DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

☞ The Eastern mail yesterday failed from all places between Augusta (Ga.) and New York. We suppose the explanation to be that the large mail failed, and that the papers from New York and places East of it came by steamboat to Charleston or Savannah.

NEW CROP—*Sugar and Molasses.*—The steamer E. D. White, Capt. Brady, which arrived from Fort Adams last evening, brought down 14 hogsheads of sugar and 28 barrels of molasses of the new crop, from Mr. Antoine Decuir's plantation, on False river, parish of Pointe Coupée, consigned to Gerard & Ferrier.

EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.—The correspondent from Montreal of the New York Courier and Enquirer gives a strong picture of the discontents in the Canadas, especially Lower Canada. The projected removal of the seat of government from Montreal to Toronto made the French party furious. The removal has since taken place, and we shall see whether the prophecy will be fulfilled—that this act would dissolve the union of the provinces. The Montreal Courier "openly and distinctly declares its opinion, that no man in Canada now owes *allegiance to a sovereign* whose Ministers are permitted to treat him as they have done"—and declares that a movement is on foot which will convince Earl Grey and Lord Elgin that their policy "is at an end."

The announcement that Lord Elgin having been made a Baron carries with it the full sanction of his course in Canada, has added fuel to the excitement. Lord Elgin's title is Scotch; his family name is Bruce, and he represents the ancient Earldom of Elgin and Kincardine. His father sat in the British Parliament as one of the representative Peers of Scotland—elected in 1830. But neither father nor son held any title as Peer of the United Kingdom, which would entitle them to seats in the House of Lords, of their own right. The conferring of the inferior rank of a Baron of the United Kingdom makes Lord Elgin a Peer in Parliament, which he would not be as a Scotch Earl.

☞ We omitted yesterday to return thanks to the officers of the Ivanhoe and Bunker Hill for the St. Louis papers we received from them.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMMENCED.—Messrs. Riddle & Co., contractors for grubbing, grading, &c., of sections 15 to 23, of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, broke ground on Monday last. They commenced operations on the head waters of Bogue Chito, 23 miles from Mobile, at the point of greatest elevation on the whole line. One hundred men are now at work, and as tools and implements are received the force will be increased.

☞ We thank Capt. Crane, of the steamship Galveston, for late Texas papers.

NEW ENGLANDERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—A clipper-built schooner of 30 tons, called the Toccao, was launched at New Bedford on Saturday, the 29th ult. She was built by five ship-carpenters of that city, who intend to go out in her to California....A fine brig, called the Samuel & Edward, was launched at Brower, Me., on the 22d ult. She is owned by James P. Veazie, who will forthwith load her with lumber for California....The superior brig Topaz was to sail in ballast from Eastport, Me., for Chagres on the 8th inst., and would take a few passengers for California....The brig Ganges, late of Gloucester, Mass., has been sold to a company in Boston, and is to be fitted out for California....The ship Leopard, of 588 tons, late of Boston, has been purchased by Messrs. Ingalls & Lucas, of New Bedford, for the California trade. Five ships, one bark, four brigs, and one schooner, are now fitting out at Boston for California.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the Andrew Jackson for St. Louis papers.

CONSUL TO PANAMA.—Col. Thos. R. Whitney, of New York, is spoken of as Consul to Panama, and is, it is said, recommended by the whole delegation from the State of New York.

THE COTTON TRADE.—The commercial summary of the New York Courier and Enquirer, prepared for the steamer Cambria, which sailed for Liverpool on the 3d, has the following passages in regard to the demand for Cotton for the ensuing season:—"For months past, our spinners have been curtailing their business; they have purchased sparingly, and are bare of stocks. The surplus stocks of goods which had accumulated are disappearing, and prices improving; and the rapid growth of the country and its increasing wants will *ere long* again restore prosperity to this *important branch of industry.* At the lowest estimate, 500,000 bales will be required by the United States the ensuing season for stock and consumption, and 600,000 for France and the Continent, leaving for Great Britain 900,000 or 1,000,000 bales, depending on the extent of the crop, whether 2,000,000 or 2,100,000. To make that quantity sufficient for Great Britain, it would be necessary to reduce her consumption from 28,000 bales per week to 19,000 or 20,000, but as the result of years has proved that, whatever may be the price, the "Lion's" share is 65 per cent. of the crop, we conclude that she will pay high enough to obtain it, and that her supply of the coming season will be 1,300,000 bales, reducing her consumption to 25,000 bales per week, leaving the balance, 700,000 or 800,000 bales, to be divided between the United States and the Continent, as circumstances may authorize. As to the price that Great Britain must pay to obtain this supply, this will depend on the competition she will meet with from the home demand of the United States, Continental requirements, and speculative action. Her competitors at the opening of the season will be the French and Continental buyers, and, as the season advances, the trade of this country. English spinners may threaten short time, but the stocks of France and the Continent must be replenished, and that threat will lose much of its wonted terror for the speculator while food is cheap and money abundant. These are the elements of the prosperity of the home trade of England—the main stay of her manufacturers; and if, with flour at 35s. per barrel, the Bank drained of her bullion to pay for imports of grain, and trade depressed, fair Cotton ruled at 7d., we can see no reason why the quotations should not this year rule at a higher point."

