DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

The Tehuantepec Road.

The meeting to-morrow evening of the friends of the Tehuantepec route promises to be very well attended. The public attention has of late been attracted strongly to the subject, and it excites universal interest. Our citizens begin to wonder why they have been indifferent so long to a scheme of such vast importance, and promising such speedy and immense benefits. The intense avidity with which other portions of the country are canvassing for some communication with the western shores of the Continent, which shall bring the rich fruits of the inexhaustible commerce of these regions to their immediate doors, has at length awakened the people of New Orleans to a perception of the fact that they have within their reach, almost within their grasp, the best avenue of transit to the Pacific—one which, while it will confer vast benefits upon the whole Union and be a blessing to all nations, will make New Orleans the mart of the North American continent, the centre of a prodigious trade, enriching beyond the dreams of Oriental wealth.

A preliminary meeting was held last evening, to take the proper means for securing a full attendance, and a thorough and authentic exposition to the public of the claims and prospects of the road. The meeting was very full for a private gathering on short notice, and the interchange of opinions and information was exceedingly satisfactory. We shall give some interesting particulars in our paper to-morrow, on the subject of this route.

☞ THE HISTRIONICS.—We see from a notice in another column that the Histrionics have a called meeting of their active members this evening. The meeting is held at their Hall in Nayades street.

STEAMSHIP OHIO.—We took advantage of a leisure hour yesterday to go up to Lafayette and look at the new steamship Ohio. The vessel far exceeds the ideas we had formed of her, even after the glowing descriptions of the New York papers. It is necessary to see in order to appreciate this noble specimen of naval architecture and sea-travelling luxury.

THE MOSQUITO SHORE CONTROVERSY.—The reports from various quarters concur in stating that there has been a correspondence with the British Government or Minister about the Nicaragua question. The common opinion is that it was held between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Crampton. The Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun supposes it to be a "more direct" correspondence, which means, we suppose, between Mr. Clayton and the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston.

The Mosquito affair threatens embarrassment, if Great Britain has really interfered to interrupt the operations of the American companies, authorized by the State of Nicaragua, to make a communication with the Pacific, by the way of the San Juan River and Lake Nicaragua. The Government of the United States will undoubtedly protect its citizens in all their just rights, but it does not appear to us very clear yet how the United States and Great Britain have become contestants at this stage of the controversy. If we mistake not, it is the State of Nicaragua which claims the sovereignty over the mouth of the San Juan River and the adjacent territory, and, by virtue of that sovereignty, has granted the right of way to the American companies in question. The duty of protecting these rights would, in the first instance, fall upon the State of Nicaragua, and the first complaint on behalf of American citizens who were obstructed in the enjoyment of their grant, should be to the State from which they derived it. Again, the interference of the State power, or of our Government, would also be directed to the parties making the interruption, or the authority by which they made it. In this case it would be the farcical Indian monarchy, in whose name only could the British pretend to interfere. The half-naked, copper-colored king must be used as an entry, at least, by which the British establish a pretence of right to meddle in the affair.

We are curious to see how the law has been perverted so as to make the United States and Great Britain already the principals in a controversy which is really one between two different parties, on a subject in which the sovereignty of one is pledged to confer valuable privileges on citizens of the United States, which are supposed to conflict with the interests of Englishmen.

☞ We thank the officers of the steamer Atlantic for St. Louis papers.

NEW PAPER.—We have seen the prospectus of a new paper to be established in the Second Municipality, and to be called the "Southern Ægis." It is to be under the editorial control of Mr. Wm. Wallace W. Wood, and will be "devoted," as the prospectus says, "to the most strenuous and energetic advocacy of democratic principles and Southern rights."

ASSIGNMENT OF LAND WARRANTS.—Some discussion has recently taken place at Washington in relation to the assignment of land warrants. Many warrants are believed to be in circulation which are fraudulent. The Land Commissioner declines affixing his official certificate to private assignments, thereby declaring them valid. Nothing short of the public records will satisfy him of the genuineness of such documents. The genuine warrants are readily known by the signatures they bear, and legal proof that such signatures are genuine. Assignees are required to procure such evidence before the warrants can be passed upon by the Department.

☞ We have been favored with the September number of the "Western Journal," published by Messrs. Turner & Fisk, at St. Louis. The most striking article in the number is that on the Pacific Railway. It is written by Mr. Loughborough, a member of the St. Louis bar and one the editors of the St. Louis Reveille. As Mr. Loughborough has paid particular attention to the subject, he may be supposed to be more than ordinarily acquainted with the matter.

NEW POST OFFICES.—The Postmaster-General has established a post office in Caldwell parish, in this State, to be called Mount Pleasant, Thomas Meredith, P. M.; one in Sabine, to be called Toro, Samuel G. Lucius, P. M.; and another in DeSoto, to be called Ashland, Wm. G. Davis, P. M.

