[illegible] and Her New Problem of Republicanism.

[illegible] cannot be indifferent to the progress [illegible] of Republicanism. This sympathy [illegible] manifestations [illegible] expressed by many [illegible] recently [illegible] office, of self-government. The struggles, the efforts, the advances and the retrogressions of recently emancipated nations, striking justice in the sisterhood of Republics, must always command the quick sympathy and the earnest good-wishes of our countrymen.

[illegible] France is eminently entitled by old historic associations and her present novel position. Passing tumultuously from monarchy to republicanism, organizing a free government, with many features similar to those of our own constitution, elective in all its various branches, she naturally has interested in her behalf the feelings of our citizens, and they will watch, with anxious curiosity, the new condition of things in which she now stands, uncertainly wavering between a return to monarchical rule and life-tenure of office and a maintenance of strict, simple, vigorous, elective republicanism.

In saying this, we have in view De Tocqueville's recent report, in favor of the revision of the constitution of France. The report is one of signal ability and was received with singular favor by the Assembly. It is an essay of much power and brilliance, but shows an ignorance or scorn of appreciation of genuine practical republicanism. It is (to our mind,) the melancholy declaration of one of the first minds of France, that its beautiful and honored land is not prepared for republicanism, that the shadow of the throne is upon it, and the glitter of the crown yet before its gallant people. By endorsing the report, the Assembly must endorse this conclusion.

Relentlessly but decisively, M. De Tocqueville argues that two objections to the constitution as it stands are of sufficient force to demand its revision. In stating them we adopt his own language:

"The first relates to the manner in which the sovereignty of the people is exercised in one of its principal acts—the election of the National Assembly; to cause to be elected by the same scrutin de liste ten representatives at the same time by one hundred thousand electors, is to decide, it has been alleged, that the minority shall triumph, or that the majority shall act by blind chance.

"The second objection relates to the origin, nature, and relations existing between the two great powers which make the laws and apply them. A chamber charged alone to make the laws; a man charged alone to preside over the execution of all the laws, and over the direction of all affairs; both of them elected alike by the universality of the citizens; the Assembly all-powerful within the circle of the constitution; the President obliged to obey it within the same limit, but possessed in virtue of his election of a moral force which permits him to think of resistance, and renders submission difficult; enjoying besides all the prerogatives which fall to the lot of the head of the executive power in a country where the public administration, disseminated everywhere, and mixed up with everything, was instituted by and for the monarchy."

If these objections be of the force and gravity ascribed by M. De Tocqueville, they demonstrate how illy prepared France is for republicanism, and how naturally the minds of her people seek the assurance of repose and safety in a return to something like monarchical rule.

Consider the first objection. One hundred thousand electors have to elect ten representatives. This is a mere matter of elective detail, an embarrassment which genuine and vigorous republicanism would sweep from its path, by simply giving to every ten thousand voters their special candidate for whom to vote. Then, the objection, that electors do not know for whom to vote or for whom they vote, would certainly fall to the ground, if France be really prepared for a Republic and able to discharge its duties. But why are not the people acquainted, at least by character, with their candidates? Where is public discussion, where the argument of the press and opposing candidates? Popular interest in the new order of things should certainly, if it exist, call those into existence. But no revision of the constitution can remedy this evil. A hearty, genuine republican zeal, well-organized parties, strenuous opposition of candidates, may. Why cannot a single department of France, not as large as some of our Congressional districts, know those seeking office and authority? Popular interest and republican zeal must be dead or torpid, or there would be inquiry and discussion of character and views; and then, there would be fully displayed before the electors all the facts necessary to perfect an intelligent republican vote.

Consider the second objection; the relations between the Legislature and the Executive; the first to make, the second to execute all laws; the first to prescribe a code of laws, which the second must obey and execute; the second, possessed of a power of conferring office which the first cannot forbid. His election, says M. de Tocqueville, gives him a moral force which allows him to think of resistance. Moral force is in politics a command of popular sentiment, conviction, or favor. Can a revision of the constitution remedy this, unless, indeed, the office of the President is to be merged into a Committee Government, or to flow directly from a vote of the Assembly? This latter, probably, is the result M. de Tocqueville seeks. He says (rather incorrectly in point of fact, if correctly in theory,) that our President is not chosen by the people of the United States, but by delegates who can vote for whom they please, and that hence we escape the "dangers of direct and universal suffrage." This is a false view. The United States electors dare not vote for any other than a special candidate, whose name was the popular hurra, the political battle-cry, of those they represent in the exercise of direct and universal suffrage. The fact is, few American voters know or care who are upon the electoral ticket they vote. They know that it is emblazoned with some honored name, and for that name they give the free spoken preference of freemen. They establish a President as one of the powers of a Republican Government, executive, judicial and legislative.

