely to be followed by the party in all quarters. With the exception of a very slight demonstration against the Banks made by the Democracy of the Second Ward, First Municipality, a few evenings since, we notice that throughout the State, nominations are unaccompanied by resolutions, or if a batch should be presented, they are such uninteresting stuff as contributes the staple of Democratic generalities, and amount to just nothing at all.

Upon the next Legislature will devolve many important duties. The great question of a Convention to revise the present ricketty Constitution—decrepid even in its infancy—will engage much of its attention; while we may not unreasonably presume that the Bank will stonite discussion, and occupy some portion of the time of the General Assembly. The election of a Senator of the United States to succeed Gen. Downs, will, in the opinion of many, be a subject of more importance than the foregoing. Actual events, there is quite enough at stake to secure out for the extraordinary activity of the loodfocos. Let the whigs are to it, that they be not out-generalled. They have a wiley foe to deal with—one that requires constant vigilance. We must meet the opposition in season. We were in hopes of a brief and comparatively quiet campaign, but the democrats appear disposed to compel us to take the field at once. So be it then, and victory will enure to the party which does its duty most manfully in the contest.

STEAMSHIP FALCON.—By a Telegraphic despatch dated S. W. Pass, 21st, 5 o'clock, P. M., to J. R. Jennings, we learn that the steamship Falcon got aground in attempting to cross the Bar, yesterday morning. Her passengers and the California mails were despatched on towboat Yankee, and will arrive here early this morning.

THE DEMOCRATS OF East Feliciana have made the following nominations: For Senator, John McRae; Representatives, Messrs. Coleman Haynes; Sheriff, John W. Hays; Assessor, Joseph Drawdy; Superintendent of Schools, Daniel Marandale; Coroner, J. W. Keel.

FATAL CASUALTY.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* says: On Saturday evening last, two men whose names were James Hopkins and James Brazelton, took shelter from a severe thunder storm under a large tree, in the neighborhood of Gen. A. A. Howell's plantation in this parish. The tree was struck by lightning and James Hopkins was instantly killed, and the other rendered insensible by the shock; after some time he recovered so far as to be enabled to crawl to the public road, where he met a negro man to whom he communicated the circumstance. The negro repaired to Gen. Howell's place and informed him of the fact, when he, in company with his well-known promptitude when suffering humanity is to be relieved, that gentleman repaired with a wagon and team to the scene of the accident, and conveyed both the dead and the injured to his hospitable mansion, where the living sufferer was amply provided for, and a messenger despatched for the coroner, to hold an inquest on the dead; the coroner's verdict was "killed by lightning." Hopkins came formerly from St. Louis, and has been teaching at Jefferson city; Brazelton is from Montgomery county, Ky.

A HEALTHY SENTIMENT FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.—There are yet men of sense and courage in South Carolina, who will not submit to the unmanly tyranny of the young disunion gang there, nor permit their free thoughts to be stifled by any amount of gasconade and bravado. A shining instance of this is to be found in a toast which was offered at a dinner of the malcontents in Charleston, South Carolina, on the late Fourth of July. One of the company having proposed to hang the President and his Cabinet, in certain contingencies, a gentleman got up and gave the following sentiment:

"President FILLMORE—A patriotic statesman, who would maintain the integrity of the Union by vindicating and supporting the rights of the sovereign States."

☞ The Springfield Post says that there are living in the town of Lunenberg, (Mass.) at the present time, forty-eight persons who were living when the Declaration of Independence was made. Several of them are over ninety years old. The entire population of the town is about 1,300.

NEW YORK, July 19, P. M.

The steamship Hermann, for Southampton, sailed this afternoon with 93 passengers, and $250,000 in specie. The Empire City sailed this afternoon for Chagres.

☞ The *National Intelligencer* says: Mr. Beverly Chew, junr. of Ohio, was heard from in Washington on Saturday, and appeared to be in excellent health.

Mr. [illegible] left this city a few days or two ago [illegible] to his residence in North Carolina.

