DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 10, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. By reference to our advertising columns it will be perceived that this Company has established an agency in this city. The Company is one composed of many of the wealthiest merchants of New York, and we believe is well established. The Agent is Mr. James H. Bardan, and the office at No. 74 Common street.

DAN HICKOK'S REGATTA—*This is the Day!*—An exciting race may be expected. Some of the best boats have been entered, and the Captain has been busy for a week past in making the most ample arrangements for his visitors. Let there be a general attendance; the sport will well repay the ride, not to speak of the luxuries offered in the way of fish, soft-shell crabs, &c. Every one was delighted with the last regatta, the ladies expressed their strongest approval, and we expect to day to find at the "Franklin" a brilliant coterie of the belles of the city. The following boats have been entered for the race: 1st class—Undine, Argoine, Eliza Riddle, Cecalia, Robert Morris, and Pascoita. 2d class—Pioneuse, Mary Bella, Isabella, Pingle, and Rigolette.

FOR THE REGATTA.—Remember the steamboat Pascoula takes passengers to the Regatta from the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad, on the arrival of the 11 o'clock cars. She will land also at the end of the Shell Road, remain there an hour, take persons from there also, and then follow the race.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.—The steamship Alabama, commanded by Capt. J. J. Wright, will leave for Chagres on Monday next, at 9 o'clock, A. M. This vessel has made a number of trips to that port, and the passengers have universally expressed the greatest satisfaction. The vessel has superior accommodations, and a Captain worthy of so gallant a craft. An early application is necessary to secure a passage. See advertisement.

☞ We thank the officers of the St. Paul for St. Louis papers.

NOMINATIONS IN ORLEANS.—The democrats of the First Representative District of Orleans have nominated Charles Stanton and Patrick Irwin as candidates for the Legislature. The democrats of the Second District have nominated Dr. Cross as a candidate for the Legislature, in the room of Mr. Delasdernier, who declined the nomination.

PRIZE CUP.—The members of Jackson Fire Company No. 18 offer a beautiful silver cup as a reward to any fireman who may be the first to arrive at their engine-house for the greater number of times between this and the fourth of March next.

CANDIDATES IN JEFFERSON.—The democrats of Jefferson have nominated I. T. Preston, Gustave Leroy and Gaspar Auch as candidates for the next House of Representatives. The whigs of that parish have nominated P. Labatre as a candidate for the House of Representatives, in place of John Hampson, who declined the nomination.

NEW TELEGRAPH REGULATION.—The directors of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph company, at a meeting held in Washington City on the 28th ult., determined that hereafter the rates of charge for ordinary correspondence between individuals, shall apply to all messages for newspapers; but when the message exceeds one hundred words, the rates for the excess shall be reduced one-third. If two or more editors at the same place combine to send or receive messages, they shall pay the full rates for the whole communication. These terms are to take effect from the 15th inst. Daniel F. Clark, of Macon, Ga., was elected Secretary of the company, in place of Henry L. Jewett, resigned.

THE BRITISH NAVIGATION ACT—*American Reciprocity.*—The action of the Administration in regard to the new Navigation Law of Great Britain, is looked for with a good deal of anxiety by the shipping interest. The "reciprocity" offered in that act depends upon its acceptance by our Government, and the President is, by an existing law which has been upon the statute book twenty years as the settled policy of the country, "authorized" to meet the proposition by issuing his proclamation at once. The act of May 24, 1828, passed in the Presidency of Mr. Adams, when Mr. Clay was Secretary of State, asserts, that when the President shall have received satisfactory evidence from a foreign Government that no discriminating duties on American vessels, produce, manufactures, or merchandize, arriving in their ports from the United States or any foreign country, he is authorized to issue his proclamation, suspending and discontinuing all similar discriminations upon the vessels, produce, or merchandize of the same country; the proclamation to continue in force so long as the exemptions are reciprocal, and no longer. The British Act of Navigation abolishes these discriminations as to all powers who are willing to adopt the same policy. It goes into effect on the 11th of January next. Unless the President issues his proclamation under the statute named, the law will not be in effect as regards American vessels and cargoes. The Washington Republic "ventures to say" that the President will not use this power, but will refer the subject entirely to Congress.

RESIGNATION OF MR. CALHOUN.—The Philadelphia American states that a private letter, received in that city from Charleston, states that intelligence had just reached there, announcing Mr. Calhoun's purpose to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States at an early day. It comes too far and too circuitously to be relied on.

