The Observance of the Compromise.

We do not know that any thing which might be said by the organs of the Southern States, would more fully impress upon the people of the Northern States the importance of a faithful observance of the Compromise measures, if their own journals fail or refuse to inform them of the exasperated feeling to which a violation of any of the Compromise measures could not but give rise, it were idle for Southern presses to repeat what has been so often said.

At the Capital, and among the distinguished members of the National Administration, we have thought, and yet believe, that a clear and intelligent view of the condition of public feeling whether, and that the present Administration has fully sheltered its political fortunes in the fate of the Compromise measures. During the recent tours of President Fillmore and members of his Cabinet, he and they took occasion, both at the North and at the South, at New York and Albany, at Richmond and Fredericksburg (Va.), to declare their fervent fealty to the Compromise measures, and spoke of them as almost as sacred as though formally supplementary to the Constitution. At Richmond, the President went out of his way to tender warm thanks to Virginia that in the hour of deepest national gloom, when the most untruthful consequences impended over the Republic, and when he and his constitutional advisers commanded, or because disadvantage, to achieve the same triumph, the Legislature of Virginia had brought that ancient and powerful Commonwealth gallantly into the contest, and pitched her banner by the side of the Compromise. Emphatically Fillmore declared that this action on the part of Virginia had caused him a prouder thrill of exhilaration than if he had been thrice elected-President.

So warm, public and unequivocal a declaration of adhesion to and maintenance of the Compromise, would certainly appear to put the Administration fully in position, and make the Compromise measures a part of an adopted policy. Mr. Fillmore's declarations were deliberately made; and any change of face at this early period would be (to lay aside all question of treachery and bad faith) impolitic and ridiculous, an impolitic absurdity, of which an intelligent Administration could scarcely be guilty.

We cannot, therefore, but believe that the Delta is incorrect when it says: "The Washington Republic, (Mr. Fillmore's organ,) and the New York Tribune, (the organ of the Seward-ites,) unite in recommending the whig party throughout the Union, to dodge the Compromise question. This is a matter, the Republic says, of State, not of Federal policy, and ought not to be permitted to divide the great whig party, which has to do with great national questions." The Washington Union has made a statement to the same effect, and we are astonished that so striking a charge should have found ready echoes in quarters disaffected towards the Compromise, and afflicted with the fiercest of the sectional excitement of the day.

We are curious to see the grounds of this charge, and, anxious that nothing should recall a sectional excitement, now measurably passed, have looked carefully over the Republic, and see no basis for the imputation raised. Were the national administration now to abandon the Compromise measures as a "final settlement," it would be most disastrous for the country. The sharks of abolitionism, free-soilism and secession, would gather fiercely around the again threatened wreck of the Union, and the impending Presidential campaign would open under the gloomiest auspices to the Republic. Whigs and democrats, wherever actuated by patriotic impulses, must view the matter in this light, and earnestly deprecate any change in the position of the administration. We are glad to note that the Washington Republic of the 18th inst., emphatically styles the present the "Compromise Administration," and says that it will sustain the adjustment committed to its charge, or perish in its defence.

This is the proper view to be taken of those measures. They must stand. The administration must champion them as fixed laws; and the two great parties of the country must both come fairly up to their support. Mere abstract difference upon the advantages, morality, etc., of slavery, need no more divide a party than difference of religious belief. But actual war upon the Compromise—actual attempts to fan sectional excitement into an incendiary blaze—actual efforts to re-open agitation, and cut loose from the Compromise measures, those safe anchors of the Union in still, unstormy waters, should be indignantly met and firmly repressed by every patriot, whig or democratic.

Capt. James L. Thompson Drowned.—Capt. James L. Thompson, late of the U. S. Army, and son-in-law of Gen. Hugh Brady, was found drowned in the Detroit river, on the morning of the 26th ult., he having disappeared the Saturday evening previous.

We take these two telegraphic items from the New York Herald of the 27th:

MARBLEHEAD, July 26, 1851.

Railroad Accident.—The express train going West this morning, ran over a man who was standing on the track, near Monroe, and completely cut him in two. We could not ascertain his name.

PORT PLAIN, July 26, 1851.

Two Children Burnt to Death.—The canal scow boat Davis, bound West, was burned to the water's edge, at Feltonville, last night. Two children of the captain, one aged three years and the other ten months, perished by the fire, which was caused by the explosion of a fluid lamp. There was no cargo on board.

