The Daily Crescent.

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The Daily Crescent

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

Published Every Day—(Sunday Excepted)—
BY J. H. MADDOX.

OFFICE.....No. 93 ST. CHARLES STREET.

THE SOUL TO THE BODY.

My outward life! thee-many years
We've wandered in the vale of tears,
Yet how wide apart!
For thou art of this senseless clod;
And I am from my father, God,
Who joined us hand and heart!

Sometimes my friend, sometimes my foe,
In sunshine and in shade—
At times, and thou hast tempted me;
At times, and I have been to thee
Betayer and betrayed!

When I am sad, thy tear-drops fall;
When gay, the glow that mantles all
Thy face, in sympathy,
Declares how nice the links that bind
The outward form and hidden mind
In our humanity.

But years have changed thee! Lines of care
Are on thy face which were not there
When we to being sprung;
And though thou art so altered now,
Time graves no wrinkles on my brow;
I feel I still am young!

And when we part, as part we must,
I to the stars, and thou to dust;
Think'st thou I shall forget
The love I bore thee while on earth,
From death up to thy very birth?
No, I shall love thee yet!

And whereso'er thine ashes be,
By mount, or stream, or lake, or sea,
My thoughts shall linger oft;
And watch and wait thy coming day,
When God shall rouse thy slumb'ring clay,
With me to soar aloft!

From Eliza Cook's Journal.

The Mystery of Louis Philippe's Birth.

A French writer of some celebrity, M. Michaud, has just published a book entitled "The Public and Private Life of Louis Philippe, of Orleans, Ex-King of the French," in which he adopts and illustrates, by circumstantial details, a story which has long been floating about in France of a most extraordinary purport. It is to the effect that Louis Philippe was *not* a Bourbon, and had not a particle of royal blood in him, but was the son of a very humble Italian, whom some have supposed to be a Jew. Making use of the *Athenæum*, we give the pith of the story, which runs as follows:

That Philippe Egalité—whose character, unfortunately, affords no guarantee against the possibility of such an incident—exchanged his infant daughter for the son of a jailor, with whom he had formed an acquaintance when traveling in Italy, in order to preserve the family estates from lapsing to the crown for want of heirs male. All the incidents connected with this supposed exchange of infants, and with the events of their after lives, have the character of romance; the time, the scene, the chief actors, and the final issues. Our readers shall see what view M. Michaud takes of the transaction:

The virtues of the Duchess have been pointed to as a refutation of the charge of exchanging children. It has also been alleged that no inducement existed for either the husband or the wife to perpetrate such a crime. We deny not the virtues of that illustrious lady; but who can tell—how far her wishes were controlled by her husband? We know that the greater part of their fortune consisted of demesnes (apanages), which, failing male issue, of necessity reverted to the crown; and that at this very period the Duchess, after having been married four years, had given birth to but one child, and that a daughter, still-born. Such was the state of affairs when the Princess and her husband set out for Italy, where, under the title of Count and Countess de Joinville, they spent several months at a village named Modigliana, situated on the top of the Appenines. Here the Duchess proved to be in an interesting situation. The Duke, who was fond of mean society, formed an intimacy with a jailor named Chiappini, whose wife was similarly circumstanced. A bargain was entered into, that if the Duchess's offspring should prove a daughter, and the jailor's a son, an interchange should be effected. Things turned out according to this anticipation, and the terms of the engagement were mutually fulfilled. The jailor received a large sum of money. His son, born at Modigliana, on the 17th of April, 1773, was removed to Paris, and kept concealed till the 6th of October, when the ceremony of private baptism was gone through, as we have already seen; while the Duchess's daughter remained in Chiappini's house, and was educated as his own child, under the name of Marie Stella Petronilla, supplies being secretly sent once a year from France.