KENTUCKY STATE CONVENTION.—The State Convention for remodeling the Constitution of the State of Kentucky organized on the 1st inst. by electing Mr. James Guthrie, democrat, of Louisville, President. The vote on his election stood, Guthrie 59, Nixon 43. Mr. Thomas J. Helm was chosen Secretary.

FLORIDA AFFAIRS.—The National Intelligencer of the 1st says that official intelligence has been received at the War Department to the effect that on the evening of the 15th September, Gen. Twiggs with Maj. Mackall, Capt. Casey, and a military guard from the 4th artillery, went in the steamer Col. Clay to Charlotte Harbor from Tampa Bay, and, according to appointment, held a council with the Chiefs of the Seminoles, the place of meeting being an old trading-house at the head of the Bay, and within the limits of the Indian territory. The Indians manifested the most obliging and friendly disposition, and agreed to deliver the Indian prisoners, now in their custody, to the officers of our army, on the 19th of the present month, at Charlotte Harbor.... This confirms the statements received here, direct from Tampa, which was contradicted by a subsequent account received via Tallahassee, also from Tampa, which said that the Indians had refused to come in and confer with Gen. Twiggs.

DEATH OF YANKEE HILL.—George H. Hill, the celebrated delineator of Yankee character, died at Saratoga Springs on the 28th ult., where he had been sick for a long time. Mr. Hill was one of the oldest in his peculiar line. He was "a fellow of infinite jest," an admirable comedian, and a very clever gentleman.

CHALLENGE FOR A RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—A New York letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, says: "The extraordinary quick passage made by the new steamship Ohio, between this city and Charleston, occupying only about sixty hours, and that under the disadvantage of a new engine and foul bottom, has induced one of the proprietors of the line, Mr. George Law, to offer a challenge to any steamer in the world to make a trip from this city to Liverpool, for a wager of $50,000 a side. I should not be surprised if the challenge is accepted, and if so, the excitement will be unprecedented, especially if accepted by one of the British steamers."

MORE IRON ORE.—An extensive bed of iron ore has been discovered on the land of Messrs. G. W. & J. H. Little, in Jefferson county, Va. It is believed that a large portion of the mountain is an iron deposit. The ore already taken yields about 75 per cent. of pure metal.

Foreign Policy of this Country.

In a dispatch written to an American Minister it was once remarked by Mr. Canning that "the strength and power of Great Britain are not for herself only but for the world." If this be true of Great Britain, with how much more propriety may it be said of the United States—the first and the only nation whose laws and institutions are founded on those just and equal rights which ought to be secured to the whole of the race. When uttered by a British Minister the sentiment appears nothing more than a part of that arrogance which has characterized the island aristocracy in every stage of its existence. But an American may take the sentence and apply it to his own country with justice and propriety—nay, he may widen the proposition and assert that the strength and the power of America are not for herself, only, but for the universe. The great truths on which the American Government is founded are not confined to this world alone. They pervade all the regions of space, and wherever man has been, is, or may be, the doctrines of equal rights and equal laws are applicable. If when we have converted the world to democracy, we could take wings and fly away to the moon or to the farthest planet that revolves about the most distant star, the principles of the government under which we live would be as applicable there as on the earth we now inhabit.

The principles, then, of our laws are expansive, and it is impossible to attempt to limit their influence or confine the sphere within which they may be exercised. As American institutions are essentially extending in their nature and capable of indefinite application, it is idle to say that the American people are to care little or nothing for what is transpiring beyond their own borders. Especially is it necessary for us to watch carefully the movements of all other nations on this continent. To us, in name as well as in reality, has been given the lead among the people of this hemisphere. We have received the style and appellation of "Americans," and it behooves us to show that we are not unworthy of the preëminence which has been awarded us—that we are capable of maintaining those rights which are peculiarly American from the aggressions of European monarchs and European adventurers.

The doctrine has been long since put forward by the United States, that the nations of Europe were not to be permitted to extend their territorial possessions on the American Continent. And we may shortly be called on to maintain this international regulation which we have so assiduously promulgated. A powerful people are aiming at the possession of the central portions of the continent. They have assumed the protectorate of an Indian tribe which is altogether without the forms of civilized organization; and, in carrying out their plans in Central America, they have lately come in contact with the rights of certain American citizens. When Great Britain first claimed a control over the Mosquito King, or a right to interfere with his affairs, it would have been well for us to protest against the prerogative she usurped. It is not too late yet to check the growth of English power in Honduras, and force Great Britain to acknowledge what we have so often and so long asserted—the right of American nations to manage American soil in their own way.

