DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 25, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

☞ Our citizens will be glad to learn that O'Reilly's line of telegraph will soon be in operation. He writes that in a few weeks he will be ready to open the whole way, an event which will be a subject of rejoicing here, especially we of the Press, to whom the exactions and selfishness of the other line have been burdensome.

☞ We understand that Mr. Buchanan, late Secretary of State, is expected in a few weeks on a visit to New Orleans; after which he will visit his friend, Col. Wm. R. King, of Alabama.

☞ We are indebted to Captain Jarman, of the schooner Malvern, for late Jamaica papers.

Laborers Wanted.

An advertisement in this paper, offering employment to five hundred laborers on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, has been treated with suspicion by one of the city papers, as though it were a political trick and not a genuine call. The suspicion is unjust. The contractors, Messrs. Riddle & Co., are responsible men and are ready to give employment to laborers as advertised. They are not only contractors for the Ohio and Mobile Railroad, but also on the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Their contract on that road amounts to nearly five hundred thousand dollars, and the number of men employed is very large. The idea that they have political objects in view in employing so many men, is not at all reasonable, particularly as a prominent partner in the contract, is a very ardent democrat, and would not be likely to suffer his means to be wasted, in the injury of his political friends.

We make this statement at the request of one of the partners, who expresses very strongly his belief that a great benefit, instead of a wrong, would be conferred upon the people of New Orleans, if steady employment could be given to a few hundred immigrants and others who need it, and that no distinction is made or thought of between those who have or have not votes. The road on which these men are to be employed is, as we learn, to be pressed vigorously forward. Ground has been broken about thirty miles from Mobile, which by water is beyond what is called the Thirty-six Mile Bluff on the Alabama river, and will be in the first place worked to the city. The projectors feel confident that they can carry it through into the Mississippi cotton region by the funds in hand, and they have assurances that once there, Eastern capitalists will take it through to the Ohio river.

☞ We are under obligations to the steamboats South America and Chancellor for late Cincinnati papers.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Stage Manager elect of this establishment arrived in town this morning. Mr. Stanley is well known here, and looks as bright as a new button; his beard, Shakspearian;—"his face is valanced since we saw him last"—all this must be excised; and we have no doubt that this gentleman's experience will have some weight in securing prosperity for the coming season. Others of the company have also arrived; among the rest Mr. Wm. Foster, well known to our community. Mr. Keller, the daguerreotype of *Moses*, has also arrived. The American will open shortly. In a few days we will furnish a correct list of the Company enaged.

☞ We owe thanks to Ensign, of the California, for Mobile papers.

AMERICAN INTERFERENCE IN FAVOR OF THE HUNGARIAN EXILES.—A letter signed by many American residents in Paris was drawn up and addressed to Mr. Dabney S. Carr, the American Minister at Constantinople, earnestly entreating him to intercede with the Turkish Government for the safety and protection of Kossuth and his exiled countrymen. Unfortunately, at the time this could reach Constantinople, we should be without a Minister there. Mr. Carr had been recalled, and had taken passage on the Jamestown. Mr. Marsh, his successor, had not time to reach there. But it is gratifying to know that, although an American Minister may lose the opportunity of expressing, in the name of his countrymen, their profound interest in the fate of these noble martyrs to Liberty, the natural chivalry of the Turkish Sultan has prevented the necessity of interference to induce him to give hospitality to the refugees.

☞ Thanks to the officers of the steamboat Savanna for late Louisville and Memphis papers.

RAILROAD IRON-IMPORTATION AT MOBILE.—An error was committed in the Mobile press, a few days ago, which we copied, in saying that the railroad iron which arrived there last week from Wales, was for the Charleston and Chattanooga road. It is intended for the Montgomery and West Point road. The amount is 750 tons and another cargo is on the way.

SPECIE.—The steamship Globe, which arrived yesterday from Brazos St. Jago, brought $50,000 in specie, consigned to order.

☞ We are obliged to Capt. Place of the steamer Globe for a late Brownsville Flag.

☞ We have, we believe, published the statement which appeared in a New York paper, that "Mr. Squier, our Charge at Central America, has no official authority for his decisive language to the Director on the subject of resisting European acquisitions on this hemisphere, but acted on language used by Mr. Clayton in a casual unofficial interview."

Upon this the National Intelligencer of the 17th remarks: "It is due to the Secretary of State to say that the closing remark of this extract must be founded in misinformation. We can undertake to state that the Secretary expressed no views to Mr. Squier in regard to the objects of his mission, or any other, variant from those contained in his official instructions."

