Mitchell's New Process of Tanning Leather.

Eds. Crescent—You did me the favor of giving place in your paper of the 5th inst. to a communication signed by Mr. H. D., and which I also prompted to make and put to publish, for the purpose of inviting public attention to the invention of Mr. Mitchell, which I believe to be of great public interest to the general prosperity of our city. And with the hope of seeing it the more favorably and forcibly, its great importance upon the appreciating good sense of this community, I did then, and do now, over my own signature, undertake to offer a few hasty suggestions, or rather guesses, on the advantages that would accrue to the city, if the invention, on, it appears, only of a theory, on the improved principles, that Mr. Mitchell and rapid chemical process, discovered by Dr. Hibbard of New York. By the ordinary process, skins of the lightest stock require only from three to four days, and up to, or from thirty to forty days for the thorough tanning of the heaviest stock, such as sole and harness leather. So that capital vested in this enterprise, will be productive in as many days as it requires years in most others; and that, too, with greater certainty and incomparably greater advantages to the growth and prosperity of the place where it is properly conducted, a consideration of primary importance. And further, in connection with this manufactory of leather, I would suggest that a Southern Boot and Shoe Manufactory, on a corresponding scale, and Harness making, might also be most profitably established.

No one can question the proposition: that it is mechanical and manufacturing enterprises that we most want in New Orleans. Enterprises in which capital may be safely, profitably and permanently invested, and population increased; and not as we are wont to do, in abstract speculations and transient, uncertain commercial pursuits alone. No city ever did, or can become substantially great and prosperous by commerce only. It is by wisely, promptly—where it can be—blending commerce, with manufactories, that make a city really great; great in wealth, great in population, in progressive invention, industry, sobriety, virtue, happiness—our common*weal* known.

Upon these truths, beyond the possibility of an economical doubt, have been based the rise and progress to wealth and greatness of all maritime cities, and in all time to come, must depend. Then, I would say, let these well established principles in political economy be practically applied to New Orleans; and if done, "*twere well it were done quickly*;" and we shall soon have the proud satisfaction of beholding her crippled resources rapidly developed, and her present floating—I might say feathered, population, that, on the wing of fortune-hunting, his themselves away to the sweet South, to bask in the sunshine of the generous hospitality and fortune of our winter solstice, and, like so many wild ducks and geese, fly back again at the approach of summer, having no moral or political identity of interests established among us—of some 120,000, would soon be swelled up to double that number—yes, the triplication of that figure would not exaggerate the numerical strength of our population in a few years—an industrious, enterprising, rich, happy and overflowing population.

Then let capitalists at once take hold of this matter. Their railroad schemes, though strictly commercial, may go ahead, *pari passu*, with manufacturing enterprise. The one prepares the way, and makes the rough smooth, for the other. But there is no going ahead without *leather*; we can almost as well do without bread.

A large number of tanneries have recently been established in this plan in New York and New England, and already the rights for some fifteen counties have been sold in Ohio, where the article is now, or soon will be manufactured and sold; and from all the evidences we have seen in its favor we are confident that all that has been said in favor of it through the public press and otherwise, is strictly correct.

I have the satisfaction of informing you that, giving your notice of this subject, I have been called upon by a number of scientific and intelligent gentlemen to examine the specimens of leather made highly pleased with its superior quality, and their confidence in the success of the enterprise. And if it receive sufficient encouragement, I will, as advertised, write at once to the agent at Cincinnati, who, when here, informed me that he would, when called on, return to this place and demonstrate all he claims for his process, and sell the right to a company, or to individuals, for the whole or any part of the State, on the most reasonable and accommodating terms.

Would it not be doing the State some service for our city papers and country papers to take up a subject of such general interest?

Yours, respectfully, S. W. DALTON.

For the Crescent.

First Congressional District.—We were glad to be informed that E. R. Olcott, ex-Judge of the Seventeenth District of Louisiana, had been called upon by the whigs of the First District, for his consent to a nomination for Representative to Congress.

Judge Olcott bears a character above reproach. His whig principles are as fixed as the granite of his native mountains. In all the questions touching the Compromise he is perfectly orthodox. If he will consent to take upon himself the labor of the canvass, and let himself be known to the honest patriots as he is to the First and Third Municipalities, his election is sure.