There are a few, but a very few, who deny to the United States this right of limiting acquisitions on the continent. It is clear, however, that were our Government purely and essentially conservative, instead of being progressive, that it would be the part of wisdom to prevent European possessions from extending in the western hemisphere. Report says that an angry correspondence has arisen between the British and American diplomatists in regard to the recent note sent by the British Consul to the American Navigation Company; and this will probably be the most difficult foreign question that the present Administration will be called on to settle. The Mosquito matter will be a far more difficult one than the Poussin controversy. In the former there is a substantial question at issue, and it is not likely that England will be disposed to yield up her claims to a territory she has taken some pains to acquire for one of her dependants. The Cabinet has given us the correspondence in the Poussin controversy, and many think that our Secretary has got the better of the French Minister. With a far better position, and far better arguments, it is probable that Mr. Clayton will appear even better in the Mosquito question than in the matter of Post and the Eugénie.

The New Jersey Railroads.

Commodore Stockton has published a long appeal to the people of New Jersey on the subject of the excitement raised in that State against the united companies who enjoy a monopoly of the transportation across that State. The abolition of this monopoly has become a political question this Fall, and the Commodore, who has *four hundred thousand* dollars invested in these stocks, has made a public statement of his case, for the purpose of protecting his private rights of property. He attempts to show, and with some success, that the State Government has sold this privilege for a valuable consideration; that it has been ratified and confirmed by successive Legislatures and decisions of law; that it is pronounced by the ablest lawyers of the State to be inviolable under the Constitution of the United States. He concludes with the following proposition:—"If, therefore, the people of New Jersey are of opinion that the experiment has been sufficiently tried, and are desirous to take immediate possession of all the railroads of the companies, I think (though I speak for myself alone) that an arrangement can be made by which the State may be enabled to do so, and to pay for them, within fifteen years, without the hazard of a dollar, and without any sacrifice of her own unsullied honor, or the property of individuals who have confidingly pledged their all on the integrity of their fellow citizens." The State should accept this proposal, and purchase the rights she has sold to individuals, before she can entertain honorably the proposal to abolish them. It may be fairly made a question, whether charters and grants of incorporation are not repealable, as laws, which should be enacted only for public purposes, and must cease when the competent authorities have decided that the public interest no longer needs their continuance. But there can be no doubt whatever, that public honor requires that the State should fully indemnify against loss all those who possess rights which she may have conveyed to them for a consideration, which they have complied with, but which she may desire, either from principle or policy, to resume.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.—The last wire cable was stretched on the 28th ult. across the Ohio river at Wheeling, for the use of the bridge. The Wheeling Argus says: "The heaviest part of the job is now done, and it is believed in about six weeks a regular uninterrupted passage will be allowed for wagons across the river at this point, by means of that great national work, so anxiously looked for, the Wheeling and Belmont Bridge."

THE RIOTS AT BYTOWN, CANADA.—The Montreal Gazette says: "We learn that the recent riots at Bytown have resulted fatally to both parties. Several Conservatives were wounded with bullets and buckshots, and one young man, named Bostwich or Borthwick, who received a bullet in the left lung, which passed through the right, is now dead. Seven of the Elginists are also said to have died of their wounds. So (adds the Gazette) Lord Elgin earns a peerage, and Canada mourns."

RELEASE OF DR. ACHILLI.—The French Government, it is said, has sent to Rome an imperative order for the release of the famous Dr. Achilli, who was thrown into the dungeons of the Inquisition at Rome, on the restoration of the Cardinals to power. The single offence of this learned doctor is that he was a Protestant and a proselyliser. In all the late disturbances he took no political part, and he refused office under the Directory. He was simply a Protestant, occupying himself in distributing bibles and discoursing on theology.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

The President's Tour.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9th.—The President of the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Preston, will leave Washington on the 11th inst., and, after stopping at Baltimore to witness the Fair and great Cattle Show, will proceed to Philadelphia and New York, and return to Washington on the 18th inst.

Appointment by the President.

Charles T. Stuart, to be Surveyor of the Port of Alexandria, Virginia, vice Benjamin T. Fendall, deceased.

☞ Balie Peyton left Washington on the evening of the 29th ult., to take the steamer for Chagres, on his way to Chili.

OREGON WITHOUT A GOVERNOR.—Mr. Lincoln, to whom the office of Governor of Oregon was tendered by Gen. Taylor, has declined.