But with far different views, the Committee on Revision intimate that the President of France should be a mere shadow, as there is danger of monarchical usurpation. But if now he has "moral force" which permits him to think of resistance, how will revision of the constitution secure the desired reduction of his power? May it not secure an increase of it? The very argument that the office-giving power invests him with the influence of a monarch, is tantamount to a confession or charge that the sceptre yet sways the popular mind of France, or, perhaps, that the august and revered fame of Napoleon has given to his nephew that royal inauguration in popular esteem which strict constitutional republicanism denied in fact. No revision of one or forty constitutions can alter this. It is true that M. de Tocqueville, speaking in behalf of the Committee of Revision, says that without such revision, the President, through his thousand agents, preparing to open up an avenue to a new unconstitutional candidacy, a collision must move between the Assembly and Executive, civil war must ensue, unless the constitution be revised. This is nothing more nor less than a confession that the President is determined to prolong his power, and that the constitution, however positive, is too weak to resist him.

On these two points are pivoted all the lengthy, declamatory and imposing arguments in favor of revision. Excepting what we have noted, they are merely generalities, the scenic filling up of a dramatic display. There is not, to our mind, trained in the practical school of American republicanism, any sound philosophy in M. de Tocqueville's conclusions. France may want a revision of the constitution, and we believe she does. But she does not need it as M. de Tocqueville would have it; as a temporary expedient, to allay threatened popular commotion and to baffle personal ambition. These are as enduring as time; and the constitution which cannot withstand them to-day, must be made radically stronger to resist them to-morrow. The waves of the ocean are not more unceasingly restless than they, and the barrier which would keep out and hem back their excesses, must have its foundation deep in national necessities and broad and strong in national sympathies. France has wants; and just we time, we should discuss their philosophy and remedy. But without transcending the reasonable limits of an editorial, and designing to return again to this remarkable report, we may briefly indicate what they are.

First and foremost, France wants political topics, such as our Tariff, Treasury, Internal Improvements, etc.; such as England's Free-Trade and Protection, Income Tax, Extended Suffrage, etc. Political topics are efficient breakwaters in the tides of popular feeling. Upon them it spends its force, breaks its violence, and is borne back from rude attack upon the Constitution. Political topics produce collision and expansion, liberality and vigilance, of popular thought. A Republic without a political topic is (like France) a country on the brink of revolution, because the popular mind stagnates, and breeds evil and disorder.

France needs a Senate, with powers like our own; the high Council of the President, to confirm all his appointments, and ratify all his negotiations. No longer solitary in the power of giving office, compelled to resort to the agents of the people for approval of his appointments, he would be more cautious; the lingering glories of monarchial power would fade away from him; he would become (like our President) a mere man of the people, exalted by his office only as the statue is lifted up by its pedestal, and in full view of a people who see him daily ask of their representatives approval of his acts, the office would be every thing—the man almost nothing. Now the man is every thing, the office almost nothing.

France needs a National Judiciary, which, like our Supreme Court, shall decide questions of constitutional power. This would give to her what she much needs; solid and durable forms, legal and responsible oracles, final and authoritative tribunals of resort. Her constitutional powers are now in chaotic confusion. The Executive seizes upon some, the Assembly upon others, and both can only appeal vehemently and passionately to the people. In the dawn of republican existence, elements which should harmonize, meet in stormy conflict, upon questions of power, which the people have established no authority to decide.

