Public Schools of Municipality No. Two.

The Public Schools of this Municipality have their annual vacation. The annual examinations have just closed, and those who were present at them speak in high terms of the proficiency of the pupils, and the ability and discipline of the teachers. We regret that we were not a witness to scholastic exercises, in which, as a citizen of New Orleans, we should have found gratification for our pride, and interesting matter for our pleasure. There are, to us, no more pleasing exhibitions than the emulation of youthful scholars and the honest pride of their instructors.

The Public Schools of this Municipality are justly ranked its most useful institutions and its most valuable ornaments. The system, upon which they are conducted has commanded the approbation of competent judges in every quarter, and has been adopted (we believe) as a model by one of the oldest, most honored and intelligent States in New England. Had we space and time, we would, to quicken public appreciation of their exceeding usefulness, spread out the details of their admirable management. We can only, however, now bring forward a few leading matters, intending hereafter to recur to the subject with more minuteness.

From the report of the Board of Directors, made June 5, 1851, we note some startling facts. On the 20th of May last, there were 2062 pupils in the schools of the Municipality—an army of the young diligently training for the battles of life. These were divided thus:

Boys.		Girls.	
High School for Boys	61	High School for Girls	103
Franklin School	80	Franklin School	120
Washington School	18	Washington School	118
Felicity School	18	Felicity School	167
Fisk School	80	Fisk School	242
Jackson School	142	Jackson School	178
Jefferson School	140	Jefferson School	148
Total	539	Total	1023

Seventy-seven teachers, sixty ladies and seventeen gentlemen, instructed this large number of scholars, at the following salaries, which are quite liberal, in comparison with those paid in other cities of the Union:

1 Teacher at a salary of	$1500
1 Teacher at salaries of	1400
1 Teacher at a salary of	1300
1 Teacher at a salary of	1200
1 Teacher at salaries of	1000
1 Teacher at salaries of	950
1 Teacher at salaries of	900
1 Teacher at a salary of	800
1 Teacher at salaries of	750
1 Teacher at salaries of	700
1 Teacher at salaries of	600
77 Teachers at salaries amounting to	$67,200

One fact is specially well worthy of note; two out of seven of the male principals, and fourteen of the female teachers, received their education almost wholly in the schools. To favor such appointments where vacancies occur, seems to us a wise and commendable policy. The most successful of modern chieftains sought his generals in his ranks, and it seems to us that those who have long practiced obedience to, and are thereby familiar with the details of a system of discipline and education, are peculiarly well adapted, other things being equal, to administer it in turn to others. If a rule of preference should be established in this matter, the pupils, or rather some of them, whilst receiving their own education, would look forward to becoming some day the instructors of others, and diligently apply themselves betimes to learning the art of instruction and school government. The system of education—a solidly useful one, and thorough in all substantial matters—leads the scholar to that point, from which it is easy to pass to the teacher's chair. Leaving the High Schools, experienced in the details of our system of education, and their capacity well known to those who are of the Board of Directors, they are the most eligible of candidates, and should be the most competent to impart the benefits they have received.

Connected with the public schools of the Municipality, the fine Library, embracing several thousand volumes, located in the Municipality Hall, is one of the most creditable institutions, one of the most honorable monuments of an intelligent and liberal public spirit. Any scholar of the Municipality, even the most slightly supplied with means, has it within reach to secure a life membership in this valuable establishment. None other than a scholar of the Municipality can, and for a merely nominal sum, he or she, without further cost, can make use of a library of great and increasing value.

The expenses of the schools of the Municipality for the year 1850, were, we understand, $62,310 11. The tax payers of the Municipality must certainly make this contribution, large and liberal as it is, with more pleasure than any other they are called upon to make. It secures them the services of teachers of a high order of talent, full capacity and fine acquirements. It secures them a system of public education, the rare merits of which time and trial attest. It secures for three thousand embryo men and women—not tall enough in manhood or womanhood to see and realize the responsibilities of the future, not reflective enough to know and bear in mind the necessity of gathering that wealth of thought and knowledge, which shall be profit in commerce, pleasure at home, occupation in the chamber, and overmastering wisdom everywhere—in seasons, for these, guides to the achievement of cultivated minds and guards against dangerous, profitless and immoral idleness. Three thousand and eighty-three of the children of the Second Municipality at the Public Schools!