☞ A political editor talks about the camp fires of his party burning brightly. Whereupon another editor retorts that *campfire* won't save them, and recommends chloride of lime.

☞ Mrs. Fanny Kemble Butler was to commence her readings on the evening of the 1st, at the Sansom Street Hall, Philadelphia.

NEAPOLITAN PRINCES.—The Queen of Naples has been delivered of a princess, which has been baptised by Pius IX. Her names number thirty-two, the first batch being Maria della Grazia Pia.

☞ The Governor of New York offers a reward of five hundred dollars for the arrest of the two men who shot Robert Murphy at Rensselaerville, on the 24th ult. Mr. Murphy was reported dead of his wounds, but this is contradicted.

COSTLY HORSE.—We learn from the Albany Atlas that M. McArdel, of that place, has sold his famous trotting horse Mac, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, for $4000.

☞ The steamer Hibernia sailed from New York at noon, on Saturday, the 29th ult., with nineteen passengers for Liverpool, among whom were E. Christ, bearer of dispatches for France, and Wm. Hoffman, bearer of dispatches for Switzerland.

FRUIT CONVENTION.—Connected with the Fair of the American Institute, at Castle Garden, New York, this month, will be a convention of fruit growers, and persons interested in pomology.

PINEAPPLES IN WASHINGTON CITY.—An experienced gardener at Washington, Mr. Howlett, has succeeded in raising pineapples from the crowns of foreign fruit, thrown into the street and picked up a year ago.

ROMAN PRINTERS.—The printers of Rome are famishing. The Cardinal Triumvirate have told them that a few hundreds had better starve than the minds of the whole populace be poisoned by their productions!

MURDER WILL OUT.—The Chronotype states that at the recent trial of young White, at Dedham, Mass., for setting fire to a barn, it came out in the evidence that a man, whose body was found upon the railroad track some time since, and who it was supposed was run over by the cars and killed, was murdered in a grog-shop in that town, and that the murderers placed the body upon the track, for the purpose of misleading the public.

WHITFIELD'S BONES.—About 25 years ago the bones of one of the arms of Whitfield (the celebrated preacher) were stolen away from his remains and nothing was ever heard of this missing relic, until a few days ago, when a package was received by the America, containing the bones, accompanied by a letter directed to a minister on Cape Cod.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

LETTER CCXLVII.

Incendiarism—Equinoctial Storm—Sentence of the Opera House Rioters—Widening of Streets—Commodore Stockton and the Camden and Amboy Railroad—Appearance of the Republic—Steamer New Orleans.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—Our periodical season of incendiarism has commenced, and fires are raging about us in all directions, destroying an immense amount of property. During the last three days and nights, the losses by fire in this city and Williamsburg have fallen but little short of $500,000.

The fine weather that we have enjoyed for a month or so past has at length given way to a raw, drizzling rain, with an occasional gust of wind, but altogether falling, so far, to make up the condition of a storm. It is only wet and cold, and cheerless. The equinoctial storm, for which we have been looking in this neighborhood, passed several degrees to the Southward of our part of the coast, and vessels now arriving bring terrible accounts of its ravages at sea.

As the movement of these great storms is a matter of considerable interest to science, I have collected from the various reports so far brought in the items forming the following table, in which are given the position of the vessels named, and the direction of the wind at the stated dates. A map formed from this data shows the storm to have had a very great range, and to have been violent at the same time in Longitudes 69 and 78—points distant from each other nearly 500 miles—the width of the storm seems to have been about 150 miles—the usual limits.

Vessels.	September.	Lat. N.	Lon. W.	Wind.
Brig Medora	11	30, 00	70, 00	N. N. E. to S. E.
Brig Eagle	17	30, 00	76, 00	N. E. to S. W.
Bark Kingston	18-19	30, 00	78, 00	E. N. E. & S. W. N. W.
Sch. Indi	20	30, 00	75, 00	Easterly.
Brig Momentum	19	33, 30	75, 45	E. N. E. to E. S. E.
Bark Kossuth	19	31, 11	75, 00	N. E.
Bark Adelia	19	Off Hatteras		N. E. to N. W.
Bark Parthenon	19-20	33, 00	75, 45	N. E.
Ship Charleston	19-20	34, 00	76, 30	E. to N. W.
Sch. Lady of the Lake	20	34, 30	69, 30	S. to N. E.
Brig Dolphin	20-21	34, 30	69, 30	S. W. to N. W.
Sch. Minerva	21	33, 30	75, 00	S. E.
Bark Monmouth	21	33, 00	70, 00	S. W.
Ship Star Republic	21-22	39, 15	76, 00	N. N. E.