MURDER AT BILOXI.—We learn from the Sea Shore Sentinel, that a most shocking murder was committed at Biloxi on Tuesday evening last. A man named Bartolo San Andro, had quarrelled with an Italian named Bernardo, about three weeks before. On Tuesday evening they met, not far from the Magnolia Hotel, when the latter stabbed the former in his back and side with a sword cane, producing almost immediate death. The murderer was at the time pursued, but escaped. He was afterwards arrested, through the agency of the mate of the steamboat California, which boat he got on board of at Mississippi City. Bernardo has been examined on the charge, and held to bail in the sum of $2000—a small sum, under the circumstances. He had with him a sword-cane which corresponded exactly with the wounds of of the murdered man, and his conduct was every way extremely suspicious.

THE AUTHOR OF PENDENNIS.—It is reported that Mr. THACKERAY designs to visit the United States next fall with the intention, among other purposes, to repeat a course of lectures which he is now delivering in London on the English humorists of the last century. As this gentleman has acquired a high reputation, and very deservedly so, among the writers of fiction of the present day the following sketch of him and one of his lectures may not be uninteresting to our readers. It is from the London correspondence of the Washington *Republic*:

The author of Pendennis is, just now, the most popular man in London; I mean the one whose society is most courted by the higher classes, and whose writings are most read by the intelligent of all classes; and this has just been remarkably verified by the crowds of distinguished people of both sexes who have attended his first two lectures on the English Humorists of the eighteenth century. It is a remarkable fact, that while the Great Exhibition has so absorbed public attention in London that all places of amusement, opera houses, theatres, concerts, picture galleries, and panoramas have been neglected, Mr. Thackeray's lectures on purely literary subjects have attracted crowded audiences. The lectures are delivered weekly in Willis' Rooms, King street, in the afternoon, and the price of admission is seven shillings and sixpence sterling—nearly two dollars—for a single ticket. At the first lecture, on the Life and Writings of Dean Swift, the room was crowded, and among the audience were Macaulay, Carlyle, and the leading literary men of Great Britain, besides some of the most distinguished ladies of the court and aristocracy. I was not aware, at the time, in what distinguished company my I was sitting nor did I care much, for all my thoughts were absorbed by the lecturer himself, whom I had not before seen. I was glad to encounter him for the first time where I could observe him closely without seeming to be guilty of impertinently gazing at him. Standing in the little crimson rostrum where he read his essay, he certainly appeared to better advantage than any lion I had before seen; and he more nearly realized the ideal of his writings and caricatures had created in my mind than any other author I ever done. He looks about forty, has a large fat face, a clear bright complexion, curly gray hair, an intellectual high-arched brow, but a mouth which indicates the jollier and genial of his natures. He stood to be the pleasantest of table companions, as I should suppose was the fact, from his public dinner speeches. His voice is extremely sweet and flexible, and he adapts its modulations with equal effect to his pathetic and humorous passages, and his lecture on Dean Swift abound in both. It has always seemed to me that there is no man, of whom we know any thing, who has been so misunderstood and maligned by the opinion of the world, as the author of "A Tale of a Tub." Here, Mr. Thackeray, who made a more masterly analysis of his character than any of the great satirist critics have done, did not satisfy me in his exposition of the Dean's personal nature. The man who could so fascinate two such women as Stella and Vanessa, could not be the cruel, coarse, unsympathetic man the world has thought him. The lecturer said, "I who would wish to have been the companion of Swift?" But it appears that these two gentle creatures were so entirely willing to be his companions that, for his sake, they were willing to sacrifice all other companionship. Scott, in his life of Swift, in alluding to the inscription, "only a woman's hair," found among the Dean's papers, regarded it as an evidence of the unfeeling coarseness of his nature; but Thackeray viewed it in a very different light, and drew sot touching, so delicate, and so pathetic a picture of the Dean's nature, and of the condition he must have been in when he wrote the words, that he fairly melted the hearts of his audience, and the ladies, who have the privilege of wiping their eyes in public, used their pocket handkerchiefs in that way, I observed in a very feeling manner. Humor and pathos are so closely allied, that I doubt the propriety of calling writer a humorist who is never pathetic. I do not remember a single pathetic passage in Swift's writings, excepting in his private letters, where the pathos is not intended; and therefore I should not class him among the humorists as Mr. Thackery has done. But, if he is not a humorist, he is the first of English wits, and as a satirist, he stands in lonely eminence among his tribe. If men's sufferings entitle them to our compassion, surely Swift's should be regarded with no other sentiment, for among all the men who have conferred benefits upon the world, no one ever extracted less from it than he.

