The New-Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1851.

No. 1549 Vol. X.—NEW SERIES. Vol XXIX—Whole No. 6530.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar for every TEN lines for each insertion, and half that price for each subsequent one. Advertisement inserted for less than one dollar in each language.

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

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

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Tuesday Morning, July 29, 1851.

NOTICE.

In order to facilitate the transaction of my business, I have given a general power of attorney to Mr. ETIENNE DUVERGES, my Cashier, under date of the 8th February last. Mr. Duverges is consequently fully empowered to pay all debts, collect all sums and receipt all bills or accounts either for myself or the firm of the Bee. G. F. WEISSE.

New-Orleans, July 28, 1851.

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

"HOW TO SAVE THE REPUBLIC."

In the August number of De Bow's Review, there is a letter addressed by Dr. SAM'L CARTWRIGHT, of New Orleans, to DANL. WEBSTER, which treats of the position of the South and of the means whereby the Union may certainly be preserved. Any paper from the pen of so eminent an observer and profound a thinker as Dr. CARTWRIGHT, should attract attention; and in the present instance, the topic chosen by the author is one that cannot fail to elicit the deepest interest in the mind of the statesman and patriot. The article is pregnant with the results of intense thought and skilful analysis, and presents some views in connection with the much mooted and hackneyed subject of slavery, that are characterized by great and undoubted originality.

Dr. CARTWRIGHT set out with the proposition that the anatomy and physiology of the negro race differ essentially from those of the white race—the differences being manifest in structure as well as in merely external configuration. He exposes the utter fallacy of the hypothesis that the negro is a white man painted black, and proves by manifold illustrations that the black man does not exhibit the same physical, mental or moral characteristics as the white—he takes the ground that the clear and numerous distinctions between the two races unfit them to live long together, save in the relation which they bear to each other in the South; that this is the only relation under which the negro's comfort and happiness can be secured; that when left to his unassisted resources he becomes idle and corrupt, incapable of self-government, of permanent industry, of law-respecting and law-upholding freedom; that in every instance, without exception, the experiment of raising the mental and moral standard of the black race by raising them freedom, has proved a wretched failure, because the fiat of nature has willed it otherwise. Providence has made the dark races peculiar in their organization, and human legislation can no more substitute the intelligence and aptitude for civilization of the white man, for the indolence, inertness, ignorance and incapacity of the negro, than it can change the color of his skin.

These positions are enforced by Dr. CARTWRIGHT with singular fertility of illustration and felicity of style. After laying down his premises he proceeds to demonstrate that a very large element of the abolition sympathy for the South, in the North, arises from a radical misapprehension of the functions and capabilities of the negro race; that the people of the North regard slavery as servitude to be a condition of hard and gross insurance, and imagine that the negro is intellectually better off, were he free. He argues Dr. C., if the people of the North would but to understand that slavery is the most suitable condition of the negro race, that under it he thrives, increases, is well and happy; that out of it he degenerates and languishes, becomes vicious and dangerous, a law-breaker and a felon, and people penitentiaries—if they were thus taught clearly to comprehend these facts, their consciences would be relieved, and they would perceive that no "higher law" can ever compel them to break a compact which seems so sanctioned and provided for by the wisest of possible laws. Hear Dr. CARTWRIGHT himself:

By going deeply into the organization of our negro institution, it will be found that domestic slavery is not a blot or excrescence upon our system, but a component part of our structure, and cannot be excised or cast off without rending the organism uniting all the parts of our confederacy into a gently, wonderful and proper structure, such as the world never saw before. The reason is, that the African is not a human monster in body, in the skin or on the surface, like the white man, but is a being in all respects sound and unlike any other kind of man. No different was he from the rest of the world, when our fathers brought him to the Union, they retained him in the same position he occupied anterior to his enslavement. Not did the Revolution, the State Constitutions, or part of the Federal Union, make any change in the government of women and children—no police regulations were recorded in them—nor did they want it—nor would they have accepted of it had it been offered to them. The case in point would have been unsuitable to any of the one and the tender age of the African. As they were in colonial times, so are we now, and so are the negroes—each of these being left to move in those paths wherein they have found its greatest happiness.