According to the Memoirs of Marie Stella Petronilla, she continued long in this melancholy position, ignorant of her high birth, and very ill treated by her supposed mother, who loved her not, and lamented that son whose fate was hidden from her. The father had some idea of the truth; but, knowing the Duke only as Count de Joinville, never dreamed that he was a prince of the blood royal of France. His reputed daughter excelled all his other children in beauty. Every thing, indeed, about her indicated that she was of different blood. Her wit and precocity astonished every one. Before she had completed her seventeenth year she so captivated Lord Newburgh, a British nobleman then traveling in Italy, that he made her his wife almost against her inclination, and conducted her to a home of splendor and magnificence on the banks of the Thames. By this marriage she had several children, one of whom is now an English Peer. On the death of Lord Newburgh she succeeded to a handsome jointure, but of this she afterward forfeited a great part on her marriage with a Russian nobleman, the Baron de Sternberg. With him she lived for several years in great style, in St. Petersburg. A son was there born to her, who, while yet young, accompanied her to Italy before the death of Chiappini, when she still regarded as her father. This man, shortly before his death, addressed a letter to her, which altered her whole destiny, and troubled the remainder of her days.

This letter, supposing it to be real, revealed to the Baroness de Sternberg the secret of her birth. It ran as follows:

My Lady—I am near the terms of my earthly existence, and now, for the first time, unfold the following secret, which very intimately concerns you. On the day that you were born my wife gave birth to a son. Your mother, who is long dead, was a stranger to me. A proposal to exchange my boy for you was laid before me, and, after repeated solicitations, I was prevailed on to consult my worldly interests, (for the terms were highly advantageous.) You became a member of my family, while my son was received into that of the other party. Heaven, I perceive, has made up for my faults; you have been raised to a condition superior to your father's, though his rank also was noble; and, therefore, I leave the world with some peace of mind. Keep this by you as a testimony that I was not altogether deaf to the voice of conscience. In entreating you to pardon my crime, I beseech you to conceal it from mankind, that the world may never know what is now incapable of remedy. This letter will be forwarded to you after my death.

(Signed) LAURENT CHIAPPINI.

This epistle was forwarded to her by the sons of Chiappini; though it is said they kept back some papers which might have been of great use to her in recovering the lost traces of her parentage.

Words (says M. Michaud) can hardly express the effect produced by such a discovery on the mind of Marie Stella. Gifted with great energy and lofty sentiments, she passed at once from a position which had been excessively humiliating to a higher rank. Not a jailor, but a great lord is her father. But who is the great lord? Impatient to fathom this mystery—unwilling to believe with the jailor, that the past evil admitted of no remedy, she made inquiries, and sought evidence in every quarter. Her efforts procured her the knowledge that her father was the Count de Joinville, a French nobleman, whose rank and fortune she was ignorant of. To learn all the truth on the subject, she set out in the beginning of the year 1828 for France, accompanied by her youngest child Edward, son of Baron Sternberg. She found her way to the village of Joinville, of which her father had held the lordship. Here she learned that Joinville had been part of the patrimony of the House of Orleans, and that the Duke, who perished on the scaffold in 1793, had sometimes traveled under that title. She next visited Paris, and there made several vain efforts to reach him who had succeeded to the title and the wealth of that powerful family. She consulted many men of business, became the dupe of sharpers and police-officers, who received much money from her by way of payment, and robbed her of a good deal more. When her means failed, she had recourse to an artifice, which, considering her position and difficulties, was certainly very excusable. She made known through the public journals, that the Baroness de Sternberg was in possession of a secret of which the heirs of the Count de Joinville were much interested. Louis Philippe was not long in hearing of this; his covetous disposition already rejoiced in the hope of some addition to his immense possessions. He accordingly communicated with the Baroness through his natural uncle, the Sid Abbe of St. Phar, who thought that, possibly he, too, might derive some worldly benefit from the adventure: but when the Royal Duke and his associate found that the secret referred to restitution, and not augmentation, the gates of the Palace Royal were hermetically closed against the Baroness. She made great efforts, but as she was a stranger in Paris, and all her motions were watched by the police—then nothing better than the slaves of Louis Philippe—she became once more the prey of those designing men, with whom Paris swarms, who were probably the agents of him whose interest it was above all to overthrow her pretensions. A distinguished writer, whose name she does not give, but whom, from her description, we readily identify, vainly endeavored to make interest for her with the Duchess of Angoulême. After being duped and plundered thus, she was obliged to return and renew her search in Italy. She returned from Italy, after an absence of several months, armed with fresh and important evidence, and, above all, with a judgment pronounced by the Ecclesiastical Tribunal at Faenza, on the 29th of May, 1824, which fixed her rank, and proved that she was not Chiappini's, but the Count de Joinville's daughter. * * * When we know that the Duke of Orleans was the only Frenchman who could then bear the designation of the Count de Joinville, and that at the very period in question, he really was traveling with his Duchess, this evidence seems sufficient to settle the question.

