Cuba and the New Orleans Press.

Whatever may have been the previous views of the different newspapers of New Orleans, the mention of the gallant Crittenden and his party, with attendant circumstances of such atrocious character, has united them in one feeling of indignant horror, and unites them in one chorus of denunciation of so [illegible] of our people, [illegible] In the eyes of all, the [illegible] should be blotted from existence.

We object to any evidences of desire and design to inflame feeling, or exclusively appeal to prejudice, humanity and honour, to partisan [illegible] and personal attachments. We regret to see mentioned a desire [illegible] to force parties and judicials into a vindication of views they have heretofore indicated, which, in view of the horror so feebly portrayed, these views have been over-ruled by the higher tone of humanity, and to recall them must be as unpeaceful as ill-timed.

We do not wish to deal in innuendo, and may state plainly that, in their remarks, we refer to the course pursued by the Courier and the Delta, of this city. The former more openly, the latter more indirectly, seek to us to seek to make sympathy for the Cuban cause come to the benefit of party movements, and the rally of the partisan leaders is, in most unseemly haste, upon the unusual wailings for the gallant dead of the Havana massacre.

We would do our contemporaries no injustice; and if we can, by possibility, make a mistake, we will cheerfully correct it. But both of them seem to us to mingle warm and frequent lamentations over the gallant dead, with insinuations against the Administration and against papers which have not heretofore advocated the cause of Cuba, with a freedom which smells of electioneering politics and is in no very commendable taste. To illustrate (as what we notice is done chiefly by insinuation,) we should have to give some of their editorials entire. This we have not the space to do, and being already before the public, it is enabled to judge fairly of them.

But we may illustrate slightly, from yesterday's Delta. It is full of loud wailings over the gallant dead. But in the leading editorial, we find this sentence:

"The passages in our midst of a few intriguants, who never held American hearts in their bosoms, and who feel no sympathy for any good cause, alone prevent Louisiana from joining with unanimity her proper attitude, in company with the other Southern States, in reference to Cuba."

With the other *Southern States*. What makes the question sectional? Why should it be made sectional? Will the Northern States be less quick to the vindication of the humanity that was outraged, and the manhood that was shamed in the atrocities of the Havana massacre? We protest against *sectionalizing* a cause ennobled by the highest instincts of indignant humanity; we protest against abusing those instincts to augmenting and inflaming sectional prejudices. But again, speaking of the refusal of Hon. Henry Johnson to run, in the Second Congressional District, in opposition to the regular whig nominee, the Delta says: "The candidature of one who acted so prominent a part in the admission of Texas, at this particular juncture, would be a very important move."

"At this particular juncture;" well, we suppose "this particular juncture," of course, refers to Cuba, and "this particular juncture" is to be made the convenient occasion of defeating a regular whig nominee, who may, and probably does, feel as warmly upon the subject as the gentleman invited to oppose him. The Delta, however, seems to propose that a special Cuban candidate should, in a strong whig district, be moved in opposition to a regular nominee, and the whigs of the district be *forced* into a seeming opposition to the Cuban cause, or compelled to desert their regular nominee.

There is the same thing in the flags at the Administration, mixed up with mourning for the dead. A public feeling, excited to just indignation at Spanish atrocity, is industriously directed to an Administration fettered down by treaty obligations, which are the law of the land, and which its members have solemnly sworn to maintain. That Administration faces an opposition Congress, and that Congress can alone order the termination of those treaty obligations. Let it do it. But that President Fillmore and his administration should be at once held down in a mesh of treaty obligations, and at the same time sought to be made odious for maintaining them, as is their solemn and sworn duty, in the most reckless and flagrant injustice. An excited public is impatient of the technical restraints which lie between it and its desired vindication of the principles of humanity, and it needs to be recalled to a survey of facts and position.