It is erroneous to suppose that the economic and right interest, growth up since the adoption of the present Constitution, has perpetuated domestic slavery in the South, which otherwise, it is argued, would have been voluntarily relinquished. The extension of the cotton and sugar culture, far from being misfortunes to the South, has tended more than anything else, to ameliorate their condition, because the product of labor is sufficiently valuable to enable the masters to supply them with all the necessaries and comforts of life, being prompted thereto, both by humanity, by the instinct of interest,—the most effective, and of course, the most powerful motives, are those who are the most accomplished, happy and contented. To be well, healthy, happy and contented, there is one thing, which says the great chief of the nation, their troubles removed, and they will be well fed, lodged and clothed. Interest is nothing else, and the abuse of the master, whose aims are prohibited by law from them, to treat them from what are called the abuses of slavery, and to bestow on them every comfort and attention that the most tender humanity may dictate. Everything which enhances the value of the slave improves his condition, as it is the self interest of the master the more to bear in protecting him against abuses and filling to his comforts. On the other hand, everything that diminishes his value, or adds to his labor, whether it be the introduction of Chinese laborers into India, or the abolition of slave labor from any state of the Union, would be profitable, operating against the interest of the owner, who may with truth say, "Save me from my friends, and the laws of God will make it my interest to take care of me." Slavery, as it is now and at the time of the formation of the present Union, was not as good a condition for the blacks of the South as it is now, because the profits of that kind of labor were not sufficient to afford the laborers the comforts of life they now enjoy.

We are sorry we cannot quote largely from this masterly paper. It is, however, within the ready reach of the whole community, and we recommend it to careful perusal, as one of the ablest and most philosophical disquisitions we have ever read. In bringing his observations to a close, Dr. CARTWRIGHT calls emphatically upon DANL. WEBSTER to employ his influence to propagate among the citizens of the North, the important truths he has developed. With one more striking passage from this part of the article, we must break off our analysis—at least for the present:

Our party, North or South, has viewed the subject of negro slavery in a philosophical point of view. It has been mere experience on the one side, and mere theory on the other. Would the reader of our statement have been so well satisfied with the working of our political system, had you and they seem to have been guided by direct and guide it, without looking to a comparative anatomy for the physical difference in the populations that would explain the cause of slavery in a free republic, and demonstrate the reason and justice of our political institutions as not according to all classes the same privileges. Much of the knowledge, in regard to the physical differences between our white and black population, is confined to a few scientific men in private life, and to those persons in the South who have had opportunities of acquiring it by observation, but have not the requisite requirements and opportunities for diffusing it.

Knowledge, to be diffused among the mass, need to be brought into practical use, must first pass through the alembic of some superior intellect to be refined and purified. I cherish the opinion, that if you were to seek for that particular kind of knowledge, (touching the true nature and character of our negro population, and on which our peculiar southern institutions rest as a basis) that you could find it, and when found, could diffuse it. Its diffusion would be like oil on the troubled waters, quieting the conscience of the North on the subject of slavery, or at least starting a new train of thought, that would naturally lead the Northern mind, step by step, to a quiet conscience and freedom from responsibility for Negro slavery in the South. North in agitation and aggression would cease, and Southern agitation and secessionism would also cease, as soon as the provocations causing them should be removed, or even a fair prospect of their removal, by a new train of thought started in the North by a Northern political chieftain renouncing the prejudices of education, and coming out boldly and plainly for the truth. South Carolina would see now standing side with secessionism on the banner, of yore, a Northern statesman, whose politics have heretofore been in opposition to the Southern thought, had first taken the noble stand to uphold the laws and Constitution, and boldly faced Northern fanaticism.

Believe me, your course in facing political death, in defying fanaticism in the North, and throwing it with the spear of Ithuriel, has restrained the hands ready to unfurl the secession banner in almost every Slave South, and, but for you, would have been unfurled ere this. One step further, and, you restrain South Carolina herself, not by drawing the sword, but by diffusing thought. By diffusing thought you defended the laws and the Constitution, by bringing Northern patriots into the field to repel the aggressions of Northern fanaticism.