The additional evidence did not "settle the question," so far as poor Marie Stella was concerned. Her story reads like a romance to the end of the chapter. M. Michaud continues:

Armed with this, and other important pieces of evidence, the Baroness set to work again, hopeful and confident; but, unfortunately she could not find one honest man in Paris to direct her. She fell once more into the snares of the crafty, and spent her money to no purpose. Pecuniary temptations were presented to her in the most insidious manner by Louis Philippe's agents, but she resisted all with a pride truly worthy of royalty. Convinced that she was the daughter of the Duke of Orleans, nothing short of a full recognition of her rights as such would satisfy her. Her stature, mien, and manners, even her voice, testified to this distinguished origin. All impartial men listened with admiration to her forcible assertion of her claims. It was scarcely possible to listen without being persuaded of their justice. She bore a striking resemblance to Madame Adelaide, the Duke's sister, while the features of the latter vividly recalled to her reputed father, the jailor. It is even said that on one occasion, when she conducted her youthful son, Edward, to the picture-gallery, the child, on observing a portrait of Louis Philippe, cried several times, "Papa Chiappini! Papa Chiappini!" The Baroness was vexed by this incident. The police, who were ever on her track, who did all in their power to prevent the circulation of her memoirs, threatened her repeatedly with imprisonment. It is a strange fact, that Louis XVIII and Charles X not only consented to, but originated all those manœuvres against the Baroness. Those Princes seemed then to repose entire confidence in him whom they regarded as their cousin, though that individual was ceaselessly engaged in schemes which compassed their destruction. The fall of the elder Bourbons, and the succession of Louis Philippe to his good *cousins*, considered the Baroness' position more than ever difficult. She was more than once desired to return to England. The intervention of the Ambassador shielded her from persecution; but she was now alone. The Baron de Sternberg had conducted her favorite son, Edward, to Russia, so that her courage and consciousness of the justice of her claim formed her only protection against the spies that surrounded her. Her memoir having been seized, and the tribunal having closed against her by the ruling powers, whose tools they then were, they ended by pronouncing her mad; the only pretext for this calumny being a peculiar fancy which she had for feeding some birds which flew to her windows from the gardens of the Tuileries. We know, however, on irrefragable testimony, that to the last she retained the full possession of her reasoning faculties. She never abandoned her claims, but always subscribed herself Baroness de Sternberg, born Joinville. During the last five years of her life, a fear of being arrested in the streets caused her to confine herself to her own house, where she knew she was safe through the protection of the English Ambassador. On the night before her death, in 1845, happening to hear the cannon announce the opening of the Chambers, she called for the public journal that she might read the speech of *that brigand*. She never spoke again.

A Horse Story.—A Buffalo paper states that as two horses were feeding upon the grass near the precipice between the Ferry and the Horse-shoe Fall, Niagara, one of them venturing too near the brink, fell over and was precipitated to the bottom, a distance of nearly 150 feet, without receiving any other injury than a few slight bruises. When she discovered he was taking a drink from the boiling flood at his feet, where never horse drank before. His mate witnessed his fall and stood looking over at him with much concern. [N. Y. Eve. Post.

Death from Hernia

Shall no longer annoy our Family Circles.

☞ Further evidence of the use of

DR. SHERMAN'S
Patent Truss and Rupture Wash.