We say these things for several reasons. We think we see a censurable disposition, in every way subtle and unjust, to make the public sympathy for Cuba a useful hobby for partisan and personal views. We think we see that public sympathy abused, in its spontaneous and honorable warmth, by insidious and indirect appeals to it for political capital for American elections; and in this course, we wanton in its selfishness, so entirely unwarranted by any necessity, so ill-timed in the general mourning for the gallant dead, we foresee the great injury, if not utter sacrifice, of the cause of Cuba and the vindication of humanity to transient electioneering purposes. We do not say this in the view or object, but we do say that it is the result, as certain as that water runs down hill.

Let the cause of Cuba remain where it is—upheld by the broad principles of humanity which were outraged at Havana. Let it be championed by them, and it can know no party. In every American heart it will find quick and true echoes; every American hand will be open to munition with golden supplies, and every American arm outstretched to secure and perfect its vindication. As it is now, whig and democrat so champion, so strengthen, so urge it; and in the quickening impulses of humanity, in stern and revengeful sorrow for the massacred dead, and in the appalling and almost incredulous horror summoned up by their fate, they know no party, and will let no demagogical whine obtrude upon their great and manly grief. There was question, and reasonable question, with no satisfactory answer, of the desire of the Cubans *for* freedom; that question has disappeared now, submerged, swept away, in the torrent of public horror and indignation. Public sentiment cannot now pause to give heed to the reproduction of by-gone party controversies, any more than the great ship at sea, with all her sails set and full blowing in the wind, can return to seek some unconsidered trifle which a heedless voyager has left behind; and he who seeks now, in the fullness and strength of the strong public sentiment, to reproduce a party controversy, is no wiser than the child who looks where the great sea wave has rolled for the mimic tracery he sketched upon the sand.

C. M. Clay at Home.—Madison county, Kentucky, the place of Cassius M. Clay, abolitionist candidate for Governor, gave 670 votes for that gentleman, 718 for the whigs, and 513 for the democrats.

Port of New Orleans.

The following has been furnished us by the Custom-house at this place, and may be of interest, to our merchants:

TONNAGE ENTERED.

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total from July to September, 1850	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " October to December, 1850	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " January to March, 1851	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " April to June, 1851	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in June, 1851	[illegible]	[illegible]
Two preceding years	[illegible]	[illegible]
Difference		[illegible]

TONNAGE CLEARED.

	No. of Vessels.	Tonnage.
July to September, 1850.		
American Vessels to Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign Vessels to Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coastwise Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
October to December, 1850.		
American Vessels to Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign Vessels to Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coastwise Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
January to March, 1851.		
American Vessels to Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign Vessels to Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coastwise Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
April to June, 1851.		
American Vessels to Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign Vessels to Foreign Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coastwise Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]
RECAPITULATION.		
Total from July to September, 1850	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " October to December, 1850	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " January to March, 1851	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " April to June, 1851	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total in June, 1850		[illegible]
Two year previous		[illegible]
Difference		[illegible]

AMERICAN PRODUCE.

		Value.	
American Vessels to Foreign Countries.			
Third quarter, 1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth " "	[illegible]	[illegible]	
First " " 1851	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Second " "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign Vessels to Foreign Countries.			
Third quarter, 1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fourth " "	[illegible]	[illegible]	
First " " 1851	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Second " "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coastwise.			
Third quarter, 1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fourth " "	[illegible]	[illegible]	
First " " 1851	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Second " "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FOREIGN PRODUCE.

American Vessels to Foreign Countries.			
Third quarter, 1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fourth " "	[illegible]	[illegible]	
First " " 1851	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Second " "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Foreign Vessels to Foreign Countries.			
Third quarter, 1850	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Fourth " "	[illegible]	[illegible]	
First " " 1851	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Second " "	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total			[illegible]
Of Coastwise			[illegible]
Total to Foreign Countries			[illegible]

Late Publications.

STEPPINGS OF INJECT LIFE. Second series. J. S. Redfield, New York.

This volume is beautifully published and illustrated. If it be equal to the first series, it is delightful reading for these summer days and "across the Lake," under some spreading tree, would wing away the hours most pleasantly.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY AND THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW for July.

The table of contents might tempt us (particularly the Women's Rights article in the grave Westminster) to look through these standard Quarterlies, but want of time forbids.