By diffusing thought, you could bring over America to your standard, in defending the foundations on which republicanism, the laws, the Constitution and the Union are constructed. To go into an analysis, or to invite an analysis of the slavery material in that foundation, so as to ascertain its different composition and nature, would be to take the desired step that would do more to strike down the secession banner in South Carolina, than could General Scott, at the head of the largest army that was ever mustered into the service of the United States."

☞ We are indebted to the Finance Committee of the Third Municipality Council for a copy of their able report, in pamphlet form.

Col. S. F. Marks, of West Feliciana, has come out as a Union Democratic candidate for the Senate, in opposition to the regular nominee, R. C. Wickliffe. It is said that the Whigs will support Col. Marks, rather than nominate a candidate of their own.

East Feliciana.—The Whigs of the Parish of East Feliciana have nominated Dr. James Perkins, for State Senator, and Messrs. Robert B. Kennedy and Preston Pond, Jr., for Representatives.

Baton Rouge Senatorial District.—The Whigs of Baton Rouge and Livingston have nominated Geo. McMichael, of Livingston, as their candidate for the State Senate.

Prairie Star.—This paper heretofore Whig in politics has become neutral, having been transferred by E. Justus Foster, late proprietor and editor, to Mr. W. Prather.

The Crops.—The Marksville *Prairie Star* says: We have made diligent enquiry in relation to the growing crops of this Parish, since our sojourn among the hospitable citizens of our village. All the information that we have been able to obtain from various sources, appears to be the prevailing opinion of the most intelligent Planters that the crops will be short! There will not be a sufficiency of Corn produced in the Parish for Breadstuffs—the third of a cotton crop will be made, no doubt. The Cane crops suffer very much for want of rain; as well as all kinds of vegetation.

Proceedings of the Third District Convention.

The Convention met on Monday, the 21st inst., in the city of Baton Rouge.

J. E. Elam, of Baton Rouge, called the meeting to order, and nominated Col. S. M. D. Clark, of West Baton Rouge, as President, which was very cordially responded to by the Convention.

Messrs. T. B. Thorpe, R. A. Upton, W. P. Bradburn and H. Skipwith, Jr., where chosen Secretaries.

A list of the Parishes were then called by R. Upton, Esq., when it was ascertained that the parishes of East and West Baton Rouge, Iberville and East Feliciana, were fully represented.

R. A. Upton, Esq., of Iberville, then addressed the meeting in a strain of stirring eloquence, which was repeatedly interrupted by the plaudits of the delegates, and at the conclusion of his remarks proposed the name of GEORGE W. WATERSTON, of Livingston, as the Whig candidate for the Third Congressional District. The nomination having been warmly seconded by Col. A. Stuart, and others, was submitted by the Chair and carried by acclamation. It was moved that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to inform Mr. Waterston of his nomination. The following gentlemen were named, viz: R. A. Upton, T. B. Thorpe and H. Skipwith, Jr.

After which, Mr. Thorpe made a few neat and appropriate remarks, at the conclusion of which he submitted the following resolutions, which were cordially received and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the National Administration, under the guidance of our Whig President, Millard Fillmore, has the unbounded confidence of the Whigs of Louisiana, that in our domestic policy, in a manly protection of home industry, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the reduction of Postage, and the strict accountability and economy of public officers, and in energetic, republican, truthful and dignified management of our foreign affairs, has secured for it the gratitude of this, and the respect of other nations.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention, it is the desire of the Whigs of Louisiana, that Millard Fillmore should be the candidate of the Whig party for President of the United States, at the election of A. D. 1852, and that we cordially recommend him to the Whigs of the Union, as the candidate for that office.

Col. A S Robertson, of Iberville, moved that the Whig papers of the State and District, be requested to publish these proceedings—which being concurred in, a motion to adjourn the Convention *sine die*, was put and carried.

Cuba.—The *Cherokee*, which arrived at New York on the evening of the 21st inst., brought similar accounts to those received here by the *Falcon*. A Telegraphic despatch to the Charleston *Mercury*, says:

The steamship Cherokee arrived at New York last night, brings intelligence that 600 persons at Port au Prince (Cuba) had revolted against the Government. They were attacked the next day, and repulsed the insurgents with the loss of 29 men. The insurgents retired to the mountains, and had been joined by large numbers of young men. Many persons between Prince and St. Jago, had declared against the Government.