"ARCANDAE, May 3, 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, the 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 certificate, in 1849, 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 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 this, has them under his charge, and he will pay you the price agreed upon. They are both valuable boys, and I feel my confidence of having them permanently cured is founded upon what I have seen and heard, and from what my assistant said 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 not seem to do any good at all, for the boys are always complaining of pain, and their ruptures get larger. If you fit them as well as you did John, I can do you a great deal of good. Your friend,

"THOMAS COLEMAN."

my28 w1mW

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Board of Health for the police of New Orleans and Lafayette, convened July 8, 1851, the following ordinance was adopted:

That in order to carry out the sanitary provisions of the acts of the 16th March, 1847, and the 21st March, 1851, under which we act, it is ordained by this Board that all offal and other filth shall be put out on the banquettes by the respective proprietors and tenants of houses in the Municipalities of this city and Lafayette, at or before the hour of 8 o'clock a. m., and that it shall be the duty of the contractors for cleaning the streets of the 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 9 o'clock a. m., and that this ordinance be in force from the 15th of July, 1851, until the 1st of November, 1851, and it is hereby made the duty of the several Health Wardens to see that this ordinance be stringently enforced under penalties of the law.

By order of the Board.

A. HESTER, Secretary.

jy10 lawtw

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—

BILL, a dark grift, 5 feet 6 inches high, about 30 years old; says he belongs to Mons. Cherasse.

SLEYTER, a light grifle, 5 feet 8 inches high, aged about 27 years; says he belongs to Mr. Labadie.

The owners will please comply with the law respecting them. J. WORRELL, Warden.

New Orleans, July 18, 1851. jy18 lawtw

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—

PAULINE, a dark grift, 4 feet high, about 20 years old; says she belongs to Mr. Carpentier.

BELLINE, a light griffe, 3 feet and a half inches high; about 17 years old, says she belongs to Payne & Hardie.

The owners will please comply with the law and take them away. J. WORRELL, Warden.

New Orleans, July 28, 1851. jy30 lawtw

OFFICIAL.

Council of Municipality No. Two.

TUESDAY, July 29, 1851.

WEEKLY REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

Municipality No. Two. Dr.

To balance as per last report.....$715 28
To amount received since, viz—as account:

Notes Payable	10,000 00	
Fines	31 00	
Taxes 1850	2,801 51	
Taxes 1849	8 00	
Paving reimbursement	165 63	
Interest	51 00	
Levee Dues	4,087 47	
Coffee-houses, etc	2,680 50	
Merchants	40 00	
Billiards, etc	182 00	19,654 40
		$21,369 68

Cr.

Disbursed this week—on account of:

Interest	$1,720 41	
Notes Payable	9,046 67	
Charity	100 00	
Clerks	10 00	
Fire Companies	350 00	
Draining rent of Municipality	150 00	
Mayor, General Council, etc	1,287 50	
Work rent	77 50	
Municipal Hall	47 65	
Interest Coupons	1,200 00	
Wharves and Levees	647 00	
Canal street	3 00	
Boston street	30 00	
White street	4 70	
Commercial Alley	35 00	
North Peters street	1 50	
Chartres street	1 50	
Law charges	150 00	
Assignees	60 50	
Bonds	1,761 70	
Lighting the Municipality	42 00	
Public Schools	1,100 00	
Military Companies	25 00	
Commissions	10 00	
City Protection Levee	1 50	
Annunciation Market	50 00	$19,291 64
Balance on hand this day		2,077 04
		$21,369 68

Amount received from the Collectors:

Names of Collectors.	Obligations.	Cash.	Total.
Julian Neville	$1,281 76	$ 40 76	$1,322 52
C. T. Lytle	1,195 00	1,178 27	2,373 27
J. R. Maxwell	192 70	2,798 20	2,990 90
Pierce & Rist	2,676 72	400 94	3,077 43
	$5,346 00	$4,418 40	$9,764 40

NewOrleans, July 29, 1851.

Per W. H. GARLAND, Treasurer.

Report of Taxes on Real Estate, Slaves, etc., collected by J. O. Pierson and Samuel G. Risk from July 19, 1851, to July 26, 1851, inclusive.

Taxes of 1850.

