The Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1849.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Owing to the change in our type to-day, it is probable that the advertisements of some of our friends have been overlooked. If so, we hope that we may be reminded of it during the week; and if advertisers wish any of their notices modified or changed, the present is a good opportunity to inform us of the fact.

☞ The Eastern mail failed again yesterday. Being Sunday this was regular. This time, however, the failure was only from beyond Philadelphia. The deficient mails due on Friday came through yesterday.

REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNMENT.—On Saturday last New Orleans ceased to be the capital of the State. The officers of the State Government, and the records in their keeping, left for Baton Rouge on the 1st, the last day on which, according to law, the seat of government could be in New Orleans.

St. Theresa's Chapel.—The pews of the new chapel built by the Sisters of Charity are to be sold to-day at 10 o'clock.

Another Explosion—Two Lives Lost!

Last night, about 9 o'clock, the locomotive "Industry," attached to the Carrollton Railroad, exploded while backing on the track opposite the "ticket office", on Noyades street (near Tivoli Circle,) for the purpose of attaching the passenger train which had just arrived from the depot. The engineer and a fireman were instantly killed, and the locomotive was made a complete wreck. The noise of the explosion was heard at a considerable distance; and the force of the steam hurled a large fragment of the boiler against the chimney of a house in Calliope street, completely demolishing it. The engineer, whose name was Jacob Bisch, leaves a wife and two children; he resided in Carrollton. The fireman's name was James Chapman, a native of England, and but a few weeks in the employ of the Company. The explosion was stated on the ground to have been caused by the age of the locomotive, and to have been the oldest one on the line. The engineer had been several years at his business, and was considered a competent man. The coroner's inquest, which has not yet been held, will develop the facts in the case.

LAW LECTURES.—The lectures in the Law Department of the University commence this evening; and the opening lecture will be delivered, at 5 o'clock, by Judge Ballard. The legal abilities and learning of Prof. Ballard are well known, not only in this city and State, but by jurisconsults throughout the Union; and the lecture this evening will, no doubt, be equal to the reputation the Professor has previously acquired and hitherto maintained. The lecture will take place at the old Medical College, and the public is invited to attend.

THEATRE.—We are under obligations to Jack Fisher, of the Oregon, for late Mobile papers; to the officers of the Montgomery, for late Vicksburg and Natchez papers; to the officers of the Belle Key, and Capt. Bleak, of the Ohio, for late Louisville and Cincinnati papers.

DeBow's Review.—We have received from the publisher the December number of the Commercial Review for the South and West. It contains a variety of articles on interesting subjects—some of them offering matters much more political than commercial, agricultural or statistical in their bearings and relations.

E. Forry Howe.—The eccentric and original person of the Pine Knot, is on a visit to New Orleans. M. Mr. Howe were, as her both suggested, to start a paper in this city on the plan of the London Punch, he would no doubt make an entertaining and amusing sheet of it.

The Delta.—This fine, new steamboat arrived at this port for the first time a few days ago. She comes from Cincinnati, where she was built, and is commanded by Capt. Green—a man of experience and intelligence. With the qualities of the commander, it is impossible for the Delta to be otherwise than successful.

☞ We thank the officers of the Rockaway and Rio Grande for Red River papers; of the Delta for Cincinnati and Louisville papers; and of the Grand Turk for St. Louis papers.

☞ The fine steamer Oregon, of the Mail line between this city and Mobile, made her closing trip yesterday preparatory to lying up for repairs, painting and refitting. Few who have travelled upon her of late see much need of improvements, but her owners know best, and intend keeping her in the best trim. She has now been running eleven months, and never missed a trip. She is to receive a new boiler.... The California, which has undergone a complete overhauling, and comes out bright as a new angle, takes the place of the Oregon to-day.

☞ We beg leave to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street. It will be seen that he has an extensive catalogue of splendidly illustrated works, suitable for holiday presents; and also a great variety of little books for the young people.

LAW TEXT BOOKS.—We call the attention of members of the Bar, and students who intend attending the Law Lectures of the University of Louisiana, to the extensive catalogue of Law Books advertised by Thos. L. White, 33 Canal st. They will also find a great variety of miscellaneous works, in every department of literature.

FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.—We call the particular attention of the trade and dealers from the country to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, from the house of Burrows & Ostrom, No. 29, Natchez street; a firm well known for their choice stock of liquors and wines. They are now receiving, in addition to that already on hand, "sparkling Heidsieck," "Tintilla Sherry," Port, Madeira, etc., all of the best vintages.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—There will, of course, be a good attendance this evening to witness the debut of the newly formed dancers Cheron and Neel, who will appear in the well known ballet of "Giselle, or the Willis," supported by Mme. Ste. Cloir, Mr. Thompson, and the Corps de Ballet, to which a considerable addition has been made, especially for this occasion. "La Giselle" is a favorite with the admirers of ballet, and deservedly so; the Pas are intricate and difficult, the music charming, the story of Adolph Adam, and the plot, though unnatural, admirably calculated to develop the efforts of the heroine. In addition to the ballet, "Jack Sheppard," with Mon Perin as the provokingly roguish villain, will be performed. This has met with great favor from the audience for the last two nights, and will doubtless prove attractive to-night.

DR. CHARLES THEATRE.—*Benefit of Miss Julia Dean.*—Last evening, it being the benefit of Miss Dean, the house was crowded in every part. At the close of the performance her disappointed for one week longer was announced, and received with much applause. Tonight will be announced the "Love Chase" and the "Belle of the Faubourg."

PORTARGO'S PANORAMA.—This beautiful exhibition should be visited by every mother who wishes to spend an evening to school at Armory Hall.

SIDY'S, 32 GRAVIER STREET.—This house is constantly in receipt of new goods, and the proprietor offers a saving of 25 per cent. to those who wish to purchase! The stock of the "White Palace" is full and extensive; while to those who favor the Jewelry, bargains are offered. Look in at No. 32, and judge for yourselves. In cutlasses, do lance and gentlemen, King prides himself upon surpassing every body else.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING.—THEODORE A. JAMES & CO., 32 Camp street, open to-day several cases of superior clothing, consisting of all articles pertaining to a gentleman's apparel. They invite the attention of their friends and the public to the fine stock now offered for their inspection.

FOR VICKSBURG.—The "Montgomery," the regular Mobile packer for Vicksburg, leaves this afternoon at 4. Dee commander, Capt. Eaton, is every way qualified for the responsible position, which, in this age of reckless, is saying much. And as for Boteler—Tom Boteler—he is not surpassed on the river for courtesy and attention to passengers either in the office or in the cabin. The boat is in fine condition and has accommodations are A 1.

FRUITS, NUTS, WINES, ETC.—A. F. COCHRAN & Co., 57 Tchoupitoulas street, are now receiving large cargoes of Fruit, Nuts and Wines, to which they call the attention of dealers. They have in store a heavy lot of Rabbs, Alicante Lemons, Sicilian Oranges, Lemons, Prunes, Citrons, Champagne, Rhenish Cherries, etc. The firm have also the agency of the celebrated "Annebell Chrystal Powder Company," a compound equal to any powder manufactured.

LAFAYETTE RESTAURANT.—This noted house has been refitted after undergoing thorough repair. It is now ready for business under the charge of proprietors that will make it all that the public can desire.

BEAUT LOT OF GROCERIES.—Dealers and Country Merchants will find at the house of H. L. Byers & Co., 87 and 89 Common street, Orleans st., a fine assortment. Near hand, London Brown Stout, Bass's Ale, Sherry and Madeira Wines, 300 cartoons Grape Tom, Champagne Cider, etc.

The Meeting of Congress To-day.

The first session of the thirty-first Congress commences to-day. It will be an excited and eventful, and probably a stormy session.

The trouble will begin with the first step. In the Senate, organization is simple, because the law provides a presiding officer in the Vice President, and the political majority is so doubtful, that elections for officers can be made at once, as the ruling party desires. In the Senate, however, party considerations have not been recently observed with any rigidity.