These are some of the wants of France; Political Topics; a Senate, to stand between the Executive and the immediate Representatives (of lesser terms) of the people; and a Supreme Court to expound the Constitution. When France has these, the jargon of revisions being proper remedies for public crises, will necessarily pass away. The kingly shadow of Louis Quatorze will no longer reign from the Tuilleries. Napoleon's memory will no longer bring back imperial glories for his degenerate nephew, from the hundred battle-plains over which he victoriously bore the Eagle of France; and the ruins of a prostrated monarchy, massed into a solid and harmonious structure of republican Government, will no longer kindle imperial memories and feudal enthusiasm in the hearts of an actively republican people. At present France, volatile, glory-loving, enthusiastic, is ruled by memories and names; Napoleon, the Tuilleries, the Empire. Political topics must replace these, and a Senate and Judiciary bind firmly together her present loose and illy connected form of Government.

There is a genuine citizen who has assumed the dignity of a correspondent, and sends us the following letter. His subject is one not often treated in our columns, but having taken into view all the circumstances of the case, and the position of the parties, we concluded to admit him, supposing, of course, he means evil to none.

"A Voice from the Sea Shore."

COSO, August 5, 1851.

My Dear Crescent—From this, my delightful retreat, *pro tem*, I promised to let you have a few lines. But little did I expect, then, to be obliged to give you, as the best, the richest news that I found floating *here*, a genuine *scan. mag*; or, if it be not that, surely it is "a tale of wo," as oppressively affecting as that of Juliet and her Romeo, with which we have been kindly favored from your city. The parties are distinguished, and known all along shore. They are three in number; two young gentlemen, already in position in your city, and a dark-eyed maiden.

Although we live here on a lake, we can raise a town large enough to enjoy all the *mor-ceaux* of private affairs that our city friends may favor us with at any time. Nothing, they say here, has been more spicy than that which I refer to. I presume that only a few of your readers as yet know any of the items of this savory story. I had heard nothing—was as ignorant "as a mice" of the whole affair when I left. Strange, is it not, when I knew all three? No, by the way, I cannot favor my fancy with a distinct recollection of the *fair*—the favored one, who has won the character of heroine in this "ower true tale;" but I think that once, only once, that gentle "Zitella" looked smilingly on such a brigand as myself. Never mind! All of us recollect the delicate love affair, that little matter of "holy affection," in which our friend A—— (for I am under the impression that you know him) gloried so honestly; at least every one who was in *his* confidence, had *her* virtues and *her* charms painted on his mind's eye, o'er and o'er again; for A—— could scarcely be silent about her. Alas! in an evil hour, his confiding and generous nature consented to introduce to her a certain handsome and bland young gentleman, who is a prominent civic functionary in New Orleans; you know the gentleman I refer to, "like a book." I heard a lady once describe him as "the Alderman with the winning eye in his head." And she was a judge. The story was soon told. "The course of true love never did run smooth." In this instance, the fair one proved false—abandoned the old love for the new. The excitement among the parties has extended among many friends; opinions as to the course of the "rivals" differ widely, and I learn, on undoubted authority, that the whole affair is to be wiped out (here or elsewhere, I am not at liberty to say,) by the arbitrament of "pistols and coffee," etc.

I am writing by the card. The missives that have passed between the two once sworn friends, are full of sentiment and an irresistible pathos. Sworn friends I fear they can be no longer, after this difference of opinion about a "lady-love." He who, but a short season ago, worshipped that lost fair one, challenges his friend, who now reigns in her affections, to "that satisfaction which is sound," to settle what he dramatically styles "this dark affair." And yet in this writing of the affections, his generosity peers beautifully forth; for, in the same paragraph he preserves the dignity of the cause of challenge, and styles it in vindication of "A female friend of mine, whose virtue, like my own, is above suspicion." This is, indeed, for her, the sublimity of charity. Our friend, the Alderman, ought to have shown more of the same spirit, for he accepts the glove, at once, and pours out a stream of eloquence in his own vindication. There is a scene expected immediately, as I before remarked. We have many varieties of opinion, but an impression seems to prevail that the Alderman has achieved glory enough without fighting.

I have been favored with a perusal of his lengthy reply, which is "in the richest style of the art" of indignation. He has the amplest wrath to assert that his affection is purely Platonic. Some of those who know him will stare when they read this. But he is unyielding in his conclusion. That is a masterly portion of the letter wherein he follows his confidence (!) to A——. But I shall send it to you in my next. The lady, I learn, is as calm as a mill-pond, although all the movements of parties are reported. There is much comment talk about the matter to-day, that several have expressed a desire to "see how she looks." Coso is a spot of enchantment here, but you will please address me to the Post-office, with its regular name. Next season, Coso will be all the rage as a name. Can't you spend a day with us? You will enjoy it most generously. CHARLEY.