☞ Nearly thirteen hundred dead letters, containing property of value, consisting of money in various sums, bills of exchange, &c. for amounts ranging from $5 to $20,000, were sent from the Dead-letter office in Washington to the New York City Post Office during the quarter ending the 30th June; of which letters 830 were delivered to the proper parties, and the remaining 466, having been unreclaimed, were returned to the proper office in Washington.

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—The professions of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were as follows:

Nineteen lawyers, five physicians, six farmers, six merchants, one printer, one shoemaker, six gentlemen, one sailor, one minister, one surveyor, and one soldier.

Their majority were as follows:

Nine were born in Massachusetts, eight in Virginia, six in Pennsylvania, five in Maryland, two in Rhode Island, one in Maine, two in Connecticut, three in New York, three in New Jersey, two in Scotland, and one in South Wales.

Benjamin Franklin, (aged 71) was the oldest, and Eldridge Gerry, (aged 32,) the youngest of the survivors. Stephen Hopkins, (aged 69,) was the next oldest, and Thomas Stone and Thomas Jefferson, (aged 33,) the next youngest.

A Slave Case.—On Friday morning, a slave answering to the name of Matilda belonging to the estate of a decedent in Louisiana, named Swain, was brought before Judge Kelly, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon a habeas corpus, at the instance of a committee of the Abolition Society. It appeared that the slave Matilda came to Philadelphia, with her mistress, Mrs. Augustine Swain, the widow of decedent, a short time since. This fact was admitted by the representative of the owner. Judge Kelly therefore notified the slave that under the law of Pennsylvania she was free, and could go where she pleased, or could make such an engagement with her former mistress as to the conditions upon which she would render her further service as they jointly could agree upon. The parties acquiesced in this decision. A brother of the mistress informed the court that they had been taking measures to liberate the slave.—*Phil. Penn.*

Fire.—A destructive fire took place in Williamsport, Pa., on Tuesday morning. The losses are as follows: A. Winegardner, $6,000; Updegraff & Mudge, $7,000; Robert Faries, $5,000; King & Allen, $2,000; John King, $2,500; J L M'Coy, $300; S F Green, $300; A J Little, $300. Insurance, $15,800.

☞ The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the Order of Odd Fellows has now under its jurisdiction about 420 lodges, numbering about 42,000 members. The increase of members in that State during the past year has been about 5000.

Public Men.—The *Herald* makes out that public men cost us a great deal. It says that we paid some three hundred thousand dollars for Martin Van Buren, about four hundred and thirty thousand for Lewis Cass, nearly two hundred thousand for Benjamin F. Butler, and about one hundred thousand each for James Buchanan and General Scott.

Madrid.

Has at length made its first appearance in public at the World's Fair. The articles sent from that country were the last to reach London, and the space in the glass palace allotted for their exhibition has just been relieved of the close wooden barrier which shut it from the public eye. A London letter of the 4th inst. says:

The high board fence, which, since the arrival of her ice-bound cargoes, has kept inquisitive eyes from peering into Russia, is down at last, and her territories are now, after long delay, thrown open to the rest of the world. The length of time she had expended on her preparations; the solid mahogany of which she had made her stands and stalls, while her neighbors contented themselves with deal, covered over with cloth or velvet; and other little indications on her part, of an intention to do things on a scale of somewhat pretentious grandeur, had considerably whetted public curiosity; and consequently; Russia has been literally crammed with visitors ever since she first opened her gates, four days ago.

* * * *

We now enter the Fine Arts department of the Northern Colossus, the crowd being so dense that we shall have to wait long in the neighborhood of each object, before we can edge our way near enough to examine it. And here it is that the great Polar Bear has taken the world by surprise; for though all were prepared to behold a rich display of natural products from a country which extends from the Arctic Regions to the Equator, comprising every variety of soil, locality, and climate, no one imagined that Russia could make any pretension to artistic industry, or compete with her southern neighbors, in the production of objects of taste and luxury; and yet this department, through which we are now endeavoring to edge our way, (an endeavor which tasks our powers of resistance, active and passive, to the utmost,) contains some of the most superb things in the whole collections of the Crystal Palace, equally wonderful for beauty of design, the richness of the material employed, and the skill with which they are put together.