TROOPS ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER.—According to the National Intelligencer, the military force on the borders of Texas consists of two companies of the second dragoons, twenty companies of infantry, two companies of the fourth artillery, and three companies of mounted volunteers—making in all a force of three regiments, or about 1500 men.

GOV. BELL OF TEXAS.—This gentleman has been said to be a whig in politics. It is a mistake. In his address, when a candidate, he avowed himself a democrat. But there appear not to have been any party lines drawn in the Texas election, and the whigs are believed to have voted very generally for Col. Bell. He is a Virginian by birth, and brother-in-law of Governor Smith, "Extra Billy," as the political press used to call him.

MINESOTA.—The message of Gov. Ramsey to the first Legislature of Minesota Territory occupies nine columns of the Chronicle. It is devoted entirely to local affairs. The Assembly was busily engaged in carving out work for legislation. The Pioneer notices the arrival in St. Paul of another caravan of carts from the Red River of the North. Each cart has a buffalo skin spread over the top of it. Among a great variety of merchandize which they have engaged to take home with them is a fine church bell.

America and the French

Since the infancy of this nation France has been its natural friend and most favored ally in Europe. Her hereditary animosity to England, aggravated by the recent wars, and, by accumulated causes of grievance, threatening a new war, made her alliance the certain recourse of the colonies in a conflict for the dismemberment of the British Empire. The connections of good-will which were then commenced, have continued since, through all changes of dynasty and government. Under the absolute Royalty, which, from motives of State, that our gratitude never scrutinized very closely, made war on our behalf and loaned us money; under the Republic, the Empire, the restored Monarchy, the second Revolution, and the third, although sometimes treated with caprice and selfish unkindness, the affections of the people, and the policy of the Government, of the United States, have always turned to France. We are taught in our schools, and learn instinctively in our earliest lessons of public history and political duty, to remember the French people as a great and generous ally and friend, to whom gratitude is due for the powerful share she took in the achievement of our national independence, and with whom we have a stronger sympathy of republican ideas than with any other people in Europe.

These sentiments still continue, and it will not be a diplomatic quarrel between the two Governments, or the bad faith and fealdence of Louis Napoleon, that can embitter the feelings of the American people against the people of France. However the Governments may have differed, the two nations have always cherished an anxious wish for friendly relations. Indeed, since the beginning of these connections, it has been the people who were in friendly alliance of good-will, while hardly ever have the Governments been in union of feeling, or without some cause of dissension or coldness.

The measures of astute and selfish policy, which led the Royalty of 1777 to assist a revolutionary Republic, would have won from us but little affection if it had not been countenanced and graced by the noble and enthusiastic gallantry of individual Frenchmen who brought their swords and their wealth to our cause, without any sympathy in the sordid reasons of State. Lafayette and his generous compeers, in winning the love of America by their uncalculating zeal for liberty for its own sake—made a whole nation forget and forgive the long intrigues by which French statesmanship labored to make the American Revolution subservient to Bourbon interests; using the prospects of a Spanish alliance, and the hopes of a recognition of Independence by Spain, as the means for obtaining a relinquishment of territorial rights, which would have confined the United States to a narrow strip on the Atlantic coast, and given over the whole country beyond the Alleghanies to the dominion of the House of Bourbon, then reigning over both France and Spain. History, too little searched, shows us also that the treaty of peace, which closed the war of Independence, would not have been concluded without enormous sacrifices by the United States, had not the American diplomatists broke through the meshes of intrigue by which the French influence had surrounded them, and secured the rights of their country against the manœuvering policy of the French Government. The people of France were our friends—the Government embraced our cause from policy, passion and interest.

The French revolution brought the two people more directly into unison of feeling; and, long after its glad promises of a vigorous and orderly system of free government had been darkened in blood, and its successive rulers had forfeited the regard and outraged the moral sense of America, the feeling of affectionate interest in the people of France, of earnest prayer for the restoration of law and the establishment of liberty, continued strong in the hearts of Americans. During the dazzling pageantry of the Empire, Americans sympathised much more heartily with the Jacobin Emperor than the hereditary despots against whom he warred; and even when his daring schemes for the destruction of British supremacy made him a lawless invader of neutral rights, and subjected the United States to a series of aggressions and indignities, it is not to be denied that the national pulse beat more warmly on his side than on that of his great adversary, who was also ours; and that at the fall of Napoleon, the American attachment to France was little abated by the disords and crimes towards us which had marked his career. The Government again bore the evidence of all that was unfriendly; the people were still our brethren and friends. Neither under the restoration, nor under the monarchy of the barricades, was there much concord of American feeling with the French Government; but in both we were incessantly watching for some melioration for the people. The joy which filled the country when Charles X was driven out, was only exceeded by the exultation with which we hailed the expulsion of Louis Philippe, the recreant citizen-king. Both will be excelled in the demonstrations of sympathy and gladness when the false republican, Louis Bonaparte, the ally of Russia and Austria in the reestablishment of the despotisms which the French people had pointed out the way to abolish, shall share the fate of his kingly predecessors in exile, and be hooted for a traitor from the fair land he has done so much to resuscitate and disgrace. Again will our oft baffled sympathies with the French nation break out into a chorus of gratulation with them for their victory over another false government.