The issue of the trial of the Opera House rioters gives very general satisfaction, but many wish that the punishment of the chief could have been heavier, and of the inferior participants lighter. Certainly, Judson's punishment, as far as imprisonment and fine are concerned, bears but a small proportion to his offence, but that is not the extent of his penalties. He is ruined in every shape. Two or three of those convicted with him will probably receive pardons, on account both of their former good character and a certain degree of doubt that still exists as to their guilt. The next one of the rioters to be tried is charged with a capital crime. His trial will be brought on in a few days.

Judson's wife has also obtained her divorce, from her marriage tie, from the Court of Common Pleas.

The report of the City Inspector for the past week shows a total mortality of only 319. The deaths from cholera were 11, five of which were of immigrants just arrived in ships having the cholera on board. The pressure of fear being removed our city is relapsing into its original filthy state, and some of our streets are in a condition that would disgrace Cincinnati. The old project of widening Anthony street and demolishing one or two hundred of the Five Point rookeries, has been brought forward again and is advocated very strenuously, but I fear it will fail. It is strange that such a plague spot should be permitted to exist so long as this has in the very heart of the city. The cause lies in the fact that these old dilapidated houses pay a much greater interest to their proprietors than respectable buildings would pay. Some of these proprietors are among the most *respectable and moral* of our citizens, and they plead effectively the tight of the pocket against the spirit of improvement although that spirit is prompted and supported by considerations of the greatest human importance.

I observe that Commodore Stockton is out with a powerful appeal to the people in favor of the shameful and shameless monopoly of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. To give the Commodore the benefit of his whole argument will only be to transfer the odium of the concern from the Company to the State. The truth is that it equally belongs to both. From the former, time has proved, justice is not to be expected; and it remains to be seen whether the State has enough sense of its honor left to adopt an equitable policy in the premises. She is not asked to break her contract with the Company, as far as that contract is honorable as well as legal, but to modify it so as to do justice to the community. The monopoly, by the terms of its charter, has yet twenty years to run. It is idle to suppose that the community will submit to its eccentric impositions for that length of time, and modification will become a matter of necessity. It is better to do what is proper at present with a degree of grace, than to do it by-and-by under compulsion. The Commodore says, and I suppose he speaks by authority, that "if the State desires it, they can buy the works and pay for them in fifteen years, without the hazard of a dollar." If so, the course of the State is clear. It should buy the road and put its management into hands that will dispense justice to the South and East and to New Jersey. The case of the Commodore is strongly presented—as strong as the pen of the author of the Junius Tracts could make it—and will have a good effect, although, perhaps, a different one from that intended.

For some unexplained reason, the Tribune failed to make its appearance this morning. The Republic, (the new penny democratic paper) however, is out, and has a very creditable look. It begins savagely upon the whigs.

The steamer New Orleans, which did such good service in the Mexican war, and showed good intentions with regard to the Cuban war to come, will leave our waters for New Orleans next Saturday.

There is very little doing in Wall street to-day. Treasury Notes brought 109¾, and the loss of '47 111¼; Pennsylvania 5's were sold at 86¾. Very respectfully, INDICATOR.

FROM THE PLAINS.—The St. Louis Republican has a letter from Independence, dated September 27, and confirming the previous report of the burning of Bent's Fort:

"I have a little more information from the Plains, perhaps of a later date than you are yet in receipt of. To-day, Messrs. Paladay and Riley, who accompanied one of the Government trains, under charge of Capt Keits, as far as the Little Arkansas, arrived by way of Bent's Fort. Mr. Paladay has been in the employ of William Bent, at the Fort. On the 16th August, he was sent over in the direction of Kit Carson's settlement, on the Moro. In returning, he fell in company with the train of Capt. Keits. While they were encamped at the Hole in the Rock, they heard distinctly a loud report, resembling that of cannon. They journeyed on—crossed the Arkansas river on the 22d August, and came up to the site of the Fort, and saw that the rubbish of the buildings was all that was left. It had been burnt down by the Indians, and was still smoking and burning on the 24th, when they left it. They were now able to account for the report, as the magazine belonging to Bent had been fired. The guns and traps were consumed, and it is supposed all the goods, books, &c., of Bent's concern, had shared the same fate. The pack saddles and apparatus were not destroyed, as they were still in the bastions. What had become of Mr. Bent, or any one connected with the concern, they could not tell; there was no trace of them or their whereabouts. As our informant came on down the Arkansas, they saw the trail of the cattle from the Fort. On the 17th of the month, Mr. Bent relieved Mr. Fisher, and the latter went over towards Taos.