Sustaining the Compromise.—The Wabash (Ia.) Express, a whig organ, speaks in the following language of the whig candidate for Congress:

"In his speech in this place, and at other places, Mr. McGaughey has given a plain statement of all his votes; he has told the people that he was for maintaining inviolate all of the Compromise measures; that he would not move for or vote in favor of repealing or altering any of them; that they were passed to heal dissensions that had existed, to allay excitement and hatred, and give peace and quiet to this confederacy. His platform is explicit, known, and we think generally approved. But how is it on the other side of the house?"

We are always happy, come from what source they may, of such evidences of sound national feeling and fidelity to the Compromise.

Harvard College Commencement.—The Commencement at Harvard University was celebrated on Wednesday, the 16th inst., with the usual ceremonies. Gov. Boutwell, and other members of the civil government were escorted to Cambridge from Boston, by the National Lancers. President Sparks presided on the occasion.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on George Sewall Boutwell, Governor of Massachusetts; Benjamin Faneuil Dunkin, Chancellor of South Carolina; John J. Crittenden, Attorney General of the United States; Sylvanus Thayer, Colonel of Engineers in the United States Army; Alexander Dallas Bache, Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey; Joseph Henry, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington; John Amory Lowell, Boston.

The Colonization Society's bark Liberia Packet is expected to sail from this port to-day for the Maryland Colony in Africa. She will carry out a full cargo, and also the largest number of passengers she has yet transported, more offering, we understand, than she could accommodate. A large party of emigrants are expected to arrive in the steamer from Norfolk this morning, who have engaged passage in the Liberia Packet. Among those who go out in her are Thomas Fuller and Benjamin Ioslet, two colored ministers of the Gospel, from Dutchess county, N. Y. Their object in visiting Africa is to make an exploration of the country, and to secure the necessary arrangements for the reception of their families and friends, for whom they intend returning in the Fall. The Cambridge Department says that should their report prove favorable enough to induce will embrace from that neighborhood to found a colony. (Balt. American, 18th inst.

The Fire Bale.—The first bale of cotton of the crop of 1851, that has found its way to market, was brought down to this city yesterday, by steamer the steamer Brilliant, Captain [illegible]. It came from the plantation of R. Flower, Esq., of Bent Pelicans, and was consigned to McRae, Coffman & Co.

The first bale of last year's crop was received from the August 11. It was grown on the plantation of R. T. Young, Esq., of Wilkinson co., and was consigned to Messrs. McRae & Coffman, the style of whose house is now McRae, Coffman & Co., Mr. W. H. Little having, since then, become a partner.

Florida Wintering Plants.—The steamer Florida [illegible] for Mobile, via Port St. Louis, Fain Christian [illegible], on the arrival of the 10 o'clock m. [illegible]

The steamer St. Charles leaves for Mobile, touching at all the canal landings, going and returning, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. cars, [illegible] for Biloxi, touching at all the watering places, on the arrival of the 6 o'clock P. M. cars.

The Lake steamer Oregon favored us with [illegible] at her arrival, yesterday morning, as usual. Summer Town has gone thanks for St. Louis papers of the 19th instant.

Hall Christian—Montgomery gives a ball this evening in his popular Hotel. It will be a [illegible] of fashion and fashion.

Fall Goods—Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of the Sazerac—Wass received [illegible] Mr. John Lambert, [illegible] They are to be met—(see Prices) [illegible] Mr. Wm. Kennedy, No. 78 Camp street. It may not be a matter of general interest, [illegible] refusals from the public advertisements [illegible] but we have tested them—age, tested them [illegible] such as even choice peaches really [illegible]

Railroad Meeting in Mississippi.—At a meeting held in Oxford, Miss., on the 15th inst., it was resolved that application should be made to the next Legislature of Mississippi for a charter to build a railroad from Holly Springs to Oxford, connecting with the road from New Orleans to that place. A committee was also appointed to correspond with the citizens of other counties on the route of said road, and request them to join in a convention for the purpose of taking such measures as will be necessary to secure the object in view.

The Crop of the Sugar Crop.—The Thibodaux Minerva of the 19th says: "Since the rains of the last, and present week, the growing cane appears to be improving considerably. We are beginning to bring in specimens of [illegible] and all things into consideration, we think well, and promise, should no more intervene between now and the rising season, if not a good yield, at least a [illegible]

At New York, from California.—The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New York from Chagres on the night of the 17th inst. She had 225 passengers and $600,000 in gold. Her San Francisco news is the same as the Falcon's here.