Of all wars into which this country could be drawn—by misfortune or folly—none would be more repulsive to the masses of both nations than one with our ancient ally and friend, the French nation. A great deal ought to be borne with her imprudent or traitorous rulers, short of submission to indignity, unrecanted and unatoned for, rather than that the people should be thrown into a bloody conflict, and the flags which floated together at Yorktown lead on opposing fleets in a fratricidal war about etiquette. Happily, there is no real ground for apprehending any such calamity. The petty cause of discord affords nothing on which the French Government could make a decent pretext for obliging its despotic confederates with a war upon republicanism in the New World; and we rely on the moderation and dignity of our own Government to keep clear of anything so absurd, in this day of civilization and christianity, as a war about punctilio.

☞ We call the attention of Dry Goods Merchants to the extensive Package Sale to be made This Day; at F. H. Peitipain's Auction Room, No. 6 Canal street—a splendid assortment, and liberal terms.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—Remember you that want to purchase bargains, that Kendig, Drake & Co. will this day, at 4 P. M., under the St. Charles Hotel, a lot of very superior Furniture. The sale will be without reserve, and the quality of the articles commend them to public attention!

TO WINE DEALERS.—This day, at half-past 10 o'clock, F. H. Peitipain will sell at his auction-house, No. 8 Canal street, 100 baskets of superior Champagne. The wine is of the best brand, and will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—We are pleased to see that the success of this establishment, under the new and correct management of Mr. Charles, increases nightly. Not only is the stage department better arranged, but before the curtain matters are managed better than heretofore—more attention is paid to the comfort of the audience, and more decorum is the result of a system which has induced a better class of society to visit the theatre.... The "Forty Thieves" has been the attraction all the week, but must be withdrawn after to-night. We would, however, suggest to Mr. Charles the propriety of playing it once more, and that as a first piece. There are many families of children, besides children of a larger growth, who would gladly seize upon the opportunity of seeing it without being kept beyond their usual go-to-bed time.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.—E. Beatty Graff, of Baltimore, has been appointed Consul to Nassau; Dr. F. Monroe Ringgold, of the District of Columbia, Consul to Arica, Peru; and Capt. Wm. P. Rogers, of the Mississippi Regiment, (Volunteers,) Consul at Vera Cruz.

☞ The Cincinnati Commercial says that the soldiers in Newport Barracks were alive with military patriotism, on reading the contemplated difficulty with France.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2, 1 o'clock, 50 min., P. M.—At New York, to-day, Fair Upland Cotton was selling at 11½; Fair Orleans and Mobile, 11¼ cents—steady....Flour steady, with a fair demand—Common, $4 81 to $5.. Sugars steady.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—We are indebted to our friend of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph for a telegraphic dispatch, dated yesterday at 1:30 P. M., containing the following intelligence of the result, so far as heard from, of the election held in Georgia on Monday:

"Fifteen counties heard from. Towns (dem.) gains largely over Hill (whig.) The democrats have thus far gained four members of the Legislature, and the whigs one."

Towns is the present Governor. He was elected in 1847 by 1289 majority over Clinch, whig. In the late Legislature the whigs had a majority of three in the Senate and four in the House—joint ballot, 7.

MISTRANSLATION.—The Washington corespondent of the Philadelphia Ledger calls attention to an error in the translation of M. de Tocqueville's letter, at the State Department, which alters its sense. The original paragraph is as follows:

"*J'invite M. Poussin a ne jamais oublier cette regle dans ses rapports avec le Gouvernement des Etats Unis, et j'ai la confiance qu'on lui en rendra l'observation facile par la reciprocite.*"

The translator renders this:

"I invite M. Poussin never to forget this rule, in his intercourse with the Government of the United States, and *I am sure that if it be reciprocated the observance of it will be rendered easy to him.*"

The passage in italics implies that M. Poussin's observance of courtesy to the United States will be regulated by its observance on their part towards him, that he would find it easy, if reciprocated. The true translation is more courteous, as it expresses the confidence that the observance will be reciprocated: "I am sure that the observance will be rendered easy to him by reciprocity." It will readily be perceived that there is all the difference in these translations that there is between brusquerie and courtesy.