THE PIONEER'S DAUGHTER; a Tale of Indian Captivity. By Emerson Bennett. T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

A cheap novel, by an American who is popular with modern novel readers.

The above publications may be had at Morgan's, in Exchange Place. Their late receipt makes our notice of them necessarily brief.

Political Items.

Alabama.—The members of the Senate (full returns) are classed as follows: Union 22, Fire-Eaters 11; Union majority 11—just two to one. The House stands, our readers will recollect, Union 62, Fire-Eaters 38; Union majority 24. On joint ballot Union majority 35.

Massachusetts.—Hon. Mr. Winthrop is named as the probable whig candidate for next Governor of Massachusetts. If the coalition of the democrats and abolitionists continues, as there is every probability of its doing, his chance for an election will be tolerably slim.

Indiana.—The returns have at length all been received from the Tenth Congressional District, and show the election of Samuel Brenton, independent whig, instead of Borden, democrat, as previously reported. The delegation stands eight democrats to two whigs.

Tennessee.—The whig triumph is complete. The whigs have three majority in the House of Representatives, and seven in the Senate, and the gain of one member of Congress. Campbell is elected by 1500 to 2000 majority. There were three issues made by the whig candidate for Governor, and fully accepted by his democratic opponent—that the Union was and is a blessing to all parts of the confederacy; that the Compromise is an amicable settlement of all sectional difficulties; and that, as a champion of the Union and the Compromise, President Fillmore is deserving of national support.

Kentucky.—There are official returns from 98 counties, which give Dixon a majority of 606, and reported majorities from 6 other counties—Campbell, Hopkins, Crittenden, Marshall, Lawrence, and Pike—which give Powell 1103 majority, making his majority in 97 counties, 497. A letter states that Powell's loss in Johnson county is 202, and that Dixon has a majority in Letcher—doubtful. Powell, democrat, is elected by about 900 majority.

Virginia.—Both parties are preparing actively for the approaching State election. It is generally conceded that the provisions of the New Constitution (abolishing property qualifications) will largely increase the whig vote. The Inquirer (of Richmond) calls upon the democracy to nominate some Western man for Governor, and whig favor seems to have already concentrated on George W. Summers, of Kanawha. Messrs. Wise, Johnson, Lucas, Letcher, Ritchie, and G. W. Hopkins, are among those nominated for Governor.

Missouri.—The election for Judges for the several districts in this State, as far as heard from, results as follows: 1st Circuit, Geo. W. Miller, Benton, by 400 majority; 2d, Wm. A. Hall, anti-Benton; 4th, Carty Wells, anti-Benton; 5th, Geo. W. Dunn, Benton; 6th, Henderson Young, anti-Benton; 7th, Waldo P. Johnson, Benton; 8th, Judge Hamilton; 9th, John H. Stone, anti-Benton; 10th, Harrison Hough, anti-Benton; 12th, William B. Almond, Benton; 13th, Chas. Yancy, (probably); 14th, Daniel M. Leet, anti-Benton. The Supreme Court will have on its bench one whig, one anti-Benton, and one Benton man.

A Slave Question.—A slaveholder from Missouri took one of his own slaves to California in the spring of 1849, and has been engaged in digging gold there for two years. The slave's labor was very valuable, so much so, that the master refused to take $1500 a year for his services. By the last steamer the Missourian returned to New York city with plenty of gold, and with his slave, was about returning home. The New York Commercial says, however, that some persons having learned those facts, advised the slave that he was made free by the laws of California, and that he had a right to recover wages for the time he worked for his master in that country. This information induced the colored man to apply to an attorney to institute legal proceedings, and suit has been commenced against the Missourian to recover the wages claimed to be due. The *quondam* slave has also asserted his freedom.

A Handsome Present.—An elegant service of silver has been forwarded to Albany, New York, within a few days, designed for presentation to Erastus Corning, Esq., President of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, in accordance with a vote of the stockholders of that company. Its value is upwards of $6000—the entire piece, or *epergne*, alone costing about $1800.