Action of the Cabinet.—The National Intelligencer of the 2d instant, gives the following summary of the action of the Executive since the Cuban movements commenced:

The orders issued in April are continued in full force, as well as the President's proclamation; and the new orders issued to Collectors and other officers have been most rigid and explicit.

The steam frigate Carnasa, which was waiting at Norfolk to convey Mr. Letcher to Mexico, was, on the receipt of the news of the late execution at Havana, directed by telegraph to sail immediately, in order to ascertain the particulars of that tragedy, and a revenue cutter was directed to convey Mr. Letcher to Havana, and thence he was to be taken to Vera Cruz in a ship of war. But, under the more recent advices, these orders have been changed. The cutter is to continue on to Vera Cruz, and all the American vessels of war on the coast of Cuba will remain there, to intercept any illegal expeditions from the United States.

Both the steam vessels, the Saranac and Vixen, now on the coast of Cuba, will remain constantly at sea, on the look-out for, and with positive orders to intercept and capture, any vessels from the United States engaged in illegal proceedings against Cuba; and the instructions with be especially directed to the capture of the Pampero, which vessel was in the vicinity of Savannah river on the 31st ultimo.

The military and naval forces of the country, at or near the different ports, have been placed at the control of the civil officers of the Government, and the commanders of them have been instructed to render all the aid and assistance in their power.

Circulars have also been addressed to the Collectors and other civil officers at the principal ports, North and South, directing them to remain permanently at their posts, and to be who may be temporarily absent to return forthwith and personally attend to the execution and enforcement of the instructions which have been issued by the different Departments; and all of them are fully aware that they will be held to a strict accountability for the fulfilment of their duties.

The first act of the President, after his return to the city, and fully informing himself of the facts of the case, and the undoubted delinquency of the officers, was the dismissal of the Collector of New Orleans, and the appointment of a substitute; and the Collectors, Marshals, District Attorneys, and other officers of the Government have been most emphatically informed that any neglect of their duties, or any want of due zeal and activity in the performance of them, will be followed by immediate dismissal.

Speaking a Story.—We published, some days since, an account of a boy falling from the Natural Bridge, Va. The National Intelligencer gives the following version, which is quite different:

"The boy did not fall 150 feet, and was not killed, and was not climbing to cut his name on the cliff; nor was he a boy at all, but a young man. He was carrying up a mallet and chisel for another person to cut his name, fell only twenty-five feet, and was alive and well ten days afterwards."

A Man Killed.—The Hernando North Mississippian of the 4th, reports that Mr. Thomas Thornton was shot by Mr. Hampton Graves, about a mile from town, which produced his death. The cause of the quarrel is not known, but supposed to be bound upon an old feud.

New York Correspondence of the Crescent.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1851.

I was present yesterday at a trial of the new but already famous "Fire Extinguisher," at the office of Edwards, Sanford & Co.'s European Express, No. 16 Wall street. Some twenty or thirty persons were present to witness the experiment, which was made in the area in rear of the building. A barrel, having both ends out, was placed upon blocks about eighteen inches above the pavement, and filled with combustibles, shavings, turpentine, etc., and a fire set underneath. The machine (one of the small churn-shaped ones) having been charged, was then by a single tapper to making the gas, a process so rapid that in less than twenty seconds it began to jump in a jet as stream of vapor, or white smoke, from a nose or aperture in the top. The combustibles and barrel were now all in a blaze, and going forth intense heat, but the moment that the jet of gas was directed to the fire, it stopped, smouldered faintly a moment, and in less than one minute was extinguished and dead. It was wonderful, and all present were delighted with the success of the experiment. I have not a doubt of the practical usefulness of this machine for extinguishing such a fire as ordinarily calls out several fire companies, and there is not a doubt but that it must either do away with fire insurance altogether in the course of a few years, or lower the rates of premium very materially.

The gas, which is such an effectual damper upon fire, is made of simple and cheap materials. It is of the same nature as that which is found in old wells, sewers, and vaults, from which, by accident or design, the air has long been excluded. Occasionally a receptacle of this kind is opened, and for a time any attempt to illuminate it by a lamp or flambeau proves futile, as it extinguishes the flame instantaneously. This test is frequently used by intelligent laborers before they will attempt to descend into a place likely to have become thus deprived of the proper atmosphere. Many deaths have occurred, however, among laborers, from ignorance of this phenomena, the mephitic gas destroying life when past within a place where it is generated.