This, however, leaves the question undetermined whether what Mr. Squier did say is contained in his instructions.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—This evening the performances are for the benefit of Mr. Charles, the spirited lessee, who richly deserves the biggest bumper ever seen in New Orleans. Independent of his claims as one of the best stock actors we ever saw, highly esteemed by all who have the pleasure of knowing him either on the boards or in private, Mr. Charles deserves commendation, for the able manner in which he has conducted the Olympic while under his control. The company volunteer—the public will not hesitate to patronize. We predict him a crowded house and recommend his treasurer to take his coat off whilst dispensing tickets.

LEVEE OF DAME FASHION.—Ladies, to-day you will have a fine opportunity of looking at, are and purchasing, which almost follows as a matter of course, some choice samples of Paris Bonnets. MRS. CAMPBELL opens at 10 o'clock, at her Millinery establishment, corner of *Poydras and Carondelet streets*, a beautiful stock; and as we had a view last evening—being a prerogative of office—we can state that a prettier display could not be made. We saw Bonnets there of every style, and of materials the most costly and rich. A certain white satin, trimmed with blonde lace, and bearing an ostrich feather that quivered in the air, is alone worth a visit; and to-day the ladies should attend in crowds, to repay, by their presence, the outlay of taste and enterprise that has been lavished by Mrs. C. for their benefit. The opening must prove a successful one, if choice goods can make it so.

TO COUNTRY AND CITY DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.—F. H. Pelitasse, auctioneer, No. 8 Canal street, will sell this day at 10 o'clock, A. M., 150 packages of Seasonable Dry Goods, comprising a most desirable and select assortment. Sale positive and without reserve, and terms liberal. Buyers will find it to their advantage to attend the sale.

LOOKS.—There is rather a "tall" bill at the Pelican today. Read it, ye epicures!

CHOICE PLANTS AND FLOWERS AT AUCTION.—We call attention to the sale to-day, by J. L. CARMAN, in the Arcade Passage, at 10 A. M. The catalogue comprises 2000 pots of splendid Shrubs, Plants and Flowers.

SALE OF FURNITURE.—J. E. L. Solomon sells to-day at his large Auction room, No. 87 Camp street, some very superior Furniture which will be disposed of to the highest bidder.

VALUABLE NEGROES AT AUCTION.—Will be sold this day at 12 o'clock, at Banks Arcade, a choice lot of Negroes, by J. M. Depass. Sale without reserve, and terms cash.

Monroe's Declaration.

The controversy with England, which has so suddenly started up to such magnitude in Nicaragua, has brought into view the celebrated declaration made by Mr. Munroe against European intervention in the affairs of this Continent. It is considered as having announced, for the first time, the doctrines affirmed in substance by Mr. Squier in his late address to the Government of Nicaragua; and, in that sense, as pledging this Government, by ancient declarations of policy, to armed intervention for the exclusion of the British from the Nicaragua territory.

It is, therefore, interesting to reproduce the declaration to which so much consequence is attached, that our readers may have the text for the exercise of their own judgment. It is part of the Annual Message of Mr. Monroe, dated Sept. 2d, 1823. The following passages contain what is said on the subject of the relations of foreign Governments to this Continent:

"In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries or make serious preparations for our defence. With the movements of this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes that must be obvious to all impartial and enlightened observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. The difference consists in their respective Governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and under which we have enjoyed such unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and to the allied powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared and maintained it, and whose independence we have, upon great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, *or controlling in any other manner their destiny*, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States."

Again: "Our policy in regard to Europe remains the same, which is, not to interfere in the internal concerns of any of its powers; to consider the Government *de facto* as the legitimate Government for us; to cultivate friendly relations with it, and to preserve those relations by a frank, firm and manly policy; meeting in all instances the just claims of every power, submitting to injuries from none. *But in regard to these Continents, circumstances are eminently and conspicuously different.* It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either Continent, without endangering their peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold it in any form with indifference."

The exact bearing of these words has been often disputed. They have been relied upon as establishing a national policy on our part, by which we are pledged to maintain the independence of the republics on this Continent against any foreign effort to subdue them, and to resist the planting of any colony, or the establishment of any Government, by any monarchy, on this Continent.

That it was at one time treated as a *pledge* by men of eminence in high stations, is evident on the face of many public papers. Mr. Adams, who was one of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet at the time this message was written, treated it, in his own celebrated Panama Message, as something substantial, which required to be carried into effect, by action, if need be; and Mr. Clay, when Secretary of State, treated it as a national pledge, which he presented to the Spanish American Republics. In his instructions to Mr. Poinsett, at Mexico, he styled Mr. Monroe's declaration as a "memorable pledge," and they received it as though they had a right to demand its fulfilment.