California Appointment.—The appointment of Military Store-keeper for California, which was conferred upon Major James M. McRee, and resigned by him after giving bond, has been or is to be conferred, the Washington Telegraph is informed, upon Mr. Baldwin, of Virginia, the brother-in-law of Mr. Secretary Stuart.

Crops—New Cotton.

Mississippi.—The first bale of cotton (quality fair,) from Marshall county, Miss., was received in Memphis on Saturday [illegible] It was from the plantation of John [illegible] Esq., and was brought in by Mr. G. W. [illegible]

The Brandon (Miss.) Republican of August 30, says that three bales of new cotton were sold in that place on August 16, at ten cents per pound. The cotton came from the plantation of Messrs. J. S. & A. Holmes, and was bought by Messrs. Maxey & Shelton. The bales averaged severally about 472 pounds.

Georgia.—The first bale of cotton in the Charleston (S. C.) market this season, was received on Friday, August 15, from Augusta, by Messrs. John Fraser & Co., which was sold by them on Saturday, at 84 cents.

The first bale of new cotton was received in Augusta on the 13th inst., and purchased by the Graniteville Company, at 84 cents.

South Carolina.—In Hamburg the first bale of new cotton was received on Saturday, August 16, from the plantation of W. J. Walker, Edgefield District, and sold to Messrs. Sale, Lark & Co., at 8c. It was of fair quality.

The Anderson (S. C.) Gazette, of August 13, says:

"The weather in this section continues exceedingly dry and hot, the mercury ranging from 92 to 96 in the shade. Since early in May we have not had rain enough to wet the ground. The consequence is, that corn crops on uplands are almost an entire failure, and cotton at best cannot yield half a crop. In some portions of our District we are happy to learn that the prospect is not altogether so gloomy, particularly where bottom lands are cultivated to any extent."

Florida.—A bale of cotton, of the new crop, was received on August 12, in Wakulla, made on the plantation of Mr. Bellamy, Jefferson county. This is the first bale of the new crop sent to market in Florida.

Arkansas.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald of the 12th says: "The crop of corn will be cut very short this year, in consequence of the drouth."

Louisiana.—The Red River Republican of August 16 says:

Four weeks ago a cotton planter could not be found who would not answer yes upon inquiry, "that he had the most promising crop he ever had." Now the tune is changed. You cannot find more than one in twenty who is pleased with his crop. The fact is, that the drouth has continued too long. It has stopped the growth of the plant, and caused it to shed forms, blooms and bolls to an unprecedented extent. Very few planters will make as much as they did last year, while most of them will fall short a third, and some even more.

The sugar crop is only a middling one. The late rains have been extremely partial—some few planters have had as much as they needed, while others have had scarcely a drop.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn from various sources, all reliable, that the caterpillars are making their appearance in large numbers.

Memphis Cotton District.—The following letter, from an intelligent source, has been furnished us by a respectable house in this city, and on inquiry we find its statements confirmed in other quarters:

BOLIVAR, TENN. Aug., 14, 1851.

Messrs. S——, W——& Co:

