The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 16.

To Our Advertising Patrons.

☞ Our advertising friends are earnestly requested to send in all advertisements intended for Monday morning' paper, as far as practicable, during Saturday; and the earlier in the day the better it will suit our convenience.

See advertisements of Auction Sales on first page.

See first and fourth pages for a variety of interesting matter.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamboat Ohio for the latest St. Louis papers.

The Varietes.—This popular establishment is soon to be opened for the season. Tom Placide, the favorite Hilarist, and George Holland have already arrived, and the balance of the company is on the way down the river. The Varieties has been made to look as neat as a parlor, and a brilliant season is anticipated.

New Line of Steamships to Chagres.—By reference to the advertisement of Messrs. Armstrong, Lawrason & Co., in another column, it will be seen that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have established a line of steam packets to run regularly, semi-monthly, between this city and Chagres, direct, and to connect with their mail line of steamships from Panama to San Francisco and Oregon. This line will be composed of the fine steamships Philadelphia and Caribbean, the latter of which was built expressly for this trade. We presume the departures of the steamers in this line will be so arranged as to come between those of the old line, and thereby give us the departure of a steamship for Chagres once a week. The establishment of this line will greatly facilitate communication between this City and California and Oregon. We wish the enterprising Company and their obliging and excellent agents in this city the success they so richly deserve.

The Cotton and Sugar Crops on Red River.—Extract from a letter dated:

"RAPIDES, November 10, 1850.

"The frosts in October have cut off at least twenty per cent. of the Cotton crop. Most of the planters will have finished picking through this and Natchitoches Parishes by the middle of November. From a number, I think a half crop is the extreme estimate. The Sugar crop is turning out well, and in spite of the drought, (unequalled within the memory of the planters in this region,) the yield is very fair."

Peter Funks, or Mock Auctioneers.—The frauds committed upon strangers in the city of New York, led the authorities of that city, a few years ago, to employ men to parade in the vicinity of these depredators, with flags inscribed, "BEWARE OF SWINDLING AUCTIONEERS."

In view of the fact that our city will soon be the resort of many of our unsuspecting friends from the country, would it not be well that the Council of the Second Municipality adopt some such measure?

The same game, so successfully played in New York fifteen years ago, has been recently enacted in this city. A box (some twelve by fifteen inches) is displayed, in which appears, in bold relief, several pencil cases, scissors, knives, etc., (say fifteen) and offered for sale at so much *each piece*. The unsuspecting purchaser bids perhaps ten cents and thinks he has made a grand speculation. When he calls for his bill however, he finds some two hundred and fifty tooth-picks, worth one cent, concealed in the rim of the case. He's charged $30. If he be a man of spunk and surrounded by friends, he will resent it. If on the contrary—as is generally the case—he be a stranger, he is hallied into acquiescence to the exorbitant demand. An instance of this kind occurred on the 3d inst.; when an individual thought he had purchased for about three dollars, a case, which proved to be worth *thirty-six*.

We might go further and allude to the sale of pretended gold watches, *(always the property of some young man in distress for money,)* which occurs daily.

We warn our friends from the country and abroad to be on their guard. If they wish to purchase, let them go to some house of established character, and while they pay more, they will find the article cheaper.

Surveying, Engineering and Drawing.—We invite attention to the card of Lafaselle, in another column. He is a gentleman of ability in his profession, and will no doubt be serving of patronage. We believe he will receive the encouragement due to his merits.

We would inform purchasers of Real Estate, that J. A. Beard sells this day, at Banks Arcade, a list of choice improved and vacant property, situated in Lafayette. Also, a house and lot on Philippa street, Second Municipality. See advertisement on first page.

Sufferings of the Overland Emigrants.—A letter from James L. Demier, to a friend in St. Louis, dated in California, thus partially describes the sufferings of the emigrants across the Plains:

"The emigrants are coming in by thousands across the Plains, but their sufferings are most horrible, and a recital of their privations on the way perfectly eclipses any thing ever known before. Many of those who had cows had to kill a part of them, and pack the rest with the meat; and those who had oxen were compelled to kill and eat them. I saw an individual who assured me that he lived on mule flesh, alone, for sixteen days; but that is not the worst of the story. A great many whose teams gave out at Mary's river had to leave them and come on four without provisions, and when they arrived at the desert, between the sink of Mary's and Carson river, they were too weak and debilitated to proceed on their journey, and consequently, a great many perished from hunger and thirst. One man, who came in, suffered so severely from the effects, that *his tongue became so badly swollen as to completely fill his mouth, and he lost his life off to obtain relief!!!*"

Mr. D. concludes by advising all in St. Louis to remain where they are—particularly those who are doing even moderately well.