But there has always been an opposite opinion strongly maintained. Mr. Calhoun, who was also a member of Mr. Monroe's Cabinet at the same time, has always denied that there was any *pledge* given or intended to be given, and argued strongly against the lawfulness or propriety of any such executive assumption to declare the policy of the government, and commit it to wars, on his simple will. The subject was strongly discussed in the celebrated Panama discussion in 1826-'27, and again brought up, with the same contrariety of opinions, in the Oregon debates, a few years ago. It is contended that the declaration was designed to favor a temporary object, which was to deter the Spanish Government from an invasion of the South American Republics, then contemplated, with the aid of the allied powers. It is certain that the declaration of this government was made not only with the concurrence, but at the suggestion of the British Government, through Mr. Canning. A French army had reëstablished Ferdinand the Seventh in power, and a conference of the Holy Alliance had been summoned, to aid him in the recovery of his revolted Colonies in America. Great Britain, however, took her stand at once; signified her determination, if the design was prosecuted, to recognize their independence, and thus frustrated the plan. The United States aided Great Britain effectually, and by concert, in the declaration which Mr. Monroe made in his message. It was received with great favor, and warmly applauded at the time in the British House of Commons, where it was evidently looked upon as a bold stroke of policy for an immediate purpose, in which it had succeeded.

The subject is again revived, and we think we see there will be again the same difference of opinion about its meaning and merits.

THE SOOTY NOBILITY.—His Majesty the new Emperor of Hayti has learned somewhere that in civilized Europe a peerage is considered an indispensable support to monarchy. It is the Corinthian column, upon which Majesty rests. Faustin the First—whom some irreverent wag has entitled "Fustian the First"—has accordingly set about constructing his court on approved European models. He is to have his peers—dukes, counts, marquises and barons—the last very appropriately, as the coronet will cover many barren heads, though well covered with fleeces that are not "golden." The same passion for show and glare, which in a state of servitude makes the negro strut proudly in brass buttons and flaunt in gaudy calicoes, will exhibit itself in fancy titles of the most sonorous sound. We look for nothing less grand than Prince Aldiborontiphoskiphornio, Duke Chrononhotonthologos, and Marshal Polyphlosboio.

The negro's fondness for grand appellations has enabled him to monopolize all the classic names. There are no more any Cæsars, Pompeys, Agamemnons, or Scipios, except among the blacks. The old heroic names, with which there used to be such high associations, have descended to the kitchen and the field, and become simply ridiculous. The farce of a negro peerage—a woolly "My Lord"—a splay-footed reeking "Highness"—bedizened in tawdry finery, aping at second or third hand the manners of the aristocracy of rank, will lead to the same end of bringing ridicule on titles. In a generation or two a man will as soon think of christening his firstborn "Pomp," or "Scip," his himself "Duke," or "Earl."

☞ The Red River Republican, of the 20th inst., says: "We have not had a boat or a mail from New Orleans since yesterday week."

THE CANE.—A heavy wind and rain on Sunday last did considerable damage to the cane in this vicinity, levelling a great deal of it to the earth. Many of the planters have commenced grinding, but with what success we have not learned.—*Red River Republican, 20th inst.*

A REPORTER IN CALIFORNIA.—Among the candidates for Secretary of the Territorial Convention in California is the name of J. T. Howe, formerly a correspondent at Washington of the Baltimore Sun.

A New National Currency.

Some months ago we noticed a scheme for a new National currency, which was suggested in the New York Courier and Enquirer, and received with favor in several other quarters. The authorship is disputed with the editors of that paper by Mr. Bonnefoux, a French merchant in New York. We do not believe there will be any long rivalry about all the honors wich such a plan of finance and banking will bring. Mr. Clingman, a member of Congress from North Carolina, is the last man who has shown any ambition to connect his name, with the affair; and he has written a letter expounding the features of his plan, and announcing that it will be advocated in Congress. We have on a former occasion described its principal features—that of making or arranging a system of Deposite Banks in the various States where Government needs agents, with power to issue notes and bank on a basis of Government stocks or Treasury Notes, to be deposited with the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, as the notes are secured under the New York Free Banking Law, by a deposite of stocks with the State Comptroller.