In the House, a protracted struggle in the organization is to be expected, from the state of parties, and the nature of the questions which separate them. Neither of the two grand parties has an assumed majority. Portions of both have been committed by pledges, and the organizations which elected them, to a single idea—the exclusion of slavery from the territories, irrespective of all other political questions. On general principles, there will be a small democratic majority. The vacancy in Massachusetts, and the absence of Mr. King, of Georgia, reduces the whole number likely to be present to 229, of whom 115 is a majority.—The two democratic seats are taken from the estimated whig strength, leaving the fullest house that can be expected—113 whigs and free soil whigs, and 116 democrats and free soil democrats. Counting the free soil votes as a distinct division, the vote stands 111 democrats, 105 whigs, and 13 free soilers. In this only those are counted as free soilers who were elected on a distinct organization. The free soil element is very large one in both parties, and may finally dictate the decision of the question, but the political exclusive free soilers do not exceed the number named, and on their action, as a separate party, the choice of speaker and the organization of the House, will in all probability be protracted, unless both of the large parties are disorganized, and new combinations are formed.

We must not omit another element of uncertainty, which in so close a division will not be unimportant. The seats of Messrs. Robbins, of Pa., one of the Philadelphia districts, and Mr. Leffler, of Iowa, (both democrats) are contested, by opponents, and in South Carolina there are several members of the anomalous description of "Taylor democrats." This sheetlet, again, the political calculations of the democrats. The disputed members will, of course, vote on the speakership, and may be unseated afterwards; but the South Carolina votes are thought to be extremely uncertain, as to any adverse nomination of democrats. The may, however, be set down as certain against any free soiler.

Out of these discordant elements nothing but strife can be expected at the opening of Congress. We shall not be surprised if the conflict is protracted for several days, and the issue, whatever it may be, will be followed by many heart burnings and perhaps aggravated sectional complainings. No free soiler can be elected without southern votes, if taken up by another party, and if elected without southern votes, it must be by a combination of political antagonists, combining only on anti-slavery grounds. This will be the first swelling of the storm which is to agitate and distract the House the moment it is engaged, in reference to the absorbing slave question. On this hand, the materials for controversy are numerous, and the strife unavoidable. The proposition to admit California as a State, at once, will be the first in order, but not the first in magnitude. The collateral questions attached to it transcend in importance the point formally at issue. California may be admitted, and the controversy subside, in greater violence, as to the remaining territory; California rejected, and the creation of new governments, for days as for the other portion of the territory, will renew the excitement.

The organization of New Mexico will be another field for controversy, implicating the slave question. The right of Texas to the Santa Fe boundary, will be disputed, less from any consideration for the real merit of her title, and the real convenience of the decision, than pure zeal to take away or add to territory, over which the power of Congress in forbidding slavery may have scope for its action.

To these will be added agitation on the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, a part of which may be the proposition to re-cede the district to Maryland—the proposition discussed at the last session, for abolishing the internal traffic of slaves between the States, and, on the other hand, a demand from the south for better guaranties by law, for the exception in their favor of the constitutional duty of the non-slaveholding States, to restore fugitive slaves to their masters.

These make a formidable list of the subjects for sectional controversy and excitement during the next session. Added to these, and consequent upon them, will undoubtedly be an effort to embody the southern members of Congress, in both houses, upon some selected and concerted plan of action among themselves, to resist the passage of anti-slavery projects through Congress, and to prepare a plan of action for the south.

These are distracting questions in prospect, and all the courage and wisdom of Congress will be taxed to bring them to a peaceful solution. But there are other grave subjects, upon which, in ordinary times, there would be a great diversity of sentiment, and exciting debates, but which, amidst the more momentous struggles of this time, will be dealt with as of secondary importance. The attempt will be made to alter the tariff; the ad valorem duties will be cancelled; under the plea of providing for an increase of revenue, the protective system will be again sought to be established, and a scheme or two, to change the financial system of the United States, and establish a deposit system, or some paper substitute of hard money exchanges, will be urged upon Congress.

The session, with all these subjects for agitation, will be prolonged and exciting.

The Senate will have its full share in the movements. Indeed, from present indications, the Senate will be the theatre of the greatest interest. There will be of the master spirits, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Benton, Cass, and others, whose wind influences cast meteors, and whose conflicts with each other will be the meeting of giants. Then, too, it is probable that the most successful efforts, as the strongest, will be finally made to settle the subject in dispute, on some middle ground of moderation and compromise.