I have been betrayed into a longer digression than I intended, in noticing the lecture of Mr. Thackery; but, as he intends to visit the United States in the fall, to repeat there the lectures he has just commenced, and as his works are very popular there, perhaps the public will not be averse to know something more of him than can be collected from his Pendennis, or the Snob papers in Punch. He is a gentleman of the most amiable character, a delightful companion, a great linguist in the highest circles of society, a good scholar and an artist with his pencil as well as his pen. He possesses the talents and genius of Fielding and Hogarth, adapted to the more refined and christianized days in which he lives; and, I think, will write such a book about us as both Europe and ourselves stand in need of. I hope he will not be induced, by invitations from provincial towns here, to abandon his intentions of crossing the Atlantic.

MR. WEBSTER'S RUMORED RESIGNATION.—The *National Intelligencer* thus disposes of this absurd story:

We think it proper to state, as we are authorized to do, that there is no truth in the story circulating through the papers, that Mr. Webster has resigned the office of Secretary of State, either absolutely or contingently.

Mr. Webster's health is now perfectly good—better than it has been for a long time; but he naturally looks forward with concern to that period of the year in which he is, and has been for several years, visited with a distressing catarrh, or the disease which is commonly called in England and in this country the *hay fever*. This is periodical, and comes on in August. He suffered much last year from the necessity of spending the hottest part of the summer in the Senate, and until he took charge of the Department of State, which he could not leave until some time after Congress had adjourned. He hopes by travel, and by change of climate, to mitigate, if not avert, the attack of his unwelcome visitor the present season. Some of his medical friends have advised a sea voyage, and others a visit to the medicinal springs in the Alleghanies of Western Virginia. Mr. Webster has frequently said that if he should finally conclude to adopt the former course, it would probably lead to the necessity of his leaving the Department. This, we believe, states the whole case in regard to the honorable Secretary's intentions; and this it is, we presume, out of which has sprung the rumor of his resignation.

A RACE AROUND CAPE HORN.—The clipper built ships 'Challenge' and 'Telegraph' left New York on Saturday, the 12th inst., on a sailing match around Cape Horn. The *Mirror* says:

They will sail at sunrise; and choice parties of sporting gentlemen will breakfast on board, and accompany them in a steamer some distance out, provided any steamer can keep pace with them. The freight bills of the Challenge amount to $60,000; and the Captain is to have a bonus of $10,000 if he gets her into San Francisco in ninety days! The Challenge cost $120,000; the Telegraph about $70,000. They are both perfect beauties."

FROM COPPERDON.—The Monticello arrived at the Soo, on the 27th ult., with 40 tons of copper from Cliff mines. The Manhattan brought down 10 tons from the North West, 10 tons from the Minnesota, and 2 tons from the Peninsula.

The loss, from Cleveland, has arrived at the Soo, with 188 tons of coal.

The Cliff mine has some fine masses in sight. It will probably ship 2200 tons of mineral to market this year, 65 per cent. of which is pure copper. One immense mass has recently been discovered, in consequence of which the stock has increased $114 per share. The North American looks well, and will send considerable amount to market. In the North Western, a vein four feet wide and very rich, has been struck and is now being worked. It promises to be as valuable as the Cliff. The North West looks as favorable as any mine in the district. The Norwich, Forest and Ohio are generally improving. The Norwich is one of the best mines in that district, and has 15 tons of 70 per cent. ore already cut, and the vein is well defined, 22 to 32 inches wide.—*Detroit Daily Tribune.*

AMALGAMATION COLLEGE.—There is a so-called Central College at McGrawville, N. Y., in which whites and blacks and all other colors, male and female, are admitted as students together, and "associate on terms of the most intimate companionship and equality." An appropriation in behalf of the institution was proposed at the late session of the New York Legislature, which actually found favor in the Senate, but was defeated in the Assembly. The Express says that [illegible] before that the white students [illegible] black students, two which to the latter [illegible] amalgamation.

Telegraphic Items.