The idea put out is that the present National currency needs improvement; and therefore that the Federal Government ought to provide a better. It is a rash assumption. The National currency of the United States is good—so good that any attempt to tinker at it, with the idea of improving it, will only make confusion. California has fully settled the most difficult part of the question of a metallic currency, by showing us that t here need be no alarm about a sufficiency of the supply for all the purposes of a circulating medium. Indeed, if the supply continues as large as it has been, and increases as many expect, it will become a most important element in preserving its relative value, and thereby maintaining contracts and property from a ruinous revulsion, that the copious use of gold for currency should be encouraged. In the unsettled state of this question, and until it shall be better known what permanent additions are to be made to the stock of precious metals in the world by the California discoveries, it is extremely unlikely that any prudent government would enter into schemes of which the main design is to fill with paper, channels which would otherwise require large amounts of gold. In this view alone, Mr. Clingman's paper scheme is not likely to get much favor. There are, besides, many other considerations connected with the true theories of banking, the true powers of Congress, and the nature and functions of paper circulations which would, under any circumstances, prove fatal to this grand scheme for reviving all the mischiefs both of the Pet Bank and the National Bank systems, with few, if any, of their benefits.

CONNECTICUT.—The Governor of this State has set apart the 29th day of November next to be observed as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

☞ The official majority of Towns, the democratic candidate for Governor in Georgia, is 3355, in 1847, it was 1289.

☞ Mr. Ewing, Secretary of the Interior, left the seat of Government on the morning of the 17th inst., on a short visit to his residence in Ohio.

☞ The Vice President of the United States arrived in Washington City, on the 16th inst., on a brief visit of official business.

☞ Mr. Rives was not in Paris at the time mentioned in the news by the late steamer. He was still in London, but his Secretary of Legation had arrived.

☞ The shock of an earthquake was felt in Stowe, Concord, Acton, and some other towns in that part of Middlesex, Massachusetts, on the afternoon of the 8th inst.

☞ The Nominating Conventions of the two parties in New York have made their nominations for Sheriff—Thomas Carnley by the whigs, and Amos F. Hatfield by the democracy.

☞ The New York Board of Health expended $50,000 during the cholera season, and are asking $10,000 further to meet incidental expenses not yet paid.

☞ One of the papers states that C. Fenno Hoffman recently left his desk in the State Department on account of indisposition, and is now in the Baltimore Hospital, exhibiting worse symptoms of mental aberration than ever before.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.—A Board of Surgeons for examining candidates applying for admission into the Medical Department of the Army, convened at Philadelphia on the 15th inst., and will continue in session several weeks. The Board is composed of Surgeons Mowers, Satterlee and Southgate.

NAVAL.—The U. S. frigate Independence, Capt. Conover, sailed from Gibraltar on the 8th ult., for Naples, and the Cumberland, Capt. Latimer, 33 days from New York, arrived in the bay on the 13th....The U. S. frigate Constitution, Com'r Rowan, sailed from Palermo on the 8th ult., for Naples.

U. S. SLOOP OF WAR PREBLE.—By a letter from San Francisco, the Philadelphia Bulletin learns that the U. S. sloop-of-war Preble was spoken by the Ohio, about the 10th of July, in longitude 144° 44' W., latitude 38° 15' N. She had been out 60 days from China, and out of a complement of 150 men, 44 were sick with a violent form of dysentery; 16 had died on the passage, and 14 were not expected to live. Capt. Stribling, of the Ohio, ordered the Preble to be taken to the Sandwich Islands.

CONVICTION AND SUICIDE.—A man named Yeargus was convicted in Hamilton, Ohio, of murder in the second degree; and the same night, on receiving sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for life, he committed suicide in his cell.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette states that the editor of the Fayette County Whig was arrested at Uniontown, (Pa.,) on the 4th inst., by officer Shallcross, agent of the Post-office department, on a charge of robbing the Post-office at Uniontown.

THE CHOLERA CASE AT MOSCOW.—The grand jury lately empannelled at the Hickman (Ky.) Circuit Court found an indictment against Dr. R. J. Creighton, for malicious poisoning. This indictment grows out of the circumstance mentioned some months since of the mixing in a pail of water a quantity of tartar emetic, and which was drunk by a number of persons at the time, and created a cholera panic, which did not subside for months after.

☞ Col. Elliot, of Gallatin, Tenn., has published a challenge, addressed to the tuftmen of the United States, offering to match three three-year-old colts, of his own raising, against any three in the United States, of the same age, at two, three and four mile heats, for *two thousand dollars* each, half forfeit; to be run over the Walnut Course, at Nashville, Tenn., agreeably to the rules of said Course. The first race, at two-mile heats, to come off on the second Monday in June next. The race at three-mile heats to come off on Wednesday, and the race of four-mile heats on Saturday, of the same week. Col. E. reserves the privilege of running any one or two of the colts for each match, and grants the same privilege to the acceptor of his proposition.

FAIRFIELD RACES—*First Day, Tuesday, Oct. 16.*—The Richmond Enquirer of the 17th says: The Fall Races over this course commenced yesterday, with a sweepstakes for three years old fillys; $100 entrance, $25 *forfeit*; two mile heats. There were four entries, but only two started, viz:

Mr. James Talley's b. f. *Oratrix*, by Orator, dam Sarah Washington; Messrs. C. & N. Green's b. c. by Mercer, dam Monmouth Eclipse.