Worth of East Floridians.—The whigs have nominated Dr. James Perkins for the Senate, and Thomas Reed, Jr., and Dr. Kennedy, for the House of Representatives.

Madame Hayes.—This distinguished lady and party have taken passage in the Collins' steamer, leaving from Liverpool on the 3d of September.

Fire in Boston.—The Boston Post says that it is to be on the [illegible] of the Boston Fire Department, [illegible] Chief Engineer Lewis, who [illegible]

Fire in Illinois.—The Springfield Journal says that the second quarter of the present year has been fatal to the [illegible] in Illinois. Twenty persons have perished in the flames, [illegible] $2,000 each.

A Supposed Murder.—Chancellor Dr. Tyler, of New Orleans, disappeared on anniversary, and that of the six [illegible] of his relatives, he did not have a [illegible] other, drank liquor or offended it [illegible] and he never gave, in any of their [illegible] the impression of drinking.

The Steamer Falcon.—The steamer Falcon, Capt. Lockwood, left Chagres on the morning of the 12th inst., with the passengers and specie mentioned in our Chagres letter of the 14th inst. The Falcon left Chagres on the morning of the 14th inst., and arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, on the morning of the 17th inst., and left for New York the same day. The Falcon left Kingston on the morning of the 18th inst., and arrived at Key Tortugas on the morning of the 21st inst., and left for New Orleans the same day. The Falcon left Key Tortugas on the morning of the 22d inst., and arrived at New Orleans on the morning of the 24th inst.

The Fire Bale.—The first bale of cotton of the crop of 1851, that has found its way to market, was brought down to this city yesterday, by the steamer the steamer Brilliant, Captain [illegible]. It came from the plantation of R. Flower, Esq., of Bent Pelicans, and was consigned to McRae, Coffman & Co.

The first bale of last year's crop was received from the August 11. It was grown on the plantation of R. T. Young, Esq., of Wilkinson co., and was consigned to Messrs. McRae & Coffman, the style of whose house is now McRae, Coffman & Co., Mr. W. H. Little having, since then, become a partner.

Florida Wintering Plants.—The steamer Florida [illegible] for Mobile, via Port St. Louis, Fain Christian [illegible], on the arrival of the 10 o'clock m. [illegible]

The steamer St. Charles leaves for Mobile, touching at all the canal landings, going and returning, on the arrival of the 10 o'clock A. M. cars, [illegible] for Biloxi, touching at all the watering places, on the arrival of the 6 o'clock P. M. cars.

The Lake steamer Oregon favored us with [illegible] at her arrival, yesterday morning, as usual. Summer Town has gone thanks for St. Louis papers of the 19th instant.

Hall Christian—Montgomery gives a ball this evening in his popular Hotel. It will be a [illegible] of fashion and fashion.

Fall Goods—Mr. Wm. Kennedy, of the Sazerac—Wass received [illegible] Mr. John Lambert, [illegible] They are to be met—(see Prices) [illegible] Mr. Wm. Kennedy, No. 78 Camp street. It may not be a matter of general interest, [illegible] refusals from the public advertisements [illegible] but we have tested them—age, tested them [illegible] such as even choice peaches really [illegible]

Railroad Meeting in Mississippi.—At a meeting held in Oxford, Miss., on the 15th inst., it was resolved that application should be made to the next Legislature of Mississippi for a charter to build a railroad from Holly Springs to Oxford, connecting with the road from New Orleans to that place. A committee was also appointed to correspond with the citizens of other counties on the route of said road, and request them to join in a convention for the purpose of taking such measures as will be necessary to secure the object in view.

The Crop of the Sugar Crop.—The Thibodaux Minerva of the 19th says: "Since the rains of the last, and present week, the growing cane appears to be improving considerably. We are beginning to bring in specimens of [illegible] and all things into consideration, we think well, and promise, should no more intervene between now and the rising season, if not a good yield, at least a [illegible]

At New York, from California.—The steamship Philadelphia arrived at New York from Chagres on the night of the 17th inst. She had 225 passengers and $600,000 in gold. Her San Francisco news is the same as the Falcon's here.