L. S. Parmley, (balance)	cash $51 25	
A. Rapperine	13 00	
Ellen Ford	34 77	
Pat. Dwyer	40 75	
John Rose	15 40	
F. A. Cloud	24 38	
Celeste Bernard, (on account)	20 00	
Henry Higginbotham	19 50	
S. Spangenburg	30 51	
Mrs. Freur	34 30	
Henry Miller	24 37	
Hermann Kemper	24 37	
Estate of J. Lands	obligation 12	19
John Lands	12 00	
A. Metzenthin	600 00	
Henry Lathrop	262 75	
Bernard Chappell	35 88	
F. Lamb, (on account)	12 19	$1323 91

Taxes of 1849.

E. H. Wheeler, (on account)	obligation	$ 00
Mathew Lynch, (on account)	cash $7 46	
A. McLaughlin	obligation 41 47	
Bernard Chappell	39 70	$168 63
Interest of 1850		81 20
		$1579 42

Recapitulation.

Taxes of 1850	$1323 91	
Taxes of 1849	8 00	
Paving Reimbursements	165 63	
Interest	81 20	$1579 42
Received in Obligations		$1278 79
Received in Cash	400 64	$1679 43

New Orleans, July 26, 1851.

J. O. PIERSON and SAM'L G. RISK, Collectors.

Report of E. R. Maxwell, Collector of Taxes on Coffee-Houses, Merchants, etc., for the week ending Tuesday, July 29, 1851.

	Obligations.	Cash.	Total.
O F Theisman Coffee-House	....	125 00	125 00
Peter Pelzmann.....do.....no sec't	....	62 50	62 50
Jo Hoffman.....do	....	125 00	125 00
Pat Stadden.....do	....	125 00	125 00
A Kamm.....do	....	125 00	125 00
F W Cossler.....do	....	125 00	125 00
G Pollard.....do	....	125 00	125 00
Andre Grasso.....do	....	125 00	125 00
H Collyanna.....do	....	62 50	62 50
Phelps & Co.....do.....no sec't	....	125 00	125 00
J Guitteau.....do	125 15	....	125 00
Corbett & Hazen.....do.....no sec't	....	50 00	50 00
Geo Feltz.....do	....	125 00	125 00
A Revero.....do	....	125 00	125 00
Fred Sommerhof.....do	....	75 00	75 00
Frank Favrot.....do	....	75 00	75 00
H Monastario.....do	....	75 00	75 00
M Mathews.....do	....	75 00	75 00
Henry Sonnen.....do	....	75 00	75 00
Thos Green.....Half License	....	75 00	75 00
H Goodman.....do	....	75 00	75 00
My Hodges.....do	47 55	40 95	88 50
Weis Oberst & Co. Merchants	....	25 00	25 00
M Gilmartin.....do	....	25 00	25 00
M Angelina.....Billiards	....	81 00	81 00
M Aspill.....Ten Pins	....	81 00	81 00
J R Mather & Co, Veranda H't	....	200 00	200 00
E W Degas, Banks Arcade	....	175 00	175 00
	$182 70	$2718 95	$2901 65

Recapitulation.

	Obligations.	Cash.	Total.
Coffee-houses	125 15	1175 85	1300 00
Cabarets	....	275 00	275 00
Half Licenses	47 55	191 95	239 50
Merchants	....	40 00	40 00
Billiards and Ten Pins	....	162 00	162 00
Hotels	....	250 00	250 00
Restaurants with Bars	....	175 00	175 00
	$182 70	$2718 95	$2901 65

E. R. MAXWELL, Collector.

Report of Sea Going Vessels arrived in the port of the Second Municipality, for which the dues have been paid, from 15th to 29th July, 1851:

Ship Cousins, Gorham, Liverpool $167 75
Ship Corrach, Pike, Liverpool 219 50
Ship Atalanta, Cathy, Philadelphia 174 75
Ship Atlantic, Fox, New York 169 50
Ship Henry, Annard, Rio 169 50
Ship Diego, Jones, Boston 194 25
Brig Marcella, Holmes, Boston 146 25
Ship Madura, Vinell, Boston 99 75
Ship Equinoxiales, Kar, Liverpool 131 00
Ship Jane Eliza, Pierce, Liverpool 97 50
Ship James Thomas, Hill, Liverpool 192 75
Ship Hampden, Hersey, Boston 161 50
Bark Lerma Fish, Tolas, Cardenas 81 75 $1,722 50

Recapitulation.