Another Steamboat Explosion.—The steamer Telegraph, of the Ericsson Line, from Philadelphia for Baltimore, exploded her boiler about 7 o'clock, on the evening of the 7th, when off New Castle, Del., scalding, wounding, and killing twenty-four persons. Some five or six bodies have drifted ashore; out of a number blown overboard, several were picked up and rescued from death. C. Hogan, a passenger, had just come ashore, and said the cause of the explosion was an excess of steam. Forty passengers have landed, many badly wounded. There are twenty still on board. The Arsenal was thrown open to them, and five physicians had arrived from Wilmington. Among the wounded are five ladies. The wreck of the steamer has been towed ashore, and presents a melancholy sight. The cabin is strewn with the wounded and dying. Capt. Claypoole has been found, but is badly scalded.

Death of the Mayor of Natchez.—John R. Stockman, Esq., Mayor of the City of Natchez, died in that city on Monday last. The Courier says: "No man in the community was more generally respected and beloved than the deceased; and his purity of heart, courtesy of manners and benevolence of character, fully entitled him to all the high esteem and confidence manifested towards him." Mr. Stockman was a native of Pennsylvania, but has resided in Natchez for the last sixteen years. He was elected Mayor in 1843, and retained the office by the popular vote to the hour of his death.

News from the Plains.

Several officers of the army had arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Fort Laramie and Fort Kearny. Of the number from Fort Laramie, were Colonel Hoffman, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Loomis, 6th Inf; Major Carleton, 1st Dragoons; Major Thompson, 1st do.; Capt. Wharton, 6th Inf.; Capt. Dyer, Judge Advocate.

Capt. Ketchum, 6th Inf.; Capt. Van Vleit, Qu. M. Dept.; and Capt. Duncan, of the Rifles, after reaching Fort Kearny, returned to Fort Laramie.

Among the passengers in the Anna from Fort Leavenworth were Lieut. Col. Loomis, 6th Inf.; Lieut. Tubbs, 6th Inf., *en route* to join his company at the new post on Des Moines; Lieut. Ogle, 1st Dragoons, *en route* to join his company in California; Lieut. Washington, *en route* to join headquarters of his regiment at Fort Gibson.

It is expected that Col. Hoffman will take command of the new post at the crossing of the Arkansas; Capt. Wharton will continue in command of Fort Kearny; Capt. Ketchum will command Fort Laramie, and Major Thompson will command Fort Scott.

The parties from Fort Laramie left on the 4th October, and those from Fort Kearny on the 9th same month, at which time all were well.

It is stated that between Forts Laramie and Kearny the buffalo were innumerable; the road was in excellent order; the weather mild and fine for the season. On the route from Fort Kearny they found an abundance of game of all kinds. The Indians say they never had seen such quantities of buffalo before.

The grass between Forts Kearny and Leavenworth had been nearly all burnt off, except near the water courses and wet places, where small patches were found upon which to subsist the animals.

The experiment of raising corn, potatoes, and vegetables, at Fors Laramie and Kearny had been entirely successful; and one man at the latter Fort had raised twelve hundred bushels of potatoes.

About three hundred warriors of the Pawnee tribe of Indians were out upon an expedition against the Sioux, and another party of the same tribe had gone to the mountains to make war upon the Arapahoes.

Two men were arrested at Carlisle, Pa., for passing counterfeit $5 on the Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg.

The Question Answered.

The question has at length been answered. The country can no longer be in doubt as to the object of Southern agitators. In reply to the question—*What do you want?*—the Southern Press, their organ at Washington City, replies:

"We answer: We want the Southern States to *maintain* the resolutions they adopted last winter. We want the position of the Nashville Convention maintained. We want the course of a majority of the Southern delegates in Congress *sustained*, except that vote in the House on the Texas bill, which—as it was contrary to the vote the day before, and the vote the day before that, and contrary to the position their States had before assumed—we want *explained*. We want Congress to *restore* to Texas, in case she accepts the bill for her dismemberment, the *jurisdiction* to the ceded soil, at least up to 36 deg. 30 min., and let Congress sell the land for repayment of the ten millions. We want California divided by the line of 36 deg. 30 min., and the portion south of that line to have a territorial government, with a distinct provision that slavery is not prohibited therein; and for that purpose let Congress offer California ten millions, as Texas was offered. We want the act to prohibit the slave trade in the District of Columbia repealed. These are substantially the measures indicated by the resolutions of nearly all the Southern States, in support of which they pledged themselves *as all hazards and to the last extremity.*"

Again:

"What was meant by these demands of the slaveholding States? Equality or secession? Shall we close our eyes to the fact that the South has *no power* in the Union to maintain her rights? Does any man pretend that she has any alternative, or can offer any, but secession to federal aggression, spoliation, or degradation?"