What if this large number had none but private schools, costly in prices and not superior in the means and success of imparting knowledge, to go to for education? How many would have their education, in idleness and perhaps wickedness, upon the streets, or in fretted and wasteful indolence, at home? How many would enter upon the active duties of life, inefficient in the management of its pursuits, or indolently indifferent, because ignorant, to its labors? How broad and genial would be the sympathy among them, which now, in the pleasant memory of school association, freed from danger by careful vigilance, makes them better citizens of a common home? There are two things which the tax-payer must pay for and support—and we say it emphatically—the school-house and the penitentiary. In proportion as he liberally contributes to the former, he protects his property from the incendiarism of the malicious and the waste of the incompetent: he does away with the necessity for a host of law officers, and redeems his outlay in the strengthened honesty of business, the increased capacity of agents, and the diminished tendency to crime.

A child kept away from the teachings and influences—the salutary discipline, the inspiriting emulation, the genial companionship, the wise vigilance it offers, is a dangerous social agent. He lacks the most important thing to make a good citizen—the habit of mixing with those of his (or her,) own age, in habits of generous rivalry and in emulous respect of fixed laws. In the fall and freshening pleasure of the cheerful labors of school life, and in the increasing strength of the information it accumulates, the tax-payer assists to form a citizen of the finest social influence and capacity; but as he untenants the school-house, almost in the same proportion he fills up the penitentiary. We owe it to our public schools—especially to those of the Second Municipality—that the youth of this city contrast so favorably with the youth of other cities.

South Carolina.—The following toast was given on the 14th instant, at a celebration in Florida:—

By D. R. Dunham: The great, mighty, puissant, magnificent, and grandiloquent nation of South Carolina—Quattlebum and kettle drums—six-penny trumpets—hards of ordnance, and forty-penny tools—bowitzers! How she'll astonish the natives!

Local Politics.

Warm weather is a bad season for political movements. The heat of the weather seems to communicate its fervor to the feelings of aspirants and their friends. Hot-spirtedness, mosquito-bites, dust choked gentlemen, who, in mid-winter, are so mildly mannered and sociable as one could imagine or desire, suddenly become the most irate, vexatious, and suspicious of mortals.

A contemporary, the Delta, has exclusive information that we are likely to have abundant illustrations of this fact, in the re-opening of the canvass for the whig nomination in the Second Congressional District. We had come to a different conclusion. We had thought that the whigs of New-Orleans (Second Municipality) were determined to have no more profitless and discreditable squabbling, and certainly, if in adroitness of management, any real or would-be leaders overstep the modesty of their position, they would confoil their best interests by administering an effective rebuke. The weather is uncomfortably warm for much indulgence in noise and confusion.

Here is the Pandora's box, out of which the predicted evils are to issue, the report of a meeting:

At an adjourned meeting of the Delegates recently elected to the contemplated Donaldsonville Convention, for the purpose of selecting a suitable whig candidate to represent the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, by the several Representative District Meetings of the Second Municipality, held at the Veranda, on Monday evening, the 28th instant, Major H. J. Ramsey was called to the Chair, and James S. Hall appointed Secretary.

On motion of Randall Hunt, Esq., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates recently elected by the three District Meetings of this Municipality, feel it due to themselves and their constituents to attend the Whig Convention, to be held at Donaldsonville, to elect a candidate to represent this Congressional District, and to discharge therein the duties of the office to which they have been commissioned.

Resolved, That the delegates are unpledged, and will select, according to their best judgment, the candidate best qualified to discharge the duties of a representative, and most acceptable to the voters of the District.

Resolved, That the delegates from the 1st, 2d and 3d Districts of New Orleans recommend to the delegates from the Parishes of this Congressional District, that the Whig Congressional Convention be held at Donaldsonville, on Monday, the 11th day of August. H. J. RAMSEY, President.

JAMES S. HALL, Secretary.

We are informed by one of the principal operators of the meeting, a gentleman in every way entitled to speak authoritatively, that on the presentation of the resolutions, a discussion ensued, in the course of which there was a general expression of a determination to consult conciliation and harmony, to take no position upon any issue which might have existed between Messrs. Marks and Hunt, and to endorse no reflection, direct or indirect, upon the course of either.

From another source, equally reliable, we learn that in general conversation, before and subsequent to the meeting of Monday night, the delegates have declared that they do not care a fig about acting as such, unless they have reason to believe that the whigs are generally desirous that they should do so; that they have no idea of making themselves parties to the question of the regularity or irregularity of their nominations; and that, as the opening of the canvass draws near, as they are known to be good and reliable whigs, free from all cliquism and tied to no man, and, as in this warm weather, it might be difficult to get up meetings of whig voters, they thought their services might be acceptable to the whig party. However, they preferred resigning all claim, or pretension to the position, if it might create a party difficulty.