This gas, as used in the Fire Extinguisher, is converted into one of the greatest blessings, and, it is said, does not effect the atmosphere at a fire so materially as to injure the lungs. I have been subject to bronchitis myself, and this may have rendered me more sensitive yesterday, when this experiment with the machine was made, but it certainly effected my lungs, though slightly. I am not aware that there are more than four of these machines in this country, and these were imported by Edwards, Sanford & Co.'s European Express, to order. They are made of sheet iron, and are about the size of the ordinary copper soda fountains. Our Custom-house charged such unreasonable duties on these, that they cannot be sold here for less than from $50 to $75. I have been informed that a patent has been taken for the sale in this country, by Mr. Barnum, at a cost of $80,000. A plan of another capital invention was shown to me by Mr. Edwards (of the same house) who is himself an Englishman. It was for the artificial manufacture of ice, by which, with a simple contrivance, not larger than a small refrigerator, an individual in the tropics, or any other habitable region, can freeze a gallon of water to a solid block of ice in the space of one minute! This will be a great thing for the planters.

The Courier and Enquirer, I see, is to be enlarged. It is as large now as one of the gypsy tents at Hoboken. By the way, you know we have three some of those veritable descendants of Ishmael. Their camp is a picturesque one. Their shelter is a piece of canvas, drawn over two poles, which are bent hoop-fashion, with both ends stuck in the ground; and it is so low that the gypsies enter it on their hands and knees.

This morning four Indian chiefs (Winnebagoes, I believe) passed down among the "bulls and bears" and money changers in Wall street, clad in their wild aboriginal attire, of blankets, feathers, and paint. Nothing could have looked more incongruous than these sons of the forest among the brokers.

There is a lull in the interest touching the Cuba matter, and the only thing new on this topic is a proposition for a monument (costing $50,000) to Havana, recently. Some "sanguinaries" are about to present a suit against the commander of the U. S. mail steamship Falcon for suffering his vessel to be overhauled by the Spanish steamer Habanero. But there is no knowing here, up to this date, how much Lieut. Rogers is at fault. There is more smoke than fire, and no end of measures to the lies told by the chief stickers at this end.

Frank Johnson, Esq., well known in California, as the agent at Sacramento, of two or three steam boat lines, and an Express Messenger of Adams & Co., was united, last evening, at the Irving House, in this city, in the bonds of matrimony, with Miss Catherine Morrell, daughter of the Railroad Contractor. His bride and her sister will accompany him on his return to the land of Ophir.

TELEGRAPHIC

NEW YORK, Wednesday Sept. 10.

The Cuba Prisoners.—The United States Government is taking measures to interpose in behalf of the American prisoners at Havana.

Massachusetts Whig Convention.—The Massachusetts Whig State Convention of Massachusetts, which nominated Robert C. Winthrop for Governor, has nominated George Grinnell for Lieutenant Governor, and adopted strong national resolutions.

New York Cotton Market.—Middling cotton is quoted at 2d. The Asia has sailed, and took out one million of dollars in specie. [Picayune.

Letter from Mother of the Victims.—We find in the Louisville Courier of the 2d inst. a letter from Mr. John Fisher, one of those who fell a victim to Spanish cruelty at Havana. With others of Crittenden's command, he too denounces Lopez as a traitor. The letter is as follows:

HAVANA, August 14, 1851.

Mr. W. N. Haldeman, Editor Louisville Courier:

DEAR SIR—I take this last opportunity and liberty of sending you this letter for the benefit of those who will probably come to Cuba. Sir, Gen. Lopez has deceived us all; he is a traitor and no gentleman. There is no revolution here as the papers have stated. Tell all those who intend to visit Cuba not to come, for they all will be shot. There is no chance to get back again. If any officer has raised a company or companies, tell them through your paper, if you think proper, to disperse, for the expedition is all a great humbug. I don't like to see O'Hara bringing men here from Kentucky to be shot.

Sir, I am condemned to be shot, and as I have only a few minutes to live, I thought I would inform you that fifty of us will be shot shortly. Col. Crittenden, from Louisville, is among the lot. Give my best regards to all my friends. I would write more, but cannot do so for want of time.