The executive function will also bring before them the subject of appointments and removals. The democratic majority will doubtless scrutinize closely, and severely, the claims of all the new incumbents appointed, on political grounds, in place of democrats removed. We do not believe there will be any settled rule of rejections adopted, or any policy avowed of thwarting the constitutional power of the President to make removals. But it is reasonable to expect that close scrutiny will be bestowed on the character, qualifications, and morals of every new appointee, and that every ground of alleged or implied misconduct, assigned as the cause of removal, shall be most diligently and severely sifted. We may look, in addition, for a strong debate upon the whole theory and practice of removals, a violent onslaught upon the administration, and a vigorous and spirited defence.

The Ray case, the German steamer case, the Round Island affair, the French difficulty, the Nicaragua controversy, will also be brought up, and make the present session of Congress end of stirring interest and stormy controversy.

The President's message will not be delivered until the House is organized by the election of a speaker. The uncertainty of that event leaves it doubtful whether the message will be sent in during this week; we cannot conjecture when it will be received here. The telegraph, if the wires are not down, will bring us a synopsis. We shall have to wait for the full document until the mail comes along. The Postmaster General, we see, made arrangements to hasten the transmission by express, along the eastern routes to Boston, where the mail facilities are ample, and the time gained cannot be more than a few hours. On the line, this way, where a little expense and energy could gain a couple of days, it here appears to have been no effort to expedite the message at all. We only hope, and that with no very sanguine expectations, that the mail will not fail two or three times during the next ten days.

New Works.—B. M. Norman, No. 16 Camp street, advertises to-day a number of new works, just received. He has also for sale all the standard works in law, medicine, and theology.

The American Mission.—Col. Webb, the newly appointed Minister to Austria, takes passage for Europe on the 10th inst.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—We understand that the New Orleans Mechanic Society intends presenting a memorial to the next Legislature asking for the grant of a lot on Philippa street, in the old State House square, for the purpose of erecting a Mechanics' Institute, in which may be collected a library, models of mechanism, philosophical and chemical apparatus, and where lectures may be delivered on the various sciences connected with Mechanics and Agriculture. It is to be hoped that the memorial will lead to some action on the part of the Legislature, and that the request of the Society will be complied with. The establishment of such an Institute as the one proposed would be of great service, especially to the young mechanics of the city and State, and through them to the community generally. Besides increasing the knowledge and extending the views of the young mechanic, the lectures, models, and apparatus of the Institute would make him a more skillful and efficient workman. A knowledge of the general principles of chemical and mechanical science, diffused among those engaged in the practical details of the arts connected with those sciences, would tend to the advancement of science as well as the improvement of the arts.

In a country whose agricultural importance is so dependent on machinery as is the State of Louisiana, it is even more than ordinarily important that the mechanic should be intelligent and skillful. The sugar planter cannot get on without his sugar-mill; and the sugar-mill in its present state is a refined and complicated piece of machinery. Every year improvements are being made in the processes of extracting sugar, and it is becoming every day more and more important that the planter should have his mill under the direction and superintendence of a person skilled no less in the practical details than in the general principles of the chemical and mechanical operations constantly going on in the sugar-house. A well-educated mechanic would daily perceive and suggest improvements which would be profitable to the planter and advantageous to the public. Hence our sugar planters should feel a particular interest in the success of the Mechanics' Institute.

Nor is the merchant less interested than the planter in the enterprise the Mechanic Society is engaged with.—But a few days ago the community was shocked by the occurrence of a calamity which it is generally believed and asserted, might have been prevented by a little knowledge of chemical mechanics. It is not by passing threatening laws that engineers are to be made more skillful and competent. Give them science, and at the same time that you give them more knowledge you make them more careful. Imbue a man with the idea of the vast power and terrific energies of steam—tell him how it gathers strength by resistance and accumulates force by being kept too narrowly confined—and you will render him cautious in his management of this mechanical giant; he will be impressed with the necessity of watching closely the movements of an agent capable of effecting so much destruction.

In fine, there is no one who is not more or less directly interested in the Mechanics' Institute. And as every one is interested in the matter, the Legislature will doubtless hearken to the petition of the Society.

MEDICAL CONVENTION.—The physicians of the State meet to-day, at 12 m., in the hall of the Medical College. The meeting to-day is an adjourned one, in consequence of a resolution passed by the medical convention some months since.

THE RACES.—The weather last week interfered greatly with the exciting sports of the turf, but we still have the promise of several fine meetings during the season. The race on Saturday between *Voucher* and *Ecror*, four mile heats, on the Metairie Course, resulted in Voucher's taking the purse; on the first heat having distanced his competitor. This course will be again open in a few days.

