Auction Sales—This Day.

J. L. Tarver & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 32 Charles street.

D. of T....Meeting This Evening.

Magnolia Union No. 3, Daughters of Temperance, meets at 7½ and 9 o'clock, at Temperance Hall, No. 32 St. Charles street.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 8.

See First and Fourth Pages.

Congressional Candidates.

☞ The friends of J. N. MARKS offer his name to the Whig Convention as the Representative of the Second Congressional District.

The Mint is now entirely out of debt. Depositors will receive their money as soon as the gold dust is assayed, which will be in about one week. They are now devoting their attention to the coinage of small gold coins. The coinage of three cent pieces is rapidly progressing.

The Batture.—The negotiations for the reclamation of this waste land, and its conversion into productive property, are now drawing to a close. At least three millions will be divided among the parties interested, while the city will be benefitted by the creation of a large area of building lots in the centre of business. But a quarrel has arisen as to the division of the lawyer's fees! We think the parties had better employ the auctioneers in town, and then please everybody. It is a matter of no public moment who makes the sales; and we shall take no part in the controversy. It will be a serious loss, however, if this squabble among the real estate auctioneers is to put an end to this long sought, and wished for consummation.

A Voice from the Country.—A distinguished gentleman from the Interior writes us, "The only countryman spoken of for the House of Representatives is Aristides Landry, of Ascension. He is every inch a whig—a clever man, though rather modest, I fear, for the times. If he is urged by his friends, he will be a hard opponent of Col. Hunt, who has not as good a chance for country support, as he had last fall."

The Public Schools of the Second Municipality. Several weeks since, we mentioned that the teachers and pupils had presented several elegant pieces of plate to Mr. Shaw, who had been for ten years the faithful and capable Superintendent. We published the letter which accompanied the compliment. He was at the time very ill, and could not reply. But on his arrival at home, he has written an answer, which has been handed us for publication. It will be read by many of his former pupils, now engaged in the active pursuits of life, with moth interest.

RIDGEWATER, Mass., June 20, 1851.

Mrs. Julia Bartlett and others:

Your note of the 31st of May, written in the name of the Teachers of the Second Municipality, was received on the day of its date; but as you are aware, I was not able to write an immediate answer.

I have now been with my family ten days, and I had the happiness of finding all well. My own health had improved a little during the voyage, but I preferred not to write till I could inform you, that I was once more well, which I am now able to do.

It is unnecessary for me to say, that I received with deep emotion the beautiful present which accompanied your note, for I regarded it as a token of the kind feeling with which the teachers have viewed my services, during the several years I have sojourned among them. Next to the approbation of one's own heart, nothing can be more acceptable than the approval of friends, whose good opinion we value. It will ever be a source of happiness, when reverting to the scenes of my New Orleans life, to reflect that my intercourse with the teachers was never disturbed by any alienation of feeling; but, on the contrary, that it was marked by mutual confidence, and a desire to be faithful to each other in our respective relations.

If I can but have the satisfaction of reflecting that I have aided the Teachers of the Public Schools of the Second Municipality in the performance of their important duties, I shall feel that I am receiving a rich reward for my labors.

May the blessing of Heaven ever attend you, ladies and gentlemen, and the schools with which you are connected. To hear of your welfare will ever give me pleasure, but more especially to see you face to face, either at home or elsewhere.

Your friend, JOHN A. SHAW.

Naval Depot in New Orleans.—Many of our readers will be gratified to learn that the Committee, are taking measures to bring before the Secretary of War the importance of establishing a Navy Yard in this city. The able report, in another column, sets forth with clearness and force the reasons why such a great public work should be established. There is no reason why steamers and their machinery should not be constructed here, as at any point on the river.

Thanks.—Our friends, A. W. Griswold, Esq., Mail Agent, and E. W. Wiley, Esq., 57 Camp street, Agent of Dodge & Co.'s Express, favored us on the 5th instant, with the most popular California journals, should have received yesterday, and are tendered now, our sincere acknowledgments.

A Candid Free Soiler.—We learn from the Burlington Sentinel, that the Hon. Lucius B. Peck, the free soil candidate for Governor in Vermont, appears in the last Patriot with a letter declining the nomination, on the ground that the Convention passed resolutions denying the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law, and approving of the Vermont Habeas Corpus or Nullification act. The former law Mr. Peck believes (and proves) to be constitutional, and the latter to be unconstitutional.

The Lower Mississippi.—The *Concordia Intelligencer* of Saturday last says, that the river there is now on a stand, if not receding. "No longer is the furious and troubled current freighted with a thousand trunks and branches of trees, torn from crumbling banks and uprooted and submerged islands. It rolls on past us with a majesty and force that awe us, but with a surface as clear as a mirror from the glassy surface of which, in Shelley's sublime language "the ocean's moon looks on the moon in Heaven."