How many of the things "wanted" is it possible for Congress to do? One or two, perhaps; and they the least important. It is not in the power of Congress to remand California to the condition in which she was before the acceptance of her Constitution. She is now, irrevocably, a sovereign State of the Union—possessing, in all respects, equal rights with Louisiana, Georgia, Ohio, or any other member of the Confederacy; and Congress, with the Executive, has no more power to thrust her out of the Union than any other State in it; nor, for the same reason, has Congress, with the Executive, the power to run the line of 36 deg. 30 min. across California, and say that slavery shall exist South of it and shall not exist North of it, any more than it has to run a line of latitude across Louisiana at Baton Rouge, and to say that slavery shall exist South of it and shall not exist North of it. And should Texas accept the proposition of Congress—as we have no doubt she has done by an overwhelming majority—the contract will be fully consummated, and Congress will thereafter have no power over the territory of Texas, either to enlarge or diminish it, or in any manner to change the terms of the contract proposed and accepted. Both as to California and Texas, therefore, it is impossible to gratify the "wants" expressed. This the editor of the Southern Press knows; this the entire body of Southern agitators know.

But unless these "wants" are gratified—unless Congress does that which they know it is impossible to do—the South will stand towards the North in a condition oppressed, down-trodden and *degraded*. The only alternative, say they, is secession, and, of course, (for they mean the same) *disunion*. But, even if it were possible to restore the condition of things existing prior to the assembling of the last Congress, they say they do not expect any relief from Northern aggression; that Congress and the Government are in the hands of, and controlled by, the North. They ask: "Can we close our eyes to the fact that the South has no power in the Union to ma.....n her rights?" Asserting this as a fact, they then swear: "*Equality or secession!*"

Is there any mistaking such language as this? But these agitators now intend that their language shall not be mistaken; that the country shall no longer misunderstand their purposes. They "want" disunion—this, and nothing short of it. They seek, and from the beginning of this agitation have ceaselessly labored, by every unholy means they could employ, to bring about a dismemberment of the Confederacy—that glorious Confederacy which was built up by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers, and cemented by their blood.

The Union Meeting and the Delta.

We cheerfully recommend to the several editors of the Delta not to shoot so wildly as to make one of their articles of one day clash with those of another. It is calculated to cause some suspicion as to their sincerity. In their number of the 12th instant we find the following:

"We highly commend the proposition convening the young men (we would have no objection to including too the old men) of our city, to night at Banks's Arcade, *to take measures to organize a Union Party in this City*, to be distinctly and down how for the North shall go in its crusade against Southern rights, and, without *allusion* to, or *sense upon the past*, let us unite to encounter the black gang which hangs in the future, with solid and united front. Some of our citizens, in the language of Mr. Webster, 'did not see their way clear' on this Tuesday morning, and could not confide in its efficacy. *They are not, however, for secession on this account.* No *one here proposes disunion, on account of the Compromise Bill.*"

Considering the fact that the Delta has specially espoused the cause of Mr. Soulé, this sounds well; and all of us can echo the sentiment. But *after* the meeting is over—after its time, in the language of Mr. Webster, 'did not see their way clear' on this Tuesday morning, and could not confide in its efficacy. *They are not, however, for secession on this account.* "*No one here proposes disunion, on account of the Compromise Bill.*"

Then what mean these fumigations, because the Crescent has dared to commend the spirit of the Territorial bills, which leave slavery free to go to the Territories or not; and has said that the Constitution recognizes slaves as property, to every species of which it affords ample protection. If the Constitution does not "spread its powerful arm" over its own territory, its own citizens, and their property, American Independence was achieved in vain, and the world must go to the Solons of the Delta for new bills of rights and constitution of government.

We doubt very much, however, whether they are in earnest. They are probably writing to fill up their paper with one thing to-day and another to-morrow, so as to catch somebody, or stand the chance, out of such variety of sentiment, of having correctly prophecied that "the cow would eat up the grindstone."

In the number of the 14th, the Delta goes off in an article on "*The Union Meeting*" thus:

"We approved the Union meeting, attended it, and were prepared to co-operate in its purpose and object, if carried out in a proper manner. But we soon discovered grounds for the apprehension that, instead of being a meeting of all the friends of the Union, it was to be a meeting of that portion of the friends of the Union, who *approved the Compromise*, and who participated in the late movement against Mr. Soulé."

Only two days before, the same pen wrote: "No one here proposes disunion on account of the Compromise Bill." Where's the consistency? The article then goes on to urge objections to the meeting and its objects. The first is, that Messrs. Morse & Davis would not be invited. Our surprise is, that it did not embrace Mr. Soulé also. These men are known to be opposed to the Compromise; and inasmuch as the editor, just two days before, had expressed himself satisfied with that measure, as part of "the past," we should think that he could scarcely desire any one, present at that meeting, to refer to "*the past.*"

The next objection urged, is, that "the democrats appointed on the committee, to wait on Generals Foote and Downs, are all taken from the Soulé interrogators, except one, who had, we believe, previously committed himself in favor of the "Compromise."