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.—A very large meeting of the young whigs of Philadelphia was held on the evening of the 24th ult., at which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we adhere with unabated fervor to the well established principles of the administration party, and regard protection to home industry, a judicious improvement of the national highways, and a prohibition of slavery within the free Territories of the United States, as measures essential to our true and permanent welfare as a nation.

NEW YORK POLITICS.—The following is the resolution on slavery, adopted by the Union Mass Convention at Syracuse, N.Y., where the union of the Hunkers and Barnburners was consolidated:

Resolved, That Congress has the constitutional power over slavery in the District of Columbia, and has no power over it in any other part of the States. That it becomes, in our opinion, full power over the subject in the Territories of the United States, and should exert that power on all occasions of attempts to introduce it there; but as the constitutional power is unchanged, we are willing to tolerate the free exercise of individual choice upon that question, among members of the democratic family who are willing to rally under one standard, and support the ticket nominated by the recent State conventions.

THE BETLER DIVORCE CASE.—The language of the decree, we learn, is in these words:

"And now, the 8th day of August, (in the year of our Lord 1849,) the return of Thomas Duslap, Esq., examiner of the depositions of the witnesses, taken be one him on the part of the libellant, was opened and filed. Sept. 22, 1849, on motion of George M. Dallas, Esq., rule to show cause why divorce should not be decreed—whereupon the Court, on the 22d day of September, 1849, after mature and solemn deliberation, being satisfied therewith, and proclamation being duly made for the respondent to come forth, and she not appearing, the Court do order, adjudge and decree that the said Pierce Butler, the libellant, be divorced and separated from the bonds of Matrimony contracted with the said Frances Anne Butler, the respondent, and that all and every the duties, rights and claims accruing to either of the said parties by reason of the said marriage, shall henceforth cease and determine—and the said parties be severally at liberty to marry again, in like manner, as if they never had been married."

TREASONABLE CORRESPONDENCE.—The Canada papers announce that Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, has in his possession documents tending to implicate several leading politicians in a charge of treason in regard to the annexation of the Canadas to the United States. The charge of treason can only be established by showing some combination to overthrow the existing government by force. We have not heard of any thing in Canada yet which looks like a cause for any such purpose.

☞ Miss Charlotte Cushman, about whose engagement there has been some anxiety with theatrical managers, is to appear at the Broadway, New York, and at the Walnut, in Philadelphia.

BEARER OF DISPATCHES TO CALIFORNIA.—Mr. Sampson Powers, of Cincinnati, has been appointed bearer of dispatches from the United States Government to California (says the Cincinnati Times) and will leave in a few days for San Francisco, via Chagres and Panama. According to the Louisville Democrat, Mr. Powers is a brother of the eminent sculptor, in old resident of Cincinnati, an intelligent and efficient business man, and will, no doubt discharge with credit any matters entrusted to him.

☞ The recent news from California, by the Empire City, has revived the emigration fever in Boston. Holders of good situations are daily resigning them, to seek a readier and greater fortune in the region of the gold mines. In the ship Harriet Rockwell, which sailed from Boston the other day, for San Francisco, there were 97 passengers, representing more than 50 towns in New England. Six other vessels will sail in the course of the week.

☞ A letter has been received from the British Consul at Mazatlan, which states that in six months ending 30th June, there had been consigned to him (the Consul) $778,736 worth of gold dust, at $16 the ounce; and that during the same period, there had been exported, in coin and merchandise for Europe, $987,600, or nearly one million dollars.

INTERESTING TO COTTON PLANTERS.—The following article, which we clip from the Price Current of yesterday, contains suggestions of great importance to our Planters, and we doubt not will be read by them with deep interest:

Cotton Ginning and Packing.—We took occasion last year to make a brief reference to complaints on the part of purchasers of a want of proper care in the ginning and packing of Cotton for market, and as this cause of complaint, according to representations made to us, appears to be rather increasing than diminishing, we may be pardoned for again calling the attention of planters to the subject. It is known to all that Cotton is sold by a sample drawn from some part of the bale, and it is the understanding that this sample fairly represents the quality of the bale throughout. This being the mode of conducting the Cotton business (and, the only feasible one that we can conceive of), it is obviously a duty on the part of those who superintend the preparation for market, as well as the interest of the planter, the purchaser and the consumer, that the sample *should* represent truly the quality throughout the bale. A moment's reflection will make apparent the evils of a contrary course. A manufacturer makes a certain style of goods, for which he requires New Orleans Fair Cotton, and he orders, through his agent, say 100 bales of this description. The purchase is made in the usual course, by sample, and the shipment and invoice are forwarded accordingly. On reaching the mill the bales are opened, and it is found that instead of a uniform class of Fair he has perhaps a mixture of all the grades from Ordinary to Good Fair. Thus he is subjected to double disappointment and double loss; for besides the inferior value of the Cotton, it does not suit the purposes of his business, and he perhaps loses a contract, or is mulcted in damages for its non-fulfilment. In another instance it may happen that a purchase of a low quality proves of a better average than the samples, as the irregularity is perhaps as likely to be against us for the planter. The main evil rests in the fact that while the mode of conducting the business contemplates uniformity of quality, the occasional departures from this basis are calculated to work injury to the entire Cotton interest. That the planter himself is a material loser is evidenced by the fact that frequent reclamations are made, after the Cotton has reached its destination, and sometimes to an important amount, as we understand it to be the custom, when a bale of Cotton is found to be of mixed quality, to reduce it to the lowest grade discovered therein.