THE COTTON CROP IN MISSISSIPPI.—A merchant of Mobile writes, under date of October 1, from Aberdeen, to the editor of the Mobile Herald:

"It is now a fixed fact that our planters cannot make more than two-thirds of their last year's crop, and many will not go half; but, taking the average of all, I think it will sum up two-thirds, and no more. In 1847-'48 there were shipped from Aberdeen near 24,000 bales of cotton. The shipping season of 1848-'49 they reached 18,500 bales. This season we cannot reach 14,000 bales. This is the highest estimate that any one of our citizens place it at. On our best prairie lands they are gathering, and have already saved from two to three hundred pounds per acre, and all acknowledge they have got over half. Corn crops are also light—caused by the heavy and continued rains during the summer."

THE MONPLAISIRS.—The Monplaisir Ballet Company arrived in our city yesterday, en route for Mexico. Previous to their departure they will delight our citizens with some of their newest productions. The Orleans Theatre will be opened for them.

THE REGATTA.—When is the next to come off? We hear that the arrangements are progressing for one at the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad. By-the-bye, we saw our friend SPEAK at the last one, making himself as agreeable as usual. We rather thought he looked suspiciously at a certain hole at the end of the wharf. We may be mistaken. Spear has a large sale of horses, etc., to-morrow, at his head quarters, and you can depend upon his warranties as you would on gold dollars.

"SILENCE THAT DREADFUL BELL."—How will you do it? Every day it rings for Lunch, with such a clear silvery sound that one can't resist the temptation. Read the notice that it performs by, and say whether the music can be improved. That Bell at the "Pelican" resounds far and wide. To-day it has a dozen echoes.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—"The Forty Thieves" will be performed again this evening, at the request of numbers who were unable to witness its previous representations. This, we presume, will be positively the last opportunity of witnessing this favorite spectacle, and we strongly recommend the playgoers not to let it slip by.

The New Mormon State.

It is rare that there occurs an event so well calculated to impress a philosophic imagination as the forming of the new Mormon State in the neighborhood of the Great Salt Lake. A day or two ago we gave a sketch of the Constitution of the State of Deseret, and its provisions are almost as remarkable as the strange and anomalous people by whom it was formed.

The inhabitants of Deseret are almost entirely Mormon; and the Mormon superstition is one of the wildest vagaries in which the human mind has ever indulged. Believers in a new and altogether indefinable religious revelation, these enthusiasts, partly driven from our midst by the behests of civilization, and partly attracted to the solitudes of the Great West by the suitableness of its scenes to their excited imaginations, have formed a society and instituted a government in one of the wildest portions of the Continent. Every circumstance in their condition is calculated to exalt the imaginative faculties—almost to the pitch of frenzy—and yet in five days they have formed a Constitution which might excite the envy and the admiration of Parisian wits and transatlantic legislators. How is it that a people so insane in many respects should keep their minds so sound and well-balanced on the subject of Government? What charm threw its spell around them, when they came together to legislate? What magic evoked the devil from their spirits, when they assembled for the purpose of making laws?

This fact in the history of the Mormon Constitution—this reasonableness in its provisions, and the entire absence of any thing like rant, religious prejudice or enthusiasm in its enactments—is, to our view, one of the strongest arguments that has ever been adduced in support of American institutions. If there ever was a people who might reasonably have made religion a test of citizenship, it is the Mormons. They have, however, resisted the temptation which two hundred years ago lured the New England Puritans from the paths of just law and good government. The Mormons have crossed a sea of prairie as serious in its sufferings as any which the Atlantic offered to the Pilgrim Fathers. They have fitted themselves in a wild and barren country, compared to which Massachusetts is a garden and New England a paradise. They escaped from a civilization which assumed to be more perfect in its forms and its principles than any ever imagined by the Mayflower fugitives. Yet the emigrants of the seventeenth century had hardly landed on the rock of Plymouth—had hardly fixed themselves in their new home—before they made religious opinions a necessary ingredient of the citizen. In the difference, then, between the Great Salt Lake Mormons and the Massachusetts Puritans, behold the difference between British and American training—between those who have lived in a politico-ecclesiastical State and those brought up under the influence of laws entirely repudiating the connection of religion with government.