"Mr. Fisher says, that in some of his conversations with Red Wolf, the chief the Cheyennes, the chief told him he was very anxious for Mr. Fitzpatrick to return, as he promised; that he and the old men of the tribe wanted to live with him; that the young men were desirous of fighting with the whites. He also said to those at the Fort to keep the gates closed against many of the Arrapahoes, as they would do them injury. The Indians also said to those about the Fort, frequently of late, that they intended to go over to the settlement of thirty whites, southwest of the Arkansas, in the direction of Taos, and take all their corn, of which they had an abundance. If they raised any objection, they would then take their cattle; and if they still objected, they would make way with the men.

"The company, as they came in, met a party of Cheyennes, to whom they told their numerical strength, and asked them if they wanted to fight them or not. They replied no. They then tried to get some information respecting the burning of the Fort, but all they could learn was, that the Eutaws had done the deed."

☞ Rev. Howard Malcolm, late President of Georgetown College, has been elected President of Shurtliff College, at Alton, Ill.

The Regatta.

Who's going down to Dan's Regatta? I am told that Dan Hickok, the proprietor of the Hotel at the Lake end of the New Shell Road, is to give us something a little beyond any thing that has been given yet, in this part of the world, in the shape of a Regatta, to-day, which is to come off at 1 o'clock; and I presume that all the citizens of this place and Mobile, as well as those who reside in the vicinity of both places, will be there to see it. It has been hinted to me that Dan has made arrangements with all the large and small fish, soft shell crabs and oysters, in and over the Lake, and they are to meet him at the Hotel at 12 o'clock to make preparations for a grand set out at the same place, about half-past three. The meeting will be called to order punctually at that hour. It is to be hoped that it will be well attended. Col. Pompano will act as President, Maj. Redfish Vice President; Secretaries—Soft Shell Crabs, Croakers, Perch, Flounders, and Oysters; Reporters—Champagne, Claret, Hock, and Burgandy. Dan is no stranger, and knows how to do up things at such meetings in the right way. If nothing happens more than I now know of, I shall make one of the party there. I shall take along with me my carpet bag and machine that I used at the Potomac river to catch herrings with, in case Dan should be so unfortunate as not to get any large shiners from the Lake to eat; and if small ones, my machine is very useful; it is a perfect cleaner; it puts all the rough on one side and the smooth on the other. SPEARES.

[From the Concordia Intelligencer.]

☞ If the English Cotton Broker from New Orleans, who offered $10 for the sight of a cotton worm, and who said that cotton *would* or *should* fall half a cent per pound when he got back to the city, will agree to pay $10 for *every* worm that can be produced, and agree that the fund shall be applied to the payment of the national debt of Great Britain, a company will be formed who will guarantee to furnish worms enough to *extinguish the debt.* VERMIFUGE.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Union Mutual Insurance Company,

NO 58 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

INSURES on the Mutual principle—without *personal liability*—having a Cash Capital paid in of

$100,000.

Insurances made against loss and damage by Fire and Marine Risks, and Risks of Inland Transportation and Navigation, at the lowest established rates.

☞ *The Profits of the Business will be divided between the Stockholders and the Insured.*

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Shepherd Knapp, John Van Norden, N. W. Merrill, Paul Spofford, George Hardy, Edw'd K. Collins, Albert W. Wright, George Rapelye, Henry H. Meneil, Richard P. Buck, G. L. Knapp, Edwin Hoyt, Charles M. Leupp, J. D. Robertson, Jas. E. Cooper, J. B. Johnston, Henry Holt, F. M. Wetmore, Moses Taylor, Jno. D. Van Buren, L. H. Brigham, Jonathan Thorne, John F. Nesmith, Fred. Sheldon, Jr. Joseph Bouchaud, H. L. Benedict, Richard Bell, John D. Hurlbut, Joseph Fowler, N. H. Wolfe, Lambert Suydam, Elbert J. Anderson, A. Seignette, John S. Tappan, Daniel Ayres, James D. Fish, Seth Grant, Jr. Stephen H. Ogden, Jr. Henry H. Brown, A. G. Thompson, R. M. Lawrence, E. T. H. Gibson, J. J. Kingsford,

LAMBERT SUYDAM, President.