Hail Storm in the East.

At and near Honesdales, Pa., the storm of the 25th ult. was very violent. A new Baptist church at Clinton was lifted from its foundation, and crushed to pieces. The roof of the barn of Rev. Mr. Curtis, near the above, and also that of Mr. Fenton, were taken off and carried a distance of half a mile. Mr. F.'s loss in fruit trees, etc., was very severe. A hail stone weighing twelve ounces was picked up at Clinton.

A dispatch from Pittsburg, says that the steamer Gaunous had her chimneys blown over, and cabins badly shattered. At East Liberty, the extensive chicken houses of Dr. Gross, together with one thousand chickens, were destroyed. At Williamsburg large quantities of glass were destroyed. The reports from the country represent a great destruction of property.

Pittsburg itself suffered very severely. The hail stones were seven inches in circumference, and did much damage, injuring the fruit and breaking windows. The house of Dr. Aukrun, in the Fifth Ward, was struck by lightning, but no lives were lost. The house was partially insured. The telegraph poles are down in a number of places.

In Baltimore the storm was very severe. The lightning struck a barn belonging to Mr. Horn, two miles from the city, the contents of which were entirely consumed—the loss is $3000. Various houses in different parts of the city were uncovered by the wind yesterday.

The storm visited the sea board and interior of the New England States. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, East Greenwich, Conn., was visited by the most terrible thunder gust of the season. A barn belonging to Mr. William Bateman, near the railroad, in the south part of the village, was struck by lightning, scattered in fragments about the field, and together with a few tons of hay almost instantly enveloped in flames. No insurance.

A severe thunder storm visited Portland on the same evening. The lightning struck a house in Adams street, killing Mr. James W. Stilling, and wounding several others.

At Boston during the storm, the lightning struck in the vicinity of Massachusetts Hospital, injuring several persons who was standing near it.

The Bristol Phœnix says: "The thunder storm on Saturday last was very severe, and extended over a large portion of country. The barn of Nathan Bardin, Esq., on the Neck, was struck by lightning and badly injured. The lightning struck on the north end close under the ridge-pole, broke in a large hole, ran down the end, splitting and shivering the studs, knocking off the window casings and many of the clap-boards. Mr. Bardin and a young man in his employ, had just entered the barn with a horse. The young man was knocked down by the shock, but not injured. Mr. Bardin was standing about ten feet from the young man—he felt the shock, but was in no wise injured. For the space of a quarter of an hour in the afternoon, the rain poured down in torrents, and several of our streets were overflowed and much damaged."

The same storm passed over Albany in the afternoon, followed by thunder, lightning and rain. In the northern part of the city several large trees were blown down, and the dwelling of A. Van Vechten, in Hawk street, was struck and damaged by lightning.

Storm on Sunday Evening.—About 10 o'clock on Sunday evening, the 26th, we had in Richmond quite a severe squall from the northward, accompanied with vivid lightning, and about four o'clock another severer still. The first was soon over, and no damage was done. During the second, the schooner General Taylor and some other vessels dragged their anchors for a short distance; the United States Surveying steamer Walker, lying at the Naval Anchorage, dragged near Town Point, but sustained no damage. A few miles from the city, in Princess Anne county, the gale was very severe; fences were blown down, trees uprooted, and the corn prostrated.

Crops.

South Carolina.—The Gazette says: "During the past week, we have experienced some of the warmest weather of the season. On Sunday last the thermometer ranged from 95 to 100, according to location in the shade. It was, we think, the hottest day we ever experienced, notwithstanding the prevalence of a light breeze most of the day. The excessive hot weather, in the absence of rain, is pinching the corn crop again. The cotton, however, is doing finely, and if no disaster occurs, our planters will be amply rewarded, in quantity if not in price of the article."

At Higgins's Ferry, the cotton crop is unusually forward and promising; but corn—oh, don't mention it! The prospect in '45 was good to it. It is really distressing to walk through the fields. Yet the farmers seem disposed to be jolly over it.