WASHINGTON, July 19.

APPOINTMENT.—THE ECLIPSE, &c.—Lieut. Col. H. K. Craig, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed chief of the Ordnance Bureau, vice Talcott, dismissed.

The eclipse of the moon this morning was succeeded by a copious rain.

ALBANY, July 19.

JENNY LIND AT ALBANY.—The concert was very fully attended and passed off to the apparent satisfaction of all present. Jenny leaves this afternoon for Utica.

BOSTON, July 19.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An extra train from Worcester to Providence ran off the track this morning, near Lonsdale, demolishing the engine and several cars. No lives were lost.

PITTSBURG, July 19.

RAILROAD MOVEMENTS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A mass meeting is to be held this evening, in favor of pushing forward the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad. The call for the meeting is signed by a large portion of our most influential citizens, and there is no doubt that the road will speedily be built. There is a strong feeling of retaliation in Pittsburg against Philadelphia in regard to the Hempfield road. An effort will be made next week to revive the Connellsville Railroad, so as to have direct communication with Baltimore. Other projects are on foot to connect Pittsburg with N. York direct.

PITTSBURG, July 12.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.—The river is rising with five feet water in the channel. Freights and passages to the West are taken at the very lowest rates—freights 20 cents to Cincinnati, 33 to Louisville. The city is healthy.

CINCINNATI, July 11, 1851.

CHOLERA AT CINCINNATI.—The board of health, report 206 deaths in the city during the past week, of which 19 were from cholera, and 124 were children under five years of age. We have received very unfavorable reports of the health of towns throughout the country.

From St. Paul, Minnesota.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—In the St. Paul Pioneer of the 10th, for which we are indebted to the steamer Dubuque, we find several letters from the editor, dated at Traverse des Sioux, whither the editor had gone to attend the Indian Treaty. These letters come down to the 4th inst. The whole party were in tents, which offered rather a poor protection from the heavy rain which was falling. Among the persons present were: the Commissioners, Luke Lea and Governor A Ramsey; Hugh Tyler, Dr. T. Foster, A S H White, William H White, Col. Henderson, and Mr. Meyer, besides several gentlemen who are friends of the Indians, and in our way or another to take part in the treaty. About moiety of the 3d, a band of the Upper Sioux came in across the prairie, with their carts and ponies, and erected their tents.

Col. H L Dousman arrived on the 3d, from Prairie du Chien. Preparations were made that day for the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence. Among other arrangements, was a prayer by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, of the Mission Station of the Indian neighborhood. But these preparations were all rendered useless by the unlooked for death of Dr. Hopkins. He went into the river to bathe, on the morning of the 4th, got beyond his depth, and he could not swim, was drowned. His body was not recovered. He left a child and four children. This calamity converted the encampment into a place of mourning, and no cel bration was attempted.

On the 4th, Martin McLeod arrived from Lac-qui-Parle, two days in advance of the upper bands of Indians, fifteen hundred strong. It was expected that the council would open in two or three days.

Mr. John W. Quinney, principal chief of the Stockbridge Indians, was in St. Paul with a view of obtaining a selection of two townships of land, on which to locate the remnant of that tribe. They now number two or three hundred souls, and reside at Green Bay, Wisconsin. They are all farmers and all speak English—they are educated, and but for their dark complexion, no one would take them to be Indians.

Mr. Antoine Roberts, who resides near the mouth of Rum river, was recently grievously annoyed, and finally attacked, by four drunken Chippewa Indians. Mr. Roberts, accompanied by one man, followed them in a boat down the Mississippi, and made the attack with knives and tomahawks; the men defending themselves with their oar blades. In the frosas, one of the Indians was killed, his skull having been split open with an oar. The other Indians then fled.