Dr. J. R. Caulfield of East Feliciana.—We regret to learn from the *Whig* that this much esteemed citizen, who has been Senator from East Feliciana for the latest two terms, is now lying dangerously ill at Clinton. Hosts of friends throng the scene of the good old Doctor's sickness, and the most intense solicitude is felt for his restoration to health.

New Music.—Messrs. Tyler & Hewitt, No. 39 Camp street, have favored us with the following choice selection of new and fashionable music, to which we invite the attention of our readers. "When thou Art Nigh," a ballad, by Moore, music by Henry G. Thunder; "River of Gladness;" "Indian's Song of Peace." Also the following: "Serenading Polka," "Alice Waltz," and "Springtime Polka."

Beach's Anti-Cathartic Mixture, has acquired so extensive a popularity for its curative powers in cases of cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery, is prepared only at Dr. Beach's, 127 Canal street. At this time of year, when the above diseases are prevalent, no person should be without a bottle of this excellent remedy.

Nominations.

As the period for nominating candidates for the National and State Legislatures is now near at hand, will you permit me to suggest to my fellow-voters the propriety of selecting men who maintain good moral characters. No merchant would, knowingly, employ as a clerk one who was addicted to intemperance, or gambling, or visiting disreputable houses, or supporting a concubine, and why should he permit himself to be represented in any legislative body by those to whom he would not confide his private business? It has long been the practice to name candidates for office without bestowing a thought upon their claims to respectability as private citizens; but men of standing, especially heads of families, may well ask themselves whether such heedlessness is not a virtual encouragement of immorality in our midst. OBSERVER.

The Congressional "Hunt."

The District meeting, last night, was the most tumultuous and disorderly ever held in the city. Major Beard called the meeting to order, and nominated Major Ranney as Chairman, and R. H. Chilton as Secretary. Cries for Hunt and Marks drowned each other for some minutes. Mr. J. S. Hull mounted the rostrum, and read a series of resolutions, which were not heard by one-half of the audience. As soon as they were read, the cries again arose. After a time, the Chairman managed to be heard, and said they had met, not to talk, but to act. He should proceed to take the vote on the resolutions. Mr. Marks immediately ascended the rostrum. He was hailed with cheers from one party, and hisses and groans from the other. Col. T. G. Hunt came on the other side, and was greeted with the same sort. In fact, neither was allowed to speak. The motion to adjourn was made, and cries for adjournment rang through the house. The Chairman refused to listen to them, but announced that the resolutions had been passed!!!

Mr. Marks protested against the decision, and immediately withdrew, followed by the larger half of the audience, who assembled around the steps of the Commercial Exchange. Marks was loudly called for, and spoke at some length.

He would regret if any gentleman in that assembly should suppose that he rose to speak for himself. The harmony of the whig party and their time-honored principles were the things most dear to his heart. He had not *sought* to be a candidate for the nomination of the whigs, but since he had permitted his name to be made use of in connection with that honorable office, as a whig and a man he felt it would be a degradation to submit to such unfairness as they had witnessed even now. He was willing to submit his pretensions to any whig assemblage, fairly constituted, but believed it would inflict deep injury and an indelible stigma on the whig cause to permit themselves to be dictated to by a single family or a miserable clique, who took upon themselves the management of affairs in which the whole party had an interest, and in which the whole party should have a voice. He reiterated that for himself he did not speak, but must not such gerrymandering and log-rolling as they had witnessed lead to most disastrous distractions in the whig party?

He has been in favor of having meetings all to be held upon the same night, for cohsistent, harmonious action, and to the giving a full and fair expression to the sentiments of the whole whig party. He would scorn to descend to personal solicitation to obtain the Congressional nomination, or any other nomination, and he had scrupulously abstained from so doing. As a man and as a whig, he felt that his rights had been trampled on, and he left the assembled multitude before him to decide, if the action they had witnessed that night, was either manly or just. He was willing to submit his right to the nomination in question to be fairly decided, but he would not submit to be a victim to trickery, and if he fell, he would fall in one respect at least, like a mighty man. He would embrace the pillars of the whig temple, and if ruin ensued, let it fall upon the guilty.

During the whole of his speech Mr. M. was loudly applauded, showing that the sentiments and sympathy of his hearers were with him.

When Mr. Marks had concluded there was a call for Mr. Frost, who rose in the midst of deafening shouts to respond to the greetings of his friends. By this time the crowd outside had increased to an immense multitude.

Mr. Frost pointed out in plain terms the unfairness of the proceedings, at the same time reiterating his charges against the Hunts, who had attempted by this mode to carry their point, regardless of decency. He moved an adjournment to the next meeting in the Second District.