From Darlington, S. C., we learn that the rains with which they have been visited have ceased for a few days past. The crops though are still in fine condition.

Singular.—We have on our desk, says the editor of the Charleston Courier, a vegetable production of the most unique character, being a sample of damaged cotton, which has produced a fungus almost similar to the mushroom and nearly of equal size. When handed us, it presented a most beautiful white and delicate appearance.

Riot and Probable Murder.—While the soldiers were on parade at Newark, N. J., on Monday, 28th ult., a serious riot took place, originating in a German beer-house, between two men. The report spread that one of the parties was captain of a rifle company, and a number of soldiers hastened to his rescue. A riot of rather a serious character followed, in which several persons were badly wounded. Finally the police came on the ground, and, after a hard struggle, succeeded in arresting the ringleaders, and restoring peace. It is reported that one man has since died of his wounds.

Cuban Sympathizers.—At New York, on July 28, after a procession, the Cuban sympathizers had a grand dinner to celebrate the success of the patriots. Large numbers signed the roll for the raising of another expedition.

Died:

On Wednesday, August 6, General JOHN M. DUFFIELD.

☞ His funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from No. 147 St. Joseph street. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Press, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 23d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. [Editors Louisiana Staat Republikana, Lafayette, May 26, 1851. my30 d&Wtf

A Card.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER DOSWELL,
Below New Orleans, Aug. 6, 1851.

At a called meeting of the passengers on board, on the return of the said steamer from her recent pleasure excursion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of this assembly are due to Capt. Larose and the gentlemanly officers of the steamer Doswell, for their unremitting attention and constant endeavors to furnish our wishes and promote our amusement during our pleasure excursion to Breton Island and back.

Resolved, That we, the assembled participants of this meeting, consider it as the just due of Capt. Larose and his officers that the public should know and appreciate their worth. Therefore, be it further

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Delta.

W. D. Tolbert,	G. W. Fleming,	—— Chiveux,
Chs Guidon,	A. A. Soria,	B. Henry,
Wm. Dunbar,	J. Mezy,	H. Waters,
V. Chasty,	F. H. Horton,	Chas. Dragon,
Chas. Duffilie,	L. Leflanc,	W. Dalson,
S. N. Lassaretie,	W. Smith,	H. Watson,
A. Lerri,	—— Wiliams,	Belisle Lobe,
Frances Boisnere,	C. Burr,	John Pugh,
—— Pastenstring,	And. Dallaghan,	L. Sayki,
A. Cassard,	Alph. Lartigue,	H. Morrlett,
Robt. Brown,	J. Carbonnet,	Antonio Gonzalez.
G. First,	—— Hita,	

CASSIA—200 mats, in store and for sale by GOODRICH & CO. 27 and 29 Common st. au7 3t

ALLSPICE—20 rugs, in store and for sale by GOODRICH & CO. 27 and 29 Common st. au7 3t

The Late Census.

The New York Tribune publishes full and official returns of the recent Census from the States of Vermont, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Arkansas. We annex from the Tribune's tables the following statistical information:

Statistics of Vermont—Recapitulation.

Dwellings in the State	28,846
Families in the State	29,035
White Males	150,372
White Females	148,329 — 312,701
Colored Males	317
Colored Females	393 — 710
Aggregate Population	312,411
Deaths during the year	3,180
Paupers in Celebrates	25,820
Manufacturing Establishments producing $500 and upward	1,527

Statistics of Rhode Island—Recapitulation.

Dwellings in the State	22,720
Families in the State	23,033
White Males	70,441
White Females	73,922 — 144,363
Colored Males	1,042
Colored Females	1,096 — 2,138
Aggregate Population	147,464
Deaths during the year	3,041
Paupers in Celebrates	1,355
Manufacturing Establishments producing $500 and upward	891

Statistics of South Carolina—Recapitulation.

Dwellings in the State	41,449
Families in the State	41,719
White Males	154,443
White Females	152,407 — 307,700
Free Colored Males	1,065
Free Colored Females	1,086 — 2,151
Slaves—Males	384,688
Slaves—Females	386,722 — 770,310
Aggregate Population	668,177
Deaths during the year	7,849
Farms in Cultivation	27,506
Manufacturing Establishments producing $500 and upward	1,420
Runaway Slaves during 1850	14
Manumitted	1

Statistics of Arkansas—Recapitulation.