It is wonderful that these gentlemen, who, all, doubtless, read the Delta of the 12th, should have the audacity to accept a position which identifies them with those who would not disturb "the past."

Again, it insists that "some of the officers and committee-men" should have been selected out of the "seven hundred democrats" who are "in favor of Mr. Soulé's course *against the compromise.*" Handsome logic!

Now, we fully agree with the sentiments of the first article quoted. What Mr. Soulé, Mr. Davis, or Mr. Morse have to do with a Union meeting, clearly understood to be for the purpose of showing that "no one here proposes disunion on account of the Compromise bill," when they are known to be hostile to the measure, we cannot see. Perchance the editors of the Delta will give us information!

Cotton.

In the New York Courier and Enquirer of the 6th, we find the following very reliable and interesting Circular in regard to the present Cotton crop of the United States. The firm which issues these circulars for the European steamers is of the highest respectability, and is kept constantly in possession of every attainable means by which to arrive at conclusions approximating accuracy:

TALCOTT & BROTHERS (LATE F. L. TALCOTT & CO.) CIRCULAR.

Per Asia. NEW YORK, November 5, 1850.

Cotton.—Our last reports were per America, 25th ult.

On the 25th, 26th and 28th, the market was much excited by the continued advices of killing frost referred to below, and in consequence the sales were sold during the three days amounting an advance of ¼@⅛ on the quotations last advised. On the 1st instant a telegraphic report of a dull and yielding market at New Orleans, arriving from the difficulty in negotiating bills on England, checked the operations in our market, which have since, in the repetition of the same advices, been fairly light. On the 1st, 2nd and 3rd inst. the sales, on the 2d, 600, on the 3rd, 200, and to day 300 bales, the market closing with little offering and great firmness on the part of holders who refuse to make the slightest concession.

	Atlantic Cottons	*Gulf Cottons.*
Inferior	None on sale.	None on sale
Ordinary to good ordinary	11@12½	10@11
Middling to good middling	12½@13½	12@12½
Middling fair to fair	14@15	13 @14
Fully fair to good fair	16@18	15@16

Crop.—The period has now arrived when we think that an estimate which will nearly approximate the growth of the present season can be made. In striving at such estimates, we are guided by the character of the season, the early condition and prospect of the crop, the date of the frosts and period of frost, and the latest information from *well-informed and reliable correspondents*. We pay no claim to infallibility, but refer you to the past with a view to a judgment of the correctness of the opinions derived from the sources above referred to, which we at this time directed your attention. We believe that our views at this moment will be found to be more than confirmed by all whose opinions are based on the information furnished by the testimony of the South, and by those whose minds are open to conviction. In our circular of June 6th, per *Europa*, we alluded to the lateness of the crop, and the unfavorable condition, and again per *America*, June the 19th, we called attention to the weather prevailed from the first ploughing during March and April, down to the 20th of May, accompanied by chilling nights, which caused the seed in many sections to rot in the ground, and the young Cotton plant had not generally been obtained, and the young Cotton in the most favored sections of Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, *was not over eight inches in height, and in the Atlantic States from two to four inches.*

The weather then changed, becoming intensely hot, forcing the plant into a sudden and luxurious growth which deceived the casual observer by its improved appearance. The first bloom advised was at Columbus, Ga., on the 21st of June, nineteen days later than in the same location last season, and from ten to twelve days later than in 1848; but the period of *general bloom* was advised which generally occurs about the 4th July 20th, did not occur until the 5th of July, *twenty days later than in the latest season on record.* The effect of the dry and hot weather which prevailed from the 15th of June up to the 20th of August, was a *general shedding of young forms and bolls and the forcing prematurely upon the large plants.* The month of August, by bringing the long looked for killing frost, *checked the growth of the plant in the Atlantic States and Florida*, and the intensely warm weather which prevailed subsequently, caused an unusual shedding of forms. The quality and weight of the new Cotton gives additional proof of the hot and dry weather which prevailed, *of great severe shedding.* *The crop at Macon, Ga., averaging forty-five pounds per bale less than last season, and of New Orleans fifty pounds, the former dull in color, the latter bright, but very deficient in staple.* From the character of the season, as we have reviewed it, and knowing that there was no old Cotton remaining on plantations to swell the receipts of the present season, *we are very concerned* that after making all due allowance for the latest Government and Planters' estimates, the yield of the Atlantic States and Florida, we should be very moderate, and subsequently *more satisfied* that the severity of the gale of the 24th of August, burst upon us such that *scarcely any Cotton would be made from blooms that appeared after that date, and that an early killing frost would consequently cause less destruction than under any other circumstances. To this opinion we adhere in our estimate* of the crop of the Atlantic States, 600,000 bales, and Florida 170,000. Before we proceed to consider the *terrible ravages and the devastating effects of the August storm*, and which were unexpected, and consequently were satisfied that the severity of the gale of the 24th of August, burst upon such that *scarcely any Cotton would be made from blooms that appeared after that date, and that an early killing frost would consequently cause less destruction than under any other circumstances. To this opinion we adhere in our estimate* of the crop of the Atlantic States, 600,000, and Florida 170,000. Before we proceed to consider the *terrible ravages and the devastating effects of the August storm*, and which were unexpected, we exposed to injury from an early frost, it is proper to remark, that the killing frost occurred on the nights of the 20th, 21st and 22d ult., at Camden and Columbia, South Carolina; Augusta, Macon and Columbus, Georgia; Montgomery, and Mobile, Alabama; and at Columbus, Mississippi; on the 23d and 24th. The growth of the crop has, therefore, been checked in North Alabama, North Mississippi and Tennessee.