Worth of East Floridians.—The whigs have nominated Dr. James Perkins for the Senate, and Thomas Reed, Jr., and Dr. Kennedy, for the House of Representatives.

Madame Hayes.—This distinguished lady and party have taken passage in the Collins' steamer, leaving from Liverpool on the 3d of September.

Fire in Boston.—The Boston Post says that it is to be on the [illegible] of the Boston Fire Department, [illegible] Chief Engineer Lewis, who [illegible]

Fire in Illinois.—The Springfield Journal says that the second quarter of the present year has been fatal to the [illegible] in Illinois. Twenty persons have perished in the flames, [illegible] $2,000 each.

A Supposed Murder.—Chancellor Dr. Tyler, of New Orleans, disappeared on anniversary, and that of the six [illegible] of his relatives, he did not have a [illegible] other, drank liquor or offended it [illegible] and he never gave, in any of their [illegible] the impression of drinking.

The Fourth Cargoes Case.—In the U. S. District Court of New York, in the indictment of ninety-seven counts, charging J. L. O'Sullivan and others with the offence of fitting out a military expedition to invade the coast of Cuba, in violation of the 6th section of the Act of Congress of 1818, Judge Betts, on the 16th inst., pronounced a lengthy and lucid opinion on the law and the facts in judgment, on the motion of the defendants to quash for want of specific averments.

The Judge reviewed the indictment as framed, comparing it with the cases of Ogden and Smith, in 1846—with the well known case of Col. Burr, and more recently, the cases of Lopez and others, in New Orleans.

The foreign policy of the United States, from its earliest organization to the present time, and the opinions of Washington, Jefferson and Van Buren, all alike deprecatory of acts of hostility by American citizens against foreign powers with whom the United States were at peace, were then reviewed and quoted at length.

Finally, the Judge held that the circumstances of this case brought it within the meaning of the act, and was a manifest violation of its provisions. He therefore refused the motion to quash, but in deference to the earnestly expressed opinions of defendants' distinguished counsel, would submit the case to the Judge of the Circuit Court, and if that Judge expressed a doubt of the justness of his conclusions, he would then remit the case to the Circuit Court, that the defendants might have the points certified to the Supreme Court for decision. This throws the case over to the September or October term.

The Return of Better Times.—The St. Louis Evening Union of the 19th says that the streets tell in a thousand ways, of restored vitality, after the long trance of two months. As we passed along Main street this morning, (the editor of that paper says,) we thought we never saw that great thoroughfare so crowded with drays and vehicles of all descriptions; and the task of crossing the street required as much nimbleness and calculation of chances, as the transit across Broadway, in New York, in the neighborhood of the Park. The cool weather has infused new vigor and animation into the body mercantile and commercial. The subsidence of the flood and the abatement of the cholera, have operated to restore very perceptibly the wonted stir and cheerfulness of the city.

Extension of the Capitol.—About twenty of the beautiful trees on the north of the Capitol at Washington, says the Republic, were cut down on Monday, the 14th, preliminary to excavating for the wing on that side. An effort will be made to preserve "two trees of life," and a flowering ash, by transplanting them to a part of the public grounds, where it is not probable they will fall by the axe of improvement for many years to come.

Eclipse of the Sun.—On the morning of Monday, the 28th instant, there will be an eclipse of the sun, on its northern limb, which will be visible more or less throughout the United States, with the exception of the Southern part of Florida.

Hon. Robert P. Letcher.—We learn that the Hon. Robert P. Letcher, our Minister to Mexico, in view of the present Tehuantepec difficulties, will return to his post as soon as he can do so, without imminent hazard to his health.

The Forrest Divorce Case.—In the Superior Court in New York, on the 16th, Chief Justice Oakley gave his opinion on recent motions of the parties, in their complicated proceedings, in the New York and Philadelphia Courts. He decided that Mr. Forrest cannot carry on two suits with the same object at the same time. He must therefore elect whether he will proceed in Philadelphia or in New York. If he chose to go on in New York, he must discontinue his suit in Philadelphia. The Court was of opinion that the Court in convicting Mrs. Forrest and acquitting Mr. Forrest, could grant a decree for divorce, which would prevent the necessity of a second suit.

An order was then entered, compelling Mr. Forrest to select whether he will proceed in his suit in Pennsylvania or in the courts of New York.