JOHN S. TAPPAN, Vice President.
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

References:

W. H. Dudley, Esq. Bern and Fallon, Esq.
R. C. Cammack, Esq. Aaron Cohen, Esq.
Saml. C. Bell, Cashier Canal Messrs. Bell & Stebbins.
Bank. .. Leverich & Co.
Messrs. George Foster & Co. .. Manuel White & Co.
.. J. Corning & Co. .. Paradise, Lowndes & Co.
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I HAVE now on hand a large and well selected Stock of Fresh GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, TEAS, BUTTER, FINE LIQUORS, WINES and CORDIALS, &c., all of which have been selected with great care, and are offered at as low prices as any wholesale or retail store in the city. My stock consists of

Havana, Lagunya, Rio, St. Domingo, Java, Manilla and Mocha COFFEES;
Crushed, Powdered, Loaf, Refined, Clarified and Brown SUGARS;
The best of all kinds of MEASSES or any other imperfection;
SHAPS of all kinds;
FLOUR, LARD;
BACON—Hams, Sides, etc.
Superior Goshen and Western BUTTER;
Eagles, Western and Pineapple CHEESE;
Cauliflowers; Buckwheat;
Prepared Cocoa;
Spices of all kinds;
Pimento;
Tobacco, Cigars; ink;
Blacking and Brushes;
Almonds, Cream Nuts, Filberts, Pecans, Raisins; Currants;
Citron, Canton Ginger;
Boston Crackers; Soda Biscuit;
Lard, Whale and Solar Oils;
Spermaceti and Olive Oils; Neats Feet Oil;
Sperm and Adamantine Candles;
Star and Tallow do.
Indigo; Alum; Saltpetre;
Cream Tartar; Table Salt;
Vinegar; Molasses;
Potatoes; Eggs; Apples; Onions;
Lemons and Wrapping Paper;
Pipes; Snuff;
Mackerel; Salmon; Codfish;
Herrings; Cisco; Lobsters;
Smoked and Dried Fish;
Prunes; Rice; Sago;
Tapioca; Hominy;
Gallons Molasses;
Sugarhouse Molasses;
Castile Soap, Starch;
Tomato Catsup; Mustard;
Arrow Root; Pearl Barley;
Fulton Market Beef; Gherkins;
Cheese (Skates 100); Brooms;
Pickles, Ketchups and Sauces of all kinds; Pipes;
Dates; Figs; Jellies;
Confectionery;

Woodenware, Hardware, Crockery,

And every other article usually kept in a Grocery, excepting Liquors.

☞ *Goods sent to any part of the city by my wagon Free of Charge.*

☞ The LADIES are especially invited to call.

CHAS. H. LYSTER, Store 118 Julia st.,
One door west Carondelet.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to keeping very select articles of TEA, COFFEE, BUTTER and OILS. o10

TO RENT—A pleasant Furnished SLEEPING ROOM for a gentleman. Apply at No. 32 Tivoli Circle. o10

WANTED TO HIRE—Two able-bodied DRAYMEN of sober and industrious habits, well acquainted in the city, to whom good wages will be given.
Apply at 38 MAGAZINE STREET. o10

NEW GLASS CASES.—Seventy Feet of New Glass Cases for sale. May be seen at 21 CANAL STREET. o10 1w

WANTED.—A gentleman of sixteen years' experience in commercial transactions, is desirous of obtaining a Situation in some respectable house, in any capacity; has a competent knowledge of English, French and Spanish; can give undoubted references, and would be willing to make himself generally useful. Address T, at this office. o10

BOY WANTED—A good, intelligent, active, honest and capable American Lad, is wanted at my Grocery Store, No. 118 Julia street. None but one who has the very best of recommendations will answer.
C. H. LYSTER.

☞ Also, a boy to drive a Wagon wanted. o10

LANDING—From ships Lehigh and H. Farrington—
GOSHEN BUTTER—10 firkins.
PINEAPPLE CHEESE—10 boxes.
LOAF SUGAR—40 bf. hdsds. For sale by
o10 E. J. HART & CO. 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

CEMENT—300 bbls. Newark and Rosendale; 1000 bbls. Nelson & Brown's Rosendale, landing from ships Lehigh, Peter Hattrick, Mayflower and Columbiana. for sale by
o10 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

☞ 2000 bbls. Newark and Rosendale Cement, in store and for sale by the above.