☞ Fredrika Bremer, it seems, did not arrive in the Cambria, according to previous announcement.

☞ Mr. Bancroft, our late Minister to England, has purchased a magnificent mansion on Gramercy Park, in the upper part of the city of New York.

DIPLOMATIC RENOVAL.—Mr. Arthur Kelly of England, attached to the British Legation at Washington, has been transferred to Lisbon.

ABANDONED.—The combination lately entered into among the steamers on the upper lakes has been abandoned.

AUSTRIAN CHARGE.—Chevalier Hulsemann, Chargé d'Affaires of the Emperor of Austria, has recently returned to the United States and to the seat of government, from a visit to his own country.

VIRGINIA MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The Board of Visiters of the Virginia Military Institute have come to the conclusion that neither the interests of the Institute nor of the State, required its removal from its present location.

A COLORED CANDIDATE.—The Gerrit Smith abolitionists of New York have nominated a State ticket, and placed on it the Rev. S. R. Ward, a colored preacher, for Secretary of State.

WOOL RAISING.—Wool raising in Illinois is drawing considerable attention. In Peoria county, the number of sheep is said to be 30,000, of which the venerable Bishop Chase owns a flock of 2000.

☞ The French Minister, according to a Washington letter, had just furnished his house when the note of dismissal was received. The elegant new furniture is to be sold at auction on the last day of the month.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.—In 1681, Henry Dow was chosen Town Clerk of Hampton, N. H.; since which time the office has been in the family, and held by himself and descendants 129 years. He held it himself 21 years to begin with.

I. O. O. F.—Among the business transacted at the late meeting of the U. S. Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in Baltimore, was the appointing of a committee of nine, of which Capt. Torre, of Charleston, S. C., was elected Chairman, for the purpose of selecting and have prepared a block of marble, to be placed in the Washington Monument in the City of Washington.

(Commercial.)

Theatres and Theatricals.

"Coming events cast their shadows in front" to said some celebrated writer, and he spoke the truth. For the last six months the dramatic field of this city has idle fallow; the theatres have been closed, and actors and audiences allowed to play the fool in their own houses as much as they pleased; the only amusements offered to the public during this period have been the private performances of the Histrionic Association, the *sub rosa* public exhibitions of the same society, the emetics dispensed at the Olympic during its late management, and Mr. Bower's double-headed pig, whose exertions have been confined to meal-times.

Matters, however, must soon take a different turn; the regular winter theatres are on the eve of opening. It becomes our duty to make some inquiries into the plans of the managers and prospects of the public for the next season.

We notice in the New York Spirit of the Times a list of artists of various calibre, engaged at the St. Charles; all other information upon the subject is carefully kept in the dark, and we have a right to presume that, when the time arrives, we shall see what we shall see; but we draw inferences, and have remarked that in front of the building, immediately over the box-office windows, in which we have been wont to see Messrs. Ludlow and Smith framed, and of gold mighty gleaned, a portion of one of the ornamental wreaths apparently distorted and threatening danger to the passer by on a stormy evening—there are wheels, within wheels, and this is no doubt an ingenious device of old Sol Smith—there can be no doubt but that he keeps this formidable lancile within a long arm's reach, merely for the purpose of hurling it at the head of any person, who, by attempting access on the opposite premises, shall be an agent in procuring a site for a rival company.

With regard to the American, we had a long conversation with Mr. Place the other day, and he has determined; so he says, not to be the last at the whining post. As an earnest of what he intends doing, he took the writer into the interior of the American Theatre. The state of preparation has already been astonished. Artists are now employed in retinting and decorating the audience part of the building in a style which will render it far more comfortable than it was last season; and isn't saying a great deal; whilst upon the stage, those who are not used to the mysteries, are necessitated to be very careful and pay strict attention to the present *corps* of the French laborers, who warn the intruders as they approach dangerous spots, tendered so by the removal of the old, sign and substitutions of a new one, abounding with traps through which dexterous and supple will be able to accend and descend whenever required. This, we say, comprises but a slight portion of the intended alterations. With regard to the company engaged at the American, it has always been an efficient one, and will not fall short in its character this season; it will include most of the deserving performers of last season, strengthened by the addition of recruits, who will soon rise in the public opinion. The whole of these arrangements will be under the control of our old and popular favorite, George Stanley, who filled the office of stage manager with so much ability on previous occasions. We have no doubt that this arrangement will meet with the entire approbation of the theatre-goers of New-Orleans, and that spite of opposition, a successful season will reward Mr. Place for his enterprise.