From the Parisian correspondence of the N. Y. Express:

TASTEFUL.—I spoke of the extraordinary taste for suicide in Paris, in my last communication. A domestic who had lost his place, has just hanged himself to his ceiling.—This act has been followed by rather serious consequences. The porter of the house had taken possession of the rope, which had been the instrument of suspension. All the old women in the neighborhood insisted upon having a piece of this rope as a talisman against sudden death or any unlooked for calamity. A woman named Cardon wanted a bigger slice than the rest, and as she backed her demand by the profer of a small piece of tin, conceded to the amount of about ten inches. This she placed next her heart. A few moments after, as Mrs. Cardon was going across the street, to buy a cents worth of black tomby, she was caught between two carriages and was literally sliced to pieces. On learning this catastrophe all the old ladies threw their pieces of rope into the fire. What's the use of having a talisman if you can't cross the street without getting killed!—Where's the advantage of possessing a talisman, if they lead you straight to destruction? But charms do quite often, whether they consist in old ropes or in blue eyes and a white bosom.

A LUCKY PURCHASE.—At Tours there lives an old man who has a wife—I do not state this as a feature peculiar to Tours, or to that town, but as a necessary preliminary to what follows. The husband bought a pair of pantaloons from a soldier, and when he had worn them out the wife unsewed them, in order to utilize them as a bed quilt or window pane; in one of which same she found a note on the Bank of France for a thousand francs. The old man supposing it to be an assignat of the old republic, and utterly valueless, pasted it upon a brick in the wall. A visitor informed him of his error, whereupon he cut the brick out of its solid bed, and carried it bodily to one of the principal bankers. The note was too closely attached to be removed, but it was evidently good, and was cashed on the spot. The old gent was so overjoyed, that havin; come to the bank with a brick in his pocket, he probably went home with one in his hat.

From the Parisian correspondence of the N. Y. Herald:

SOCIALISM.—M. Cabet, the renowned socialist of Nauvoo, in the United States, arrived a week ago in Paris, and immediately called upon the procureur of the republic, declaring that he had come to surrender to the law, and to take the month's imprisonment which he had been sentenced for having guns and muskets in his possession. As to the accusation made against him for swindling, M. Cabet denies that he ever did any thing against the laws of probity, and he intends to give proof of his entire honesty. His trial will take place in the course of July.

AN APPETITE.—A very eccentric man, whose appetite has no equal, I think, in the world, is now in Paris. His name is Thomas (the Bear) and thus called for his visiting all the cafes and restaurants of Paris, where he is fed with all the remains of the preceding day which are not sold. A few days ago, an American gentleman who had met him at Berry, in a tavern, made a bet with one of his friends that he would furnish the "Bear," Thomas, sixteen pounds of veal, a salad for sixteen persons, a loaf of bread (weighing six pounds) and ten bottles of wine. The bet was accepted, and the dinner swallowed by this ogre of the nineteenth century, who, on the same day, ate for his super fourteen pounds of codfish, a basket of twenty pounds of strawberries, and six pounds of bread. Decidedly, Thomas, the Pole, has a stomach beyond that of an ostrich.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.—Among the numerous Americans lately arrived from the United States in Paris, are Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Langdon, the 'tip top' leaders of fashion at Saratoga, Newport and New York. The grandson of John Jacob Astor and his wife (a Miss Jones) stops at the Hotel de Hollande, and are daily riding in Paris in a hired calash, upon which they have a "coat of arms" painted by a very skillful designer. The servants wear a livery of blue and silver, and a chapeaux with cockades.

SHAMEFUL CARELESSNESS.—In Stamford, on the 4th inst., an old cannon was loaded with six pounds of powder, and filled with wads and sand, and fired off. Of course it burst into many pieces, one of which fell about Gaze sat within six feet of the gun, but escaped death. One piece of the iron went through the roof of a house and penetrated a water tank on that the water flooded the house. Another piece weighing nearly 100 pounds, went through the bed room of another house within a few feet of the head of a Mr. H. Nichols. Still another piece went through a barn and carriage shop. The gun was a 18 pounder, and belonged to the U. S. Government.

A TELEGRAPH REPORT.—About two o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon, a very black cloud arose from the West, and in a few minutes the rain poured in torrents, accompanied by lightning. We were sitting by an open window in our office, and suddenly heard two reports as if from a pistol, and noticed that Hoaxe's telegraph office across the street, had 20 rods disturbed, supposed to be in a blaze. The wires had taken the full force of which followed them into the office, flying off with loud reports, and scorching the window frame where the wires enter.