The crowd broke up amid the most deafening shouts for Mr. Marks.

In the Bar-room meeting votes were cast in by the handfull.

Mr. Webster in Virginia.—While the tour of the President and his party in Virginia has awakened the best feelings and the most patriotic impulses in the hearts of the sons of the old Dominion, there has been plenty of genuine hospitality and even a good share of enthusiasm left for Mr. Webster, who was at about the time of the President's visit to Norfolk, on a trip and friendly visit to Capon Springs in the old State.

Wherever he went, although aiming to move along as quietly as possible; wherever he stopped' although trying to stop in the retirement of a private citizen, Mr. Webster was recognized and hailed and cheered and addressed and feted more excessively, more intensely, more ardently than on the Erie excursion. This is glory enough for the old Dominion! It is the highest pride of a noble State to pay due tribute to the talents, the patriotism, the worth of a citizen.

Later from Santa Fé.—The St. Louis Union of the 30th has dates from Santa Fé up to the 30th May. Several thousand Apaches, together with their celebrated chief, Chacon, were in the neighborhood of San Miguel, engaged in making pottery. The Camanches were shortly to hold a grand council, at which a large number of tribes were to be present, and it was feared that some hostile scheme was under contemplation.

Considerable excitement had grown out of the rejection of H. N. Smith as Secretary of the Territory. A meeting of the citizens of Santa Fé was held at the court-house, on May 3d, at which resolutions were adopted, declaring the rejection of that gentleman by the Senate an outrage on the feelings and interests of the people of New Mexico, and nominating him to a seat in the Senate of the Territory. Mr. Smith had been elected to this post.

Chacon, together with some of the principal braves and squaws of the Camanches, had paid a visit to Gov. Calhoun, at the Palace in Santa Fe. They had brought with them a white boy who had been taken captive, and who was redeemed by the Governor. The tribes which had assembled for council at Bosque Redondo, had been affected with panic, and fled precipitately, leaving behind them almost all their effects.

The Union publishes a list of members elected to the Legislature in all the districts.

From the Plains.—The Santa Fe mail reached Independence June 22. Among the passengers was Mr. Moorhead, of the Boundary Commission, and Mr. Duncan, of New York. They report the grass as good on the Plains, and water scarce. There was a large body of Indians waiting at Fort Mackay to accompany Major Kirkpatrick to the gathering at Ft. Laramie, the approaching autumn.

They met Massarey and Simms' train at Cold Spring; Clemen's train at Coon creek; Barclay's at Coon creek; Russell and Jones' at Little Arkansas, and Irwin's, Ross' and Kit Carson's at Lost Spring.

The Michigan Railroad Conspiracy.—The trial of Dr. Abel S. Fitch, the leading conspirator, is going on. Henry Phelps, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, of whom Dr. Fitch tried to make a conspirator also, occupied the stand on the 24th and 25th ult. His testimony is positive, well connected and bears the stamp of genuineness. According to the testimony of Phelps and others, old Dr. Fitch must have been literally *a very devil* and his punishment must be certain. But, unfortunately, these testifiers have the taint of conspiracy on their brows; besides, Fitch is a man of considerable influence, and has heretofore sustained a fair character, which will probably have its influence with the jury, against the class of witnesses who are brought forward to testify against him. The outrages committed have been explained by the testimony since the beginning of the trial, which has now been going on for more than twenty days, and exposes one of the most villainous conspiracies ever known.

Cheating Uncle Sam.—The National Inspectors have to keep a sharp look out to prevent contractors from gouging the Government. Men who would not dare to palm off sand for sugar, or oak leaves for tea, do not seem to have any scruples in packing such stuff in the middle of the chests and barrels sent to the Navy Yard. There ought to be stringent laws punishing the attempt to defraud the Government. The man who cheats Uncle Sam, wrongs not one man, but *twenty-three millions of men.* [New York Mirror.

Sent to Jail.—Benit, the Spaniard who was committed for stabbing West, on the evening of a late Masonic Festival in Clinton, La., has been examined and sent to jail till the November Court Term. West, who was thought to be mortally wounded is recovering.

The Weather and the Crops.

Louisiana.—The Clinton (East Feliciana) Whig of the 2d instant, says:

The season thus far has been unpropitious. Cotton, although in some places quite promising, has been in others very much injured by cut worms and boll worms. The corn crop will be very short. In many fields there has been no rain for weeks, and the corn is too far advanced to derive any benefit from any source. The cane is doing well, although it is represented as small for this time of year.

The Farmerville Enquirer, published in Union parish, on the Arkansas line, says, on the 27th ult.

Colonel Jones, of Loch Lomond, showed us on Tuesday, a full grown cotton boll, one of many to be seen on his river place; and we are indebted to Mr. Nyegaard for a fully developed ear of common corn, every grain of which is full and perfect, pulled on the 25th inst. This isn't so bad for Union Parish, considering the latitude and the drouth.