Look, for instance, at these magnificent objects in Malachite, not formed of the solid substance, as one would imagine at first sight, but veneered over with the novel and most beautiful material, with a perfection and skill that is absolutely incomprehensible; look at these lofty folding doors, with their lustrous polish, how simple and yet how superb they are; and how harmoniously these gilded ormaulu, or rich bronze chaste, contrast with the exquisite shadings and veinings of this lovely green substance, infinitely more beautiful than the richest marble. And these gigantic vases, mounted on lofty pedestals, all of the same precious material; what simple, severe grace of form, and how happily imagined their few, richly-gilded ornaments. These centre and toilet tables; this elegant chair, the seat of which is of rich silk, brocaded with flowers, in the style of the fabrics of Lyons; this magnificent chimney-piece, elaborately yet most elegantly ornamented, the interior of the fire-place, the fender and fire-irons being so richly gilded that the glow seems sufficient of itself to warm a formal parlor; all are of admirable workmanship, in excellent taste and show the applicability of this substance as a substitute for marble and for wood.

Two cases of jewels, at each of which a couple of policemen are constantly on guard, contain specimens of skilful setting, that compare respectably even with the world renowned of the best French jewellers. This tiara of diamonds, whose tremulous flowers twinkle with all the colors of the rainbow, with nine superb opals, the central one, the largest in the world, nearly an inch in length, full of fiery iridescent glows, set in among the foliage, and a bandeau of ruby bloss along its lower edge, is valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. This breastpin of brilliants, set in the form of a bee, or rather a butterfly is hovering; this bunch of ruby carbuncles, and these bracelets of green enamelled foliage, with flowers of diamonds and beds of pearls, are each valued at three thousand five hundred dollars. This elegant little knot, composed of small turquoises, very closely set, with a ring to match, beautiful as they are, may be had for the moderate sum of one hundred dollars.

The pither case contains a tiara of diamonds intermixed with a variety of precious stones, more costly but less chaste than the former one; and a gorgeous necklace of diamonds, the clasp of whose medallions hangs a cluster of ruby berries, with foliage of emeralds and sprays of pearl.

The Prospects of the Cotton Crop in the United States.—There are not wanting wiseacres among us who prophecy a cotton crop this year, surpassing all former years, and amounting to the enormous figure of three millions of bales. We propose in a few words to demonstrate the utter fallaciousness of any such extravagant calculations; and our remarks are based upon facts and information of the very best authority from the upland as well as lowland cotton-producing sections of country. From Memphis and its surroundings, we have authentic intelligence that the identity of the drouth has been such as to inflict an injury beyond remedy on all the upland cotton. It will be impossible to make more than *½* fifths of the usual or average, upland crop; and when it is an indisputable fact that three-fourths of the entire crop of the United States are always derived from upland sources, the ultimate extent of the production can easily be prognosticated.

And now for the lowland or alluvion cotton: It is admitted on all hands that the growth is small, although the stand or set may be even and good. But there are two facts in respect to the cotton this year on the river bottoms; in the first place the crop is already made; in other words, no bolls will come to maturity this year but those already filled. Let the drouth continue the subsequently filled bolls will all fall off; and should there be violent or continued rains the result will be the same. A dry season has never, in the history of cotton planting, been noted for an abundant crop.

As far as lowland Louisiana is concerned, there will probably be a full crop made on Red River; and also in the region of Lake Providence and above; but below Red River no one calculates on more than half a crop, while, in the parishes intervening between Red River and Lake Providence, Concordia, Tensas and Madison, great uncertainty and doubt hang against the Government. They were stinched the next day, and repulsed the Government with the loss of 29 men. The insurgents retired to the mountains, and had been joined by large numbers of young men. Many persons between Prince and St. Jago, had declared against the Government.

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COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Monday Evening, July 28, 1851

There was a fair demand for Cotton to-day, and about 300 bales were disposed of at Saturday's prices. Low Middling to Middling, 7@7½c.