The Methodist Property Suit.—We learn from the Christian Advocate and Journal, published at New York, that the negotiations, consequent upon the earnest recommendation of the Court, for an amicable settlement of the unfortunate dispute between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church have failed, the South making it a prerequisite that the justice of her claim shall be admitted, and the North refusing to make any such acknowledgment.

Mrs. Fanny Wright (Madame Darusment) of Memphis, liberated some years ago, thirty or forty slaves, and sent them to Liberia. She visited them afterwards, and found that they were all anxious to return with her. They were for the most part so badly off, and all of them so discontented, that she regretted having sent them to Liberia, and would gladly have brought them back, had she been able to do so.

Visit to Virginia.—The Staunton (Va.) Messenger states that a letter has been received from Mr. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior, stating that he will be at Staunton about the 1st of August, on his way to the Court of Appeals at Lewisburg; and that the President will probably accompany him, with a view to spend a few days at the White Sulphur Springs. The Messenger says that they will meet with a hearty reception.

Success of America at the World's Fair.—A London letter, of the 4th inst., mentions that the jurors of the great Exhibition had met that week to decide upon the award of medals to exhibitors. The distribution of the prizes will not be made till after the exhibition is closed, and then it is probable that the Queen will present them. The writer learns from a good source that the American section will obtain more prizes than many other foreign nations. Notwithstanding we are incessantly taunted by John Bull about our meagre and miserable show, twenty-three medals have already been awarded to American exhibitors.

Colonization—A Large Company of Emigrants.—The Rev. J. M. Pease is now in Boston, to procure aid in sending out a large company of emigrants from New Orleans, in December next. About 350 are now already engaged, and additions are expected which will raise the number to 500. The expense of this expedition will be at least $25,000. Of this, it is expected that some $15,000 will be raised in Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, where these emigrants belong. A large amount will be given by the masters, by whom some of them will be emancipated. He intends to raise the balance about $10,000, at the North.

Railroad Accident.—An accident happened on the night of July 16th, on the New Haven Railroad, near New Rochelle, by which Mrs. Andrews, of Cleveland, Mr. E. S. Foster, wife and daughter, of Indiana, and several others, were very dangerously, if not fatally, injured.

Tobacco in New York.—In Onondaga county, New York, tobacco is said to be cultivated with much success, and has been yielding the very handsome profit of $100 per acre. About a thousand acres are devoted to the culture of the plant, and the present crop is described as being remarkably fine.

Col. Doniphan.—This gentleman, we learn from an authentic quarter, has declined accepting the office of Commissioner of Land Claims in California, tendered to him by the President. We regret very much, that Colonel Doniphan should have been constrained, by his position, to have declined so marked a token of the respect and confidence of the President. (St. Louis Republican, 19th.

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

Forgiveness.—The most difficult of all the virtues is forgiveness. Mayhew, in his recent work on the London poor, gives the following as the language of a little coster boy, when questioned about the Saviour:

"I have heard a little about our Saviour—they seem to say he was a goodish kind of a man; but if he says as how a cove's to forgive a feller as hits you, I should say he knowed nothing about it."

That's the practical belief of many who have greater advantages than the poor coster boy.

Southern and Western Railroad Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1851.

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

Stephen Duncan, Esq., Chairman,
Gen. Jos. Chambers, Mayor of New Orleans;
J. Dix, New York,
J. R. Thomas, Ky.,
J. H. Lapham, Ga.,
Col. J. S. Phillips,
MADISON WHITE, Sec'y R. R. Convention.

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

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

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

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

NEW ORLEANS, July 15, 1851.

Fellow-Citizens of the Southern and Western States:

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

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

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

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

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

GERRIT BURRR, A. D. CROSSMAN, ALEX. MOUTON, J. D. DEBOW, C. S. TARPLEY, } Louisiana. Mississippi.

☞ Editors of newspapers and journals, throughout the South and West, are requested to insert this card, and solicited to urge the subject in their columns until the meeting of the Convention. Public officers, and others to whom the pamphlet will be sent, are requested to urge the appointment of delegates in every county or town, by public meetings, or municipal, or other official action. Railroad Companies are invited to give facilities to the various delegations.

The Opelousas Railroad.—The editor of the Thibodaux Minerva, with his usual public spirit, is showing his fellow-citizens the advantages that will enure to them from this road. Here is the way in which he points out some of them in his paper of last week:

"Place Thibodaux within three hours' travel of New Orleans, by railroad, and you give the country around all the advantages in regard to the sale of its products in the New Orleans market, that those now living within ten miles of it have. And will no doubt soon lay his own account before the American public.