So much for the past in the history of Deseret. If we look to the future, it is hard to determine what will be the destiny of the new State. Will the religious enthusiasm of this people—unfettered by opposing prejudices, and unrestrained by conflicting opinions—lose its fierceness and relapse into mildness and moderation? Is the Great Salt Lake settlement to teach us again the pregnant truth that fanaticism is its own best cure, and that the patient is soonest healed when left to the forces of nature without the interference of a physician? And if the Mormon is cured of his folly in the Far West—if putting aside his idols he returns to the worship of the true God—what is to be the form and structure of the civilization he will rear amidst the steppes and lakes of the Rocky Mountains? Will it be nomadic and Oriental, or fixed and European? All these are questions which suggest themselves at the sight of this newest of the American settlements.

THE INDIANS IN FLORIDA.—We find in the Savannah papers the official report of Gen. Twiggs, confirming the account of his interview with the Indians at Charlotte's Harbor, of the 16th September. It was forwarded by express to Gov. Moseley of Florida:

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DIVISION,
Tampa Bay, Fla., Sept. 24, 1849.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that on the 19th inst., I had an interview with the Chiefs of the Florida Indians at Charlotte's Harbor. They disclaim for the nation all disposition unfriendly to the whites—say the recent outrages were unknown to the nation—and were perpetrated by a few outlaws, who deserved punishment, and who will be surrendered to our justice sometime in the course of the coming month.

Under these circumstances, I entertain the hope that security and confidence will soon be secured to the citizens.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. E. TWIGGS.

ROUND ISLAND.—The Washington Republic states that the communications received at the Navy Department from Commander Randolph, with regard to the men assembled on Round Island, are conclusive as to their illegal designs. The military organization, the terms of enlistment, the nature of the service, the disposition of the arms, the character of the country to be attacked, are (the Republic says) all clearly proved by the abundant testimony of persons found among the members of the expedition.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Macon (Geo.) Messenger of the 6th inst. says: "We have not had time to arrange all the returns received; enough, however, has been received to warrant the belief that Gov. Towns has beaten his opponent, Judge Hill, 2500 votes. The democrats have gained 12 Representatives and 5 Senators—17. The whigs have gained 10 in the House and 3 in the Senate—13, compared with the last Legislature, when they had 7 majority. This result gives the democrats a probable majority in the Senate of 1 to 2, and 2 to 3 in the House—or 4 to 5 on joint ballot." The Augusta and Savannah papers make the legislative majority stronger.

NATURAL BRIDGE FOR SALE.—The "undivided two-thirds" of the famous property known as the Natural Bridge of Virginia, is offered for sale by auction in the Richmond Whig. It is recommended as an unrivaled spot for a tavern stand.

DENOUNCEMENT OF FASHIONABLE AMUSEMENTS. Elijah Hedding, B. Waugh, Thomas A. Morris, J. L. Hamlin and Edmund S. Janes, Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, have addressed a circular to all the Conferences, strictly enjoining the literal observance of the discipline of the Church, prohibiting dancing and participation in fashionable amusements. Members of the Church are forbidden the allowance of dancing in their houses, even though they themselves do not participate. This circular was read on Saturday before last to the Conference now in session at Dayton, Ohio, and produced a great sensation.

ANOTHER FIRE IN MOBILE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday morning, about daylight, in a house on the south-west corner of Hamilton and Congress streets, Mobile, which was destroyed. It was owned, we understand, by an industrious and exemplary citizen, named Kitterman.

CHANGE OF THE MERIDIAN FOR THE UNITED STATES.—At the last stated monthly meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce a memorial was laid before the Chamber for the individual signature of its members, addressed to Congress, remonstrating against a project in agitation for establishing by law a *prime meridian* for the United States at New Orleans. The prime meridian (says the memorial) universally recognized on our charts and in our books of geography and navigation, and which is familiar wherever the English tongue is spoken, is *Greenwich*, near London. Hence, concludes the memorial, it would involve great inconvenience and confusion and great hazard to life and property to make an arbitrary change of the meridian, which, moreover, is called for by no single consideration entitled to any weight. The members generally signed the memorial, and it was voted that the officers of the Chamber should affix their names and the seal of the Corporation to a remonstrance against such a change.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

Pennsylvania Election—Philadelphia Riots—Shipwreck and Loss of Life—The President's Tour—Commercial.

Pennsylvania Election.