GENTLEMEN — This country, embracing the whole of the Memphis cotton district, is now passing through a drought, in its duration and destructiveness, unparalleled in the experience of the oldest settlers. Commencing in May, it has continued through the entire crop growing season. The writer has been sojourning in this section of the country since the 27th May. He has enjoyed the refreshing influence of but one rain, till within the last few days, that was general, and fell on the 19th July, wetting the ground not exceeding four inches. During the last week very good rains have fallen, very partially, however, and too late to do any material good to those who are blessed with its cooling influence. The drought has not only injured the crops to an extent incalculable, but has marked its presence in the forests long to be remembered by this people. In some sections the forest has the appearance of an extensive "deadening," the sturdy oak not being able to survive its destructive withering effect. The writer has just returned to this place, having been absent three weeks on a visiting tour through the cotton growing counties in the district, making it his special object to examine critically the crops, both corn and cotton—of corn it is hardly possible that more than an average of a half crop can be realized in this district, while many, very many, will not obtain a return from the earth of more than one barrel to the acre. In some sections it is truly distressing, especially among the small farmers who make their own bread by their own hands, and in the event of a failure, have not the wherewith to buy, and had they the means it could not be obtained short of the Mississippi river. The oat and wheat crop turned out well, but there is a complete failure of the hay crop, while the clover, which is very much favored as a fertilizer, as well as for its grazing, has in many places completely *died away*. Taking it all in all, it is the most remarkable and destructive drought that ever visited this country, and without doubt it is the best crop of grain and corn ever made without rain. Of cotton a great deal has been written. When I arrived in this section of the country, finer and more promising crops of cotton were perhaps never seen. The stand was perfect, and the weed though small, was healthy and remarkably well formed, and until within the last fifteen days it continued to look well—though very small it was thought that a few good rains would "bring it out." The *contrary* however was the effect, which it now presents on every upland plantation that has come under the observation of the writer; and from information, positively reliable, this singular and immediate decline of the weed with its forms extends throughout the entire Memphis cotton district, reaching across the whole of North Mississippi to Aberdeen, on the Tombigbee river. In North Mississippi, I have information that the drought has been more destructive than in this immediate section, except in the bottom lands, of which but little is in cultivation in this country, (the river and creek bottoms differing widely from the Louisiana bottom lands, the soil of the first being of a close, cold nature and unproductive,) the cotton will not in size average above *knee high*. The writer has passed through some sections where it will not average above half leg high, in every instance shedding its fruit; what pods remain on the stalk are exceedingly small, and the cotton that has opened, upon examination, is found to contain very few seed and few of those perfect—the quality of the staple greatly inferior to what it ordinarily is at the first picking and exceedingly light. Along with the destructive influences of this unprecedented spell of dry weather has appeared the rust, which, with the continuation of the drought, must increase in working a farther injury to the crop. To what extent these causes will operate in shortening the crop of cotton, you can judge as well as I can. I have given you a faithful account of what I have seen with my own eyes, and of the reliable information which I have received concerning the crop in places which I have not visited. I am now a sugar planter, not interested as a planter in the growing of a single bale of cotton. Those who have more experience and by far better judgment in what will be the probable yield of such cotton as is to be found in every upland plantation in this country, say that it will take from three to four acres of it to make a bale, a light one at that. You have some knowledge of these things, having had some experience in cotton planting—judge for yourselves and believe me that I have written what I know. The weather is hot and dusty, thermometer ranging from 95 to 103. I am happy to learn that my folks are enjoying refreshing showers at home. Yours, truly, J. S. W.

Sad Disaster at Sea.—An arrival at NewYork from the coast of Africa, brings intelligence of the capsizing in April last, of brig Englishman, of Bristol, England, in a tornado, off Fernando Po. Of thirty persons on board, only one was saved. He was picked up floating on a spar on the third day after the disaster by an English ship. Rev. G. W. Simpson and lady, of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, of NewYork, were among those lost.

Forgeries—Absquatulation.—R. W. McDowell, a coal dealer and tax collector in Philadelphia, sloped from that city on the 16th. Besides being a heavy defaulter to the city, he has perpetrated forgeries, amounting, as far as has been ascertained, to some $15,000.

Marriage in High Life.—The Hon. Richard Moncton Milnes, Member of Parliament, and one of the sweetest of the living poets of England, has just been married to Miss Hobhouse, a daughter of Lord Broughton, the once famous Sir John Cam Hobhouse, who, in his old age, has become a peer.

Railroad Items.

The Northwestern Virginia Railroad Company was organized at Parkersburg on the 2d instant, by the election of James Cook, President, and G. Neal, jr., Joseph Spencer, J. H. Bennett, William Logan and Jefferson Gibbons, Directors. [illegible] B. H. Latrobe, of Baltimore, has been appointed by these gentlemen chief engineer of the [illegible] and undoubtedly the location immediately. Mr. Van Winkle was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad is doing a large business. During the week ending August 13, 1799 passengers were carried over, and the receipts amounted to $1190.

The Canadian Government has accepted the invitation of the committee to attend the Railroad Celebration in Boston in the third week of September.