MR. BUCHANAN.—We understand that this gentleman, well known to the audiences of the Histrionic Association, has entered into an engagement with the managers of the St. Charles Theatre, and will make his appearance about the middle of this month. He will first appear, we learn, in one of the Shakespearian master-pieces—either Othello or Hamlet.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—*The Ballet.*—We informed our readers, a few days ago, that this fascinating amusement was about to be offered them at the American. We have since made some inquiries of those who are qualified to express an opinion as to the merits of the Italian dancers, Signora Cheron and Signor Neri, which justify us in stating that the numerous commendations elsewhere bestowed upon their talents are well deserved, and are certain to be echoed here after their appearance. It appears further, that the only reason why we have not seen them before is, that although the Signor and Signorina are excellent artistes in their proper sphere, they have not had the advantage of having their pulses sounded before their arrival.

We shall be glad to find that these performers, who stand upon their own merits, meet with consideration and are treated according to their deserts. They are announced to appear this evening.

The Mobile Tragedy.—H. G. McClintock, who killed Geo. Holland, in Mobile, on Wednesday last, has been committed to prison, without preliminary examination, to await his trial before the criminal court, which begins its session to-day.

Treasurer of Tennessee.—Anthony Dibrell, of Davidson, was, on the first ballot, elected Treasurer of Tennessee, on the 20d ult. Mr. Dibrell is a whig, and has been Treasurer for some years.

MR. GEORGE MCDUFFIE.—A correspondent of the Laurensville Herald writes, that "the health of Mr. George McDuffie continues to decline, and it is next to impossible for him to survive much longer."

NAVAL.—The Norfolk Beacon says: "We have authority for contradicting the announcement which we copied from the Baltimore papers, on Tuesday, that Commodore Jones was to be relieved of the command of the Pacific squadron by Commodore Smith. There is no foundation for it."

Tennessee Comptroller.—On the twenty-third ballot the Tennessee Legislature elected Arthur H. Crozier, of Knox, Comptroller of the State. Mr. Crozier is a democrat, and is, we believe, one the few members of that party who supported Mr. Hopkins L. Turney for the Senate in opposition to A. O. P. Nicholson. As a Senator is to be elected in Tennessee by the next Legislature, the election of one of Mr. Turney's friends is a significant fact.

FRUIT JAMAICA.—By the arrival of the brig Mount Vernon, Capt. Ducey, we have received Kingston papers of the 17th ult.

The opposition papers in Jamaica threaten the government by talking about annexation to the United States. Their cry is—and the tadpoles and tapers might think it a good one, "Justice or Separation."

The Kingston Journal, the official paper of the government, speaks soothingly about the Nicaragua and Mosquito question. "It thinks nothing serious will grow out of it;" "it anticipates that the governments will settle the matter amicably," etc.

A writer in the Journal endeavors to show the advantage of Jamaica as "the grand and central depot for all the trade which is fast flowing to the shores of the Pacific." After recommending a new line of steamers from Jamaica to the Spanish Main and windward islands, the writer concludes:

Other advantages are our congenial and healthy climate, much more so than Panama or any other part on the isthmus; but once across there, our Pacific steamers would continued the whole coast of Guatemala, Mexico, and California to the north, and Columbia, Chili, and Peru on the south. There are many other advantages I could point out for the benefiting and facilitating of trade, but I fear I have already trespassed too lengthily on your columns; yet I cannot conclude without introducing the one other point on the question, which is, our American proximity and connection; already have they availed themselves of this city as a depot for their steamers, although our pecuniary restrictive and appearance requirements have given them anything but satisfaction; but the exercise of a more liberal policy—a lessening of our heavy tonnage dues, and the expiring navigation laws, would, and will soon remedy all evils, and bring the American steamers into serious competition with the British line.

☞ The LOUISIANA STATE MEDICAL CONVENTION of the Resident Licentiates in Medicine of the State, will meet this day, pursuant to resolution of a previous meeting, in the Hall of the Medical College, on Common street, at 12 o'clock.

S. W. DALTON, M. D., Secretary.

Correspondence of the "Daily Crescent."

LETTER CCLIX.