Two young men were in the office and they heard four reports. They were stunned but not injured. One of them had taken the precaution to disconnect the battery of his wire the moment the lightning flew. The flash spread from the office [illegible] the telegraph office, [illegible] the wires were higher than the first.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

THE CONVICTION OF GENERAL TALCOTT.—*His Dismissal from the Service.*—The Washington *Union* of Saturday night contains the general order of the Adjutant General, announcing the verdict of the court-martial in the case of Gen. Talcott, and its approval by the President, dismissing him from the service. We make up the following summary of the charges and sentences:

Finding and Sentence of the Court.—After mature deliberation on all the evidence adduced, the Court finds the accused, Brevet Brigadier General George Talcott, Colonel of the Ordnance Department, as follows:

Charge I.—Specification guilty, and guilty of the charge. [This charge and specification was the violation of the 122d article of the regulations for the government of the ordnance department, in permitting and sanctioning a contract with Dr. Carmichael, of Richmond, for shot and shells, without the sanction of the Secretary of War.]

Charge II.—Specification, guilty, and guilty of the charge. [This charge and specification charged Talcott with having violated the 21st article of war, by evasion, order a contract to be made with Dr. Carmichael for shot and shells after the Secretary of War had positively refused to sanction such contract.]

Charge III.—1st specification, guilty, except the words therein, "and had previously reported to the Secretary of War." 2d specification, not guilty. 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th specifications, guilty; and guilty of the charge. [The first specification charges Gen. Talcott with ordering a contract with Dr. Carmichael for shot and shells when he knew that they were not wanting, and that he is therefore guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The second specification, on which he is pronounced not guilty, charges him with a knowledge of Dr. Carmichael's intention to sell his contract for $6,500 to another party. The third specification charges him with knowing that Dr. Carmichael had engaged the proprietors of the Tredegar Iron Works at Richmond, to execute the said contract, and that he concealed his knowledge of the fact from the Secretary of War, notwithstanding repeated inquiries from him as to the fact, both verbal and in writing. The fourth specification charges that Gen. Talcott did, on the 18th January, 1851, at the War Department, state to the Secretary of War, wilfully and falsely, and with intent to deceive him, that neither the proprietors of the Tredegar Iron-Works nor any other establishment had any contract to furnish shot or shells to the Ordnance Department; whereas, in truth, and in fact, and as the said Talcott well knew, a large contract for shot and shell, and then existing, had been given to Dr. Edward Carmichael, which he had, as the said Talcott further knew, engaged J. ...ph R. Anderson, proprietor of the Tredegar Iron-Works, to execute. The fifth, sixth and seventh specifications charge him with repeated falsehoods and prevarications with regard to the said contract for shot and shells, which are charged to have been positively and wilfully false.]

The following is the sentence of the court, and the approval of the President:

Sentence.—And the court does sentence him, Brevet Brigadier General George Talcott, Colonel of the Ordnance Department, "*to be dismissed the service.*"

II. In conformity with the 65th of the rules and articles of war, the proceedings of the general court martial, in the foregoing case, have been transmitted to the President of the United States.

The following is the decision thereon:

Executive Mansion, July 8, 1851.

The foregoing proceedings of the court martial for the trial of Brevet Brigadier General George Talcott, having been laid before me, and having been by me duly examined and considered, I hereby confirm the same.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

III. Brevet Brigadier General George Talcott accordingly ceases to be an officer of the army from this time.

In reviewing these proceedings, the President has seen with regret, and feel constrained to notice, the irregularity and negligence, which, throughout the transaction in which they originated, characterized the conduct of Brevet Colonel Talcott, commanding the Fort Monroe arsenal. The confidence naturally reposed in him in the head of his corps, furnishes, undoubtedly some apology for his course, but cannot justify it.

The President deems it proper, particularly to express his disapprobation of all private correspondence on official business. Such a practice not only prevents the preservation of a distinct and intelligible record of any transaction, so indispensable in a government where public agents are liable to be frequently changed, but is incompatible with the admitted accountability of every officer employed in the disbursement of public money.