From Mobile we all out our previous inside figures, 400,000. And now we come to the point—*the receipts at New Orleans*—in estimating which we have bitterness found most difficulty. That difficulty arose from the fact that large expectations were entertained in *well-informed quarters* of the river Lands of a late and unusual frost having swept those lands on the Mississippi, which, when the waters subsided from June, were planted, and from the fact that the Red River country and the adjoining parishes, which last year produced nothing on account of the inundation, are *very productive.* The cold weather from the 20th to the 25th inst. was felt by people from the interior, and, from the fact that *the overflowed lands are concerned*; but from the Red River country and Louisiana we anticipate an increase, and consequently take a margin of 50,000 bales, in our estimate of receipts at New Orleans, which we place at 800,000. Texas, we do not think, will vary much from 50,000 bales; and the figures, we therefore stand as follows:

New Orleans	800,000
Mobile	400,000
Atlantic States	600,000
Florida	170,000
Texas	50,000
	2,020,000

The *majority* of those now writing advise *lower estimates*—generally 2,000,000@2,100,000, and in support of their opinion adduce the great injury done the plant, and with it season, the late period of bloom, the early frost, and the *generally acknowledged fact* of the scarcity of old cotton on the plantations, (we differ by allowing for the increased planting,) and now and then we hear of one who, *for opinion's sake*, adheres to 2,200,000.

Prices.—With regard to the future *course of prices*, the Circular says: "We have obtained the most reliable data for estimating the yield of the present season, and should *our outside figures be realized, even then the crop will be a very moderate one*, and should no disturbing causes, (now *unforeseen*,) occur in the old world, *must authorize a high range of prices.*"

The Circular, in conclusion, addresses a few remarks to planters. It says: "Present prices are more than remunerative, and *should be freely accepted*, and it is therefore our *earnest advice* to our planting friends, to *go on selling* at the *present range of quotations*, but *as to husband their resources as to be able to control at any moment* the balance of their crops undisposed of *should any influence* other than that resulting from the laws of supply and demand *be exerted* to depress the value of their products."

Rumors of War.—Letters from Buenos Ayres, dated September 24, we learn from the Philadelphia North American, mention that the city is full of rumors that a declaration of war, between Buenos Ayres and Brazil, is soon to take place. It was not possible to trace the news to any authentic source, though the relations of the two countries are such as to render active hostilities probable.

The Pork Trade.—The Rising Sun (Ia.) Mirror, of the 31st ult., says that the number of hogs to be packed in that place, during the coming season, will exceed that of any previous year. One of the packers there has already contracted for 12,400 head at three dollars. The Shelby (Ky.) News, of the 30th, says the number of hogs in that county, for the market this year, will range about the same as of the last several years. The price offered is $2 50 gross, and some sales have been made at that.

Patents Issued.—The following patents were issued last week:

F. P. Dimsdil, of Philadelphia, Pa.—For improvement in Furnaces for steam boilers.

Richard A. Fisher, of Sunbury, Pa.—For improvement in washing machines.

Wm. McCoy, of Pennsylvania, Pa.—For improvements in time kins.

The Powder Mill Explosion at Camden, Me.—The Portland Advertiser contains a detailed account of the recent explosion of the powder mill of Sewell & Co., at Camden, Me. It appears that Mr. James W. Walker, Elijah Loveland, and Alexander Hopkins, were at work repairing the press, when a cross-bar fell to the ground, striking a large stone which supported the press. A spark was engendered, which ignited the fine powder and dust about the press, and communicated to a large quantity of dry powder in the building. This exploded, with a report heard for several miles, blowing the building to atoms. The magazine, a few rods from the mill, containing 253 casks of powder, then exploded, the concussion being felt at Bath, sixty miles distant. All the buildings for a quarter of a mile round were more or less injured, some being nearly destroyed. Of the mill and magazine, with the exception of a few pieces of timber, there is not a vestige to be found larger than a man's hand. Stones weighing two tons were thrown to a distance of fifty rods. Hopkins and Loveland were instantly killed; Walker lived long enough to give an account of the accident, but soon after died.