The first heat was decided to be a dead heat. Time, 4:30. The second heat was won easily by the Messrs. Green's colt. Time, 3:54. Mr. Talley then drew his filly, and the race was adjudged to the Messrs. Green.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER ABOVE DONALDSONVILLE, October 21, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—For the last twelve days I have been a truant from the city, strolling through the Florida Parishes, and visiting several small towns in the interior; and wanting employment to fill the vacant hours on board of the boat, I concluded to write you of the crop, and the sights and scenes in the parishes I have visited.

The crop of cotton in East and West Feliciana will not be more than half, and in St. Helena not more than a third of an average crop. A great deal of the land in these parishes is worn out, and cotton has become, of late years, a very uncertain crop in this part of the State, so much so, that many of the planters have abandoned its culture for that of the cane, and they have succeeded admirably; old worn-out lands, that scarcely produced cotton or corn, have yielded fourteen and fifteen hundred pounds of sugar to the acre. The hills of the Feliciana produce as fine looking cane as any that I have seen grown on the banks of the Mississippi.

Clinton, the parish seat of East Feliciana, is a thriving town of about eight hundred inhabitants, beautifully situated, and remarkably healthy.

I attended a barbecue in the neighborhood, given by the Sons of Temperance, to which every one was invited, and judging from the large attendance, I would say every one came; I do not pretend to say whether it was the address, or the edibles, which brought them, but such a concourse of hearty eaters I have but seldom seen. Every vehicle, from a conch to a wagon, and every horse, from the fast racer to the jaded and worn out plough horse, seem to have been put in requisition. Many rode double and triple. I saw a goodwife with a child behind and two before, and her good lord, with two more miniature likenesses of himself. What a country is this for children!

The people are shrewd and intelligent; frank, open-hearted and hospitable. The latch-string is never drawn in. Enter the log-cabin of the poorest inhabitant of St. Helena, and you are heartily welcome to what he has.

That beneficent clause in our constitution, relative to public schools, is here appreciated and being carried into operation, with a success that would gratify the enthusiast in the cause of education.

It is not generally known that we have rock in this State, nor was I aware of it, until coming across a large mass of it, jutting from one of the high ridges in the Parish of St. Helena. I would scarcely credit my eye-sight. I felt and handled a piece before I was convinced that it was not a base counterfeit. It bears all the appearances of volcanic origin. I suggest the propriety of the State authorities having a block got out, hewn and sent on to the Washington Monument; the Society has requested each of the States to send a block of their marble or stone; to be used in the construction of the Monument. Nearly all the States have complied, and Louisiana should not be last in paying this memento of respect to the memory of the Father our Country.

J. W. N.

Visit of Gen. Walker—Charivari—Sugar—District Court—Weather.

PLAQUEMINE, Plaquemines, October 20, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—Gen. Walker, Gen. Lacoste, the venerable B. Marigny, and several other stars of the democracy of Louisiana, are now paying a visit to the demograts of Plaquemines. Speeches will be delivered, and of course will be much applauded by our discerning citizens. The political sea of this parish is now much agitated, and there are no prospects of its becalming before the election is over.

I had often heard speak of *charivaris*, but had never been an eye-witness to such scenes before Monday night. Mr. I***'s wife died in the month of July last, and on the day above mentioned he espoused a young girl of eighteen. The friends of his deceased wife went to his house, and on their way thither they gathered a pack of hounds, numbering about fifty. The hoarse of the men, the barkings of the hounds, the melodious strains of the fiddles, the deafening sounds of the drums, the tinkling of a large bell, and the neighs of the horses, produced such a dreadful noise that no pen can describe it.

Mr. B. Bayhi sends to-day by the Mondizus twenty-six hogsheads of very fine sugar.

The District Court adjourned last Saturday. Nothing of importance was transacted during its short session. Who will now say that Plaquemines is not the Sanctuary of Vice?....Our cold weather is very favorable to our sugar planters.

Respectfully yours, B****.

[Communicated.]

Eds. Crescent—"A special correspondent of the Picayune," who signs himself "Gaylord," boiling over in an exuberance of *sentiment* and passion for the month of October, says, in the course of a letter to that paper to-day, that he cherishes a most lively recollection and veneration for one "Ollapod," who, born and delighting in the gusty month, has hallowed it in verse—"a line or two" of which he gives, and with an alteration that, to my mind, does not improve the original.