ARTIFICIAL TOPAZ.—M. Daubree has communicated to the Paris Academy of Sciences the results of experiments made by him in the formation of Topaz. Pure alumina, previously calcined by a bright red heat, is submitted to the action of a current of fluoride of silicon. After two exposures of this kind, the alumina increased in weight 70 per cent. The product contained fluorine, and what was more, silica. Alumina in such a state of combination is not to be acted upon by hydrofluoric acid or sulphuric acid. By this characteristic alone, the substance produced offers a great resemblance to topaz, the four constituent elements of which it also possesses. A quantitative analysis indicated its very near approach to, if not identity with, topaz. Its identity, which is 3.47, is the same as that of natural topaz.

A CONSCIENTIOUS BRAKEMAN.—The correspondent of the Lancaster (Grant county, Wis.) Herald, under date of Council Bluffs, May 13, thus speaks of the ex-delegate from Utah:

A. W. Babbitt, delegate from Utah, is here, and leaves to-morrow for Salt Lake. He has six women, who are said to be his wives, with him, and has three at the lake. The church here have expelled one expected him from among them, and accuse him of all manner of bad conduct, such as profanity, drunkenness, licentiousness, &c. He has several splendid carriages, and takes over a printing press with him.

City Intelligence.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Lorus.*—Victor Ker, one of the parties implicated in the late duel, surrendered himself yesterday to the custody of the court, and was admitted to bail for his appearance in the sum of $10,000. Messrs. Paulin Blanquet and H. St. Paul offered themselves as securities, and were accepted.

Christian Kramer, was tried on a charge of larceny and accepted.

Ann Fowler, charged with assault and battery, was tried and acquitted.

In the case of Jas. Powers, charged with entering a dwelling house with intent to steal, a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and the prisoner discharged.

The case of J. A. Fleitas, for the homicide of Thomas Lacoste, which had been fixed for trial, was continued.

ALARM OF FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, in an unfinished building, at the corner of Chartres and Jacob streets, but before any damage of consequence could be done, the flames were extinguished.

INSULTING A DEPUTY SHERIFF.—A Sebastignan, a deputy sheriff, complained yesterday to Recorder Genois that while executing a writ of sequestration at a domicil in Bourbon street, he was most violently abused and insulted by the mistress of the house. The case has not been examined.

A STRONG TEAM.—Christiana Team was charged yesterday before Recorder Genois, with having committed that Mr. Edmond Livendais offers to sell cheaply, and without reserve, his PLANTATION, situated in this Parish, opposite the town of Carrollton; the said Estate is about one acre from to the river Mississippi, and one from Fort Monroe on the Lake Pontchartrain, respectfully informs the Tax Payers, that he will be ready to receive the collection of said taxes on the 15th August, 1851.

He invites the persons who have not yet taken out their tickets for their residence or professions, to come and take them in the shortest delay; otherwise they will be compelled to pay double.

The Tax Payers who intend to leave the city, are invited to call on the Agents at the office of the undersigned, No. 34 Toulouse street, near the Citizens' Bank, at Boisseau & Bonin's, Auctioneers.

J. A. SCHMIDT,
Collector of State Taxes,
6th Representative District.

N. B. The office is open from 8 to 3 o'clock, and the evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

HAVANA CIGARS—940,000, of a superior kind of smoking cigars, Fary, from Havana.
Always on hand, a large assortment of best brands.
PRINCIPES—A genuine article, lately received.
HAVANA SUGAR—White, yellow and Cucuroches.

GUAYAQUIL COCOA—A fresh article.
For sale by J. M. CABALLERO, 36 Old Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville sts.

RECEIVED per steamer Cuba, yesterday, 225 boxes PRACHES. Families wishing Peaches for preserving, will find it to their advantage to purchase now—having a large and fine assortment, and at very reduced prices.
L. W. ERWIN, Agent for F. HIGTON,
July 22 1t. At Short & Erskinson's, 18 Canal st.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

At a meeting of the Board of Health for the cities of New Orleans and Lafayette, convened July 21, 1851.