If these views are correctly reported to us, (and they come to us from the most reliable sources) they are creditable views for regular party men, and do not seem to bode any "more confusion." The general acquiescence of the whigs, (without any reference to the question of the regularity or irregularity of their original appointment) would be equivalent to a new appointment, in all its force and effect. Should the whigs not acquiesce, good and true party men, as the gentlemen have the reputation of being, would, of course, consult their own sense of position and the interest of the party, by declining to go.

The first resolution, it is true, has a queerly solemn declaration of the necessity of their going to the whig Convention, to go through the rather uninteresting formalities of nominating a candidate. Some have to attend to such matters; of this there can be no doubt, and to stir up some to go, (those generally going who can most conveniently spare the time) some such resolution as the one we refer to, is generally passed. If gentlemen finally conclude that they would be most comfortable at home, they stay; and no worse digestion waits on honest appetite, and no harrowed conscience brings spectres to the comfortable couch of the well-housed citizen. From what we can learn, the intelligent and respectable gentlemen at the meeting (12 or 15) looked upon this resolution as a mere customary formality, and they positively disclaim any idea of making themselves parties to recent issues.

We must confess that, at first glance, the first resolution struck us as calculated, if not designed, to produce trouble and to force something of a private triumph out of the regular action of the whig party. It seemed almost as plain as the Irishman's request at Donnybrook Fair, that somebody should tread on his coat-tail, that he might get up a row. We are assured by one who ought to know, that such was not the intention. In view of recent events, any offensive reflection would (to say the least,) have been in the worst taste, and would have met with the disapprobation and censure of right thinking citizens of both parties. Upon the whole, we think there will be no "more confusion."

Genin Again.—Genin challenges England, and especially London, to produce a specimen hat, compared to one he will manufacture in his establishment. He proposes that an impartial jury, composed equally of English and Americans, should examine them, and make the award—such award to be published in the principal newspapers of London and New York; and is content to make this friendly trial of skill with the hatters of England for the honor of the respective countries; but if a pecuniary stake is desired, he is willing that it should be a liberal one, provided that the prize, by whichever party gained, be appropriated to charitable purposes—say, for instance, to the relief of the first party of destitute emigrants from Great Britain who shall arrive at the port of New York after the rendering of the award. Mr. Genin contends that this country is twenty years in advance of England in the department of manufacturing hats, and that the best silk hats made in London are not to be named on the same day with those manufactured in New York. According to Mr. Genin, the *shapiters* of Paris alone can compete with those of America in the fabrication of hats for gentlemen, and opinions, he states, are divided as to the comparative merits of the fabrics produced in Paris and New York.

The American Merchant.—The American merchant is a type of a restless, adventurous, onward-going race and people. He sends his merchandise all over the earth; stocks every market; makes wants that he may supply them; covers the New Zealander with Southern cotton woven in Northern looms; builds blocks of stores in the Sandwich Islands; swaps with the Fejee cannibal, sends the whale ship among the icebergs of the poles, or to wander in solitary seas, till the log-book tells the tedious sameness of years, and boys become men; gives the ice of a Northern winter to the torrid zone, piles up Fresh Pond on the banks of the Hoogly, gladdens the sunny savannahs of the dreamy South, and makes life tolerable in the bungalow of an Indian jungle. The lakes of New England awake to life by the rivers of the sultry East, and the antipodes of the earth come in contact at this "meeting of the rivers." The white canvass of the American ship glances in every nook of every ocean. Scarcely has the slightest intimation come of some obscure, unknown corner of a remote sea, when the captain is consulting his charts, in full career for the "terra incognita." [Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.

A gentleman paid his attention to a lady, who was inclined in favor of a Mr. Psalter; her partiality being very evident, the former took occasion to ask, in a room full of company—"Pray, miss, how far have you got in your Psalter?" The lady archly replied, "As far as 'blessed is the man!'"

Models.—Among the models afloat here is the "Model Husband:"

"Mrs. Smith has company to dinner, and there are not strawberries enough; she looks at Mr. Smith with a sweet smile, and offers to help him, (at the same time kicking him gently with her slipper under the table) he always replies, 'No, I thank you, dear, they don't agree with me.'"

From Texas.

We have dates of the 25th inst. from Galveston, and files of other Texas papers to correspond. We select such items as are of interest.