Yours, respectfully, J. FISHER,
Hospital Steward of the Army of Cuba.

Vermont Election.—The election returns from this State are, as yet, indefinite and incomplete. The returns so far indicate a gain for Williams, the whig candidate for Governor. He is probably re-elected. As far as heard from, the Representatives elect, stand thirty-two whigs to twenty seven coalitionists and democrats.

New York Post-office Statistics.—The number of sea letters received by the mail steamers, at the New York Post-office, for the month of August, was 166,496. The number of letters dispatched by steamers for the same period was 198,812. The number of newspapers received was 77,910—the number dispatched to foreign countries, 108,807. The number of ship letters, by merchant vessels, sent from the Post-office, for the last month, was 2397.

A Specimen of Perseverance.—A fellow named Cummings stole a horse from Col. Shaw, of Marquette county, Wisconsin. The Colonel swore he would catch him if he had to make a life pilgrimage over the world. He traveled eighty-seven days and expended $298, and caught the rascal at Ottowa, Ill. Horse thieves will be very apt to pass by Col. Shaw's pasture after that, when they want a nag.

Siamese Kingdom.—Advices from Siam state that the King of that country died on the 3d of April, and that the succession has fallen without contest to his two brothers, who are jointly to occupy the throne, the eldest of whom is well acquainted with the English language, and favorable to a more open commercial policy.

From the Plains.—Our information from the plains, respecting the cholera, is of the most unpleasant nature. The Lexington papers say that the cholera was so bad a great many trains were entirely deserted. [Western (Mo.) Pioneer.

From Rio de Janeiro.—The correspondent of the New York Express writes under date of July 24, from Rio de Janeiro, as follows:

So long as our disputes with Buenos Ayres are confined to words, our commerce increases and money accumulates. Some 36,000 men have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at six hours' notice, but military men say there will be no blows, as the movement is intended solely to expedite an amicable adjustment of affairs.

Proof secures to this country an enormous wealth which the following facts will prove: The revenue derived from imports and exports from January 3 to the 20th instant, amounts to 19,822,995$, or about £1,700,000 sterling, equal to $8,500,000, which exceed the largest previously received by 20 per cent.

The arrivals for this month have been enormous, and I ask upon what principle, upon what calculation those trading to this port have been induced so materially to increase shipments hither, when precedents furnished such heavy losses? Wines have hitherto realized high prices, but these now are on the decline, and will, in all probability, rule much lower before the close of the year. In fact, the market is full to repletion, and in most articles we look for still lower prices.

Coffee is active, and the late advices from England have caused prices to advance 50 reis per arroba; sales for the month are 110,000 bags, of which 65,000 were for the United States, and the residue for the Mediterranean.

Discounts are freely obtained at six per cent. for accredited paper, at times of an extended date. Exchange 29d. Specie has declined.

The laws of the Bank of Brazil have been approved by the Government, and a general meeting will speedily be convened for the confirmation of the managers and officers nominated by the Directory.

A Tragedy.—Our country was made, on yesterday, says the Washington (Ga.) Gazette of the 4th instant, the scene of one of the most horrid butcheries that blacken the annals of crime. The victim was the wife of Mr. W. T. Burns, a respectable citizen of the county. It appears Mr. Burns had left home early in the morning to go to his father's. He had been there but a short time when a messenger arrived informing him of his wife being murdered. He returned, and on entering his home found Mrs. Burns lying upon the floor, with her head, throat and neck mutilated in a most shocking manner. There were several mortal wounds on different portions of the head, and one, the largest, on the back of the neck, reaching entirely across, passing through the entire muscular tissue, and nearly dividing the vertebræ of the neck. These wounds were evidently inflicted by an axe, as afterwards ascertained. Upon investigation by the Coroner's Jury, all the facts pointed to Malinda, a negro woman, the property of Mr. Burns, as the perpetrator of the bloody deed. A verdict was found in accordance with those facts, and the woman has been arrested and lodged in jail to await her trial before the Superior Court at its next session.

New York Democratic Convention.—The State Reform Democratic Convention of New York met and organized at Albany on the 31 inst. Geo. P. Clark Esq., of New York city, was appointed chairman. A committee was appointed to select permanent officers. A lengthy series of resolutions were adopted in favor of land and labor reform, declaring this to be a primary principle of true democracy, and recommending the formation of societies of working men; deprecating the position that the laborer and capitalist now occupy towards each other, and denouncing the present system of monopoly, etc. The convention then adjourned.