Nothing worth noticing was done either in Sugar or Molasses.

The Flour market is quiet, and prices unchanged. Sales 1,600 bbls. at $4 87½c for Indiana; $4 50@$4 60 for St. Louis, and $5 00@$5 10½ for extra brands.

Of Corn, 4,000 sacks were sold at 33@34c. for damaged, 35@44c. for inferior mixed, and 55@60c. ⅿ bushel for prime.

Provisions are neglected; there was a small sale at $14 25. We quote Bacon, 9@9½c. for Sides, and 7@7½c. for Shoulders. Nothing done in Lard.

Whiskey is selling in limited quantities, at 20c. ⅿ gallon for rectified.

Exchange rule as before quoted. Sterling, 10@½ @10½%. Paris, 5f 15@5f 00. Bills on New York 2½ @ par. Checks, ¼ @ cent. discount. Checks, ¼ @ cent. discount @ ¼ @ cent. prem.

Freights are unchanged. A vessel was taken today for Liverpool at 7-16d.

ADAMS & CO'S.

Express to New York,

BY ALL THE REGULAR STEAMERS.

ADAMS & CO. will dispatch freight, specie, gold dust, jewelry, valuable packages, parcels, &c., to New York, and to all the Northern and Eastern cities.

We have recently leased and fitted up a spacious and eligible building for our business, and established our office, instead of by industry, is duped and robbed. The invention is a tee-totum. It is made of ivory, has eight sides, a shaft of the same material running through and projecting at each end; the shatter or lower projection forming a pin like that of a boy's toy, and the upper or longer a handle by which it is set in motion. Each side is marked with different numbers of spots like dice. At first, of course, the dupe wins, but when the bets become "large enough to be interesting," the shaft of the tee-to-tum, which is moveable to the initiated, is shifted so that the relative position of the ends of the top are reversed, and that which was the top thus becomes the bottom, and vice versa. The tee-to-tum being hollow, and the shaft loaded, the change of its position brings up in every instance a set of numbers different from those on which the person had won. If the latter changes his "lucky number," his antecedent reality, and without possibility of detection, changes his toy, and thus never fails to skin his victim.

City Intelligence.

Council of Municipality No. One.—This body held a called meeting last evening, Recorder Genois in the Chair and Messrs. Lewis and Fenner present. A message from the Mayor was received stating that he had convoked the Council at the request of the Finance Committee, who had called the attention of the Council to the disgusting condition of the nuisance where opposite the mint, and urges that something should be done to remove the intolerable stench that exists in the neighborhood.

The Finance Committee stated that the object of the meeting was in relation to the Gas Company, the debt which the Municipality owed to the Gas Company. The arrangements, however, were not completed to their satisfaction, but would be ready in the evening, owing to the fact that no answer had yet been received from Mr. Robb, to whom the subject had been referred.

The committee also reported a resolution authorizing Mr. Bartlie, who is about to absent himself on a visit to New York, to procure the following Ordinance, viz: "The breastpin of brilliants, set in the form of a bee, or rather a butterfly is hovering; this bunch of ruby carbuncles, and these bracelets of green enamelled foliage, with flowers of diamonds and beds of pearls, are each valued at three thousand five hundred dollars. This elegant little knot, composed of small turquoises, very closely set, with a ring to match, beautiful as they are, may be had for the moderate sum of one hundred dollars.

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As far as lowland Louisiana is concerned, there will probably be a full crop made on Red River; and also in the region of Lake Providence and above; but below Red River no one calculates on more than half a crop, while, in the parishes intervening between Red River and Lake Providence, Concordia, Tensas and Madison, great uncertainty and doubt hang against the Government. They were stinched the next day, and repulsed the Government with the loss of 29 men. The insurgents retired to the mountains, and had been joined by large numbers of young men. Many persons between Prince and St. Jago, had declared against the Government.

☞ Nearly thirteen hundred dead letters, containing property of value, consisting of money in various sums, bills of exchange, &c. for amounts ranging from $5 to $20,000, were sent from the Dead-letter office in Washington to the New York City Post Office during the quarter ending the 30th June; of which letters 830 were delivered to the proper parties, and the remaining 466, having been unreclaimed, were returned to the proper office in Washington.