A piece of news in connection with this matter has come to my ear in a private way, that is too good to be lost. It appears, namely, that the news of Mr. Brace's arrest has reached Trieste simultaneously with the tidings that two American ships of war are on their way to that port. The two events are supposed to be connected, so that the good people of Trieste are in mortal dread of a bombardment. The approach of two American ships of war to that port appears from a letter from the naval agent of the United States at Spezzia, Sardinia, dated June 7th, as follows:

"The frigate Independence sailed from Leghorn last week for Trieste, and the steamer Mississippi left here on Tuesday last. It is supposed she has also gone to Trieste. [Signed] H. SPAULDING."

The only Austrian naval force at Trieste is now a frigate of 60 guns, that has not yet her armament on board, and two small steamers. You may, therefore, imagine they would hardly like a hostile visit from Commodore Morgan, with his flag ship and a steamer. Yours, etc.

☞ We are authorized to announce S. H. PAGE as a candidate for Assessor for the city of New Orleans. Election to be held November 3, 1851. jy28

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 Lewes 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 22d 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 Stat Republican, Lafayette, May 10, 1851. my30 eiz Wtf

Death from Hernia

Shall no longer annoy our Family Circles.

☞ Further evidence of the use of

DR. SHERMAN'S
Patent Truss and Rupture Wash.

"ARKANSAS, May 2, 1851.

"*Mr. Sherman*—DEAR SIR: The Truss you fitted on my son last winter, (I think it was in January,) has done better than I expected it would. As far as we can judge from questioning the boy, no rupture is cured. Dr. Greenwood looked at him to-day, and thinks there is no use in his wearing the Truss any longer, but thinks it would be best for him to have another bottle of the Wash, to make the cure permanent.

"Will you be so kind as to write and inform me what I had better do. You took down a description of his case in your book; by referring to it, you may remember all the circumstances, and be able to advise me what course to pursue.

"I remain yours, etc, HENRY T. SMITH."

TO ALL RUPTURED!

☞ The boy John alluded to in the following letter, was ruptured, according to Mr. Coleman's account, in 1840, by a fall from a horse. The first two years he paid little attention to it; consequently, it became large and painful, and a Truss was resorted to as a means of relief. Not much benefit was derived from it, as it let the rupture down when exercising. He was then considered unfit for hard labor, and became almost useless. Mr. Coleman called in, said he had read my advertisement, and called in to see if I could do anything for a boy who had been badly ruptured for ten years. I inquired the particulars of the case; he gave them. I replied I thought I could; if he would bring the boy, I would examine him and tell him what could be done. He brought the boy. I applied the Patent Truss, gave him the Wash, directions, etc. The following letter shows the result:

"JACKSON, Miss., May 7, 1851.

"*Dr. Sherman*—DEAR SIR: About two months ago, I had you apply on my boy John your Patent Truss, which has operated so well that I have concluded to send the other two boys, of which I spoke at the time you fitted John. Mr. Atkins, the bearer of title, has been under the charge, and he will pay you the price agreed upon. They are both reliable "grows, and my confidence of having them permanently cured is founded upon what I have seen and heard, and from what my [illegible] is about your Truss and mode of treatment. If you [illegible] sheet to furnish two bottles of the Wash to the boy who is rupture[illegible] on both sides, do so, and Mr. Atkins will send it with you.

"Eight or ten days ago the youngest one came near dying by strangulation, while at work in the field, having on the best common Truss I could find, but they do not seem to do any good at all, for the boys are always complaining of pain, and their ruptures get larger. It put fix them as well as you did John, I can do you a great deal of good. "Your friend,

my28 w,Jn&W "THOMAS COLEMAN."

NADAME DUVELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has just arrived from Europe, and may be consulted at her residence, corner of Dauphin and Esplanade streets, on the Bonnet, Pan and Putnam streets.

☞ Consultation—Gentlemen $1; Ladies 50c. jy22 6t*

LIME—500 bbls. Thomaston, 800 do. Uica, 800 do. Alton, 50 casks St. Genevieve Lime, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

PLASTER OF PARIS—300 bbls. Calcined, 550 do. Land Plaster, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

CEMENT—Newark and Rosendale Hydraulic Cement, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

PLASTERING HAIR — Superior Northern Hair, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

MARBLE DUST—A superior article for plastering, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

SODA ASH AND PALM OIL—For sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

Ireland.