The poem, as written by the late Willis Gaylord Clark—the first stanza of which the aforesaid correspondent quotes (incorrectly)—commenced:

"Solemn, yet beautiful to view,
Month of my heart! then dawnest here,
With *sad and faded leaves to strew*
The summer's melancholy bier:
The moaning of thy wind I hear,
As the red sunset dies afar,
And tears of purple clouds appear,
Obscuring every star."

New Orleans, Oct. 24th, 1849. O. D. S.

A Sailors' Home.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24, 1849.

To the Editors of the Crescent—Sir: When in this port last January, I was much gratified at hearing that a Sailors' Home was being established. This was a subject of rejoicing to all who have the welfare of seamen at heart.

On my arrival here lately, I was grievously disappointed to understand, from inquiries made of several parties, that little progress had been made in this truly philanthropic object. I flattered myself that, as Mr. F. Maxwell, and other of your leading gentlemen in shipping matters, had taken so much interest in the scheme, that it would soon have been brought to a successful issue. I trust you will bring the subject fully before the public, and I sincerely hope that soon the proposed institution will be in successful operation. I must say that I feel a very deep interest in this matter; for from my earliest infancy, ships and the sea have been my great hobby. In seaman's phrase, I entered the stern windows—but since, I have often been obliged to stand at the winch, and handle the ballast and coal shovel.

Should you be pleased to insert this, I intend to follow up the present by suggesting means of raising funds for the proposed establishment; also, a sketch of the conduct of some British shipmasters towards their crews, and a comparison of the treatment afforded to seamen by American and British shipowners and masters. Of myself I can do little, being one of those unfortunates "who could others teach the course to steer, yet ran myself life's mad career, wild as the wave." I am respectfully yours,

EX MAGISTRO NAVE.

THE HEBE'S PASSENGERS.—The Baltimore American publishes a letter from San Francisco, dated September 1, giving an account of the rescue and arrival there of the passengers of the bark Hebe, Capt. Stetson, who, it will be recollected, were left in an open boat in the Straits of Magellan, in consequance of the vessel being compelled to put to sea in a gale while they were endeavoring to return from a visit to land.

☞ It is estimated that there is liquor enough in California to allow a gallon a day to every man, woman and child for one year; and two French ships passed Valparaiso early in August, the one with 80,000, the other 50,000 gallons of brandy.

Died:

On Sunday, the 21st inst., by drowning, JACKSON HOWELL, son of Mosel H. and Annie Collins, aged 6 years. He fell overboard from the steamboat Kime Wright, on her late trip to the city, while opposite Vicksburg. He was playing with a little boat on the gunwale, and by a sad misstep fell from the top of the wheel-house into the river. Every effort to save him proved fruitless—his little body alone remained to his bereaved parents. "We can picture feelings (no than) Words are too cold to portray the anguish—to tell the bitterness of grief. But a few minutes before smoothed in a mother's bosom, how could she realize the dread tidings that the waves had closed over her boy! The father, who had pointed to him with paternal pride as he played in merry gambols over the deck—could he recognize the child of his hopes, blossoming in health in the morning, in the little form that lay so still and cold in his sad stound! But the call had been made, and, bowed to the dust in affliction, they yielded to the Creator the infant cherub lent them to gladden, for a while, their home. The boy was believed by all that knew him—a child that you felt endeared to after the first embrace! and whose bright eye seemed never dimmed by a tear. Too beautiful a bud to unfold in a world like ours, it has gone to blossom on the Tree of Life for ever and immortal! M.

On Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 23, 1849, Mr. WILSON WHITNEY, one of the Sable Harmonists, after an illness of several days, in the 20th year of his age....Mr. Whitney devoted himself from early years to the study of music, and his class application to that science has caused a sensibly delicate constitution to a premature grave, but not until he had won an enviable fame and hosts of friends. *He has left his mother.*

☞ St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati papers please notice.

☞ At a meeting of the SABLE HARMONISTS, on the 23d inst., Mr. WM. ROARK was called to the Chair, and Mr. JAS. T. LLOYD appointed Secretary. The following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Preamble—Being called upon to mourn the loss of our young friend and associate, Mr. WILSON WHITNEY, who expired on the 23d instant,

Resolved, That in him and a given one in which none only can depend, and that his death we have lost a friend and companion of sterling qualities and amiable disposition.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased, in their great loss; and that we wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to the family of deceased, and to published in the New Orleans papers.

JAS. T. LLOYD, Secretary. WM. ROARK, Chairman.

October 24, 1849.

Auction Sales This Day.

J. M. DEPASS will sell, at 12 o'clock, at Banks Arcade—Slaves.

F. H. PETITPAIN will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 8 Canal street—French Blankets, Dry Goods, etc.