The California Question—Reduction of Postage.—Mr. Cole, the Pioneer Printer, and Thomas Powell.—Mr. Clay's Visit to the Herald Office—The Uses of the Hermitage—Drury's Cave.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—I observe very great feeling is nearly all quarters, with regard to the prospective action of Congress upon the California question. There seems to be a want of confidence in the ability of our legislators to meet the emergency of the occasion, and control it in an issue in which the honor and interests of all sections will be subserved; that that course illegitimate between due concessions and the abandonment of principles; that the Northern members will allow themselves to be influenced by the course adopted by the leading men in the South, not by intimidation in favor of Southern views, but by exasperation, against them—up under the threats which have been poured forth so loudly and numerously from Southern mouthpieces; and the retortions of which is to be anticipated in the halls of Congress, they can hardly be expected to confine themselves calmly to the consideration of the mere merits of the true question. The proceedings of no previous Congress have been looked forward to with greater anxiety than those of the one now approaching.

There has been hardly a question broached with regard to government measures, within my recollection, that has met with the same unanimity of sentiment, than is evinced in favor of the projected further reduction of postage throughout our country. The favorable feeling is not shown merely by a quiet general assent, but by loud expressions amongst all classes, including the merchant, the mechanic, the printer, the hard-fisted laborer, the clerk, and the home-servant, the school girl, and, lastly of all, the school-master. The members of Congress in states the only individual that appears to look with indifference upon the subject. He will not obstinate against it; for he or she would affect his popularity; but, as the body of letter writers pay his enormous postage, his personal and narrow pecuniary interest would not be promoted by a change.

It has been found a hopeless undertaking to oppose the abuse of the franking privilege, and the present Postmaster General naturally shrinks from pressing a course, the loss of which could hardly be a matter of doubt. Without touching the franking privilege, therefore, Mr. Collamer will early lay before with recommending a reduction of letter postage to the uniform rate of five cents for all distances within the country—of course, not including California and Oregon.

Of his views regarding newspaper postage, I have found no intimation, but it is to be hoped that they favor a schedule of most somewhat more in accordance with the spirit of the age than are those now imposed upon us. The prepayment of one cent, ought to spare the transportation of a newspaper for all distances between Maine and Texas; for I do not hesitate to say that it would defray all cost of such transportation. The exception of quarterly payment of newspaper postage in advance, should be at once stopped. The abandonment is unreasonable, generally inoperative, and its observance is often impracticable. Where strictly observed, it works in the prejudice of the revenue and the free

Mr. Thomas Powell, the author of the "Living Authors of England," is very naturally in a terrible way under the exposition of Mr. Dubois's letter to the Knickerbocker man. He is continuing libel suits against the editors who have copied the letter and given it circulation in their papers, and calls upon the public to withhold their patronage until such suits are tried. If his account is compiled with, a judgment will probably occur by default, for it is pretty certain that he will not prosecute the case to an issue in a court of law.

He mentioned Dickens's whereabouts "outrageous calumnies," "base and scheldalous," and promises to refute them satisfactorily in the preface to his "forthcoming volume, which will be published in a few days."

Bennett, of the Herald, is in contempt with the house of a rival publication, and has published a libel against Mr. Clay. The Herald establishment is certainly one of the lions of the city, and well worth a visit, but there is no one about it that one would suppose would deter Mr. Clay from accepting the polite invitation of its proprietor.

As Mr. Clay is understood to be entirely favorable to the Federal Administration, his visit may probably be looked upon as signifying his approbation of the course of the Herald, with regard to the different scandals and measures of the Cabinet. There is no doubt that he fully recognizes the advantage, and the credit, accruing to the Government from the opposition and denunciations of this paper.

I am not one of those who confine the New York Herald a mention. I deal it no one of the very best journals of the day, but its editorial sentiments form no part of its recommendation to my regard. Bennett deserves no little of the credit that he claims, on the score of suppressing the exposition of the New York press, but he has done it by negatives as much as any other man.

Every exertion is being made to open a channel for the reception of old Drury, the famous conspirator, forger, etc., from the dungeon in which he has been placed, but it is hoped that it will all be without avail. New evidence against him will arrive in town to-day, and will, if necessary, be brought forward to amend the notice for bail to be argued this afternoon before the Supreme Court. A motion is also made to the Court of General Sessions to quash the indictments, and it is to be argued to-morrow. Money flows like water in these proceedings, and there are strong suspicions that it will continue to flow very copiously. At the case now stands, it cannot be bailed, but in the after days we shall probably see bail taken. The weather is very mild—very much like Indian summer—and holding back for the counter's news, which is now over due.