The new theatre, standing in Gravier street, is said to belong to Mr. Placide: it is calculated that the building will be thrown open to the public about the 1st of December—'twil be rather late to commence a winter campaign—for a few nights at opening it will doubtless be crowded. Its future success must, however, depend upon circumstances over which the manager can exercise no control. We have never yet tasted his quality, and cannot guess what he will be like when Mr. P. takes off his kid gloves and enters into the drudgery and detail of management.

Auction Sales This Day.

F. H. PETITPAIN will sell, at 10½ o'clock, at 8 Canal street—Remarkable Dry Goods: At half-past 10 o'clock, 100 baskets Champagne.

KENDIG, DRAKE & Co. will sell, at 11 o'clock, under the St. Charles Hotel—Elegant Furniture.

Died:

On Wednesday morning, the 3d inst., at 3 o'clock, Dr. JAMES McINTYRE, aged 42 years, a native of the Parish of Knockbridge, County Cavan, Ireland, and for the last twelve years a resident of this city.

☞ The funeral will take place from his late residence, Tchoupitoulas, between Canal and Jackson, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. His acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

On Wednesday morning, 3d inst., at half-past 12 o'clock, EDWARD EKADY, aged 21 years, a native of Parish of Sligo, County Wexford, Ireland, and for the last 10 years a resident of this city.

☞ The funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at half-past 8 o'clock, from his late residence, on Morgan street, between Eighth and Port streets. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

LOUISIANA HISTRIONIC ASSOCIATION.

The Active Members are requested to attend a meeting at the Hall on THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock....Punctual attendance is requested.

oct 4 ROLD. M. McALPIN, President.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Carrington.....OLIVIA, Hodgman, 11 A. M. Clerk.
Red River.....RED RIVER, Applegate, 5 P. M.
Midge.....JAS. L. DAY, Coleman, 11 A. M.
St. Louis.....ATLANTIC, Ogden, 4½ P. M.
New York.....OHIO, Schenck, 5 P. M.

☞ The Mail Steamship Ohio, Lieut. J. T. Schenck, U. S. Navy, commanding, will leave for New York via Havana, from land of St. Mary street, Lafayette, THIS EVENING, Thursday, at 5 o'clock, punctually.

FARGUSON, LAWRASON & CO., Agents.

☞ The Atlantic.—For St. Louis and all intermediate landings.—The splendid new passenger steamer will leave as above THIS DAY, Thursday, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., positively, from Tagalog street wharf.

HYDE & COLESBY, 18 Poydras street.

☞ Passengers and shippers will please be in readiness at the above hour.

oct

1000 dozen KID GLOVES.

☞ Received To-Day, per steamship Ohio, LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES, of every color and quality;

Also—GROS D'ALGER and other New Style BONNET SILKS;

New Style DRESS SILKS;

BONNET RIBBONS, FRINGES and TRIMMINGS of all kinds;

New Shape BONNET FRAMES;

A Full and Complete Assortment of New FANCY STRAW BONNETS, etc.

All of which will be sold Wholesale at the Lowest Prices.

C. YALE, JR., & CO., 27 Magazine st.

oct 1 w2p between Common and Gravier.

LIME—1650 bbls. Thomaston Meadow Rock, for sale by
oct JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

CEMENT—250 bbls. Demmas's and Nelson & Brown's Rosendale Cement, landing and for sale by
oct JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

PLASTER.—400 bbls. Wetherspoon's Superior Calcined Plaster Paris, landing and for sale by
oct JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

SUGAR LIME.—550 bbls. Superior Lime, for Planters' use, for sale by
oct JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

PLASTERING HAIR—In large or small lots, to suit purchasers, for sale by
oct JOHN STROUD & CO. 146 Common st.

FLORANCE & TAYLOR,
AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Office No. 91 Gravier street—Will make liberal Cash advances on Cargoes in store, or *New Orleans* to store, to be sold by auction.....They will also give attention to the sale of Real Estate, Cargoes, Stores, Succession, Slaves, etc.

oct Ladvtp

ENGLISH WRITING PAPER.