FIRE BRICKS.—25,000 English Fire Bricks, landing from ship Mary Ward, for sale low on Levee, by
o10 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

☞ 150,000 in store and for sale as above.

PLASTER.—1500 bbls. Wotherspoon's, Newark and Rosendale, and Cargins's brands, for sale by
o10 2t HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 98 Magazine st.

☞ We have on hand 10,000 bushels Plastering Hair, in sacks, bbls, and hhds.

Married:

In Christ's Church, Cincinnati, on Thursday morning, the 27th Sept., by the Rev. J. D. Gillespie, Mr. MARCUS A. FINCH, of New Orleans, to Miss AMELIA F. HOWELL, of Covington, Ky.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ *SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE*

Red River.....CREOLE, Bonner, 5 P. M.
Red River.....TALLAHATCHEE, Sweeny, 5 P. M.
Louisville.....ABERDEEN, Cloutie, 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....AMERICA, Johnson, 5 P. M.
Louisville.....SLIGO NO. 3, Davis, 5 P. M.
Mobile.....JAS. L. DAY, Osborne, 5½ P. M. Cars.

Auction Sales This Day.

THOMAS J. SPEAR will sell, at 10½ o'clock, at the Horse Station, corner of Common and Rampart sts.—Horses, Mules, Drays, etc.

J. E. L. SOLOMON will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 53 Camp street, New Furniture.

☞ The Books of the LOUISIANA HISTRIONIC ASSOCIATION are now opened daily at the office of the Secretary, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. at the store of E. A. TYLER, No. 59 Camp street, under the following Rule and Regulation:

"Article 19. Honorary Members shall be entitled to one Personal ticket non-transferable, and one Guest ticket, which will admit a lady or non-resident, only."

R. M. McALPIN, President.

☞ A Meeting of those favorable to the formation of a Company of VOLUNTEERS, will be held at the Louisiana Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 11th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock for the purpose of Organizing and Electing Officers.

G. W. SHAW.

French Language.

The Best Opportunity of acquiring this Useful Idiom is now offered.

MR. EUGENE ESDRA will resume his French Evening Classes on each 'Sd a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained. His pupils, and those wishing to join his Class, are invited to call and enter their names.

For further particulars, apply at his office, No. 29 Dumaine's Buildings, Exchange Place.

☞ Mr. E. teaches Double Entry BOOK KEEPING, simple to the opening, adjusting and closing of Books in the French and English Languages. oct3 1m

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. M. & J. LAPSLEY, 13 Chartres st.,

ARE now opening a large and rich assortment of FASHIONABLE FALL GOODS, embracing all the new designs and fabrics. Among them are—

Brocade and Embroidered Cashmere;
Barege, for evening and walking dresses;
Rich Embroideries, Sleeves, Ribbons, etc. etc.;
Very rich colored and black Silks;
Silk Mantillas and Cloaks;
Rich Plaids, for Children;
Embroidered and Plain Cambric Handkerchiefs;
Rich Cravats and Scarfs, for ladies;

NEW AND INTERESTING WORKS.

Just received and for sale by

J. H. BECHTEL & CO., 49 Camp St.

NO. 1 of the BOSTON EDITION OF SHAKSPEARE, Printed on fine paper with Steel type.
THE FORTUNES OF WOMAN. By the Author of "Paul Ferroll."
LOVE IN HIGH LIFE: By T. S. Arthur.
THE PARISIAN COUNTESS AND THE ROBBER'S SON.
MARY BEACH: Or, The Fulton Street Cap Maker.
MY SISTER MINNIE: By the Author of the Poor Curate.
THE MAGIC OF KINDNESS: By the Brothers Mayhew.

Hart's Celebrated Cheap Shirt Depot

GENT'S FURNISHING WAREHOUSE,

No. 15 Camp Street,

Adjoining the City Bank.

I AM now opening, per late arrivals, the largest and best assortment of every kind of

SHIRTS AND GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,

to which I would solicit an inspection by those replenishing their wardrobe. The following is part of our present stock, all of which are our own manufacture, or imported direct to the house:

Linen Shirts:

Extra superfine round thread, bosom in three style;
Medium fine do. do.
Fine Irish Linen, of various patterns and make.

Muslin and Cotton Shirts:

Finest English Muslin Yoke Neck, fancy work;
Do. York Mills } embroidered and stitched bosoms;
Do. do. } do. do. do.