J. E. L. SOLOMON will sell, at 11 o'clock, at No. 87 Camp street—Furniture, Pianos, etc.

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

CRYSTAL FOUNT DIVISION No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall ☞ Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

WASHINGTON DIVISION No. 5, at Y. Brothers' Hall Lafayette, at half-past 7 o'clock.

PEARL DIVISION, No. 8, meets at the New Hall, in Royal street, a few doors below Canal, at half-past 7 o'clock.

☞ Temple of Honor.—A Special Meeting of Crystal Temple No. 4 will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at Temple Hall, No. 12 Moreno's Buildings, corner of Canal and Royal streets.... A general attendance of the members is requested, as the election of officers for the ensuing term will take place.—By order of the W. C. T.

oct 25 HENRY W. GLMORED, W. S.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Yazoo River.....LATONA, Hunt, 4 P. M.
Red River.....WARRIOR, Woods, 3 P. M.
St. Louis.....ATLANTIC, Ogborn, 4 P. M.
Pittsburg.....KNOXVILLE, Unger, 5 P. M.
Covington.....OLIVIA, Hoffman, 11 A. M. Cars.
Mobile.....OREGON, Rees, 4 P. M. cars.
Pittsburg.....MARTHA WASHINGTON, Irvine, 5 P. M.

☞ U. S. Mail Martha Washington—For Louisville, Cincinnati, Madison, Paducah and Memphis.—This new and splendid light-draught passenger steamer will leave as above THIS DAY, Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M. punctually, from Poydras st.

HYDE & GOLLEDGE, 12 Poydras street.

☞ Passengers and shippers will please be in readiness at the above hour. 424

☞ Vicksburg Packet Knoxville—For Milliken's Bend, Vicksburg, Warrenton, Grand Gulf, Rodney, Natchez, and all intermediate landings.—This splendid, fast running passenger steamer will positively leave on THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at 5 o'clock precisely. For freight or passage apply to

T. C. CHARLES, 10 Common st.

☞ Freight taken for YAZOO RIVER, with the privilege of stopping at Vicksburg.

☞ The Steamship New Orleans is discharging her cargo at Steamship Wharf, opposite St. Louis street....Consignees will please attend to their receipts on the Levee.

HYDE & GOLLEDGE, 12 Poydras st.

☞ The bark Elizabeth, Capt. Jones, from Baltimore, will immediately discharge at the Marengo, opposite the Beef Market. Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, as they will be stored at their expense and risk.

C. J. MEEKER & CO. 66 Poydras st.

People's Line of Telegraph

Between Louisville and New Orleans.

THE Line of Telegraph constructed by and between Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Tuscumbia, Jackson and New Orleans, will be organized under the Charter, at Louisville, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of November next, at the Gait House, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which meeting all shareholders for stock, and all the corporators, are requested to be present.—Louisville, Ky., Oct. 15, 1849.

oct22d3t HENRY O'REILLY.

Democratic Mass Meeting.

☞ A Grand Mass Meeting of the Democracy will be held on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 27th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, on the Neutral Ground, opposite the State House, Canal street. The Chalmette Guards, and the different Democratic Clubs of the city and of Algiers, are particularly invited to attend.... The meeting will be addressed by several distinguished speakers.... By Order of the Democratic General Committee.

WM. F. WAGNER, WM. C. AULD, S. H. PAGE, } Committee of Arrangements.

oct

Young Men's Ball.

THERE will be given a Young Men's Ball AT THE APOLLO SALOON, on Carondelet street, between Perdido and Union streets, on SATURDAY EVENING, October 27, 1849.

Committee of Invitation.

John Sullivan, E. Lavelle, Richard Gordon, James Dunn, John Reynolds, Thomas McCormick, Patrick O'Brien, J. W. Wisby, Sears R. Howard, Charles Devereux, John Hoffman, Bernard Garland, Capt. John Dupree, John H. Thomas,

Floor Managers.

F. E. Bemis, M. DeCourcy, JAMES R. HOWARD, Proprietor.

oct 24

Norman's Book and Stationery Establishment,

16 CAMP ST.

B. M. NORMAN, Bookseller and Stationer,

IS NOW RECEIVING his usual large and complete stock for the season, which he offers to the City and Country trade, at prices *AS LOW AS ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THIS CITY*—and the quality and style of the stock warranted to be superior in every respect. 425 3p1f

A CARD.

MRS. J. JEFFERS,

Just returned from the North,

THANKS her numerous friends and patrons for their liberal support, and avails herself of the present opportunity to inform them that she will remove from 111 Julia street, Thirteen Buildings, to the corner of Camp and Julia streets, where she will open, on the 1st of November, a beautiful assortment of imported Ladies' Hats, Caps and other Fancy articles, together with the latest patterns for Ladies' Cloaks and Mantillas, and solicits the continuance of their favor.