In the Canadian Assembly, on Aug. 12, the Government resolutions were adopted, by which sixteen millions of dollars are appropriated towards the construction of the great trunk railway through Canada to Halifax, N. S. The decided action of this province, and the known favor with which this long talked of and great national enterprise is regarded in the lower provinces, leaves little room to doubt but that it will now be prosecuted to a successful issue.

The receipts of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, on the twenty-eight miles recently opened to Brighton from Pittsburg, were $1100. The road will be opened to Beaver about the middle of October, and to Massillon, 107 miles, by the 1st of December. From present appearances, this road promises to be one of the most profitable in the West.

The second track of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, between Columbus and Edinburg, is now being laid, and, what seems to be a proper precaution, for the safety of travelers, there is to be a wire fence put up on both sides of the railroad, to keep stock off the road and prevent accidents. The cost of such a fence, for the distance of forty-five miles, on both sides, is estimated at $5000.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad project seems to grow in popular favor in Pittsburg. Washington county has subscribed $300,000 towards its construction.

Fugitive Slave Given Up.—A fugitive slave was arrested week before last, near Columbia, (Pa.,) and carried to Harrisburg, and, after a hearing before Commissioner McAllister, was remanded to his owner. The use of the County Prison being denied to the agent of the law, under the act of 1847, preventing the use of the jails of the Commonwealth for the retention of fugitives from labor, the prisoner was placed in the garret of a hotel, for safe keeping until the next morning. During the night an attempt was made to fire the house, with the design, it is supposed, of rescuing the fugitive. Providentially, the fire was discovered a few minutes after it had been kindled, and thus the incendiaries were thwarted in their attempts to defeat the execution of the law at the sacrifice of the lives and property of citizens. Such (says the State Journal) are the legitimate effects of the Pennsylvania law of 1847, and the sooner the foul blot is wiped from off the statute books the better. The peace and safety of the community require that their prison doors should be thrown open for the reception and safe-keeping of these fugitives; for abolitionists who boldly counsel resistance to the Fugitive Slave Law, "with bullets and bayonets," would not hesitate to apply the torch of the incendiary to a neighbor's dwelling in the same treasonable cause.

Disastrous Storms at the East.—On August 13 a most violent storm occurred at Boston and in the vicinity. In Boston a large quantity of hail fell, and three men were prostrated by the lightning At Gravesend, near Lynn, the house of Joseph Vicary, Jr., was struck and considerably damaged. James Lewis was knocked down and with difficulty restored. A house in Lynn, occupied by several families, was also struck, making a complete wreck of everything inside. No lives were lost. Three persons were prostrated in Sheppard street; the lightning also struck several other places in Lynn. The whole atmosphere appeared charged with electricity. In Boston, the mainmast of the schooner Eglantine was struck and shivered to pieces. At Chelsea the wind blew a tornado, but there was no hail. At Long Island, hail stones weighing a quarter of a pound were picked up. Everywhere in the neighborhood the storm did more or less damage.

Slave Surrendered to his Master.—At Buffalo, on the 15th of August, Davis, a fugitive, was remanded by Commissioner Smith to his master, Mr. Moore, of Louisville. While on his way from the court-house a mob attempted to rescue him, but failed in their purpose. Considerable excitement prevailed, but matters subsided quietly.

The Canadian Parliament was to have adjourned on the 23d of August.

Died:

On Sunday morning, August 24, Mrs. MARY ROSS, consort of the late Robert Ross, of County Antrim, Belfast, Ireland, aged 54 years.

☞ Her friends, and those of her son, James Ross, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, from her residence, No. 10 Hercules street.

☞ Belfast papers please copy.

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 22d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly regained. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. [Editor Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 31, 1851. my30 d&Wtf

Portuguese Benevolent Association.

ANNIVERSARY AND ELECTION.

☞ The members of this Association are requested to assemble at Mr. A. Pavin's house, corner of Canal and Baronne streets, on SUNDAY, August 31, at 3 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of celebrating the Third Anniversary of this Benevolent Association, and also of electing their officers to act for the ensuing year.