In Georgia.—Mr. S. Croom, chairman of the committee on the state of the crops, made the following report to the Greensboro' Agricultural Society on the 14th ult.:

The committee on crops respectfully report: That the cotton crop in this vicinity, at the present time, looks well. The stand is generally good, and the plant presents a healthy and thrifty appearance. There is, however, a serious drawback attending it, in the fact, that it is some ten days later than usual, at this period of the season, blooms having appeared in comparatively but few crops.

In Alabama.—The Selma Enterprise of July 2d says:

The accounts of the growing crops are somewhat varied, but putting all together, we are led to think the prospects fair throughout the country. The weather for the last week has been warm, except in the mornings, which have been rather cool. But little rain.

The Crops.—From all parts of the country we have the most glowing accounts of an abundant harvest. Grain, grass and fruit were never known, in the average, to be better or more plentiful. Wheat, rye, corn, oats, and potatoes promise equally well. An unusual quantity of potatoes were planted last spring, owing to the scarcity and high price last season. [Baltimore Patriot, 28th.

An Important Trial.—In Morristown, N. J., last week, Harvey Dayton, Cashier of the State Bank at Morris, N. J., which failed about two years since, under strong suspicions of fraud, was tried for perjury. The charge was that in making the affidavit required by law, that the bank had a sufficient *cash* capital to enter upon its business, he had sworn falsely. He had sworn, with the president, that the bank had a cash capital of $40,000. It came out in evidence that this cash capital consisted in great part of checks drawn by individuals, and of notes of the Bank of Susquehanna, which failed about the time the Morris Bank did.

It was insisted, on the part of the State, that the legal meaning of the term "cash capital for banking purposes," was either specie, or that which was convertible into specie, at the will of the bank; and that the Susquehanna bank notes were not specie, were at a discount in the market, and the banks would not receive them on deposit; that the checks were not specie nor its equivalent; that when they were placed in the bank they were not placed there to be used for the purposes of the bank, but merely to make up the sum necessary to start the bank.

To this it was replied, that such checks had always been treated by banks as cash, and were so stated in their daily balances; that the Susquehanna bills, though at a discount, were good; and that banks treated such funds as cash in their daily transactions.

The trial was commenced on Tuesday last; a number of witnesses were examined, and the argument closed on Friday, when Judge delivered his charge, and the jury retired at a quarter to seven o'clock. In two hours they returned, and rendered a verdict of guilty, thus deciding that Dayton, in swearing that the bank had a cash capital, committed perjury, because that capital consisted of notes of other banks, and checks of individuals.

It is said that the manner in which the jury arrived at their verdict is curious enough. One of them proposed, as soon as they were called up, that each should write his opinion on a slip of paper and put it into a hat, and that the slips should then be taken out and read. This was agreed to, and the result was, ten for guilty, and two for not guilty. The same process was again tried, and the result was the same. Each was then asked his opinion viva voce, when it was ascertained that Owen, who is a cousin of Dayton, and whose wife also bears the same relationship to him, was for not guilty; also Bodine, who, before the trial, had expressed himself favorably towards the accused. After some discussion, the ballot was tried the third time, when there was complete unanimity—all of the ballots bearing the word guilty.

After the jury retired, the Court called the case of Lambert Norton, the President of the Bank, for the same offence with which Dayton, the Cashier, stood charged, both having sworn jointly to the affidavit asserting that there were $40,000 *bona fide* cash capital in the bank. Mr. Pennington replied that his wife was sick, but that he expected him in the morning.

The Court suggested that, in the absence of Norton, counsel proceed with the case against the Directors, for conspiracy to defraud the State Bank at Morris, by erasing the name of Peter Sanderson, endorsed upon a draft found in the bank on the 31st of October, 1849, the day the bank failed.

Counsel on both sides agreed, and the case was therefore proceeded with. [Baltimore Patriot.

Note.—By the mail received in New Orleans yesterday, we learn that the Directors have been acquitted. The decision is deemed strangely inconsistent with the conviction of Dayton. [Editors Crescent.

Malta and Algiers.—A correspondent in Malta of the New York Express, under date of 31st May, says:

We have learned by a private source that the importation of tobacco into Algiers has much declined of late, in consequence of the culture of tobacco in the colony to a considerable extent. It is protected by a duty of 20 per cent ad valorem. By a new tariff, which went into operation on the first of April, most articles of Algerine agriculture are protected.