BALTIMORE, October 10, 7 P. M.—Charles Gilpin, the whig candidate for Mayor of Philadelphia, has been elected by a small majority over his opponent, Joel Jones. [Judge Jones was an independent candidate. There was no democratic candidate for Mayor, placed in nomination.] The returns thus far received, indicate the election of Gamble, the democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner. The vote for the whigs shows a considerable falling off from the Presidential election.

Riot in Philadelphia.

On the night of the 9th, a tremendous riot occured at Philadelphia between a portion of the white and black population. On the morning of the 10th, the disturbances were renewed, in consequence of which some six or eight military companies were called out, and were headed by the Sheriff. Cannon was placed in the streets; several buildings have been burnt, and several lives have been lost. It is not stated whether, at the last accounts, the riotous demonstration had been quelled.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

The British brig St. John, on her passage from Galway (Ireland) to Boston, with one hundred and fifty emigrants on board, struck the Grampus Rock, and sank immediately. By this terrible catastrophe one hundred emigrants met with a watery grave. The Captain, crew and the remainder of the passengers were saved by means of life-boats.

The President.

Gen. Taylor arrived at Baltimore on the morning of the 10th inst., where he intends to remain until the next afternoon, for the purpose of witnessing the agricultural fair and cattle show. He will thence proceed to Philadelphia and New York.

Commercial.

The New York Cotton market closed firmly on the 9th inst., with an upward tendency in prices. Fair Uplands are quoted at 11 to 11½c.; Fair Orleans and Mobile 12 to 12½c. per lb.

☞ The National Intelligencer pronounces the statement to be a calumny, that a copy of Washington's farewell address has been sent by General Taylor as a part of the instructions to our foreign ministers.

GOLD MEDAL TO GEN. DEARBORN.—The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has presented a gold medal to Gen. H. A. S. Dearborn, as a mark of esteem for his valuable services while President of the society.

MR. RIVES.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says that the democrats are attempting to procure the rejection of Mr. Rives by the French Government, and that if they succeed Mr. Hannegan may resign in order to give Mr. Rives a chance for Berlin.

MR. WEBSTER MISSING HIS DESTINY.—We have heard (says the Boston Transcript) of people that missed their destiny, but we think that Mr. Webster will hardly be inclined to lament that he has not fulfilled the destiny indicated for him by a correspondent of the Washington Union, who having seen him for the first time, exclaimed, "what a magnificent brigand he would have made!"

HINT TO POLITICIANS.—The following notice, which we take from a Boston paper, may furnish our political clubs with a hint for disseminating political information:

"The Whig Reading Room, at 1424 Washington street, will, for the remainder of the year, be *free* to all whigs. The room has 300 newspapers on its files, and all the current documents of the day."

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—With this heading the New York Home Journal announces the union of the hunkers and barnburners in the following terms: "In Syracuse, a few days since, very unexpectedly, by the Rev. Mr. Love of Office, Mr. Old Hunkes to Miss Van Barnburner. Although the affair went off with much *éclat*, it is supposed by many that the affair was not one of the heart, but rather a matter of convenience. The bride bore a soiled reputation, in consequence of a late liason with one Mr. Whig, and she is a little virginal."

STAGE ACCIDENT.—On Monday, the 1st inst., one of the stage drivers on the route from Columbus (Ga.) to Barnesville, was instantly crushed to death by the upsetting of the stage he was driving, he being thrown under the falling vehicle at the moment of the accident. The name of the unfortunate man was Cooper, and he was recently from Ohio. One of the lady passengers, Mrs. Mitchell, of Montgomery county, Ala., was considerably injured, not dangerously.

KOSSUTH A CALVINIST.—The organ of the Roman Catholic church in New York, the Freeman's Journal, denounces Kossuth as a violent Calvinist, who has pronounced the Catholic religion the curse of Hungary. The Magyars are mostly Calvinists.

NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.—Dr. Wyatt, chief of a gang of counterfeiters and bogus coiners, has been arrested at Spencer, Ohio, and the officers obtained abundant evidence of his guilt, by pretending to desire to go into business. Over $60,000 in counterfeit money and spurious coin were obtained from his dwelling, and in the woods adjoining were found plates, dies and implements for striking bills and making counterfeit coin. Dr. Wyatt has kept up an extensive establish ment for years.

A Land Race to-get-her!

Not a Sketch of the "Regatta at Lake Pontchartrain."

Yesterday morning Susan Sykser determined to raise the wind! And why, oh Susan, would you dare the elements to strife? Was it to ride upon the storm—to play upon the billows?—float upon the zephyr's breath or roar where

"——Heavenly dyes
Arched the clear rainbow round the orient skies!"