Before proceeding to the election, a procession will be formed at the above place, and from there they will march through the principal streets of this city, and then to the Masonic Lodge Polar Star No. 1, situated on Levee street, No. 11, where the said election will take place; and terminating the Anniversary with a Banquet, which will be ready at 9 o'clock, P. M., for its members and their invited guests.

The President hopes that on this important occasion all the members of the Association will be present.

ANTONIO VIEIRA, Jr., Secretary.

A Card.

A DONATION.

ON BOARD STEAMER CUBA, Aug. 17, 1851.

☞ According to promise, I take pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of seven dollars and seventy cents, for the purchase of books and containing religious instruction in the Parish Prison and the Marine Hospital for Invalid Sailors; also, the receipt of one hundred Bibles and Testaments from the Ladies' Bible Society of the Third Municipality; also, fifty Testaments from the Executive Committee of the South-western Bible Society—all of which have been circulated, and received and read by the unfortunate inmates of the prison.

E. HARMON, Agent for Prison Mission.

HONOR TO THE DEAD.

HALL OF MISSISSIPPI FIRE COMPANY No. 2, NEW-ORLEANS, August 22, 1851.

At a special meeting of this Company, held this evening, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Mississippi Fire Company No. 2 has learned, with feelings of deep regret, the untimely end of two of her members, who were inhumanly murdered by the Spanish authorities in Havana, on the 16th August, instant;

Self Resolved, That this Company deeply sympathizes with the relatives of A. M. COTCHETT and J. SALMON, who have thus fallen martyrs to the cause of human liberty.

Resolved, That this Hall be clothed in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to furnish the relatives of said deceased with copies of the above, and publish the same in the Daily Delta, Crescent and Bulletin.

aug22 2t F. J. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Advertisements.

The NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE is published weekly; office 66 Gravier street. A few columns of the paper will be devoted to ADVERTISEMENTS. Merchants and professional men will find it to their interest to advertise in this paper; it is published under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has a wide and increasing circulation in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Alabama.

Terms of Advertising in the Advocate:

Standing Advertisements of one square or more.....25 cts. per square
Business Cards, (for one year,) less than ten lines.....$10 00
Business Cards, (for one year,) less than five lines.....5 00

The fact that only a restricted number will be inserted gives an increased value to the Advertisements through this medium. Matter for insertion should be left at an early day at the office, 66 Gravier street. Payment in advance. aug22 2t 4p

Lime, Etc.

300 BBLS., more or less, Tomaston and Western LIME, in bulk, for sale low.
150,000 English, Pittsburg and Baltimore FIRE BRICKS, for sale in lots to suit, at the
ARCADE MILLS, MONTAGUE AND LUZENE YARD.
Office 10 St. Joseph street, near the Levee.
aug25 1w HENRY T. SHERMAN.

SHEET IRON.—150 bundles English sheet Iron, assorted, No. 10 to 26, landing from ship Cosmopolite, for sale by PRIESTLEY & BEIN,
aug25 4t 59 and 61 Camp street.

[illegible] Co. No. 2.
☞ The officers and members of this Company are notified to attend the regular monthly meeting, THIS EVENING, Aug. 24, at 7½ o'clock.
Further business is important.
aug24 F. J. ROBERTS, Secretary.

St. Cecile, F. [illegible]
☞ HOWARD LODGE will meet THIS EVENING, Aug. 24, at 7½ o'clock.
J. S. RICE, [illegible] J. SCOWDEN, Sec'y.
J. MCCARTY, [illegible] W. DELOSSARRIER, [illegible]
aug24 1t

Penmanship & Book-keeping—Duffrear's Writing Academy, 54 Camp st.
ESTABLISHED IN 1836.
☞ Liberal arrangements made with families desiring the services of Teachers from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. The Female School Vacation will enable pupils to become expert writers in a short time, at a small expense.
Gentlemen qualified as Book-keepers, or as Teachers of Penmanship.
Duffrear's Superior GOLD PENS for sale.
aug18 3p* RUFUS DOLBEAR, 56 Canal street.