☞ The Millinery and Dress-making being superintended by Mrs. J. herself, is a guarantee that ladies may depend on every attention being paid to the fashion, taste and style.

☞ Bonnet Bonnets cleaned and altered in the latest style.

☞ All orders from the country will be promptly attended to, at the corner of Julia and Camp streets. oct 24 2w

MRS. CAMPBELL, corner of Poydras and Carondelet streets, will open TO-MORROW MORNING, Thursday, several new cases MILLINERY and FANCY DRY GOODS, which she is prepared to offer at prices much lower than the same kind of goods can be purchased in the city.

Received, 4 cases Paris Capotas, splendid styles;
" 1 " White Crape Blacks;
Several cases Mantillas, silk.
With a handsome variety of Fancy articles.

☞ Mrs. Campbell is constantly receiving new goods, by the latest arrivals from Paris and New York, which she is determined shall be sold at low prices, in accordance with the times.

☞ Dress-making done in the best manner. oct 21

Still Another Candidate!

☞ *Mobile Editor*—Please announce that C. D. BUNCE, the Fashionable Hatter, 30 Canal street, is a candidate to supply the numerous HATS that will be sold and worn on the coming election, and that he will be supported by MANY VOTERS of the three Municipalities.

oct 20

D. P. SCANLAN & CO.,

No. 12 Chartres street.

A FIRE now receiving the finest assortment of French FANCY GOODS and MILLINERY ever offered in this city, eliminating all that is rare and desirable for the season. The goods have been selected by D. P. Scanlan, from the firm houses of fashion in this country and France, which will attract the attention of our customers and the public to our stock of *SILKS*, as being the largest and most complete assortment ever offered in this city. o7 1 2ap

CARPETS.

K[illegible] bale Carpets, Nolton lace Carpets, Brussels & Co. lace Carpets, Chiffonettes & Damasses lace Carpets, and so for

JOSEPH ETTER, No. 20 Camp street;

And all he asks is that those wishing to purchase Carpets will call at his store, and examine patterns, quality and prices.

He has also a large stock of

PAPER HANGINGS,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
OIL CLOTHS, etc.,

Any and all of which he will sell at the lowest prices.

oct 20 3t JOE ETTER, 20 Camp st.

N. B. The first-named Carpet Buyer shall indebted to me for an advertisement such.

FOR SALE—A Likely NEGRO WOMAN—a good Cook....Apply to A. WOODRUFF & CO. o25 6t 105 St. Charles st.

RAFFLE—A splendid Solid Silver TEA AND COFFEE SETT, to be raffled for on MONDAY, Oct. 29, at the Shades Coffee Saloon, on Perdido street. The articles are solid silver, and cost $500—can be seen at the above place. o25

FOR SALE—The half of the Coffee-House, on the corner of St. Joseph and Levee streets, doing a good run of business. The present proprietor being about to leave for California, a good opportunity is offered to those wishing to go into business. o25 1w GEORGE FILTZ.

SMALL DWELLING HOUSES FOR RENT—On Circus street, between Gravier and Common. Apply at 22 Natchez street, up stairs. o25

FOR RENT—The South-shop, Lot, and 2 Offices, No. 211 Tchoupitoulas street, for rent to a good client. Apply at 22 Natchez street, up stairs. o25

OFFICES FOR RENT—Several offices in Banks Arcade Passage for rent. Apply at 22 Natchez street, up stairs. o25

ROOMS FOR RENT—Several rooms in the 2d and 3d stories, in Banks Arcade, for rent. Apply at 22 Natchez street, up stairs. o25

FAMILY CARRIAGE AND BUGGY—For sale low. Apply at 22 Natchez street, up stairs. o25

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE—30 years old, fully guaranteed. Apply at 22 Natchez street, up stairs. o25

CART FOR SALE—A Cart, with Iron Axletree and Iron Hubs, for sale low. Apply at 22 Natchez street, up stairs. o25

STILL THEY COME!

IN ADDITION to our usual large stock of HATS and CAPS, we are now receiving from ships Abby Pratt and Jersey—
20 dozen Boys' and Youths' Moleskin;
50 " Men's No. 1 Extra Moleskin, Beebe's style;
50 " Black Wool Mexicans;
100 " Negro Wool;
200 " Fur Mexicans, brown and black.
For sale low, as usual, by DURBRIDGE & CO.
o25 3t 28 Customhouse st.

NEW STYLE.

HATS.....AND.....CAPS.

We have in store, and are receiving, per ships Atlantic and Jersey, a large assortment of Infants' fancy