Mr. Paine Once More.—This gentleman announced some time since in the Eastern papers, that he was prepared to furnish his new patent light to all who desired it, all the objections of the Patent Office being overruled. But if the following, from the National Intelligencer, be not incorrect, we think it very probable that Mr. Paine has added to his many extraordinary inventions, the unknightly one of not telling the truth. The Intelligencer says:

"We are requested by a well-informed gentleman, who declares himself authorized to make the statement upon official authority, to say that no patent is about being issued to Mr. Paine, or likely to be. There might be some mistake or misunderstanding in regard to this subject on the part of the inventor, our information on the subject being positive, and we believe authentic."

Bitten by a Rattlesnake.—Mr. William Loratt, of Philadelphia, was bitten on the hand by a rattlesnake, in that city, on the 1st instant, whilst he was made for confining and exhibiting it. Before a physician arrived, inflammation had commenced, and in a short time the hand and arm was swollen enormously. He survived until the next day, amidst the most intense agony. He leaves a family to mourn his loss.

Gen. Worth.—A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says it is well known in certain quarters that a distinguished officer, high in rank, and of the regular army—whose name will forever be most honorably connected with the event of the Mexican war—was only "saved by death" from being at the head of the Cuban expedition of last year. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars, it is said, awaited his acceptance on the resignation of his command, the time for which had been agreed upon, to be his beyond peradventure, no matter what the result.

Thomas Moore.—The decease of this celebrated poet may be daily expected. The last accounts state that "there is no improvement in his health, and as in the case of Southey, his mind is beyond the repair of medicine or of time." He has for many years resided at Sloperton Cottage, near Chippenham, in Wiltshire.

True Bill.—In the United States District Court, at Philadelphia, on the 2d instant, the grand jury returned four true bills against Edward Yates, charging him with purloining letters and their contents while employed as a clerk in the Philadelphia Post-office.

Printer in Luck.—The Capital City Fact states that Mr. G. A. B. Lazell, a printer in that office, at Columbus, Ohio, has, by the recent discovery of a will made some forty years ago, become entitled to the fee, after a life estate, in landed estates in Ohio and Massachusetts, worth equal to 75,000 or $100,000.

The Powers of Railway Conductors.—At Lowell, Mass., a conductor of the South Reading Branch Railroad named Wood, was cited before the Police Court to answer to a charge of assaulting and ejecting from the cars a passenger named Fitzgerald. From the evidence it appeared that Fitzgerald was disorderly in the cars, and the Court held that the conduct of was fully justified in ejecting him.

The Decision in the Buffalo Slave Case.—It would seem that the ground on which Judge Conkling granted the discharge of the alleged slave Davis, on the application of the *habeas corpus*, was that the fugitive slave law was prospective only in its operation, and could not apply to fugitives escaping before its passage. On this point the Courier & Enquirer says:

The question involved in the decision in this case is a novel one, and of the utmost importance; as, should the decision of Judge Conkling be sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States, to which the case will undoubtedly be carried, it will prove fatal to the claims of all who seek to recover slaves who escaped from service prior to the passage of the fugitive slave act, Judge Conkling construing the tenth section of said act so as to apply only to persons escaping from service *after* its passage. If this decision be confirmed, then, all fugitives who escaped prior to the 18th of September, 1850, need have no fear of an arrest, as they cannot be held, and are entirely free, as much so as their former masters and owners.

The Fugitive Slave Case.—The U. S. Marshal, Mr. Tallmadge, has issued the following certificate:

"In relation to the slave, John Bolding, I would state he has been sent to South Carolina, under the decision of the Commissioner. He has gone under the charge of my son as deputy. When $900 is paid to me, I am to hold the same, telegraph to South Carolina, and his master is to have him returned under the charge of the same deputy; and on his being delivered safe in this city, and his master executing the papers satisfactorily to the counsel for the slave, I am to pay the money over. If these conditions are not complied with, the money is to be returned to those who contributed it. It being understood that $1500 is demanded for the slave, and the $600 for the expenses of this reclamation."