Amount of obligations	$1,681 75	
Amount of cash	40 75	$1,722 50

J. NEVILLE, Collector.

Report of Collections from Steamboats arrived in the port of the Second Municipality, from 21st to 28th July, 1851:

Steamship Galveston		$36 00
Steamship Louisiana		101 67
Steamship Globe		64 12
Steamship Galveston		93 31
Steamer Sophia Maxine		149 99
Steamship Louisiana		101 75
Steamship Yacht		67 32
Steamship Globe		94 18
Steamship Louisiana		101 74
Steamship Galveston		93 31
Steamship Mexico		139 93
Steamship Globe	$1,617 56	94 18
Steamship Louisiana		101 67
Steamship Galveston		93 31
Steamship Louisiana		101 67
Steamship Yacht		49 53
Steamship Yashville		42 75
Steamship Galveston		56 00
Steamship Yacht		42 82
Steamship Pampero		62 50
Steamship Pampero	Warrant, $34 37	64 38
Steamship Pampero	Cash, 30 01	64 38
Steamship Pampero		62 50
Steamship Fanny	Warrant, $83 75	89 88
Steamship Fanny	Cash, 6 13	89 88
Steamer Pride of the West		44 18
Steamer Bulletin No. 2		100 00
Steamer California		42 35
Steamer Cleopatra		41 19
Steamer Dr. Batey		60 63
Steamer Alex Scott		106 38
Steamer Georgetown		94 49
Steamer St. Louis		140 52
Steamer Swallow		60 38
Steamer Silas Wright		42 50
Steamer Griffin Yeatman		44 90 $2,848 47
Amount received in obligations		$1,709 76
Amount received in cash		1,139 71 $2,849 47

NewOrleans, July 28, 1851. C.W. LYTLE, Collector.

Report of Flatboats arriving at the Port of the Second Municipality, from 21st to 28th July, 1851:

Wilson	$15 00	Pollenwaller	$12 00
Watson	15 00	Pollenwaller	12 00
Watson	15 00	Pollenwaller	12 00
Watson	15 00	Dugan	12 00
Watson	15 00	Savage	12 00
Watson	15 00	Sturdan	12 00
Watson	15 00	Sturdan	12 00
Vandine	15 00	Ferguson	12 00
Vandine	15 00	Gibbs	12 00
Sherman	10 00	Brown & Co	12 00
Pearson (large)	25 00		
	Cash		$294 00

NewOrleans, July 28, 1851. C.W. LYTLE, Collector.

MRS. W. E. BROWN informs her friends and the public that, having opened and thoroughly renovated the WAVERLY HOUSE, No. 26 Carondelet, lately occupied by Mrs. Shaff, she is now prepared to offer every accommodation, to both transient and permanent Boarders, that price and expense can procure.

New Orleans, November 1, 1850. n14 1yos

ARCADE HOTEL.

THE public can be accommodated as usual at this establishment. The fire on the 31 instant did but slight injury to the Hotel.

mb 17 E. W. DIGGES & CO.

SMITH'S HOTEL, BAYOU SARA, La.

THIS fine Hotel has been in successful operation for the last four years under the direction of the present proprietor, and is still open for the entertainment of the travelling public. The proprietor has attached to the Hotel a large LIVERY STABLE, with Carriages, Horses and Buggies, for the accommodation of those wishing to visit the country.

apl8 ly THOS. B. SMITH.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—

PAULINE, a dark griff, 6 feet high, about 30 years old; says she belongs to Mr. Carpentier.

BELLINE, a light griffe, 3 feet and a half inches high; about 17 years old, says she belongs to Payne & Hardie.

The owners will please comply with the law and take them away. J. WORRELL, Warden.

New Orleans, July 28, 1851. jy30 lawtw

Atlantic Steamers.

Between New York and Liverpool.

COLLINS LINE.

Sailing.	Captain.	Tons.
Arctic	West	2,856
Atlantic	Lewis	2,856
Pacific	Comstock	2,856
Pacific	Nye	2,856

Between New York and Havre.