The Failure of the Transatlantic Experiment.

The Irish journals, of all political shades, are up in arms against the report of the Packet Commissioners, and the blow it has given to the hopes of an Irish port being selected as the point of departure for the American mails. This, coupled with the failure, through whatever agency, of the experimental trip of the United States steamer from New York to Galway, has given a tone of acerbity to the Dublin papers also more remarkable from the rare union of sentiment which, upon the present occasion, animates the organs of the two great parties on this side of the Channel. All faith, however, in the prospect of American assistance towards testing the capabilities of the port of Galway is not yet forsworn; and it is still hoped that whatever individual enterprise failed to perform may at no very distant time be accomplished by the will of the United States Government on the one hand, and on the other by the exertions of the people of Dublin, Galway, Belfast, and even Cork and Limerick. Already it has been suggested that funds should be speedily collected in Dublin to purchase a first class steamer, and that a requisition should be presented to the Lord Mayor to convene a public meeting of the citizens with a view of showing, if only for once, that Irishmen were about to put into practice the virtue of self-reliance.

[From the Dublin Post, July 3.]

The Census of Ireland — The Causes of the Frightful Decrease.—We are enabled to place before our readers this evening a tabular statement, embracing not only the abstract of the census just completed, but comparative returns of the previous decennial enumerations of 1841. The present census shows that the total population of Ireland is but 6,515,794, exhibiting a decrease, to the awful extent of 1,659,330, since 1841, when the total had been 8,175,124. There has been a decrease in every county in Ireland, with the single exception of Dublin. The population of the metropolitan county has slightly increased, from 232,726 to 234,850. The proportion of diminution has been the greatest in Connaught and Munster—Galway, Mayo, and Roscommon, showing the highest per centage of decrease, whilst the per centage is lowest in Antrim, Down, Londonderry, and Wexford. The towns all show some increase.

Brown, Shipley & Co.'s Circular.

Per Asia.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, July 4.

The cotton market throughout the past week has been extremely depressed, and the anxiety to realize fully as great as at any previous period of the year. Buyers are overwhelmed by the quantity on sale, and in many instances cotton has been forced off at prices so irregular that the following official quotations must be considered quite nominal: Fair Orleans 6½; Middling 4½; Fair Mobiles and Uplands 5¾; Middling 4¾; Inferior and Ordinary 3½ to 4½. The sales for the week amount to 30,670 bales, of which speculators have taken 1200, and exporters 5340 bales. The stock of cotton in this port now reaches 697,000 bales, of which 518,000 are American, against a stock at this period of last year of 563,000 bales, of which 358,000 were American.

In Manchester there has been less doing in goods and yarns, but prices are without much change.

The corn market has again relapsed into previous dullness, and prices have given way 1s 6d to 2s per barrel in flour, 2d to 3d per 70 lbs. in wheat, and 1s 6d to 2s per quarter in Indian corn, the quotations being 20s to 20s 6d for Western Canal flour, 21s to 21s 6d for Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s for Ohio and Canada, and 20s per barrel for Sour. Wheat, 5s 9d to 5s 10d for red, and 6s to 6s 3d per 70 lbs. for white. White Indian corn 31s 6d to 32s, yellow 28s, and mixed 28s per quarter of 480 lbs. Yours, respectfully,

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

Interesting from Trieste.—The Vienna papers of June 27th, contain the following telegraphic dispatch: "TRIESTE, June 26th.—The American ship of the line Independence ran into this port at eleven o'clock this morning. She carries 64 guns and 569 men. I understand Mr. Brace has been released, and is now on his way to this place. There have been numerous arrests in Hungary lately, and secret combinations against the government have been discovered to a considerable extent. At Eslau, some days ago, between thirty and forty persons were arrested. At Schamnitz, secret stores of arms and ammunition have been discovered. Mr. Brace is not disposed to allow his imprisonment in Hungary to drop with his release, but will adopt every means of getting satisfaction. He will soon lay a full account of his imprisonment before the American government and people. The arrival of the Independence caused much excitement.

The steamer Mississippi had sailed from Spezzia. Her destination is also supposed to be Trieste.