The Powers of Railway Conductors.—At Lowell, Mass., a conductor of the South Reading Branch Railroad named Wood, was cited before the Police Court to answer to a charge of assaulting and ejecting from the cars a passenger named Fitzgerald. From the evidence it appeared that Fitzgerald was disorderly in the cars, and the Court held that the conduct of was fully justified in ejecting him.

Jenny Lind.—The Newport (R. I.) News says:

"We saw a letter from Jenny Lind, written at the Clinton House, Niagara, to F. B. Helmsmuller, agent of the Germania Society, in which she states that she shall commence giving her concerts again about the first of October, and that she shall not probably require an orchestra. She does not say as to what the character of her concerts will be, or where they will be given."

Sailing of the Canada.—The Canada sailed from Boston with twenty-eight passengers for Liverpool, and eight for Halifax. She takes out $307,000 in American gold.

Steamer Burned.—A dispatch from Buffalo, N.Y., states that the steamer Bunker Hill was burned to the water's edge on the morning of the 1st at Tonawanda, on Lake Erie. No other particulars.

Appointment.—Mr. George Wallinger, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, has been reinstated in a $1300 clerkship in the Post-office Department.

Eminent Hungarians.—Three very eminent persons of the Hungarian emigration were in Paris on the 23d ultimo. They are M. Megazros, ex-Minister of War; M. Mazzy, Colonel of Artillery, who fought Ban Jellachich at Pakosca; and Colonel Kasza, Aide-de-Camp of Gen. Dembinsky.

The Dog Law.—The number of dogs killed at Baltimore, under the recent law of the City Council, providing for their destruction, was 2190—a larger number, it is said, than during the six years preceding, showing that the law has been most efficiently carried out.

Steamboat Collision.—The steamer Boston, from Bangor, and the steamer Norwalk, for Nahant, came in collision in Boston harbor on the 2d. The Norwalk had her sides stove in, and went ashore on Bird Island Flats, and the Boston had her cutwater started. The passengers of the Norwalk were taken off by the Jenny Lind.

Mr. Thos. F. Bowie.—This gentleman, in an address to the voters of the first Congressional District of Maryland, announces himself a candidate for Congress in opposition to R. J. Bowie, nominated by the whig convention. He is a whig, and says he will give President Fillmore's administration a cordial support.

Important Relative to the Tehuantepec Treaty.—We learn, from an undoubted source, that the English Government has been solicited by the Republic of Mexico to mediate in the Tehuantepec question, concerning the late resolution of the Senate in relation to the Garay grant. The support of that Government is asked, in consequence of a note received from our Secretary of State, in which he expresses his dissatisfaction at the annulment of the decree of the 5th November, 1846, which note has produced a feeling of alarm and uneasiness with the Mexican Government. [N. Y. Herald, 3d inst.

Doubtful.—We were told, by a respectable Spanish gentleman, who had lived some time in Cuba, that the editor of the Spanish paper—the Cronica—is paid by the Spanish Government to edit that paper in this city, and that the government officers in Cuba are taxed for its support. [N. Y. Day Book.

Gone Home.—The steamer Mary Clifton left yesterday with thirty-seven men belonging to the disbanded Cuban volunteers, on their way to their homes in the interior. [Mobile Tribune, 10th inst.

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 restored. We, at the same time, saw a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. [Editors Louisiana State Republican, Lafayette, May 23, 1851. may30 d&Wtf.

Office of the Tehuantepec Railroad Company of New Orleans.

Whereas, the Government of Mexico, through the Vice Consul of that Republic in this city, have caused to be published here a decree of the General Congress, dated May 24, 1851, declaring a previous decree of the 5th November, 1846, null and void; and whereas, said decree of the Mexican Government touching date November 5, 1846, vitally concerns the grant and privileges originally conceded to Don José de Garay, now in possession of this Company:

Now, therefore, the undersigned, on the part of the Company, is instructed to give notice that the Company deny the right of the Mexican Government to deprive them of their privileges without cause, and declare that the reasons given or pretext assigned is not valid, and the Company considers that the General Congress can not be justified in passing such a decree or judgment. And they further fully and completely confirm and ratify the Protest, so already published against the Mexican Government, under date of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, on the 11th day of June, 1851, by Major J. G. Barnhill, U. S. A., Chief Civil Engineer, and William B. Ewbell, Assistant Engineer, and the Company will, in equity with said decree, hold the Government of Mexico liable for all loss or damages said Company may suffer in consequence of said illegal and unjust decree of said Government, under date 24d May, 1851.