Highly Important from Canada—Toronto, June 28, 1851.—Last night Attorney General La Fontaine made the most important announcement ever made in Parliament since the union of the Provinces, viz: that the French party intend to oppose the secularization of the Protestant clergy reserves. The announcement will lead to an agitation for a dissolution of the Union. On fourteen different occasions the representatives of Upper Canada voted for secularizing those revenues; but their efforts were neutralized by the nominees of the crown in the other branch of the Legislature, and the rebellion of 1838 was the consequence.

Commodore Tatnall assumed on the 1st inst. the command of the U. S. Navy Yard at Pensacola.

American Cotton at the Great Fair.—The London Morning Chronicle, in the course of its reviews of the prominent objects of the Great Exhibition, admits the dependence of England upon the United States for its chief supply of cotton, and remarks:

"The Americans have their own wants to supply; and with growing means of production and daily increasing skill, they will, of necessity, take care of themselves first. That they are extending their trade into new channels, may be seen on examining their contributions in cotton manufactures; and the sail cloth exhibited and manufactured by the Williamantic Duck Company, of the State of New York, proves their progress, since there can be no doubt that the specimens of this article here shown are superior to any thing else of the kind in the exhibition, and certainly it opens a new and extensive field for the operations of those hitherto undeveloped energies which the manufactures of the United States are anxiously awaiting an opportunity of bringing into play. Nor is the question of the raw material, in this case alone, a matter to be slighted, since an extensive production of the article of sail cloth would involve a consumption to which the lace trade of Nottingham and the muslin trade of Glasgow would bear but a very small proportion."

The Koh-i Noor Diamond.—The London Times in its daily review of the great Exhibition says:

After all the work which has been made about this celebrated diamond, our readers will be rather surprised to hear that many people find a difficulty in bringing themselves to believe, from its external appearance, that it is anything but a piece of common glass. Amid all the adventures that have befallen it, there is perhaps none more odd than that its genuineness should now be doubted. Yet so it is. The fact is, that the "Mountain of Light," has been shockingly ill-used in the cutting, and that when placed in the open light of day, without any arrangements to draw forth its brilliancy, it does not sparkle and gleam like other jewels of the kind. To obviate this disadvantage, and demonstrate to the world that the Koh-i-Noor is a veritable diamond, it is to be surrounded with a canopy or tent, the interior of which is to be lighted with gas, and the idea is that this will develop its beauties as a gem of the purest water, with a certainty and splendor which undoubtedly are not attained at present.

Railroad Intelligence.—The New York Express says: The receipts of the Erie Railroad for the month of June, will be fully, if not over $200,000, and that the arrangements for the fall business are complete on this road, and the equipments are ample to do all the business offered, and which will fully realize the estimates of the Directors. There is beef now selling in the New York markets, the cattle from which it was taken were grazing on the plains of Illinois but a fortnight previous: these cattle were brought from Chicago to Dunkirk, and thence over the Erie Railroad in 24 hours. In six days cattle can leave Chicago and land in New York, all the way by steam power, thus saving much in the weight as compared with driving, and being more conducive to the health of the animal and the consumer. It would be supposed, from so large an increased area of supply, that beef would become cheaper; it should be so, but that there are powers exercised elsewhere that combine to keep up the prices.

Naval Depot.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR—Invested by our citizens with a supervision over the interests of our city, we feel it a duty very respectfully to call your attention to the establishment of a Naval Depot at New Orleans—a subject which, for a long time past, has steadily engaged the attention of our State and City authorities, and in relation to which initiative measures have already been taken by the General Government. At first sight, it might appear that this is a matter not falling legitimately within the province of our duty, but we respectfully think that no subject can interest our fellow-citizens more than one connected with the defence of the city, or than one which is calculated to afford the necessary protection to our interests in the Gulf. It is, perhaps, one of the highest duties we owe to our fellow-citizens to prove, in such a matter, vigilant sentinels, and the exercise of this duty, we feel confident, with your liberal views, you will properly appreciate and respect. The establishment of Naval Depots and of Navy Yards, in some other cities, is due, in the first instance, to the vigilance of the municipal authorities of those places, who, in the exercise of their duties, called the attention of the General Government to the necessity of having them.

The Congress of the United States has already felt the importance and necessity of establishing a Naval Depot here, and in pursuance of an appropriation for that purpose, a site has been purchased on which to build one.

It appears that at the last session of Congress, sundry citizens of New Orleans proposed to sell to the Government a site with suitable buildings, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House. That committee offered a resolution requesting the secretary of the navy to ascertain how far it would promote the public interests to change the site already purchased, for the more extensive one offered by the petitioners, and on what terms the exchange of the site and the purchase of the buildings could be effected. This condition of the matter, presents a fit opportunity to take a prospective view of what the interests of the country will require in the establishment of a naval depot at New Orleans. On this point, we respectfully present to you our views, in which we hope to show the importance of establishing one, on a scale commensurate with the wants of the large naval force, which the force of circumstances in the course of a very few years, will require to be concentrated in the waters near to us. Since the appropriation for the purchase of a site was passed, a great change has been effected in our commercial relations, and which correspondingly affects our naval marine.