The proofs against Mr. Brace as a political emissary were so slight, that so long an imprisonment, and such treatment as it appears he has received, can only be accounted for, as he says himself, by a desire to punish American sympathy for Hungary, or to treat American citizens in such a manner as to prevent their coming to this country. Mr. Brace will no doubt soon lay his own account before the American public.

A piece of news in connection with this matter has come to my ear in a private way, that is too good to be lost. It appears, namely, that the news of Mr. Brace's arrest has reached Trieste simultaneously with the tidings that two American ships of war are on their way to that port. The two events are supposed to be connected, so that the good people of Trieste are in mortal dread of a bombardment. The approach of two American ships of war to that port appears from a letter from the naval agent of the United States at Spezzia, Sardinia, dated June 7th, as follows:

"The frigate Independence sailed from Leghorn last week for Trieste, and the steamer Mississippi left here on Tuesday last. It is supposed she has also gone to Trieste. [Signed] H. SPAULDING."

The only Austrian naval force at Trieste is now a frigate of 60 guns, that has not yet her armament on board, and two small steamers. You may, therefore, imagine they would hardly like a hostile visit from Commodore Morgan, with his flag ship and a steamer. Yours, etc.

☞ We are authorized to announce S. H. PAGE as a candidate for Assessor for the city of New Orleans. Election to be held November 3, 1851. jy28

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 Lewes 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 22d 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 Stat Republican, Lafayette, May 10, 1851. my30 eiz Wtf

Death from Hernia

Shall no longer annoy our Family Circles.

☞ Further evidence of the use of

DR. SHERMAN'S
Patent Truss and Rupture Wash.

"ARKANSAS, May 2, 1851.

"*Mr. Sherman*—DEAR SIR: The Truss you fitted on my son last winter, (I think it was in January,) has done better than I expected it would. As far as we can judge from questioning the boy, no rupture is cured. Dr. Greenwood looked at him to-day, and thinks there is no use in his wearing the Truss any longer, but thinks it would be best for him to have another bottle of the Wash, to make the cure permanent.

"Will you be so kind as to write and inform me what I had better do. You took down a description of his case in your book; by referring to it, you may remember all the circumstances, and be able to advise me what course to pursue.

"I remain yours, etc, HENRY T. SMITH."

TO ALL RUPTURED!

☞ The boy John alluded to in the following letter, was ruptured, according to Mr. Coleman's account, in 1840, by a fall from a horse. The first two years he paid little attention to it; consequently, it became large and painful, and a Truss was resorted to as a means of relief. Not much benefit was derived from it, as it let the rupture down when exercising. He was then considered unfit for hard labor, and became almost useless. Mr. Coleman called in, said he had read my advertisement, and called in to see if I could do anything for a boy who had been badly ruptured for ten years. I inquired the particulars of the case; he gave them. I replied I thought I could; if he would bring the boy, I would examine him and tell him what could be done. He brought the boy. I applied the Patent Truss, gave him the Wash, directions, etc. The following letter shows the result:

"JACKSON, Miss., May 7, 1851.

"*Dr. Sherman*—DEAR SIR: About two months ago, I had you apply on my boy John your Patent Truss, which has operated so well that I have concluded to send the other two boys, of which I spoke at the time you fitted John. Mr. Atkins, the bearer of title, has been under the charge, and he will pay you the price agreed upon. They are both reliable "grows, and my confidence of having them permanently cured is founded upon what I have seen and heard, and from what my [illegible] is about your Truss and mode of treatment. If you [illegible] sheet to furnish two bottles of the Wash to the boy who is rupture[illegible] on both sides, do so, and Mr. Atkins will send it with you.

"Eight or ten days ago the youngest one came near dying by strangulation, while at work in the field, having on the best common Truss I could find, but they do not seem to do any good at all, for the boys are always complaining of pain, and their ruptures get larger. It put fix them as well as you did John, I can do you a great deal of good. "Your friend,

my28 w,Jn&W "THOMAS COLEMAN."

NADAME DUVELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has just arrived from Europe, and may be consulted at her residence, corner of Dauphin and Esplanade streets, on the Bonnet, Pan and Putnam streets.

☞ Consultation—Gentlemen $1; Ladies 50c. jy22 6t*

LIME—500 bbls. Thomaston, 800 do. Uica, 800 do. Alton, 50 casks St. Genevieve Lime, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

PLAS