Notice is also given, to whom it may concern, that the Company will continue the exploration of the Isthmus, and use all proper and just means to facilitate the progress of their enterprise, in open communication by railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, having every confidence in the legality and goodness of their claim, and relying upon their future success.

By order of the Board of Management: B. FALLON, Sec'y.
New Orleans, September 2, 1851. s4 10dp

Lunch at the Shades.

THIS DAY, September 12, at half-past 10—Green Turtle Soup, Stewed Tripe Flippers, Roast Beef, Roast Pig, Roast Veal, Baked Hog Pig, Relish Chopped Sweet Chicken, Beef Hash, Stewed Mutton, Smothered Mutton and Onions, Liver and Onions, Mashed Potatoes, etc.

☞ Feasting, Julep, Cobbler, etc. s12

Dog Lost.

A LARGE Black and White NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, cut or stolen on the 10th inst. Whoever will return said Dog to No. 198 St. Charles street, or give information where he may be found, will be liberally rewarded. s12 2p11

C. YALE, Jr., & CO.,
27 MAGAZINE STREET,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN IMPORTED FANCY AND STAPLE SILKS,
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
STRAW GOODS, Etc.!

MILLINERY ARTICLES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, BONNETS, Etc.

A large and complete assortment of every thing in their line.

The latest styles just received, to which they respectfully invite the attention of the wholesale trade generally.

C. YALE, Jr., & CO. 27 Magazine street, s12 1y3p between Common and Gravier.

Newark, N. J., Saddlery Warehouse.

ANDREW G. BULL & CO., No. 15 Canal street, New Orleans, between Camp and Magazine streets, Manufacturers and Importers of SADDLERY and SADDLEWARE have constantly on hand a large and complete assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Trunks, Whips, Portmanteaus, and Saddle Leather, Hopskins, SADDLERY TOOLS and Trimmings of every description, at No. 15 Canal str. N.

s12 1y6m W ANDREW G. BULL & CO.

NEW ORLEANS EMIGRANT AND REMITTANCE OFFICE—The undersigned, at his old established office, continues to accommodate persons desirous of remitting money to their friends in England, Ireland or Scotland, with sterling sight drafts, payable in any part of the above named kingdom, and in same to suit. Having, as usual, continued having passages bought from Liverpool to this city, on good terms and reasonable terms. Parties living at a distance, by addressing a letter (post-paid) to the undersigned, will be promptly attended to.

s4 1m JOHN MILLER, 85 Bank Place.

FELLOW-CITIZENS of NEW ORLEANS:—I wish to call your attention to the miraculous cures made by Dr. FRYER, and Dr. W. A. WILLIAMS, 72 Frenchmen street, Third Municipality. Go one and all, ye the wonders of the present age of improvement. Leave all prejudices aside, and reflect, make proper trials, if you think that the numerous cures daily performed are not sufficient to convince you of the great medical skill of Dr. Fryer. Judge for yourselves, and throw off the shackles of bigotry and infidelity, for they were made to rankle. A Tape Worm (Tenia) 18 feet long was taken from the body of Joseph Hertal, aged 19 years. He was under medical treatment of doctors, both here and in Germany, without being cured, and was finally cured by Dr. Fryer with three doses of medicine. Another Tape Worm, fifteen feet long, was extracted from the body of Henry Fox. Patient had suffered for three long years, and was treated by different physicians, without success, and finally was cured by Dr. W. A. Williams, at Dr. Fryer's office and with the Doctor's prescription, on the 25th of July, 1851. Mr. Fox is well known in this city, and owner of a spice store. These Worms are in the possession of the office of Dr. Fryer, as above stated, and have been examined by many physicians of the city, and pronounced the largest ever seen.

Also, we have lately been shown a negro woman belonging to Col. Hutchins, saloon mill from Natchez, Miss., who had been delicately cured by Dr. Fryer, after five celebrated physicians gave her up to die. We speak these facts from our own knowledge, and well knowing the parties, and will be able to prove our sound and well by Dr. Fryer, and will be able to prove our sound and well by Dr. Fryer, and will be able to prove our sound and well by Dr. Fryer