☞ Just received, at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse 14 Camp street, a large assortment of

ENGLISH RECORD;	CAP.
PACKET POST;	THIN and THICK Cream, Laid;
COMMERCIAL POST;	WHITE and BLUE, Laid;
QUARTO POST, ruled & plain;	WHITE and BLUE, Wove.

Also—A large supply of ENVELOPES, to suit the above sized paper.....For sale by

oct 3dtfW J. S. STEEL, 14 Camp street.

MORE FRESH GOODS.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

34 MAGAZINE STREET,

HAVE received another addition to their stock of Fall and Winter CLOTHING, by the arrival of ships Indiana, Niobe and Washington, from their manufactory in New York. They have also received a large quantity of RUBBER GOODS and HEAVY CLOTHING, made expressly for the Californian, such as Fine Quick Chas and Sacramentos, etc. etc.

The principles upon which they do business—the One Price—having proven satisfactory to quick-sighted friends, they would take the present time to inform them that they will adhere to it strictly. Every article in their store has the marked price upon it, and in no instance will it be departed from.....Below is but a partial list of articles:

Dress and Frock Coats:

Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats;
Brown, olive brown, molten brown, blue green, invisible green Dress and Frock Coats;
Black, blue brown and olive Pilots and Lemarine Coats.

Sac Coats and Paletots:

Black French Cloth Sacs and Paletots;
Rich golden brown, olive brown, olive green, royal blue and silver drab Cloth Sacs and Paletots;
Superfine blue, olive, green Cloth Sacs and Paletots;
Brown, blue and drab Pilot Cloth Sacs and Paletots;
Superfine Silk & Woollen Coatings, in Sacs & Paletots;
Brown, blue, olive, black, green and silver Drab Tweed Sacs and Paletots;
Rich golden brown, blue, olive brown, olive green, mulberry and drab French Tweed Sacs and Paletots;
Black and fancy colored Cheviots Doeskin Sacs and Paletots;
Plaid Cassimere and Doeskin Plaid Sacs and Paletots;
Extra superfine Sacs and Paletots;
Blue, drab, olive-colored, green and white Blanket Sacs and Paletots.

A large assortment of

Boys' and Children's Clothing.

Boys' black, blue and brown Cloth Pilots and Sea Coats;
" Tweed Pilots and Sac Coats;
" Black, fancy and colored Cassimere Pants;
Children's Suits, Pilots Jacket s, etc. etc.

Cloaks and Boulevards:

Superfine black and blue English and French Cloaks;
Super blue and brown Pilot and Beaver Cloth Boulevards;
Superfine blue Fine Cloth Cloaks, heavy;
Black and fancy colored Tweed Boulevards;
Heather plaid and fancy plaid Cassimere Boulevards.

Pantaloons:

Black French and English Cassimere Pants;
Best quality black French Doeskin Pants;
Rich, clear and fancy colored Doeskin Pants;
The richest assortment of fancy Cassimere, Satinette and Doeskin Pants in New Orleans;
Superfine Buffalo, Tweed, Cashmere and Pilot Cloth Pants.

Vests:

Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests;
Opera Cashmere Vests, of the latest patterns and style, too numerous to mention particulars in detail;
Black Cloth, Cassimere, Satinette, and Marseilles Vests;
Best quality black Silk Velvet Vests;
Embroidery figured Silk Velvet Vests;
Black plain Silk Vests;
Rich fancy figured Satin and Satin Vests;
White Marseilles Vests.

Shirts, Scarfs, Cravats, etc.:

Superfine of Linen Shirts—unlaundered bosoms;
Do. English Merino Shirts; do. do. do.
Medium quality do. French Gingham and Cabric Shirts;
Linen and Cotton Check do.
Merino, Russet, yellow, green, brown, White and pink Undershirts and Very rich styles Cravats and Scarfs;
Italian and French Black Silk Cravats;
Mottled Cassimere, Satinette, black and white Kid Gloves;
Cotton, Merino, Lambs Wool Half Hose;
Cotton and Gingham Umbrellas;
Trunks; Valises; Carpet Bags, etc.

India Rubber Goods:

Cloaks; Paletots; Capes; Leggings; Lob Preservers, etc.

We invite particular attention to the workmanship, style and uniformity of our garments. We feel confident that they are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other establishment in the South. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our stock.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

oct Ipostf 34 Magazine street.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

$30,000 *Worth of Dry Goods, Just Received,*

At F. J. O'DOHERTY'S Cheap Store,

Corner of Tchoupitoulas st. and St. Mary's Market.