Crops.—The Galveston News says: "We were shown, a few days since, a sample of cotton, in the seed, of this year's growth. It was grown upon the plantation of Mr. Aaron Coffee, on Oyster Creek, in Brazoria county, and brought to Messrs. Dowell, Hill & Co., some time last week, as a specimen of Mr. Coffee's growing cotton crop. The sample shown us was, in quality, equal to *fair* cotton. From all present appearances, we are of opinion that the picking season will commence unusually early and favorably this year."

Col. Fitzpatrick, who resides in Calhoun county, twelve miles from Lavaca, informs the editor of the Commercial that he will have a bale of his present growing crop of cotton in market, in the course of the present week.

Sugar Cane.—The editor of the Victoria Advocate has received, from Mr. Ragland, of that county, a specimen of sugar cane, which has matured six and a half joints. He has also seen a specimen from the plantation of Mr. Bennett, with six joints fully matured. The editor thinks these may be regarded as good specimens of the growing cane crop in that section.

The Houston Telegraph, of the 26th July, says: "The accounts of the effects of the drought are becoming daily more discouraging. In nearly all of the counties east of the Colorado, the drought has been so severe that scarcely one-third of a crop of corn will be made. The wheat crops in the northern counties has also been shortened to a great extent. The weather has been so dry that sweet potatoes could not be planted. We have every reason to fear that there will not be a sufficient quantity of breadstuffs raised in the country for domestic consumption. There are a few sections of the country where rains have fallen in abundance. But in others no rains have fallen for three months. We have not known so extensive and disastrous a drought to prevail in Texas during the last fifteen years. It is not a little singular that the western portion of the State, which has generally suffered the most from droughts, has this year suffered less than any other portion. The crops on the Guadaloupe and San Antonio are said to be good."

The Lavaca Commercial of the 16th inst. states that the web worm is doing great damage to the growing cotton in the region above that town. That paper says: "Wherever the rains have been most abundant the worms have appeared in great numbers. Places where there has been but little rain have so far escaped. We understand they have also made their appearance in the neighborhood of Goliad. The cotton crop in this portion of the country was fine, and promised an abundant yield until the ravages of this destructive insect commenced."

The Colorado Raft.—The Matagorda Tribune of the 7th inst., informs us that Captain Ward is busily engaged in removing the raft in the Colorado river; and that he is making as rapid progress considering the limited number of hands at his disposal, as could reasonably be expected.

Coastwise and Inland Navigation.—Col. H. L. Kinney has entered into a contract with Mr. Bolden, of Saluria, to deepen the channel clear through, from Matagorda to Corpus Christi Bay, a distance of some one hundred and fifty miles. There are several shell reefs and flats, making in all, probably, a distance of ten or twelve miles that will have to be dredged—though there is now a channel sufficient for small boats and sloops to run. The contract requires a permanent channel of four and a half feet all the way. This important improvement is undertaken by Col. Kinney entirely at his own expense, and its completion will give good inland steamboat navigation more than half the whole distance from Galveston to Corpus Christi. The balance of the distance between here and Matagorda, only requires about fifteen miles of easy and cheap canal, to complete the whole inland navigation from Galveston to Corpus Christi.

Encounter with Indians.—Capt. Wallace, of the rangers, has had another encounter with a party of Indians near the Nueces river. The Captain had upwards of thirty men, and the Indians but ten; but owing to the nature of the ground, he could not get sufficiently near them to do much execution. One Indian was wounded, but none killed. All the saddles, camp equipage, rifles, lances, shields, etc., were taken by Capt. W. The horses of the Indians were run off among the mustangs by the Indians, who were herding them, and none were taken. Among the camp equipage was found a leather pouch, containing many letters and some newspapers, the principal part of which were directed to different persons in Laredo, and mailed to Corpus Christi; there was also one shirt and one summer coat, with a bullet hole through the right breast. These are no doubt articles taken from the mail rider between Corpus Christi and Laredo, who was recently murdered by the Indians.

Politics.—The canvass between Howard and McLeod has lost none of its bitterness. They do not appear to be now traveling in company. The Galveston News (dem.) admits that if Epperson gets the full whig vote, his beating Greer and Bell is not impossible. The charge of disunion or secession feeling, is bitterly repelled by any candidate against whom it is made, and the course of South Carolina is strongly condemned on all hands. To pay the State debt, at its scaled value, appears to be the general and popular feeling.