Bloody Doings Among the Fishermen.—We are informed that some brutal scenes took place at the fishery on the beach eastward of Lynnhaven Inlet, on Saturday. In the forenoon, John Whitehurst, an old man, for many years belonging to that neighborhood, and following the fishing and oystering business, was attacked by a stout, athletic man, whose name we did not learn, and beaten so badly that he has since died. And on the night of the same day an affray took place between John Walker and a man by the name of Bonney, in which a third party, Wilkinson by name, took part—seizing a seine staff and striking Walker with it, killing him on the spot. Wilkinson has fled. Walker, we learn, is from Norfolk county, and had gone down to the beach to buy fish. Rum, or whisky, is said to have been the prime mover of these deeds of blood. [Norfolk Herald, of Wednesday.

Fine Cotton.—A cotton boll, from the plantation of Col. Faulkner, in Clark county, has been sent us as a specimen. We have not seen a better sample of cotton this season; and we congratulate the Colonel upon his success in raising our great staple. [Paulding (Miss.) Clarion, Nov. 9.

Dinner to Amin Bey--Patriotic Speech from Mr. Webster.

In the Boston Courier of the 5th we find an interesting account of a dinner given, on the previous evening, at the Revere House, by the Merchants of Boston, in honor of the distinguished Turkish Envoy, Amin Bey. Thomas B. Curtis presided, and Benjamin Seaver was vice-president. On the right of the President sat Amin Bey, with his interpreter, J. P. Brown, and Mr. Gales of the National Intelligencer; on the left, Secretary Webster, Senator Winthrop, and Commodore Downes. On Mr. Seaver's right were seated Edward Everett, William Appleton, and Mr. Price, and on his left, Samuel A. Eliot, William Sturgis, Fletcher Webster, and Rev. Robt. S. Chew, of Washington.

Justice having been done to the bountiful repast, Mr. Curtis read the invitation of the Committee of Merchants to Amin Bey; and then addressed the Turkish Envoy in some appropriate words of welcome, as the servant "of a truly wise, hospitable, and beneficent sovereign."

Amin Bey, in reply, thanked the President for his mention of his much honored sovereign, and expressed his gratitude for the generous reception which he had met with in this country. He said, in conclusion: "In the name of the Sultan—whom you have this evening been pleased to honor—of his government, and on my own humble part—I beg leave to join you all in the best wishes for the health and happiness of the excellent President of the United States."

Mr. Sturgis, after a few prefatory remarks, gave as a toast: "The powerful and fearless defender of the Union. The whole people enjoy the result of social intercourse with him in his hours of relaxation."

Mr. Webster replied with great eloquence and earnestness. He began by saying, "I am a Union man—an out and out Union man; but it would be bad taste in me, on an occasion like this, when there are so many topics of interest, to speak of political matters only." He then alluded to the mission of the distinguished Turk, and said—"He comes among us as the guest of the United States; not as the guest of a fraction, but the *United*—not as the guest of a dissevered and broken country, but as the guest of the *United* States of America—States spreading over a vast territory, of various products and climates, and of interests and institutions; yes, thank God, they are all *United* States. It is in the capacity of *united* citizens of *united* states that we are now assembled to welcome to our festivity a distinguished man from a distinguished country; and it is in the capacity of United Americans that we can appear respectable.

Others may speculate, theorize, and go crazy, if they please, in arguing to the contrary, said Mr. Webster," but I say it is only as a united people that we can be prosperous at home or respectable abroad." He had always resisted the opponents of the Union, and he should always continue to do so. He professed to know something of the sentiment of the people of this vast and beautiful country, and he did not hesitate to declare it a sentiment in favor of harmony. An institution, not of our creating, must not disturb the harmony of these happy States. Crazy and mischievous men may attempt it, but they will soon find their efforts repented.

The people of this country are the people of one country, said Mr. Webster, and they are anxious to preserve the Union, "however bounded, and washed by whatever waters." Local strifes are temporary—the Union is perpetual. "I speak with emphasis," said he, "because I wish to give utterance to a heart that knows no secret on the question of the harmony of the great family of States. I was born to the Union, and I shall stand by it."

The slavery question New England can only interfere with as a medill.r. She has no more to do with it than she has to do with the municipal government of a city on the island of Cuba. But whatever course others might pursue, Mr. Webster declared that all his efforts should be earnest—as in former days—he in favor of the Union. At the conclusion of the speech the whole company rose, and gave three cheers for the Secretary of State, and three *for* the Union.