J. C. MORGAN'S
LITERARY DEPOT,
Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office.
The New Books
Received by the Empire City.
EPISODES OF INSECT LIFE, by Acheta Domestica, 2d series.
BOSTWICK ON THE CAUSES OF NATURAL DEATH and How to Keep Young, second supply.
THE GREAT HARMONIA, vol. 2; THE TEACHER, by Andrew Jackson Davis, author of the Revelations, etc.
NOVELS.
Part 4, CAROLINE OF BRUNSWICK, the continuation of the Mysteries of the Court of London.
THE FEMALE SPY; or, Treason in the Camp, by Emerson Bennett.
THE LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK RANN, alias Sixteen String Jack, by James Lisridge, Esq.
THE NATURAL HISTORY OF COURTSHIP, by Punch.
THE PIONEER'S DAUGHTER, by Emerson Bennett.
FRESH SUPPLIES.
THE ADVENTURES OF CAPTAIN SIMON SUGGS, new edition.
THE CHRONICLES OF PINEVILLE, new edition.
AUNT PATTY'S SCRAP BAG, new edition.
STRAY SUBJECTS, new edition.
MAGAZINES.
KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, for August.
HUNT'S MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE, for August.
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for July.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for September.
GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for September.
SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE, for September, etc. etc.
aug18 2d 3p 1tW

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.
aug7 2p tf 34 MAGAZINE Street.

Fashionable Clothing.
NORRIS & WAY,
83 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. jy8 5dp tf

Hats, Caps, etc.
AT WHOLESALE.
☞ 100 cases HATS, comprising a great variety of Silk, Fur, Castoriner, Maximo, Wool, Straw and Palmleaf Hats, for sale by
jy18 3p&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 Bit-low Hats, at the lowest market prices, by
jy18 3p&W FROST & CO. 10 Magazine st.

J. S. Knapp,
DENTAL SURGEON,
jy11 1yp No. 10 BARONNE STREET.

F. H. Knapp & I. Chandler,
DENTAL SURGEONS,
104 Common street,
Opposite the Rates of the St. Charles Hotel.
☞ F. H. KNAPP, (senior partner of the late firm of F. H., C. S. and J. H. 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 10p

B. F. Smith & Boardman,
DENTISTS,
Corner of Lafayette Square and St. Charles st. jy10 10p3m

Gloves and Cravats.
THEO. A. JAMES & CO.
93 Common street, between Hewlett's Exchange and the Versailes 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. e 1t

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 got 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 framing, the text and plates will be sold for $24. jy8 2dp tf

THE ELECTRICAL PERRIFUGE; 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. my23 4m 81p

Land Warrants
PURCHASED OR LOCATED.
HOLDERS OF LAND WARRANTS under Act of 28th September, 1850, or 11th February, 1847, may obtain the highest cash price by making application to the undersigned. Those not disposed to sell, may have their Warrants located on the choicest public lands, and a personal inspection made of such tract of land located, by applying to
aug17 STONE & WALWORTH, 66 Tchoupitoulas st.

Reboiled Molasses.
100 BBLS. and 50 half do. Reboiled Louisiana MOLASSES, in store, and for sale at
THE CRESCENT REFINERY,
Nos. 129 and 131 Commerce street.
aug13 3t Three doors above Julia.

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 all cases quick, safe and sure remedy, and comes nearer an infallible one than any other medicine known. It opens the vomiting and purging in Cholera and Cholera Morbus instantly. jy17 3mdp

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, ETC.—The undersigned are now opening an assortment of fresh and carefully selected DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS PERFUMERY, etc., which they will sell at wholesale, retail on most reasonable terms.
☞ Physicians' Prescriptions and family orders put up with care.
jy8 3m&p PETHERSTON'S & CO., 85 Camp st.

SICKLES & CO.
DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES, Nos. 40 and 42 Camp street, New Orleans—Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, etc.
would call the attention of Planters, Physicians and Dealers to the large and fine assortment of articles in their line, now arriving and coming in store.
☞ PLANTATION and FAMILY MEDICINES put up with particular care, and guaranteed fresh and genuine. ohlf 8dp

NOTICE—The partnership heretofore known as G. W. MOOMAW & CO., is this day dissolved by the terms of the contract G. W