Respectfully yours, PHILOTUS.

Illustrated Standard Poets
APPLETON'S EDITION.
Just received and for sale at the
New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse,
No. 14 CAMP ST.
BYRON'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS: illustrated with chaste steel engravings; 1 vol. 8vo.
MOORE'S POETICAL WORKS: illustrated; 1 vol. 8vo.
SOUTHEY'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS: 1 vol. 8vo.
HALLEK'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS: beautifully illustrated; 1 vol. 8vo.
SACRED POETS OF ENGLAND AND AMERICA FOR THREE CENTURIES: illustrated with steel plates; 1 8vo.
BUTLER'S HUDIBRAS, with notes by Nash; 1 vol. 16mo.
BURNS'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS, with Life and Glossary; 16mo.
BYRON'S CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE; illus. illustrated.
CAMPBELL'S POETICAL WORKS: illustrated; 16mo.
COWPER'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS, with Life, 8vo., 16mo.
DANTE'S POEMS; translated by Cary; 1 vol. 16mo.
HEMANS'S COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS; 1 vols. 16mo.
MILTON'S POETICAL WORKS; 1 vol. 16mo.
TASSO'S JERULALEM DELIVERED; translated by Wiffen; 1 vol. 16mo.
POPE'S POETICAL WORKS; 2 vols. 16mo.
SCOTT'S POETICAL WORKS; with Life; 1 vol. 16mo.
KEBLE'S CHRISTIAN YEAR; illustrated ed.; 16mo.
MOORE'S LALLA ROOKH; 32mo.
FOLLOCK'S COURSE OF TIME; 32mo.
THOMSON'S SEASONS; 32mo.
BURTON'S LAYS OF THE HUDSON, and 32mo.
GEMS OF AMERICAN POETS.
POETIC LACON, or Aphorisms from the Poets; 32mo.
☞ An elegant assortment of POETICAL WORKS always on hand, bound in every variety and style.
☞ Catalogues of Books are published very frequently, and furnished gratis on application.
oct 30 tf&W J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp street.

Law Text Books,
For Students Attending the Law Lectures of the University of Louisiana.
WHEATON'S ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.
COOPER'S INSTITUTES OF JUSTINIAN—Wm. Cooper.
POTHIER'S TREATISE ON THE LAW OBLIGATIONS—in 2 vols.
KENT'S COMMENTARIES ON AMERICAN LAW.
MACKELDEY'S COMPENDIUM OF MODERN CIVIL LAW.
BURGER AND CURRY'S DIGEST OF STATUTE LAWS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
LUTON'S CIVIL CODE OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.
CODE NAPOLEON, or the French Civil Code.
WHARTON'S AMERICAN CRIMINAL LAW.
BENJAMIN AND SLIDELL'S DIGEST OF THE SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.
VATTEL'S LAW OF NATIONS.
STERLING'S PRINCIPLES OF PLEADING.
GREEN'S LAW'S TREATISE ON THE LAW OF EVIDENCE—2 vols.
GORDON'S DIGEST OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
CHITTY'S GUIDE OF PRACTICE OF LOUISIANA.
CHITTY'S BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES—2 vols.
DOMAT'S CIVIL LAW—2 vols. folio.
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d3 tf McDOWELL & PECK, 96 Gravier st.

DAY EXCHANGE.—We are told that the movement for the immediate establishment of a Day Exchange in the Second Municipality has been arrested, in order that those engaged in it may assist in establishing an exchange on the street which is to be opened between St. Charles and Camp streets, as a continuation of Perdido. We hope that this latter movement will be successful. The location is near the centre of business in the Second Municipality, and if the contemplated street from St. Charles to Camp be paved with flags, and closed to drays and carriages, it will be the place exactly suited for the holding of the new exchange. As the energies of the merchants of the Second Municipality are to be united in the undertaking, we look for a speedy accomplishment of all the objects proposed by those in favor of the Day Exchange.