A toast from Mr. Seaver called up our Senator in Congress, Mr. Winthrop, who responded in a speech, in which he complimented the gallant young Sultan of Turkey for his noble and generous conduct towards the exiled Hungarians.

A sentiment complimentary to the diplomatic corps of the United States, "past and present," brought out Mr. Everett, who made a most admirable speech, which he concluded with a toast complimentary to our Secretary of Legation at Constantinople, Mr. J. P. Brown, who was present, acting as Interpreter for Amin Bey. Mr. Brown replied in some remarks, complimentary to our Minister, Mr. Marsh.

The Vice President here read a letter from Mayor Bigelow, communicating the following very felicitous toast:

"The Ottoman Porte—It has nobly vindicated its claim to be called 'Sublime,' by its conduct toward those who sought that shelter under the ægis of the Crescent, which was denied them under the banner of the Cross."

A good joke is told of Barnum. It is not generally known that the receipts of the Lind concert in Providence were only some four or five thousand dollars. The citizens had previously boasted that they could get up a $10,000 concert; and after the auction sale, it was announced that the seats had brought over $8000, when in reality they brought only about one half that amount. During the evening a gentleman was proceeding leisurely along toward the concert hall, when he met Mr. Barnum, with his face in his hand, rushing through the street, apparently in a state of great excitement.

"Mr. Barnum, my dear sir, what is the matter?" hurriedly exclaimed the gentleman.

"I—I—I'm going after a magistrate!" said Peter T., as he struggled to get away.

"A magistrate!"

"Yes, a magistrate! I want to take my oath!"

"Your oath—concerning what?"

"Why," yelled Barnum—"I want to take my oath that *I will never come to Providence again as long as I live!*"

Henry Manker, ten years of age, at Swift Creek, N. C., on the 21st ult., having been drunk the night before, was so ashamed of his conduct that he placed the muzzle of a gun to his forehead, pushed the trigger with a stick, and shot himself dead.

Married:

On the 12th inst., at Carrollton, Mr. ROBERT R. SHERMAN and Miss ELIZABETH L. ADAMS.

On the 9th inst., at West Baton Rouge, Mr. A. EUGENE PREJEAN and Miss E. AMENAIDE LAFITON.

Died:

On Monday, 11th inst., Miss HARRIET CORINTHIA LEE, youngest daughter of Mrs. Louisa A. Lee, of this city.

On Monday, 11th inst., WM. HENRY WATKINS, formerly of Washington City.

On Tuesday, 12th inst., ANN SMITH, a native of Ireland, aged 22 years, wife of Charles Durand.

On Wednesday 12th inst., FRANCISCO VIEIRA, only son of Antonio Vieira, Jr., aged 12 years, 9 months and 2 days.

On Wednesday, 13th inst., of cholera infantum, LOIS TRACY, aged 11 months, daughter of Mr. S. Twichell.

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

WASHINGTON FOUNTAIN, No. 1, at Crystal Fount Hall, 252 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

PEARL DIVISION, No. 8, at the new Temperance Hall, 96 St. Charles streets, at half past 7 o'clock.

LAFAYETTE FOUNTAIN No. 3, T. B., in their new hall, on Josephine street, between Felicity and Rousseau, Lafayette, at half-past 7 o'clock.

.... *To-morrow Morning* ....

LIBERAL DIVISION, No. 17, at the new Temperance Hall, 96 St. Charles street, at 10 o'clock.

Auction Sales—This Day.

J. A. BEARD will sell at 12 o'clock, at Banks Arcade—A House and Lot.

SEMS, HYDE & CO. will sell, at half-past 4 o'clock, at 72 Magazine street—Rubbing, Almonds, Malaga Wine.

At 84 Magazine street, at 10½ o'clock—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

VINCENT & CO. will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 42 Hospital street—Dry Goods.

P. B. TAYLOR will sell, at 11 o'clock, at the head of St. Joseph street—Engines, Old Copper and Iron, etc.

WM. P. SCOTT will sell at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 87 Camp street—Furniture, etc.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....Nov. 15.

ST. CHARLES.....J R Mosby, J A Sprague, N Y Burch, J Connell, A Von Egloffstein, J H Mann, G P Hall, T B Hall, Alabama; C Leigh, Georgia; J W Hutchings, Iowa; E J Gray, Mo; H Cryer, M P Hair, Ky; F R Ogden, La; J W Rock, J A Backus and family, Conn.

VERANDA.....H P Merchant, Wm Austin, W Richon, Dr W C Walker, Miss; W L D Desmond, Ala; D W Curtis, Ga; U S A H A Storm, Jr, R Parish and lady, Miss Theresa, J Rudisil, N O; Mr Clemens, R M Gunn, N Y; J McCracken, Buffalo; J Collins, La; J W Rosser, H Chilton, Texas; A Cross, Texas.