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence.—The professions of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were as follows:

Nineteen lawyers, five physicians, six farmers, six merchants, one printer, one shoemaker, six gentlemen, one sailor, one minister, one surveyor, and one soldier.

Their majority were as follows:

Nine were born in Massachusetts, eight in Virginia, six in Pennsylvania, five in Maryland, two in Rhode Island, one in Maine, two in Connecticut, three in New York, three in New Jersey, two in Scotland, and one in South Wales.

Benjamin Franklin, (aged 71) was the oldest, and Eldridge Gerry, (aged 32,) the youngest of the survivors. Stephen Hopkins, (aged 69,) was the next oldest, and Thomas Stone and Thomas Jefferson, (aged 33,) the next youngest.

A Slave Case.—On Friday morning, a slave answering to the name of Matilda belonging to the estate of a decedent in Louisiana, named Swain, was brought before Judge Kelly, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, upon a habeas corpus, at the instance of a committee of the Abolition Society. It appeared that the slave Matilda came to Philadelphia, with her mistress, Mrs. Augustine Swain, the widow of decedent, a short time since. This fact was admitted by the representative of the owner. Judge Kelly therefore notified the slave that under the law of Pennsylvania she was free, and could go where she pleased, or could make such an engagement with her former mistress as to the conditions upon which she would render her further service as they jointly could agree upon. The parties acquiesced in this decision. A brother of the mistress informed the court that they had been taking measures to liberate the slave.—*Phil. Penn.*

Fire.—A destructive fire took place in Williamsport, Pa., on Tuesday morning. The losses are as follows: A. Winegardner, $6,000; Updegraff & Mudge, $7,000; Robert Faries, $5,000; King & Allen, $2,000; John King, $2,500; J L M'Coy, $300; S F Green, $300; A J Little, $300. Insurance, $15,800.

☞ The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania of the Order of Odd Fellows has now under its jurisdiction about 420 lodges, numbering about 42,000 members. The increase of members in that State during the past year has been about 5000.

Public Men.—The *Herald* makes out that public men cost us a great deal. It says that we paid some three hundred thousand dollars for Martin Van Buren, about four hundred and thirty thousand for Lewis Cass, nearly two hundred thousand for Benjamin F. Butler, and about one hundred thousand each for James Buchanan and General Scott.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Bank of Louisiana,

New Orleans, July 9th, 1851.

A semi-annual dividend of five percent has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Institution, payable to the Stockholders, on and after MONDAY, the 6th of August next.

E. H. DAVIS, Cashier.

Branch Louisiana State Bank, ad hy's,

New Orleans, 16th July, 1851.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 15th inst., WILLIAM H. AVERY, Esq., was unanimously elected President of this Branch.

COMERCY.

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEX C. BULLITT, as a candidate to represent the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, in the next Congress, subject to the Whig nomination. jy17

For Assessor.

☞ J. M. GRAHAM Ex Collector, is a candidate for Assessor, Election November 3, 1851. je4.

☞ J. A. BELLANGER is a Candidate for Assessor for all the City of New Orleans. Election, November 3d, 1851. jy14

☞ LUCIEN DUBUC is a Candidate for Assessor of the Parish of Orleans. Election on the November, 1851. jy29

☞ Please to announce Mr. ARMAND ELLEBIN as a Candidate for Assessor of the City of New Orleans. Election to take place on the 3d November 1851. je30

☞ NOTICE—The undersigned, Assessor for the Fourth Representative District, would beg leave to inform his friends and all the voters of the City, that he is a candidate for the office of Assessor in and for the Parish of Orleans. Election first Monday of November, 1851.

VICTOR DEJOUX.

For Collector.

☞ MARCELIN BERARD, is a candidate for State Tax Collector for Municipality No. 1. Election on the 3d November, 1851. je16

☞ A. W. SCATES, the present Collector for the Third Representative District, is a candidate for State Collector, for the Second Municipality. je11

☞ We are authorized to announce J. B. DICHIN, as a candidate for Collector of State Taxes, for the First Municipality, at the election to take place in November next. je30

☞ S. VIOLA is a Candidate for State Tax Collector in the First Municipality, at the election to take place on Monday, Nov. 3d, 1851. je9

☞ We are authorized to announce HENRY FEYCHAUD as a Candidate for Collector of State Taxes for the First Municipality, at the election to take place in November next. je7

For Auditor.