M. LIVINGSTON.

Franklin	Walsh	1,000
Humboldt	Libon	1,000

Between New York & Bremen, via Southampton.

MOLLER, BARD & BIERE.

Washington	Ford	1,700
Hermann	Grabow	1,600

Between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

J. G. WILLIAMS, Agent, 102 Front street, New York.

Lafayette	Sebland	1,000

Between New York and New Orleans.

STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

Union	Nash	1,000

DAVIS, BROOME & CO.

Winfield Scott	Coolidge	1,200

Between New York and Charleston.

STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

Southerner	Dickinson	700
Harlan	Berry	700

Between New York and Savannah.

S. L. MITCHELL.

Alabama	Ludlow	1,200
Florida	Lyon	1,040

Between Philadelphia and Charleston.

Albatross	Nute	545
Detroit	Stoll	500

Between Charleston and Havana, via Key West.

Isabel	Rollins	1,115

Between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

Alabama	Foster	675

Between New Orleans and Galveston.

Louisiana	Lawrence	1,100
Saxon	Tabor	1,000
Galveston	Place	500
Pampero	Maurier	370

Between New York and Chagres.

Ohio	Seacock	1,000
Georgia	Foster	1,000
Empire City	Winsor	1,000
Crescent City	Tanner	1,000
Cherokee	Wardle	1,000
Gasher Jonathan	Stoddard	1,000
El Dorado	Wright	1,000
Pennsylvania	Johnson	1,000
Hugh Auchmuty	Sudlow	1,000
Philadelphia	Parson	1,000
Falcon	Harmon	1,000

Pacific Steamers.

Between San Francisco and Panama.

Oregon	Pearson	1,000
California	Sadd	1,100
Northerner	Sandell	1,000
Republic	Hudson	1,000
Tennessee	Tozer	1,100
Panama	Watkins	1,000
Columbus	Hitchcock	1,000
Sacramento	Wood	700
Antelope	Hickey	700
Freemont		1,000
Isthmus	Gillespie	300
Commodore	Ward	300
Carolina	Whiting	400
Ohio	Kay	800

Between San Francisco and Oregon.

Gold Hunter	Hall	400
Sea Gull	Eyre	300
Columbia	Lewis	300
Lum. Fox	Gelbert	300

Between San Francisco, Gold Bluff & Trinity Bay.

Chesapeake	Hunt	300
Gen. Warren	Sonne	300
Relief	Jones	300
Bushes	Sartmuth	400

Between San Francisco and Sacramento City.

New World	Hutchings	400
Confidence	Gassett	175
West Point	Hinkley	175
Senator	Vanfleet	150
Independence	Ryan	150
Monumental City	Morton	150
Sea Bird	Tucker	400
Gold	Marks	400
Com. Stockton	Baker	300
New York	Averill	400
Washington	Dunlap	400
W. J. Pease	Jump	314
Pacific	Sherwood	300
Peary	Griffith	300
Pioneer	Eldridge	300
Wm. G. Hunt	Spoll	300
Chesapeake	Hunt	300
Gen. Warren	Smith	400

NEW ORLEANS POST-OFFICE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.....From June 15 to October 15, 1851.

Office Hours—Week-days, from 7 A. M. until 6 P. M.; Sundays and Holydays, from 9 until 11 A. M.

GREAT EASTERN MAIL, via Mobile, arrives daily at 8 a. m.; closes daily at 10 a. m. for repaid letters at 12 m. and at 10 a. m. for prepaid, inland and foreign letters. ☞ Letters for the Canadas and the various countries via England, by the ocean steamers, must be prepaid. Supplying the following way offices: Port Pike, Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian and Pascagoula, daily, at 10 a. m.; Shell Beach Cup and Biloxi, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 7 a. m. and on Saturdays at 10 a. m.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL, supplying Baton Rouge, St. Francisville, Natchez, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Lake Providence, Worthington's Point, Greenville, Grand Lake, Columbia, Napoleon, White Bluff, Memphis, Randolph, New Madrid, Hickman, Columbus (Ky.), Cairo, Paducah, Shawneetown (Illinois), Evansville and Louisville, four times a week, closes at 3 p. m.; and supplying Natchez, Vicksburg, Napoleon, Helena, Cairo, Paducah, Evansville and Louisville, twice a week, closes at 3 p. m.; arrives daily—hours irregular.