Our naval operations and every appliance necessary to give them efficiency is, and must always be, connected with the points in which our commercial marine is the most active, and in that direction where the enterprising spirit of our merchants is most engaged. This is the great function of our navy, in time of peace, to be near to the track of our merchant ships, in order to afford our flag, and the brave sailors over whom it is unfurled, the requisite protection. In time of war, it becomes still more important.

In consequence of this relation of our Naval Marine to our Commercial vessels, it is all important that our National Depots and Yards should be as near to the cruising stations of our vessels of war as possible—and not only is this essential, but they should be established at points where all the materials for supplies and repairs can be had in the greatest abundance and on reasonable terms. As a matter of course, the extent of the Depot should bear a corresponding relation in size to the wants of the navy at the ports selected. Since 1848, a new era has dawned upon the country. The acquisition of California, and the settlement of the Oregon boundary, have turned the attention of men in different directions and opened different channels from those in which their energies had been previously exercised—great as have been the results which we have already witnessed, the future will develop still greater.

The whole Asiatic world, with its boundless and varied resources, is to be brought under the control of our enterprising countrymen. A few years only will elapse before the gratifying spectacle will be presented, of the Pacific Ocean being covered with our vessels of commerce and of war—opening trade with new countries from which, hitherto, the civilized world has been with jealous vigilance entirely excluded—establishing political relations with nations we have heretofore been known to us by name only. The great pecuniary capital which will be embarked in this commerce—the political relations we will be bound to cultivate as a result of this, and with the view of opening new channels of trade, where as yet there is none—will require a large naval force, and all the appliances necessary to give that force efficiency. It is clearly obvious that while this large naval force will be employed in the Pacific, a corresponding force will be required on this side—for the channels of trade and of travel will be by the various and short routes across the Continent, by Panama, by Nicaragua and Tehuantepec. Over these there will no doubt be, and that before long, railroads or other easy modes of communication, by which commerce will be carried from one ocean to the other.

Our vessels of war will, therefore, always accompanying our commercial enterprise, be required in the Caribbean Sea, but principally in the Gulf of Mexico. The latter sea will in particular be, for many reasons which we will state, the great point of rendezvous for our naval forces. Our commerce with Mexico alone will entitle it to a respectable naval force for its protection, for although as yet the great resources of that country are but partially opened, it is well known, from its physical geography, that it is capable of eliminating a commerce of the greatest value. Another reason why the Gulf of Mexico ought to be the great point of rendezvous is one partly of a political kind, but which also effects our commercial interests in that quarter. It will certainly be the aim of our statesmen to keep the ascendancy in the Gulf, which by all considerations should be considered in the light of a lake of our own country. The same enlarged views which dictated to Mr. Jefferson the necessity and propriety of acquiring Louisiana, for the purpose of giving us the control of the navigation of the Mississippi, ought to influence us in maintaining the control of the Gulf, which is the natural outlet of that river to the great ocean, the common property of all nations. The immense amount of trade which passes down this river to the Gulf, and the equally large amount which will pass from the Pacific Ocean to the Gulf across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, (and to the Caribbean Sea across the Isthmuses of Nicaragua and Panama,) will be well worthy of all the protection our Government can give to it.

It is important, too, to have the preponderating influence in the Gulf, as it affects our political relations with Mexico, for, as she is a conterminous nation, it is certainly desirable that we should always be on the best terms with her, and to keep her free from the influences of foreign interference in her concerns, which might lead to disputes between that Republic and ourselves. Between nations there is nothing like the influence of a concentrated and adequate force in producing peaceful results, and nothing more effectual in protecting our political rights and commercial interests. Similar views of an international character should be directed to the Island of Cuba, owing to its prominent and commanding position in the Gulf, and its close proximity to our own coasts. It is obvious that we must constantly be vigilant and watchful of foreign interference in the concerns of that splendid Island.

In addition to what has been said to show that the Gulf will be the great rendezvous of our naval forces, and that New Orleans ought to be its great depot, it is proper to state that by the route of Tehuantepec and across the Gulf to New Orleans, information can be transmitted to Washington City in less than five days from the Pacific, and by the Panama and Nicaragua routes in from seven to eight days. When the lines of travel across these routes are established, it will take one day to cross the Isthmus—three days to reach NewOrleans by steamer from the Tehuantepec terminus, five days from San Juan, and six days from Chagres. From New Orleans to the seat of Government, the Telegraph may be always availed of.