Did you think, maiden of the Auburn locks, that fragile form like thine, could guide the whirlwind or direct the storm? Oh, lady of the air, a tyrant you might invoke to to blow yourself sky high! A deceitful agent is the wind—creeping through crannies old—whistling round a broken pane—soft as infant's lullaby—anon crashing in thunder tones the parent of the forest—sighing in the recesses of an Æolian harp, or hurling death to thousands amidst a tornado's rage!

But stop—whither away, pen of mighty fleetness? Why trace such glowing lines upon the spotless paper?

Be quiet, uneasy minister of thought. Fingers clutch tight that which is "mightier than the sword," or it may play such high fantastic tricks that folks will turn aside and cry out, *look!*

Susan Sykser wished to raise the wind, 'tis true, but not in the way that imagination has suggested—Susan needed money! Ah, there was the rub. Poverty, with features long drawn out, stood hand-in hand with pale-faced Want. Ther advance—avaunt, ye tempters!—on, on, they come, to spread the pall of dread Necessity over the still small voice of Conscience. Hark to the smothered tone—the feeble gurgling noise—the deed is done! The honest resolve sticks in her throat—it cannot reach the mind. Ye Powers of Good, away! Susan is lost!

THE STREET! She is there, hurrying on with tiger-eyed gaze—diving into the crowd that obstructs the way—emerging with rapid pace, and glancing restlessly from side to side. What see you, Susan, by that merchant's door?

Lake falcon darting on its prey, quick as the electric fluid from the cloud, a piece of muslin is secured—the woman gone!

Haste—fly—the hue and cry is raised—the police are on the track! Despair lend wings, or Susan's nabbed! Ah, how beautifully that corner was turned; another—now another. Never give up! The chase still thickens—on, Susan, on!

"Let every brick beneath your foot
Assist the cause of chivalry."

And where are the officers? I see they come—"Stop thief"'s the cry—fly-boy keeps on—they "take the lott."

Hark the shout! Is she there? No! Her dress still flutters in the breeze. She leads them beautifully. Up the street, down the alley, through the open doorway, out at the back gate—well done, bonny Susan—Hope's torch still burns to light your way. "Make sail, ye lagging hulks, or you will never smell her track."

Another shout—the scene changes—the police are coming—the foot of the woman grows heavy.

The drama is closing. Nearer they approach. "Right at your tail." Oh, Susan Sykser. Ah, their grip is on you, and you 're gone!

The Recorder sits in judgment—the stolen muslin is a silent witness—Susan is the culprit at the bar!

No other witness appears against her. Where is the proof? Demand it, Susan, and you 're saved. Stop. Another charge—"vagrancy"—is made. Adieu to a city life for thirty days!

Correspondence of the Crescent.

LETTER CCXLVIII.

Canadian Government Removed to Toronto—Columbia College Commencement—Oration by Mr. Rice—Astor's Liberality—Sale of Ready-roasted Beef—Politics—Weather—Business.

NEW YORK, October 3, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—A special telegraphic despatch was received last evening from Buffalo with the intelligence that the city of Toronto has been resolved upon as the seat of the Canadian Government, and that the Governor-General and his cabinet will meet there on Thursday, for the despatch of business. We had been previously informed that the Ministry had set out from Montreal to meet Lord Elgin. It is also stated that his Lordship has hired a residence at Niagara Falls, where he intends to spend the summer! We have nothing further from Bytown. At the last accounts quiet had been *fully* restored there.

Yesterday was commencement day at our College, (Columbia,) and quite a pleasant time was enjoyed by the papas and mamas of the youngsters who "spread themselves" out for the occasion. About two dozen and a half of the young gentlemen received diplomas as Bachelors of Art, a baker's dozen were made Masters of Art, and one reverend gentleman was dubbed Doctor of Divinity. Amongst the magnates of the land who graced the ceremonies with their presence, were John A. Dix and General Scott. On Monday evening Mr. Dix delivered an oration before two of the societies of the College, in which he reviewed the History of republicanism in a spirited but liberal spirit. Upon going over the whole ground, however, he made it manifest that practical republicanism has been established in no country but our own. The French had gone beyond us in republican *theory*, but they stopped with emancipation. As to the Grecians and Romans, their governments never had a title to the term republican. Switzerland, next to ourselves, had the best claim in the premises. In the course of Mr. Dix's oration he brought up the shade of John Jacob Astor for a coat of whitewash. Great things he had done! Wonders! indeed, had he performed! He had amassed the largest fortune of any man in the New World, and *he had dispensed of it liberally.* I have no patience with this disposition to bepraise the Astor people; it does not gratify them, while it deceives the world. John Jacob Astor died in the possession of property to the value of nearly twenty millions of dollars; *one-fifteenth* of this amount he bequeathed to the object of erecting a monument on which his name might be read some centuries after it would otherwise pass away with the memory of his successful speculations. To his son, already the richest man in the United States, except himself, he left the bulk of his immense fortune. To faithful servants—those to whose management he was indebted for a large increase of his wealth—he left either the merest pittance, or nothing. As the world goes we have no right to complain of all this, but we have a right to reject all claim to our grateful acknowledgement in the premises.