Dwellings in the State	28,218
Families in the State	28,871
White Males	59,843
White Females	52,328 — 112,175
Free Colored Males	216
Free Colored Females	214 — 430
Slaves—Males	32,555
Slaves—Females	25,477 — 58,032
Aggregate Population	172,637
Deaths during the year	2,267
Farms in Cultivation	17,712
Manufacturing Establishments producing $500 and upward	271
Runaway Slaves during 1850	11
Manumitted	6

A Singular Cure for a Bad Temper.—It is said to be a well known fact, that Napoleon (not Louis) had a small patch of cutaneous disease on the outside of one of his thighs; and that when ever he felt "heavy, or melancholy, or more irritable than usual in mind, and uneasy in body," he had only to cause a larger amount of irritation into this patch of skin disease, by scratching it until it bled a few drops, to obtain immediate relief. The suppression of this eruption was invariably attended with the same distressing effects—being transferred from the skin to the brain and visceral nerves.

Now may not a useful lesson be derived from this singular fact in the Emperor's history? There is no yellow fever to occupy our hungry doctors: but there is a large number at present afflicted with irritable tempers, depressed and melancholy spirits, with great uneasiness of body and mind. Now, cannot some of our doctors find profitable employment in *coaxing* out the *Eruptio Napoleon*, and thus effectually "minister to minds diseased" as well as bodies. MARSHAL N.

The Virginia Drought.—The Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson states that from almost every part of the State the most gloomy accounts are being received as to the disastrous effect upon vegetation from the continued drought. In Eastern Virginia, generally, the corn and tobacco crops are said to be a total failure, and a recent trip through the valley afforded the editor an opportunity of seeing the blight and desolation produced for the want of rain. In Shenandoah, Hampshire, Hardy, etc., there had been no rain to do any good for nearly three months; the springs were nearly all dried up, and vegetation generally was parched into a crisp. In Jefferson the season has been a most auspicious one, and rarely has there been more numerous and genial showers than during the present summer.

Ancient Massachusetts Law.—Extract from the eighth article of the Confederation between the Colonies of Massachusetts, Plymouth, Connecticut and New Haven:

"It is also agreed that if any servant run away from his master, into any other of these confederated jurisdictions, that in such case, upon the certificate of one magistrate in the jurisdiction out of which the said servant fled, or upon other due proof, the said servant shall be delivered, either to his master or any other, that pursues and brings such certificate or proof." [Hazard's Historical Collection, Vol. II, p. 5.

For the Washington Monument.—A block of granite for the Washington Monument, from New Bedford, is to have as a device the sculptured figure of a sperm whale, wounded with the lance and harpoon. The date "1851" is carved upon the body, and the whole device is well ornamented with scroll work. Over all appears the simple inscription, "New Bedford," in characters of appropriate magnitude.

Veteran Engine.—It is said that the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have still upon their road, and in good running order, the first steam locomotive running between Philadelphia and South Amboy. It was put on in the year 1832, and consequently is nineteen years old.

LET THE RUPTURED

Read and be Made Wise!

TRUSSES

Applied at SHERMAN'S UNITED STATES TRUSS, BRACE and BANDAGE MANUFACTORY, on the Principles of Surgery and Anatomy.

☞ And here let us warn all who are afflicted with Hernia against the prevalent but ruinous practice of selecting and applying Trusses to themselves, or of suffering others unqualified in that particular branch of surgery, to adjust and strap on an instrument that, from its misapplied pressure, cries its uneasiness and pain, while it exposes the wearer to undue inflammation, strangulation and death.

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NEW PATENT TRUSS and RUPTURE REMEDY

Have relieved thousands from Hernia the most annoying; and when not properly secured, dangerous afflictions mankind are subject to. This True and Rupture cure is an external application, and without any inconvenience.

☞ REMEMBER! ☜

Can only be had of the proprietor, at his establishment,

No. 70 St. Charles street.