It thus appears that the quickest Ocean communication with the Pacific is by the Tehuantepec route, by reason of the short voyage to be performed to reach a point in connection with the telegraph. New Orleans is that point, and we may add that by this route intelligence may be sent from San Francisco to Washington via New Orleans, in the short space of fourteen days.

It is difficult to over estimate the importance to the government, of this facility connected with the operation of our naval forces to the Pacific, for in the event of additional forces being required there, which will have to be sent from this side, or of supplies or articles for repair, orders can be immediately transmitted from Washington on the same day to New Orleans, and from the supplies there, the wants of our Pacific squadron will at once be met. Over this very same route of Tehuantepec, which brought the quick intelligence demanding relief, can the materials required in the Pacific be transported in a short time, and at a reasonable cost. There is another strong argument, and one of much gratification, in the fact, that some fifteen or sixteen States of the Union will contribute either directly or indirectly in furnishing the supplies for the naval depot at New Orleans.

All that we have said is certainly calculated to show, that our commercial interests and a proper regard to our political relations will, from this time out, require in the Caribbean Sea and in the Gulf of Mexico, a large naval force, and, as a matter of course, a Naval Depot, somewhere in the vicinity, for the purpose of shelter, of repairs, and of procuring supplies. One established on a small scale would not answer the great wants of our navy at this point, and we respectfully think that it would be wise economy to establish one at once, on a scale commensurate with the future exigencies of the interests of the country in this quarter. No one can doubt that New Orleans is the proper site. Her situation is in every way favorable. At a sufficient distance from the sea to insure protection against foreign attack, sufficiently near to it for all purposes of efficiency, it possesses in this point of view what no other situation in the Gulf has.

In other respects it possesses advantages superior to any other. By means of the Mississippi, and its tributaries, it can receive supplies of every description at the cheapest rates. Provisions of all the kinds necessary for the subsistence of the Navy—munitions of war and ordnance in all its varities—hemp as the raw material, and cordage as its manufactured article—iron, of the best quality, in its crude and manufactured condition—coal, timber, and machinery from Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, all can be floated down to the wharf of the Government, by the cheapest mode of transportation, and in its depot can be safely secured for future use and distribution.

We further respectfully suggest, that not only is a Depot necessary at New Orleans, but that a yard, where steamers, in their machinery and boilers can be repaired, will be absolutely necessary. It was a want seriously felt during the Mexican war. It can be satisfactorily established, we think, that if there had been one in New Orleans at the period referred to, hundreds of thousands of dollars would have been saved to the Government, and at the same time greater efficiency would have been given to our steamers, by the facilities of obtaining repairs. A yard of this description will, in the future, be of more importance than in the past. Steam, to a great extent, will be the propelling power of our naval marine, as it is now of our commercial traveling packets. This power will be used both on the Atlantic and Pacific sides. The great material for the construction and repair of steam engines and the other machinery of steam vessels is iron. No where in the United States can this material be obtained in more abundance than at New Orleans, which place it reaches from the upper tributaries of the Mississippi. Not only can it be obtained in the greatest abundance, but of every variety of quality.

The skillful workmen of the celebrated work shops of Pittsburgh, could furnish the iron in such manufactured form as might suit the necessities of our steamers. Even in New Orleans at the yard itself, all could be manufactured, for coal is always at hand here, and labor, which formerly would have been a great difficulty, can now at New Orleans be obtained in great abundance, from the foreign emigrants who arrive here, many of whom are skillful and their services can always be secured for reasonable wages. Our decided conviction is, that the best interests of the Government would be promoted by having all this work done, at its own yard, under the eye and supervision of its own officers.

No time could be more propitious than the present for the acquisition of the requisite site for a Naval Depot of *sufficient size*; for the establishment, also, of a Navy Yard for the repair of steamers. Property for the purpose can now be obtained at reasonable rates.

The projects on foot in this city at the present time are well calculatrd to develop, in an eminent degree, its prosperity. The various railroads now being determined upon, and on the eve of construction, and particularly the great works known as the Opelousas and Jackson Railroads, by which, through a series of States, the Lakes at the North by one, and the vast fertile territories of Texas by the other, will be connected with NewOrleans, will aid greatly, united to all the other means in progress, in advancing the interests of our city. And it may be especially remarked that the Opelousas Railroad is designed to be extended to the Pacific Ocean, will open to us the vast extent of country, filled with the most valuable woods for building ships and steamers. The live oak, the yellow pine and the cypress, may be procured in almost inexhaustible quantities. These valuable woods will meet at NewOrleans with the coal, the iron, the hemp, and other productions of the West—thus rendering our city a store-house of every thing required by Government for the use of a Naval Station of the largest magnitude.