Some little excitement has been produced up town by the report that some three enterprising proprietors of meat-shops were selling beef already roasted, which had been procured from the milk factory recently burned in Fifteenth street. There were about 100 cows burned to death in their stalls on that occasion, and it is a portion of their carcasses that has been offered for sale, *ready for the table.* It is said to be excellent for Bologna sausages, and as the "dog law" expired last week, the manufactures of that article have been short of stock until this god-send of burnt cows turned up. Those concerned in the speculation aver that they have not offered the beef in question for human food, but for dogmeat, etc., and there is no proof to the contrary. Indeed that seems to be the whole truth of the story, and there has been no good reason for the disturbance growing out of the matter.

Politics in this city, and the State, generally, have lost nothing of their interest by the settlement of the nominations in convention. The whigs feel that the city at least is in great danger—of the State they profess to entertain but small apprehension. But there is ground for confidence with regard to neither. The Taylorites made and complaints, although not solely one, of their treatment throughout, by both the general government and State leaders. They talk of Old Hickory (meaning thereby Clay whigs) as disrespectfully as John Van Buren's admirers followed ever did of the "faction" under the same title that threw away their votes upon Gen. Cass. The "Mirror" of this city assumes a dignified position, which it is careful to define in a style of noncommitalism that would do credit to the Sage of Kinderhook. It despises party tactics, and shows its impartiality by parading, in the same sized type, the tickets of both great parties at the head of its columns. It asks nobody to vote for either, it expresses no preference for either; it does not even condescend to canvass the qualifications of their component members, either actually or relatively. It does however come out strongly, at odd times, with a homily on matters of international trade, in which no favor is shown to the principle of protecting domestic manufactures by a high tariff. The union of the democrats is firm enough for all present purposes. Beyond the spitting of a few hairs, no difficulty now presents itself to the full development of the party's capabilities. If they do not now carry the State, they must be convinced that their *principles* are not appreciated.

Our weather is still gloomy and chilly, but we have yet no storm; a little and but a little rain has fallen for the past week, and there has been but little wind. The coast, however, is represented to be stormy in the immediate neighborhood. Business has fallen off somewhat, but it is still brisk. The Stock market is still depressed, and bears no appearance of improvement. Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

MASSACHUSETTS WHIG CONVENTION.—A dispatch from Worcester, Mass., on the 3d inst. says: "The Whig State Convention assembled in this city to-day, Marshall P. Wilder, President. George N. Briggs and John Reed were nominated by acclamation for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Convention is one of the largest and most enthusiastic ever assembled in this Commonwealth. The City Hall, which will hold from 1200 to 1500, is filled to overflowing."

MASQUERADING.—A highly dandified, handsome young man (says the Boston Chronotype) created quite a sensation in Manchester, N. H., on Friday night, the 28th ult., which was considerably increased when it was found that the personage who cut such a swell was a woman, and she had visited Manchester in company with a man named A. Patrick. The parties were both arraigned before the Police Court, where her ladyship was bound over in $200 for appearance at the Court of Common Pleas; her paramour, however, was allowed to get scot free.

Died:

On the night of the 7th inst., at the fire on board the steamboat INDIAN, Mr. MICHAEL BOYLE.

His friends and acquaintances, and also the Fire Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 80 Tchoupitoulas street.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

☞ The Officers and Members of the FIRE DEPARTMENT are most respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of WM. FORSEY, late member of Protection Hose Fire Company, from the Hose House, THIS AFTERNOON, the hour of 3 o'clock.

JOS. F. RUSHA, Secretary.

☞ Protection Hose Fire Company—The Officers and Members are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of WM. FORSEY, late a Member, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, from the Hose House, in full parade uniform. By order:

JOS. F. RUSHA, Secretary.

Fresh Goods for Fall Trade.

Just received and for sale

At NOLAN'S,

Corner of Chartres and Canal Streets.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS and MERINOS;
Cashmeres, De Laines, Cassimeres and Satinets;
Certain DAMASKS and Drapery MUSLINS;
Linen and Cotton SHEETINGS, of every width;
Linen and Cotton SHIRTINGS, of every quality;
Diaper and Damask TABLE LINENS, CLOTHS, &c.;
Toweling, Huckaback and Crash;
With a large assortment of Housekeepers', Family and Plantation GOODS.