☞ The undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies of New-Orleans and Lafayette that his stock of Fall Goods is now received and open for inspection, and that every article offered will be sold at unprecedently low prices. The following comprises part, viz:

Black, Pearl, Striped and Figured Silks;
Rich Colored, Changeable, Figured and Striped Silks;
Black Velvet Embroidered Mantillas, Vesting and Mantillas;
Colored Cashmere Checkered Mantillas, very rich;
Cashmere Crepe, Cashmere, Merino and Pilot Shawls;
Bergas, Tartans, Poplins, and Detail Mousline;
Rich Magentas, Rich Red and Crimson Plaids;
Venetian, Persian and Cashmere;
Plain, Striped and Changeable Alpacas, new;
French, German, English and American Calicoes;
Black French Cloth and Cassimere;
Linen Sheetings and Damask Table Linens;
Cottonades, Linen Cot ns, Satinets and Hickory;
Blankets, all qualities, 8-4, 10-4 and 11-4, and Marseilles Quilts;
Red, White, Blue, Green and Yellow Flannels;
Bed Ticking, Hooks and Eyes, Spool Thread, Needles, etc.;
Swiss, Book, Mull and French Lawn Muslins;
Jaconet Edgings, Table and Piano Covers, all qualities;
Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Wilton and Brussels Rugs;
Diffusionist Bone Mitts and Gloves;
Brown and Bleached Linen and Cotton Sheetings;
Hosiery, Ribbons, Artificials, Laces and Gloves;
Capital Pleaded Gingham, Fringes and Embroideries;
Furniture Prints; Red, Blue and Buff Denims, etc.

F. J. O'DOHERTY'S Cheap Store,
Corner of Tchoupitoulas st. and St. Mary's Market.

HATS.

ALL TASTES SUITED.

The subscriber has received by late arrivals HATS superior in quality, and made after the fashions of the celebrated and most fashionable New York Hatters, viz:

LEARY & CO.,
GENIN,
REESE.

Public attention is called to a style of Hat made under special supervision, quite superior in style and finish, to any of the above—

THE GREAT HAT.

This will be satisfied on inspection of the different styles at

D'ARCY'S,
oct dtf hW corner Canal and Chartres streets.

PRIVATE BOARDING.....No. 16 Natchez street.

MISS ANN HALLETT, (late of the Franklin House, Mobile,) begs leave to inform her friends and the public that she has opened a Private Boarding House at No. 16 Natchez street. The house has been newly furnished, and, with some trouble and expense, a determination to make her boarders comfortable, she hopes to secure a share of patronage.

oct 1 ltdp

B. M. NORMAN,

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, *No. 18 Camp street, New Orleans.*

☞ Superior Stationery.....School and Miscellaneous Books, at Publisher Prices.....Albums and Illuminated Works, etc.—New and Standard Works.....Commercial Printing and Binding, Plain or Fancy Only. oct 1 3dptf

NO. 15 CAMP STREET.

J. W. DOLBEAR will continue to receive New Prints in WRITING and Cap Paper, for the entire Fall and Winter. Pupils from 8 to 20 years of age are taught to write a good business style in a short time.

☞ Hours—9 to 11 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M., as I am at other times engaged.

oct

LEVI H. GALE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND SHIPPING AGENT, No. 10 Common street.

MAHOGANY COUNTER FOR SALE—12 feet long. Apply at 23 Natchez street, up stairs. oct

WANTED—An Assistant Cook, either male or female, and two Waiters. Slaves preferred. Inquire at the Florence House. oct 2t

CLERK WANTED—None need apply but such as are of steady, industrious habits, trustworthy in every respect, and possess a general knowledge of business. Address M. F. at this office. oct

GROCERY.—To be disposed of, the Stock, Fixtures and Unexpired Term of a GENTEEL GROCERY, in a first-rate situation, and doing a good business. To a young man wishing to go into the business, this presents a rare opportunity, as, the greater part of the house being understented, the store is free from rent. Apply on the premises, No. 359 Magazine street. oct 1w*

HOUSE TO RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The two-story Frame Dwelling, situated on St. John the Baptist street, between Rose and Orange, containing six rooms and servants' apartments, for rent. Also, the Furniture therein for sale. Inquire at the office of the Atlantic Hotel. oct1

NEW STYLES.

JUST RECEIVED, per steamship Ohio, also ships Niagara and Ellen Brooks, a fine assortment of BOYS' BUENA VISTAS and other HATS—a rich, a fine stock of MEN'S Fashionable, and other Hats—for sale low by J. DURBRIDGE & CO.

oct 3t 28 Customhouse street, up stairs.

VALUABLE FIELD HANDS

FOR SALE.—The Negroes, nearly 18 years of age—a Boy—a fine Girl—both—together with her three children, nine, seven and one year of age.

Also, BOLE, aged 18, and his sister SUSAN, 16 years.

All of the above negroes are remarkably healthy and sold for no fault. They can be seen at 123 Gravier st. Apply to

FLORANCE & TAYLOR,