Death from the Sting of a Bee.—A fine, intelligent boy, the son of D. P. Williams, of Philadelphia, died recently at Vincent Town, N. J., of the sting of a bee, inflicted in the hollow of the foot exactly a week previous. The wound had healed over, but the leg became stiff and very painful, and swelling very much, finally extended to his body, and after enduring intense agonies, terminated in death.

Barnum's Position Defined.—In his recent temperance speech before the members of the Legislature, and others, at Hartford, Mr. Barnum said that he cared not what a man's political or religious opinions might be, so that he was a temperance man. "Let him be that," said he, "and I can cheerfully meet him on this platform as a brother. For my own part," he continued, "I am a locofoco, a regular out-and-outer, and so strong are my political preferences, that it is quite possible I should vote for the devil in preference to a whig, if it could be proved that 'Old Horny' was a democrat; but when the question comes which to elect to office, a drunken democrat or a sober whig, I should prefer the whig, and should adopt this course on the plain ground that a drunken official, although a democrat, is worse than the devil!" This political position appeared to be received with satisfaction by both parties. [Bridgeport Farmer.

Died:

On Tuesday, July 29, at 1 o'clock A. M., at the residence of F. A. Conant, Horace B. Davis, in his 35th year, formerly of Norwich, Conn., but for the past thirteen years a resident of this city.

☞ Northern papers please copy.

☞ JAMES P. FREERET is a candidate for the office of SHERIFF OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS at the November election. jy30

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. [Esther Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 28, 1851. my30 d2 Wtf

School during the Vacation.

Messrs. DEMPSTER & SAINT, President of J. G. Lord's Jefferson Academy, will continue, during the Vacation, at the Commercial Institute, No. 6 Carondelet street, the same course of education to which the Pupils have been accustomed with Mr. Lord. Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

☞ To commence FRIDAY, 1st of August.

☞ The BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, FRENCH and RHETORIC Classes, for persons in the evening, as usual.

The Running HAND WRITING taught in twelve lessons. jy29

MADAME 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 Chartres and Esplanade streets, on the Present, Past and Future event.

☞ Consultation—Gentlemen, $1; Ladies 50c. jy30 6*

GROCERY FOR SALE—The entire stock and fixtures of a GROCERY STORE, having an excellent cast of custom, situated on the east corner of Magazine and Delord streets. The present owner, wishing to move the city, is willing to dispose of it on very reasonable terms. For particulars, apply on the premises. jy30 1w*

NAVAL STORES — 300 barrels Wilmington Pitch, 250 do. Rosin, 200 do. Tar, landing from ship Hermit, for sale by HAYMAN & BOLDEN, 89 Magazine st. jy30

PLASTER OF PARIS—100 barrels in store, 200 do. landing, Cement Rock Rosin, for sale by HAYMAN & BOLDEN, 89 Magazine st.

LIME—500 bbls. Alton, landing from steamer Texas, for sale by HAYMAN & BOLDEN, 89 Magazine st.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

NEW-YORK, July 31, 11 P. M.

The Pacific arrived at ten o'clock. She sailed from Liverpool on the 9th inst. at five o'clock, fifteen minutes. On the 17th, off Cape Pine, broke her cross-tail port engine. On July 19, at 4 P. M., passed steamer Niagara.

The Markets.

The market for cotton is in favor of the buyer, but no quotable decline. Sales of the three days 16,000 bales, 3000 of which were taken on speculation and for export. The sales on Wednesday were 5000 bales.

Flour is unchanged, at steady rates. Corn is in fair demand. Prime yellow at 28s.; white 30s. to 31s.

Provisions are very dull. Prices are unchanged. Sugar is in slow request, and prices have a downward tendency. Coffee is in limited demand. Prices supported. Molasses unchanged. Rice is firm, but inactive. Prices of tea are well sustained, with fair demand.

The money market is unchanged. Consols are a fraction lower. On Wednesday they closed at 96½ to 97. American stocks are unchanged.

The Manchester market is very dull.

The Pacific brings 117 passengers.

England.

Beyond the passing through committee of the bill to substitute a house tax for the window tax, and a little squabble for the vote for £20,000 for secret service money, and the introduction of a bill to authorize parliamentary elections to be taken by a vote by ballot, nothing has been done in Parliament since the sailing of the Asia.

The royal commissioners, the executive committee, and a large party of distinguished foreigners at present in the country were invited by Mr. Brown, M. P., to dine with him on board the American steamer Atlantic, on the 18th inst. The affair promised to be magnificent.

Peabody's entertainment to the American minister, July 4, passed off with great eclat, and was honored by the presence of a great number of the highest rank and fashion.