Ladies' Fancy Rich Dress Goods:

Black and colored SILKS and SATINS;
Plain and figured BARGES; Prints do.;
Wool and Silk DRESS PATTERNS and PLAIDS;
Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Handkerchiefs and Linen;
Kid and Fitt GLOVES, of every style;
Thread and Cotton Laces and Edgings;
Silk, Cotton and Wool HOSIERY;
Misses' and Boys'..... do. o12 6tdly

THE CADDO GAZETTE.

All the patronage, both long standing and extensive circulation of the Gazette has rendered it a desirable medium for the advertising interest of merchants beyond the Sabine, we hereby authorize Mr. JAMES TURMAN to receive and receipt for us in the city of New Orleans.

☞ Mr. T. can be found at No. 119 Perdido st., adjoining the office of the Delta. o8 HERRING & RIVES, Proprietors.

NUTMEGS AND MACE—400 lbs. in store for sale by
o12 CHAS. STOUGHTON, 94 Camp st.

OTTER CAPS.

MEN'S Extra Fine Otter Caps, embracing the largest assortment to be found in the city.
o12 6t D. W. & F. BELDEN, 5 Chartres st.

ARMY AND NAVY CAPS.

20 DOZEN Army and Navy Caps, fine;
75 " Men's Cloth Caps, new style;
40 " Boys' " do. do.
o12 6t D. W. & F. BELDEN, 5 Chartres st.

FALL STYLES.

RECEIVING per ship H. Partington, from New York, a large supply of those Extra Fine Molskin, Beaver, Nutria and Castor HATS, which for beauty of style and finish, are unsurpassed.
o12 6t D. W. & F. BELDEN, 5 Chartres st.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CAPS.

THE undersigned have in store and are receiving, a large assortment of Boys' and Youths' Cloth and Velvet CAPS, of the late New York and Paris styles. [o12 6t.] D. W. & F. BELDEN, 5 Chartres st.

GREAT ECONOMY IN KINDLING FIRES.

THE attention of Housekeepers, Ship Masters, Grocers, Tinsmiths and Manufacturers generally, is invited to a Patent Composition called "CREEVER'S FIRE KINDLING, which is the best, safest and most economical article ever used for kindling fires. *Fifty Cents* will supply one family every day for six months. For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at the *House Furnishing Store*, 55 Camp street.
o12 1w ALEXANDER HILL.

LUNCH AT THE PELICAN,

On Gravier and Union streets, rear of Clapp's Church,

This Day, Oct. 12, 1849.

Split Pea Soup;
Boiled Redfish; Tenderloin Trout;
Fried Crawfish; Pigs' Head Stew;
Roast Veal and Apple Sauce;
Stewed Chickens; Veal Cutlets;
Broiled Kidneys; Shrimp Pie; Pork and Beans;
Mashed Potatoes; Baked Potatoes;
Corned Beef and Greens;
Watermelons;
Whisky Punch and Welsh Rarebits Every Night.

S. of T.... Meetings This Evening.

UNION DIVISION No. 3, Crystal Fount Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

LOUISIANA DIVISION No. 11, at Unity Hall, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, at half past 7 o'clock.

STAR OF HOPE DIVISION No. 26, at Y. Brothers' Hall, Lafayette, at half-past 7 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGNOLIA DIVISION No. 12, at Pelican Hall cor. Common and St. Charles sts., at half-past 7 o'clk.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE

Red River.....TALLAHATCHEE, Sweeny, 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....ST. PAUL, Norris, 5 P. M.
Mobile.....CALIFORNIA, Griffin, 3½ P. M. exps.

☞ The Packet Steamboat Gen. Worth, Capt. W. E. Mills—This favorite passenger steamer will positively leave TO-MORROW, Saturday, 12th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., for Lake Pontchartrain, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, and all intermediate landings.

☞ Passengers will please be on board at the above hour.

☞ Freight taken for Texas River, with the privilege of reshipping at Vicksburg on the steamer Texas. o12 2t

☞ Steamboat St. Paul, Capt. Wm. Norris.—This elegant and popular passenger steamboat will leave for St. Louis and all intermediate ports THIS EVENING, Friday, at 5 o'clock, positively, from the foot of Poydras street.

O. M. WHITE, 20 New Levee.
o12

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

PLANTERS'.