ST. LOUIS MAIL, supplying Natchez, Vicksburg, Napoleon, Memphis, Hickman, Cairo and St. Louis, closes daily (from steps except) at 3 p. m.; arrives daily—hours irregular.

VICKSBURG MAIL, supplying Donaldsonville, Baton Rouge, Alexandria, Fort Adams and St. Louis, closes daily (from steps except) at 3 p. m.; arrives daily—hours irregular.

RED RIVER MAIL, supplying Alexandria, Grand Ecore, Natchitoches, Shreveport and Austin, Texas, closes twice a week at 3 p. m.; generally on Tuesday and Friday; arrives twice a week—days irregular.

COVINGTON, or LAKE MAIL, closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 a. m.; arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 p. m.

LAFAYETTE MAIL, closes daily (except Sunday), at 1 p. m.; arrives daily (except Sunday), at 11 a. m.

CARROLLTON MAIL, closes on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 1 p. m.; arrives on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 3 p. m.

GALVESTON, SALUTRIA, INDIANOLA and PORT LAVACA, closes every Sunday, at 7 a. m.; due every Tuesday or Wednesday, at 4 p. m.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, Point Isabel, Brownsville and Rio Grande, closes every Thursday, at 7 a. m.; due every Monday, at 3 p. m.

HAVANA MAIL, closes (direct) on the 12th and 27th of each month, at 7 p. m. and via Charleston, on the 5th and 20th, at half-past 10, a. m.; due on or about the 5th, 18th, 23d and 30th. Postage payable in advance.

WEST INDIA ISLANDS, MEXICO, Ports in the Gulf of Mexico and on the Atlantic Coast of South America, via Havana, and those by British mail steamers, closes direct, on the 12th and 27th of each month, at 7 p. m.; and, via Charleston, on the 5th and 20th of each month, at half-past 10 a. m. Due six or eight days after the 5th, 18th, 23d and 30th, post go payable in advance.) as follows:

British Possessions.—When the distance from the U. S. mailing office is 1000 miles or under...Half ounce Letter, 10c. Newspaper, 2c. Over 1000 miles.....Half-ounce Letter, 20c. Newspaper, 2c.

Non-British Possessions.—When the distance from the U. S. mailing office is 1000 miles or under...Half-ounce Letter, 5c. Newspaper, 2c. Over 1000 miles.....Half-ounce Letter, 10c. Newspaper, 2c.

When received in the United States, and the distance to the office of delivery is 1000 m. or under...Half-oz. Letter, 10c. Newspaper, 2c. Over 1000 miles.....Half-oz. Letter, 20c. Newspaper, 2c.

NEW GRANADA, West Coast of South America, California and Oregon, Sandwich Islands and China, closes on the 12th and 27th of each month, at 7 p. m.; arrives on the 5th and 20th. Postage payable in advance, except to California and Oregon. The postage to places on the West Coast of South America, via Panama, is at the south side letter 24 cents, each newspaper 2 cents, when sent; and 24 cents each letter and 4 cents each paper, when received.

Schedule of Postage.

☞ The following will be the Rates of Postage, on and after the 1st of July, 1851:

1. Letter Postage, by one-half ounce or under, between places within the United States:

3000 miles or under	5c. prepaid.....5c. unpaid
Over 3000 miles	10c. prepaid.....10c. unpaid

2. Letter Postage, by one-half ounce or under, when conveyed by the United States, wholly or in part by sea, and to or from foreign countries:

3000 miles or under	10c. To be prepaid
Over 3000 miles	20c. To be prepaid

Double the foregoing rates, if one ounce where such rate is or shall be adjusted at different rates by Postal Treaty, or Convention, already concluded, or hereafter to be made.

3. Newspapers, not exceeding three ounces in weight, to actual and bona fide subscribers, postage payable quarterly in advance:

Distances.	Monthly.	Quarterly.	Half-yearly.	Yearly.	Two years.	Thirty years.
Fifty miles or under	1c