The following ordinance was adopted:

That in the exercise of the sanitary provisions of the acts of the 16th March, 1848, and the 31st March 1851, under which act, the powers of this Board that all offal and other filth, shall be put out on the banquet by the respective proprietors and tenants of houses in the city of New Orleans, and the city and Lafayette, at or before the hour of 8 o'clock, A. M., and that it shall be the duty of the Contractors for cleaning the streets of the Two Municipalities and of Lafayette to remove all offal and filth so placed, in front of the tenements, at or before the hour of 7 1-2 o'clock, A. M., and that the ordinance be in force from the 10th of July, 1851, until the 1st of November, 1851, and it is hereby made the duty of the several Parish Wardens to see that the ordinance be strictly enforced under penalties of the law.

By order of the Board,
A. HESTER, Sec'y.

Head Quarters First Division L. M.

NEW ORLEANS, 21st July 1851.

GENERAL ORDER No. 3.

THE Louisiana Legion and the regular Volunteer Companies uniformed and now organized in the city of New Orleans, will assemble and form in Chenas Square on THURSDAY, 7th August next, at 8½ o'clock, P. M., fully equipped and prepared for inspection and review, in conformity to an act of the Legislature entitled, "An act to make appropriations for the support and maintenance of the Louisiana Legion and the volunteer uniformed companies now organized and which may be hereafter organized in the city of New Orleans"—approved 21st March, 1850.

The Brigadier General D. Augustin, commanding the Legion, Brigadier General E. L. Tracy, commanding 1st Brigade Louisiana Militia, and officers in command of other volunteer companies now organized and uniformed in the city of New Orleans, are charged with the execution of this Order, in their respective commands.

By order of Major General
JOHN L. LEWIS,
Commanding 1st Division L. M.
L. H. FORSTALL,
Inspector of Division.

SEGARS—200,000 Panetelas and Regalia Segars for sale by BRUGUIERS BROTHERS,
July 19 9 Bienville st.

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGARS—500,000 Havana Segars, of the following brands: Imperiales, Regalias, Figaro, Cilendrados, Panetelas, Tenedoras, Galanas, Landros, and Miller, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
July 21-1w 34 Old Levee.

HAVANA LEAF TOBACCO.—50 bales No. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Leaf Tobacco, of the Vueltas de Abajo, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
July 21 1w 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA SUGAR — White, Clarified, Yellow and Cucuroches, in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
July 21 1w 34 Old Levee st.

HAVANA COFFEE—170 sacks in good order and good green in store and for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
July 21 1w 34 Old Levee street.

SWEET MEATS—10 half boxes and 7 cases in landing ex schr Fairy for sale by DELVAILLE & MORENO,
July 21 1w 34 Old Levee st.

HOUSE WANTED—In the Second Municipality, of not over $40 or $50 per month, apply at B. TALAMON, 198 & 194 Royal st.

CLARET—17 boxes Chateau Ladite; 8 do. Chateau Lanse; 18 do. Chateau Margaux; 11 do. Portets-Canet; 25 do white Wine Haut Sauterne; 15 do do do Haut Sauterne; 10 do do, 10 barrels white Wine Graves; 50 do do Sauterne; 450 boxes Claret, Pauillac; 4 casks Claret, St. Julien; 2 do Pauillac; 3 do Landes; 10 do Lasyne; 7 do St. Emilion; 25 do St. Estephe; 200 cases Claret, 12 do. do. for sale by NOEL & GUIRAUD,
July 19 103 Royal st.

SARDINES IN OIL—10 cases fresh Sardines, of the brand of B Guillotin, for sale by BRUGUIERS BROTHERS,
July 19 No. 9 Bienville st.

STEEL AND IRON—40 boxes Hips Steel; 500 bars Biscay Iron in the hoop, for sale by BRUGUIERS BROS. 9 Bienville st.

800 DEMIJOHNS, 5, 3, 2 and 1 gallons, in store and for sale by NOEL & GUIRAUD,
July 19 103 Royal st.

WHITE WINE—60 barrels White Wine, landing ex ship Oneida, from Bordeaux, for sale by RAYMOND CARRIAC,
July 19 39 Old Levee.

SUGAR—200 puncheons Sugar, assorted and crushed, for sale by O. FISHER & CO.,
July 19 97 Tchoupitoulas st.

IRON STORE—The subscriber offers for sale, 30 large fresh Grayson Coffee Mills, and 30 do do do large fresh Grayson Coffee Mills, and 30 do do do large fresh Grayson Coffee Mills, and 30 do do do