G. J. Blakeslee, Mobile;
W. Thompson, Cincinnati;
Jas. Johnson,
J. C. Rogers,
Wm. T. Frost, Texas;
E. Woodford, "
—Gurney,
J. Gentile, lady, 3 child'n, Vicksburg;
J. Morrison,
Miss Wynn and 4 children "
Dav. Gentile; Wm. Gaffney;
Benj. Burrows; N. Vandiver;
Thos. Davenport, Nashville;
Joseph Lovett, New York.

ST. CHARLES.

Mr. Eaton, New York;
Capt. W. Herring,
Capt. John Grant, Pascagoula;
R. Mills, Texas;
Judge Ira Hewett, San Antonio;
Col. Harper and lady,
Col. Elliott, Boston;
J. King, Liverpool, England;
Judge R. C. Dowson, Madison' Parish, La.;
T. J. Pockwood, Cuba.

VERANDA.

Edw. McGowen, Houston, Texas;
T. McGuinnis, Newfoundland;
Mrs. Evans and child,
Gen. Gaut, Cuba;
J. R. Foster, Ky.;
Mrs. Montgomery and daughter, Pass Christian;
J. B. Craighead, Plaquemine;
S. Gallagher, "
W. E. Edwards, "
F. C. Owen, Ala.;
Dr. Mills, lady, 3 child'n, U. S. A.

HEWLETT'S.

Louisa J. Smith, Va.;
J. J. Harris, Brazoria, Texas;
W. Brooks, Mobile, "
Jos. Fredericks, Houston, "
P. DeCorthers, Austin, "
J. P. Byrd, Buenos Ayres, S. Amer.;
J. B. McCloskey, Mexico.

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.*

Trustees:

Shepherd Knapp, John Van Nest, N. W. Merrill,
Paul Spofford, George F. Harby, Silas R. Crafts,
Albert W. Wright, George Rapelye, Henry H. Mussell,
Richard F. Bunn, E. L. Sandy, Edward Hoyt,
Charles M. Leupp, B. A. Robertson, Jas. E. Cooley,
J. B. Inglehart, Henry Hull, P. St. Wetmore,
Moses Taylor, Jno. D. Van Buren, C. H. Brigham,
Jonathan Thorne, John F. Nesmith, Ford. Suydam, Jr.
Joseph Hoxhead, H. L. Roloth, Richard Bell,
John D. Hurlbut, Joseph Fowler, N. H. Waite,
Lambert Suydam, Elbert J. Anderson, A. Seymour,
John S. Tappan, David Austen, James D. Fish,
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LAMBERT SUYDAM, President.

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

References:

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R. C. Cammack, Esq. Aaron Cohen, Esq.
Saml. C. Bell, Ouachita Canal Bank. Messrs. Bell & Stebbins, " Leverich & Co.
Messrs. George Foster & Co. " Manuel White & Co.
" J. Goring & Co. " Paradise, Lawrason & Co.
" Mattin & Stockwell. " N. Co.

JAMES H. SUYDAM, Agent
No. 74 Common st. New Orleans.
o10 1m opposite the office of the Sun Mutual Ins. Co.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY AND TEA STORE.

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

Hennessy, Lagrosse, Rio, St. Croix and Jamaica Rum;
Pure Jamaica Ginger;
Old Mocha and Java COFFEE;
Crushed, Powdered, Loaf, Brown Sugars;
Cordial and Brown STARCH;
The best of all kinds of TEAS—equal to any other importation;
SOAPS of all kinds;
FLOUR, LARD;
BACON—Hams, Sides, etc.
Superior Goshen and Western BUTTER;
English, Western and Pineapple CHEESE;
Cranberries; Buckwheat;
Pearced Onions;
Spices of all kinds;
Preserves do.
Tobacco; Cigars; Ink;
Blacking and Brushes;
Almonds; Cream Nuts; Filberts;
Pecans; Raisins; Currants;
Citron; Canton Ginger;
Boston Crackers; Soda Biscuit;
Earl, Whale and Solar Oils;
Sperm and Olive Oils; Nicole;
Sperm and Tallow Candles;
Soap and Tallow do.
Indigo; Alum; Saltpetre;
Rhubarb; Table Salt;
Vinegar; Molasses;
Pickles; Eggs; Apples; Onions;
Letter and Wrapping Paper;
Pens; Boxes;
Mackerel; Salmon; Codfish;
Herrings; Clams; Lobsters;
Hermetically Sealed Fish;
Prunes; Rice; Sago;
Tapioca; Sarsparilla;
Guinea Syrup;
Sugar-house Molasses;
Choice Sug. Sweet;
Tamarinds; Sardines;
Arrow Root; Pearl Barley;
Fulton Market Beef; Candy;
Castor Oil; Sperm Oil; Rosin;
Pickles, Ketchups and Sauces of all sorts;