PHYSICO-MEDICAL SOCIETY.—Dr. Simonds will deliver, to-day, the Anniversary Oration before the Physico-Medical Society of New Orleans, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Hall of the Medical College, Common street. The public are invited to attend.

Railroad between New Orleans and Jackson, Ms.

NEW ORLEANS, NOVEMBER 24, 1849.

To the Hon. A. D. Crossman, Mayor of New Orleans.

SIR: At a meeting lately held in the town of Madisonville, Parish of St. Tammany, upon the subject of a Railroad between New Orleans and Jackson, Miss., it was

Resolved, That his Honor the Mayor of New Orleans, be requested to call a meeting of the citizens, to assemble corresponding period, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to the Mississippi Convention.

The undersigned feel bound to assure you that a deep interest is manifested on this subject by the inhabitants of the interior of Mississippi, and that a highly respectable and talented assemblage is expected at Monticello on the 10th day of December next, where it is important that the city of New Orleans should be represented.

We, therefore, earnestly request you to call a meeting of our citizens, to be held at the "Commercial Exchange," on St. Charles street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 4th December, for the purpose of appointing Delegates to said Convention.

Respectfully, your ob't serv'ts:

Isaac Johnson,	F. X. Monsereau,	R. W. Jones,
Walter Campbell,	Richard Bell,	S. H. Pease,
Alexander Walker,	Wm. Christy,	Walter A. Peck,
James A. Gangnet,	Henry Hoe,	R. D. Howard,
T. P. White,	J. G. Bibby,	Thos. H. McCalebb,
J. G. Lemoy,	H. Robertson,	John W. Andrews,
J. M. Sexton,	H. Benton,	G. W. Dubuisson,
C. G. Forshey,	Francis Quinlen,	Bishop Lynch & Chs.
J. C. Wharton,	A. W. Kelly,	A. W. Stone,
H. G. Hewitt,	John Goodin,	James Cole,
S. Shumway,	Wyche & Hammet,	Charles S. Rawley,
Thos. B. Roswell,	Jas. S. Stone,	Wm. Kennedy,
J. F. Cavell,	H. G. Sigman,	A. G. Wilson,
Wagner A. Gates,	I. W. Arthur,	J. S. McIntyre,
J. C. Brown,	John M. Day,	Barney L. Chaffe,
Walter Park, Jr.,	McKee, Barker & Co.	Barney Chaffe,
Arnold Harris,		

MATERIALITY, New Orleans, Dec. 1, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your communication of the 24th ult., and take great pleasure in according to your request—confident that the measures of public utility can be promoted for the action of the citizens of New Orleans, better calculated to advance an extensive community of interest and more worthy of their support.

In subscribing my name to the resolutions, I do the origin of New Orleans to meet in public assemblage at the "Commercial Exchange," on St. Charles street, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 4th inst., at 7 o'clock, for the purpose above stated.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Mayor.

To the Hon. ISAAC JOHNSON and others.

Dry Exchange.

At the adjourned meeting of Merchants, favorable to the establishment of a Dry Exchange, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Active measures are being taken for the opening of a thoroughfare from Camp to Carondelet, and from St. Charles to Camp, by the opening of Perdido street, and establishing a Dry Exchange on the thoroughfare; and whereas, we believe the location perfect, will be remarkably easy and convenient, and well adapted for a "Dry Exchange"—therefore:

Resolved, That we, the undersigned, will give our aid and assistance in the opening of this important thoroughfare, and the establishment of a permanent Dry Exchange in the Municipality, that we deem it necessary, and that we do all in our power to forward the object contemplated.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to John Hewitt, Esq., for his exertions in the cause, and for his kind and courteous manner.

d3 tf H. C. VONTAGE, Secretary.

Obituary.

Died, in this city, on the evening of 30th November, CHARLES C. PARSHALL.

Mr. Parshall was a native of Virginia and for several years a resident of this city. At the time which he was on his passage to Mobile in Gaines. He was a victim to consumption. The latter is a disease which, in the prime of life, we have seen him on the wane. Since then he has gone to the grave. He had then contracted that a blood which gave to a friend's profile is not to feel that in "life and death" he is a kindred spirit. The deceased was a member of the Masonic Order, and a member of the Mobile Lodge. He was a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the Knights Templar. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and a member of the Knights Templar. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and a member of the Knights Templar. He was a member of the Masonic Order