It is evident that the whole Union is on the immediate eve of a new era in the development of its industrial resources, the result of which will show a degree of natural prosperity never before witnessed even in our country, so remarkable for every thing connected with the highest energies of man. NewOrleans will not fail to partake of this general prosperity, and, as a natural consequence, the prices of property will, in a year or two, be greatly enhanced, and, perhaps, difficult to be obtained. It is well to observe, too, that all these various improvements and enterprises which will elevate the prosperity of NewOrleans, will qualify her more and more to be the site for a Naval Depot and Navy Yard for the repair of steamers. Would it not, therefore, be wisdom in the Government to look ahead and take advantage of present circumstances by which its pecuniary and national interests can at the same time be secured. We respectfully, but earnestly, present these views, in the hope that they will be found worthy of your careful examination. We entertain the hope, too, that our views, after your examination of them, may receive your sanction, and that the necessity of establishing a Navy Yard for the repair of steamers, as well as a Naval Depot, may be placed before Congress in such a manner as to secure the requisite appropriation to carry them into effect.

We have the honor to be, sir,
with high respect, your obedient servants,
L. J. HARRIS, Chairman,
G. W. SHERMAN,
B. H. PAYNE, } Committee.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 23d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. [Editors Louisiana Staat Republican, Lafayette, Mar 28, 1851. my30 d&Wtf

FOR SALE—A second hand Double Cylinder PRINTING MACHINE, Hoe's pattern No. 2, bed 44×32. A credit of twelve months with approved security in *solido* will be given. Apply at this office.
[The Mobile Advertiser will please insert for one month, and send bill to this office.] jy8 tf

NOTICE—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of TYLER & HEWITT is this day dissolved by Mr. H. D. Hewitt purchasing the interest of E. A. Tyler. H. D. Hewitt is alone authorized to liquidate the affairs of the firm. E. A. TYLER,
NewOrleans, April 1, 1851. H. D. HEWITT.

☞ H. D. HEWITT will continue the PIANO FORTE AND MUSIC BUSINESS in his own name, at the old stand 29 Camp street, where he is constantly receiving all the New Music published in the United States, as soon as issued. jy8 3t.

MR. WM. HENRY LEVERICH becomes a partner with me from this date.
NewOrleans, July 7, 1851. WM. E. LEVERICH.

☞ The subscribers will continue the COTTON FACTORAGE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS under the firm of WM. E. LEVERICH & CO., from this date.
July 7 1m WM. E. LEVERICH.
NewOrleans, July 7, 1851. WM. H. LEVERICH.

WANTED—A good Gardener, speaking the English language—one who can furnish the best references and testimonials as to honesty, industry, sobriety and capacity. Such a one (no other need apply) will find a good situation and wages by applying to
jy1 C. H. BROADWELL, & CO. 28 Poydras st.

TAKEN UP—A Horse and Cart were found in Canal street, yesterday, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply at the Foreman's office, New Orleans Gas-house. my28

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, Etc.—The undersigned are now opening an assortment of fresh and carefully selected DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, etc., which they will sell at wholesale or retail on most reasonable terms.
☞ Plant roots and family orders put up with care.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions compounded.
jy8 3m FETHERSTON'H & CO., 58 Camp st.

POWDER—1000 packages, consisting of kegs, halves, quarters and canes, assorted, of the American Crystal Powder Company, guaranteed superior to any manufactured, just received and for sale by
jy8 1t A. P. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

STAR CANDLES—1000 boxes best Cincinnati brands; Sperm do. 100 boxes New Bedford, in store and for sale by
jy8 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

MARBLE SLABS—72 heavy assorted sizes Marble Slabs, landing from brig Hibernia, for sale by
jy8 BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st.

MARBLE TILES—1500 Marble Tiles and 1 block Bardillio, for sale by
jy8 BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st.

LARD OIL—100 bbls. best Cincinnati brands, in store and for sale by
jy8 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

STARCH—150 boxes Fox's, 100 do. Procter & Gregory's, in store and for sale by
jy8 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

CHEESE—150 boxes prime W. R. Cheese, landing. For sale by
jy8 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 38 40 and 42 Old Levee.

BUTTER—200 kegs Prime Western, for sale by
jy8 A. D. GRIEFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON—For sale by
jy8 BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st.

4000 MEXICAN DOLLARS—For sale by
jy8 BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st.

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—JAMES G. BALDWIN, M. D., 10 Carondelet street. jy8 1w

NAILS—1500 kegs approved brands, for sale by
jy7 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

WHITE LEAD—20 tons Wetherill's, landing ex bark Nashua, for sale by
jy7 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

QUININE—3000 ounces in store and landing, for sale by
jy7 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Thoupitoulas st.

OILS—30 bbls. Castor Oil, No. 1; 25 do. Linseed, English, for sale by
jy7 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

COCOA NUTS—7760, landing from schooner Thomas James, for sale by
jy7 E. J. HART & C