N. B.—Unless you mark name and number, you are subject to imposition! Some have already, through carelessness, mistaken the place and been nearly ruined. au2 3t eod 6p

SIMPSON,

50 CANAL STREET,

☞ In order to close out his present stock of goods, previous to making extensive additions to his establishment, offers to the ladies and the public generally

GREATER INDUCEMENTS

to purchase than has ever previously been given. Among other articles pronounced by those who have examined them to be

Much Under the Usual Prices,

SUPERIOR IRISH LINENS,

of pure flax, varying in quality from coarse and heavy to the finest, suitable for shirt bosoms for the most fastidious, all at prices guaranteed to be satisfactory.

.... Also ....

Every variety of

PLANTATION, HOUSEHOLD and FANCY DRY GOODS,

at corresponding rates.

C. M. SIMPSON,

au7 4t 2p 50 Canal street.

Summer Clothing at Cost.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,

34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier,

☞ Will from this date sell off their stock of *SUMMER CLOTHING AT COST*. Our stock of goods is unusually large, and it must be reduced. Those persons now in want will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

☞ ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—No DEVIATION.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

au7 2p tf 34 MAGAZINE Street.

ALL persons having claims against the succession of WM. E. T. GRIFFITH, deceased, will present the 2 claims to E. C. PAYNE, 36 and 38 Gravier street.

E. C. PAYNE, Dative Executor of Succession of Wm. E. T. Griffith.

au7 10t

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200 half chests POWCHONG.
25 " " SOUCHONG.
20 " " Fine OOLONG.
10 " " Extra
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10 " " YOUNG HYSON.
600 6 lb and 12 lb boxes IMPERIAL AND GUNPOWDER.
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In store and for sale low by the trade.

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au7 6t

CRUSHED AND LOAF SUGAR—

50 bbls. Philadelphia CRUSHED.
50 bbls. Dutch
50 boxes Philadelphia LOAF.
500 bbls. LOAF, Lafayette, Refiner's, various qualities, in store and for sale by GOODRICH & CO.

au7 1w 27 and 29 Common street.

S. S. SEYMOUR. WM. SEYMOUR.

SEYMOUR & BRO., Carpenters and Joiners, No. 50 Union street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, New Orleans. au6 6m

Attention! Firemen!

☞ You are hereby ordered to parade in full uniform, at the Arsenal, on THURSDAY, August 7, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., for inspection review.....By order of the Captain.

(au6) C. FOUNTAIN, Sergeant.

Washington Artillery Attention!

☞ You are hereby ordered to parade in full uniform, at the Arsenal, on THURSDAY, August 7, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., for inspection review.....By order of the Captain.

(jy31) A. WIRZ, Sergeant.

I. O. O. F.

☞ HOWARD LODGE NO. 13.—A Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at the Grand Lodge Hall, at half-past 7 o'clock.....Punctual attendance is requested. By order of the N. G.

F. McCARTHY, Secretary.

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.

R. F. RICH.....N. G. Geo. S. BOWDITCH, Sec'y.
F. McCARTHY, V. G. J. W. DELESDERNIER, P. S.
JAMES DAVIS, Treasurer. jy9

☞ Consignees of merchandise by ship KATE HOWE, Sparrow, master, from Liverpool, will please to have their permits taken out within five days, otherwise the goods will be sent to the public stores at the expense and risk of the owners thereof.

jy31 JOHN TOOLE, 28 Bank Place.

¶¶¶ ¶¶¶ ¶¶¶

1000 Yards

Superfine Swiss Muslin,

(SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,)

Just opened and to be sold off very cheap, at

au6 2t 3p SIMPSON'S, 50 Canal st.

Fashionable Clothing.

NORRIS & WAY,

32 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 the Fashionable Clothing. jy2 3tp if

J. S. Knapp,

DENTAL SURGEON,

jy12 1y3p No. 10 BARONNE STREET.

F. H. Knapp & I. Chandler,

DENTAL SURGEONS,

104 Common street,

Opposite the Ruins of the St. Charles Hotel.

☞ F. H. KNAPP, (senior partner of the late firm of F. H., G. S. and I. 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 the practice Dr. CHANDLER, a gentleman of skill and experience. jy9 1y 3tp

B. F. Smith & Boardman,

DENTISTS,

Corner of Lafayette Square and St. Charles st. jel0 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. a 1tf

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, $10. To those who wish to purchase for framing, the unsized plates will be sold for $24. jy8 2dp if

Hats, Caps, etc.