☞ We are authorized to announce LOUIS BORDELON as a Candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts, at the election to take place in November next. je7

For Constable.

☞ FRANCIS HOUNEY, the present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election for Constable of the Fourth Justice's Court, of the Parish of Orleans. Election November 3d, 1851. jy27

☞ F. A. CHARBONNET, is a Candidate for Constable, for Fourth Justice of the Peace, First Municipality. Election, November 3, 1851. jy10

☞ G. MEYRIER, is a candidate for Constable of the 6th Justice of the Peace. Election 1st Monday of November, 1851.

☞ MIGUEL HERNANDEZ, Jr. is a candidate for re-election as CONSTABLE of the Fifth Justice of the Peace. Election November 3d, 1851. my21 1s

Valuable Real Estate to Sell.

THE Industrious and Thrifty Farmers of the Parish of Jefferson, and neighbors, are respectfully invited to examine a valuable Farm, on the most liberal terms, but PLANTATION, situated in the Parish Jefferson, on the road of Carrollton; the land and Estate is about one acre front on the road of Carrollton, by eighty acres deep, and it is bounded on the upper side by the plantation of Mr. John Lahatte, and on the other side by the land of Mr. Toulouse, with a Tenant house.

All persons willing to buy this valuable property, are respectfully invited to come and visit on the premises, where they will find good conditions, which are very reasonable and advantageous. jy22 Bstlr

For Sale.

A SUGAR MILL AND ENGINE, with Boiler and all the appurtenances, in good order, in a safe complete, in entirely new, and will be put up upon a Plantation, and guaranteed for one year; would be disposed of upon easy terms. For full description, &c., apply to

FERD. KENNETT & CO.,

22 Magazine st.

For Sale or Hire.

A FIRST rate shore and house servant, he is young and hardy, and is also a good hostler and coachman and fully understands the management of livery stables, apply at No. 20 Chartres street. jy24 6t

Harton's Serpent.

REPORT on this celebrated Male Medical Society, on the meteorology, Vital Principle, and Physiology of the State of Louisiana, by E. H. Barton, A. M., M. D., just received and for sale by the

ALEXANDER LEVY & CO.,

Law Book Seller and Stationer,

51 Camp street.

New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse.

PRINTING & BINDING ESTABLISHMENT

60 Camp street.

BOOKS—Consisting of all the most standard authors in various departments of Literature.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS—At the publisher's prices, received as soon as issued from the press.

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Hazard Powder Company.

C. T. BUDDECKE & Co., Agents.

106 *Tchoupitoulas Street.*

HAVING been appointed Agents of the above extensive Powder Manufactory, we take this method to inform the trade that we are now fully prepared to fill all orders for the omnibus to any quantity promptly.

The quality of the Hazard's Company Powder is not surpassed, and GREATLY UNSURPASSED IN ANY RESPECT, but is between the strongest and all other brands, having gained the preference wherever it has been introduced and became known. This Powder has been manufactured the largest in the United States. Any package not giving satisfactory, will be taken back and cost and expenses refunded.

We have on hand all the qualities in whole, half and quarter kegs, and canisters in cases, usually demanded in this market, for sale at manufacturers prices, any quantity at short notice, on board or elsewhere, free of cartage, or any other place, upon orders being left at our store.

C. T. BUDDECKE & CO.,

106 Tchoupitoulas st.

CLARET—17 barrels Chateau Leoville; 8 do. Chateau Larose; 15 do. Chateau Margaux; 25 do. Chateau Portes-Canet; 25 do white Wine Chateau Eyquem; 15 do do Haut Sauterne; 10 do do, 10 barrels Chateau Peyraguey; 15 do do Haut Sauterne; 10 do do, 10 barrels Chateau Lafaurie; 15 do do Haut Sauterne; 10 do do, 10 barrels Chateau Lafitte