France.

The report of M. De Tocqueville relative to the revision of the Constitution, will be presented to the Assembly to-day, the 9th. It is the all engrossing topic. The President has returned to Paris after having been well received at Beaujolais, etc. The commercial accounts are favorable. The manufacturers have large London orders. Raw silk is advancing. The Bourse is dull. Fives are 94f. 45c. to 94f. 55c.

Denmark.

The Ministers of the King of Denmark have resigned in a body. Count Mulcke has been charged to form a new Cabinet.

Cape of Good Hope.

Latest dates are to May 31. The news is unsatisfactory. A procrastinated war is feared. Several petty skirmishes are reported on the frontier. The British are invariably successful. The mails between King William's town and Graham's town, containing government dispatches, have been twice captured.

The excitement at Capetown at the reported removal of the seat of government to the frontier was increasing.

Mr. Monate is among the Pacific's passengers.

Quakers for Liberia.—Two elders or preachers of the Society of Friends, Eli and Sybel Jones, have left for Liberia and other parts of Africa—being the first American Quakers who have ever visited that country for the purpose of preaching peace, love, and good will.

Custom-house Receipts.—The amount of the receipts of the Custom-house at New York, for the year ending June 30, 1851, was $31,756,199; at Boston, $6,577,530; at Philadelphia, $3,667,838; at Baltimore, $1,047,278, and at New Orleans, $2,296,636.

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 filled me 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, the rupture is cured. Dr. Greenwood looked at him to-day, and thinks there is no use to 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, as far as he knew 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 this, has them under his charge, and he will pay you the price agreed upon. They are both valuable negroes, and my confidence of having them permanently cured is founded upon what I have seen and heard, and from what my neighbors told about your Truss and mode of treatment. If you think it best to furnish two bottles of the Wash to the boy who is ruptured on both sides, do so, and Mr. Atkins will settle 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 n't seem to do him any good at all, for the boys are always complaining of pain, and their ruptures get larger. If you fix them as well as you did John, I can do you a great deal of good. "Your friend,

my30 w f, mhW "THOMAS COLEMAN."

Inducements Unparalleled

☞ In the history of the Dry Goods trade of this city, will now be offered at

SIMPSON'S, 50 Canal street.

The largest lot of goods yet on hand from the SHERIFF'S SALE, known as the BRADY GOODS, will be offered still lower in price.

SILK TISSUES at 20 cents,

while my entire stock of HOUSEHOLD, PLANTATION AND FANCY DRY GOODS will be reduced to raise proportionably cheap.

BAREGES, all wool, handsome styles, at 15 and 20 cents;
Superior SATIN PLAID BAREGES, for 40 cents;
Magnificent CHENE BAREGES, for 50 cents;
Superior LONG CLOTH, 36 inches wide, by the piece, 9 cents.

LINEN GOODS,

guaranteed fine flax, at very low prices.

The peculiar manner of doing business at this house, selling of regularly at SMALL PROFITS, has so much increased its trade, that it is found necessary to make an extensive addition to the store previous to the commencement of the fall business, and wishing to have but a light stock during the erection of this add tion, the proprietor has given his salesman

Positive Instructions to Sell.

An examination only is required to satisfy purchasers that goods are now selling CHEAPER at this house than were ever previously offered, either at this or any other establishment.

C. M. SIMPSON, 50 Canal street.

Molasses.

100 BBLS. and 60 half do. Sugar-house MOLASSES of a superior quality, in store and for sale at THE CRESCENT REFINERY, Nos. 129 and 131 Commerce street. These stores are above Julia.

MR. J. F. KIEMULF,

WILL hear of something to his advantage by calling on the undersigned.

GEORGE W. OLIVER & CO., No. 22 St. Charles street.

READER, A WORD TO YOU!

IF you wish to have a most excellent Medicine in your house, to use immediately in case of Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, etc., which is now prevalent, go immediately and get a bottle of

Beach's Anti-Cathartic Mixture,

one of the best remedies ever discovered. You will find it a safe, a prompt, safe and sure remedy, and women never an infallible one than any thing ever known. It stops the vomiting and purging in Cholera and Cholera Morbus instantly. jy17 lm3p

BOARD OF HEALTH—At a meeting of the Board of Health for the cities of New Orleans and Lafayette, convened July 3, 1851, the following ordinance was adopted:

Their duty, in order to carry out the sanitary provisions of the acts of the 18th March, 1847, and the 28th March, 1848, under which a act, it is ordained by this Board that all offal and dead carcasses shall be put out on the banquette by the respective proprietors and occupants of houses in the three Municipalities of this city and Lafayette, at or before the hour of 6 o'clock A. M., and that it shall be the duty of the contractors for cleaning the streets of the three Municipalities and of Lafayette to remove all offal and filth so placed in front of the tenements, at or before the hour of half past 7 o'clock A. M., and that this ordinance be in force from the 15th of July, 1851, until the 1st of November, 1851, that it is hereby made the duty of the several Health Wardens to see that the ordinance be stringently enforced under penalties of the law.