HEWLETT'S.....J B Rose, Ky; E E Rhodes, Md; A E Fraser, Virginia.

ARCADE.....S Kemp, C Y Babcock, W O Atchison, J B Weld, N O; Capt Rockley, J D Kemp, Miss; J Bell, L S Baker, La; M Kelsey, La; W H Carr, Ala.

LEMONS AND ORANGES—200 boxes, in fine order.
n16 A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

SARDINES—100 cases whole, half and quarter boxes Sardines, various brands, landing.
n16 A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

MARSEILLES WINE—100 casks, entitled to debenture, for sale by
n16 BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st.

RICE—150 tierces Prime New Carolina, for sale by [n16] BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st.

OLIVE OIL—50 boxes superior, for sale by
n16 BARELLI & CO. 61 Common st.

LOCAL NEWS.

Meteorological Journal.

From November 8 to 14, inclusive.

Kept by D. T. LILLIE & Co., Nautical and Philosophical Instrument makers, 45 Customhouse street.

Days.	Thermometer. 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Mean	Max.	Min.	Barometer. 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Mean	Rain
Nov. 8.	57	61	58	64	53	30.14	30.16	30.15	
" 9.	59½	62	60	64	54	30.17	30.18	30.17	0.140
" 10.	56	62½	61	67	54	30.19	30.10	30.13	
" 11.	55½	64	59	65	57	30.09	30.07	30.08	
" 12.	56	66	58	65	52	30.07	30.08	30.01	
" 13.	53	61	59	65	53	30.18	30.07	30.10	
" 14.	53½	52	62	64	49	30.14	30.10	30.00	

Report of the Charity Hospital

For the week ending November 15, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

Admissions	200	Deaths	6
Discharges	201	Deaths by Cholera	2
Whole number of patients remaining	973		

BURTIN V. LOUCHEE, Ass't Clerk.

The Weather.—Yesterday was one of the most dull, gloomy, or sensible, suicidal days we have had in a long time. The morning came in with rain, and during the forenoon the scattering drops pattered lazily on the side-walks, and the mud in the streets was reduced to that consistency, that calmness, "business and dryness were enabled to beguile unfortunate pedestrians without very great exertion. Business was dull, there was no street music, and everybody and his wife looked cross. We do not wish to see another such a day soon.

The Oratorio.—Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather last evening, St. Patrick's Church was well filled with an audience, comprising many of our most respectable families, and the sublime Oratorio of *Stabat Mater*, by Rossini, was it tested to with undisguised pleasure. It is, without doubt, the most beautiful thing of the kind ever composed, and it was performed last evening in a manner which brought out all its gems. We learned that between nine hundred and a thousand dollars was realized by the entertainment.

St. Charles Theatre.—Jerrold's new comedy of the "Catspaw" was performed at this house last evening. It has many good points, and some bad ones. We think the closing scene rather tame. All the characters were well sustained. Weston, as *Coulcord*, was immense, as also was Chapman, as *Applefaces*. The performances this evening consist of "Don Cæsar de Bazan," with Weston as the *Don*, one of his best characters; the "Waterman," with T. Bishop as *Tom Tug*, his first appearance, and "Ben, the Boatswain."

American Theatre.—We can recommend to our playgoing citizens, the best of entertainments at the American this evening, as we feel assured that the performances will be highly interesting. Miss Marie Duret, who has shown a versatility of talent which has already made her a great favorite, is to make her first appearance as *Juliet*, in Shakespeare's play of "Romeo and Juliet." We feel confident that she will increase the favorable impression already entertained of her by the patrons of the house.

The Ballet Corps, of whose merits it is unnecessary to speak, will appear in a variety of dances; the whole to conclude with the amusing farce of the "Spectre Bridegroom." We expect to see the American well filled this evening.

The Burning of Massow.—Let no one forget this interesting exhibition at the Armory Hall, as no one will regret a visit to it. It is instructive as well as amusing. The doings of Mr. Gunn, the magician and ventriloquist, are also good, and those who would enjoy a good laugh, should see him.

A Lame Law.—The ordinance passed by the General Council on Thursday evening, regulating the rates to be charged by cabmen, appears to us to be exceedingly lame. It says that it shall not be lawful for any hackman or cabman, to charge more than fifty cents for each passenger from the St. Charles Hotel to the Pontchartrain railroad, or more than ten cents for a trunk. From the same point, to any of the steamboat landings, thirty cents is fixed as the price. We should like to know what effect this law has on a cab, standing a few rods from the St. Charles Hotel, either way. If the clever was two rods above it, he might charge five dollars, without violating the decree of the Council. Verily we have some wise law-makers.

The McDonogh Robbery.—Antonio Pasto, Frank Gundi, and several others, were yesterday examined before Recorder Genois on