AT WHOLESALE.

☞ 100 cases HATS, comprising a great variety of Silk, Fur, Cassimer, Mexican, Wool, Straw and Palm-leaf Hats. For sale by

jy19 3t&w FROST & CO. 10 Magazine st.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans

AT WHOLESALE.

☞ New 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 Straw Hats, at the lowest market prices, by

jy19 3t&w FROST & CO. 10 Magazine st.

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, free from substances that can do injury to man or domestic animals, and is having of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical Faculty of France, Russia, Sweden, and the Northern States, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.

☞ For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO., jy9 1m 3dp 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. 98 Bayou st. to 188 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 2 o'clock P. M.; and in the evening, from 4 till 6 P. M.

☞ Females will be in attendance to assist and wait upon ladies. up19 3dp eod

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 references 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., 72 Magazine st.

☞ For sale by Druggists, and dealers generally.

☞ Communications promptly attended to. my22 4m 3dp

MADAME DUVELL

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has just returned from Europe, and may be consulted at her residence, corner of Dauphin and Esplanade streets, on the Present, Past and Future events.

☞ Consultation—Gentlemen, $1; Ladies 50c. au2 6t*

BOARD OF HEALTH—At a meeting of the Board of Health for the city of New Orleans and Lafayette, convened July 2, 1851, the following ordinance was adopted:

That in order to carry out the sanitary provisions of the acts of the 16th March, 1848, and the 21st March, 1849, 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 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 respective Municipalities and of Lafayette to remove all offal and filth so placed in front of the various premises, 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, and it is hereby made the duty of the several Heads Wardens to see that this ordinance be strictly enforced under penalties of the law.

By order of the Board.

jy16 1aw3w A. BESTER, Secretary.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—

PAULINE, a dark griff, 5 feet high, about 20 years old; says she belongs to Mr. Raynall or M. Genod.

EMALINE, a light griffe, 5 feet and a half inches high; about 40 years old, says she belongs to Payne & Harrison.

The owners will please comply with the law and take them away.

J. WORRELL, Warden.

New Orleans, July 28, 1851.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—

LUCY, a dark griffe, 5 feet high, aged about 50 years; says she belongs to Mrs. Barry, or the Carrollton Railroad Company.

CAREY, a dark griff, 5 feet 8 inches high, about 60 years old, has a scar on his right cheek; says he belongs to Mr. Kline.

NED, a light griff, 5 feet 9 inches high, aged about 23 years; says he belongs to Mr. Cox on Bayou Lafourche.

JIM, a dark griff, 5 feet 8 inches high, aged about 21 years; says he belongs to Mr. Cox on Bayou Lafourche.

The owners will please comply with the law in regard to them.

J. WORRELL, Warden.

New Orleans, July 22, 1851.

BROUGHT to the Second Municipality Police Prison—

HILL, a dark griff, 5 feet 8 inches high, aged about 22 years; says he belongs to Mme. Chevaux.

HESTER, a light griffe, 5 feet 2 inches high, aged about 27 years; says she belongs to Mr. Laborde.

The owners will please comply with the law respecting them.

J. WORRELL, Warden.

New Orleans, July 18, 1851. jy18 1aw3w

THREE DOLLARS REWARD—PARCEL

LOST—Lost on Friday last, 1st inst., supposed to have been dropped in error from the steamer Chingarora, a BROWN PAPER PARCEL, containing two boxes pills, and a quantity of loose music, the pills, and most of the music, as well as the wrapper, having the name of the owner, "Geary," upon them. Any person having such, which is earnestly requested, as a favor, to leave it with Captain Broadwell, of the steamer Chingarora, or M. Anpell, Esq., who will pay the above reward. au2 3t

CANDLES—600 boxes Star, best Cincinnati brands; 100 do. New Bedford Sperm; 50 do. Proctor & Gamble's Tallow, for sale by

A. B. CRISPIN & CO.,

au2 No. 26, 28, 30 and 32 Old Levee.

ROMAN CEMENT—35 bbls., for sale by

HAYMAN & BOULDIN, 98 Magazine st.

RICE—25 tierces, for sale by

I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 26 and 28 New Levee.