By order of the Board.

jy16 lawlaw A. HESTER, Secretary.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD—Absented himself from home three days ago, mulatto slave man JIM HALL, he is about five feet seven inches high, and about twenty years old. I will pay the above reward to have him put in prison, within any Municipality, or Lafayette, in order to be punished for his misdeeds. Jim is about the Lower office. C. B. CHURCHILL,

No. 44 Magazine street, near corner of Ohio.

LAGA AND JAVA COFFEE—100 bags prime Laga and Java Coffee, and 50 bags prime Java Coffee, in store and for sale by GODDRICH & CO., 37 and 39 Commerce st.

PIMENTO—20 bags in store and for sale by GOODRICH & CO., 37 and 39 Commerce st.

Red Rover Fire Co. No. 16.

☞ The officers and members of this company are requested to meet at their engine house, on Carondelet street, on a special meeting, to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th inst., at half past 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. By order,

jy30 C. MCMILLEN, Secretary.

Tracy Rifles, Attention!

☞ You are hereby notified that the Regular Drills of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the Armory, at half past 7 o'clock, punctually.....Second Drills STREET EVENING, until August next.....By order of Capt. Pulliam.

J. H. RENDALE, Orderly Sergeant.

jy29 1w

I. O. O. F.

☞ HOWARD LODGE No. 13 meets every THURSDAY Evening in the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, at half-past 7 o'clock.

N. F. RICE.....N. G. | GEO. B. BOWDITCH...Sec'y.
F. MCCARTHY.....V. G. | F. W. DELESDERNIER...P. S.

JAMES DAVIS, Treasurer. jy9

Fashionable Clothing.

NORRIS & WAY,

28 Camp street, corner of Common st.

☞ Have in store a full and complete assortment of Fashionable CLOTHING, to which they invite the attention of their customers, and all persons in want of fine Fashionable Clothing. jy6 3ip tf

Hats, Caps, etc.

AT WHOLESALE.

☞ 150 cases HATS, comprising a great variety of Silk, Fur, Castoret, Mexican, Wool, Straw and Palmetto Hats, for sale low by

jy18 2p&W FROST & CO. 10 Magazine st.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans

AT WHOLESALE.

☞ Now landing from ship Norfolk, and in store, a general assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, Etc. Plantations supplied with prime Russet Brogans, Wool, Mexican and State Hats, at the lowest market prices, by

jy18 2p&W FROST & CO. 10 Magazine st.

J. S. Knapp,

DENTAL SURGEON,

jy11 1ytp No. 10 BARONNE STREET.

F. H. Knapp & I. Chandler,

DENTAL SURGEONS,

104 Common street,

Opposite the Exhibition of the St. Charles Hotel.

☞ F. H. KNAPP, (senior partner of the late firm of F. H., C. S. and J. S. Knapp,) is now devoting his whole time exclusively to the practice of his profession, and may be consulted at the same place which he has occupied for many years past. He has associated with him in practice Dr. CHANDLER, a gentleman of skill and experience. jy8 1y 3ip

B. F. Smith & Boardman,

DENTISTS,

Corner of Lafayette Square and St. Charles st. jy30 3tp2m

Gloves and Cravats.

THEO. A. JAMES & CO.

88 Common street, between Hewlett's Exchange and the Verandah Hotel,

☞ Have just received, per ship Charlemagne, direct from PARIS, a large assortment of Gentlemen's

KID GLOVES,

made expressly for them by Jouvin.

☞ Also, a large and beautiful lot of

CRAVATS,

which they will sell at reasonable prices. s 31

The Mexican War.

THE WAR

BETWEEN

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO,

ILLUSTRATED;

EMBRACING

Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal Conflicts,

BY CARL NEBEL,

Author of "A Pictorial and Archæological Voyage in Mexico," WITH

A Description of Each Battle,

BY GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL,

Author of the "Texan Santa Fé Expedition."

☞ A few copies of this rich and magnificently get up work have been received, and may be found at the office of the Picayune and at the principal Book-stores. Price, in elegant portfolio, $20; half-bound, $25. To those who wish to purchase for Binding, the text and plates will be sold for $24. jy8 2ip tf

Selling off at Cost!

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

No. 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier,

☞ Will on and after this date close out their entire stock of SUMMER CLOTHING at COST, in order to make way for extensive alterations to be made the next month in their new elegantly large establishment. The Clothing now in store must be sold. For a partial list see below:

Coats, Pantaloons and Vests.

French Drap d'Etè Dress and Frock Coats.
French Drap d'Etè Sac and Polka Coats.
English Merino Sac, Dress and Frock Coats.
Cassimerette and Cloth Business Sac and French Coats.
Linen, Seersucker, Grass Linen and Pongee Silk Coats.
French Satin or Drap d'Etè Pantaloons.
English Merino, Alpaca and Mohair Cord Pants.
Super French white, brown and colored Drill Pants.
Pongee Silk, Satin Pantaloons and Fancy Pants.
Satin, Linen and French Cottonade Pants.
Extra super Single-milled fancy Cassimere Pants.
Plain, fancy, white and colored Marseilles Vests.
Satin Grass Linen, Silk and Linen Vests.
Fancy figured and plain Linen Gossamer Vests.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods:

☞ Our assortment of the following description of UNDER GARMENTS, etc. is very complete.

White Linen and Cotton Shirts, latest styles;
Gentlemen's striped and figured Merino Shirts;
Gauze Merino, Cotton, Flannel and Gauze Cotton Undershirts
Gauze Silk and Linen Thread Undershirts and Drawers;
Gossamer Wrappers, a beautiful article for Summer wear,

Gloves, Hosiery, etc.

Also—A beautiful assortment of CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES, SILK, LINEN and FANCY SOCKS, etc. etc.

☞ We are now selling all kinds of WINTER CLOTHING at unusually low prices.

☞ ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—No DEVIATION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

jy17 tf 34 MAGAZINE Street.

Lyons's Magnetic Powder.

☞ For the destruction of Bed-bugs, Ants, Moths, Flies, Fleas, Roaches, and Insects on Plants. This preparation is warranted without poison, being compounded from plants, herbs and flowers, from any substance that can do injury to man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical Faculty of Paris, London, Sweden, and the Northern States, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

☞ For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., jy9 1m 3ip 151 Chartres street.

To the Ladies.

☞ Mrs. SHERMAN, thankful for past favors and liberal patronage in her line of business, is happy to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from No. 28 Royalet to 120 St. Charles street, where she is now prepared to receive and fit Ladies and Children with the following articles, to wit:

Sherman's SHOULDER BRACES and ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Dr. Banning's BODY BRACES, Dr. Crane's SHOULDER and SPINAL BRACES, Mrs. Betts' SUPPORTERS, Dr. Thompson's SUPPORTERS, etc. etc.

☞ Hours of attendance, in the morning, from 9 A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and in the evening, from 6 till 8 P. M.

☞ Females will be in attendance to assist and wait upon ladies. ap16 3ip and

THE ELECTRICAL FEBRIFUGE; or Speed's Fever Tonic.

☞ The greatest discovery of the age, by which FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND GRADES, from whatever cause produced, or whatever called, can be effectually and permanently cured, in from TWO TO TWENTY HOURS!

It is perfectly harmless—in most cases, its operation scarcely perceptible—and it is WARRANTED TO PERFORM just what it promises, if the directions are followed.

For a descriptive sheet, setting forth its merits, and containing testimonies of the highest respectability, from planters, physicians, and distinguished men, all through the South, who have used, and thoroughly tested its properties, please call on us, or any of our numerous agents.

Price One Dollar per bottle; six bottles for Five Dollars. One bottle contains sufficient for from six to ten cases.

☞ Prepared only by A. KENDALL & CO., 79 Magazine st.

For sale by Druggists, and dealers generally.

☞ Communications promptly attended to. my23 4m 3ip

Lumber.

110,000 FEET CYPRESS LUMBER, 1, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch; 5000 feet WALNUT LUMBER, for sale by G. W. BUFORD, Philosophistic street, lot 36, Andrew and Adelia sts., L'Ste.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison,

LUCY, a dark griffe, 5 feet 3 inches high, aged about 20 years; says she belongs to Mrs. Henry, or the Carroll Hotel, Railroad Company