AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

Manager.....LUDLOW & SPIRN.
Stage Manager.....H. DeBAR.

☞ Third Night of Mrs. FARREN.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, November 19, will be acted Knowles' Comedy entitled

THE HUNCHBACK.

Julia.....Mrs. Farren
Master Walter.....Mr. Lenno
Sir Thomas Clifford.....Mr. Jones
Master Modus.....Mr. Wheeo
Fathom.....Mr. Fisher
Helena.....Mrs. Foster

To conclude with the Farce called

THE HOUSE DOG.

Diet.....Mr. Chapman
Betty Broile.....Mrs. Chapman

☞ Doors open at half-past 6, performance to commence at 7. Box office open from 10 until 3 o'clock.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor and Manager.....J. S. CHARLES.
Acting and Stage Manager.....D. A. SARZEDAS.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, November, 19, the performance will commence with Shakspeare's Tragedy entitled

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo.....Mr. Foster
Mercutio.....Mr. Charles
Paris.....Mr. Drewery
Capulet.....Mr. McKean
Juliet.....Miss Durst

After which, A BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, by Miss Kelso, Miss Lindham and Mons. Zoryowski.

To conclude with the

PILOT.

Pilot.....Mr. Foster
Long Tom Coffin.....Mr. Keller
Rattlin.....Mr. Charles
Kate Pierson.....Mrs. Drewery
Gertrude.....Mrs. Greenwood

☞ Doors open at half-past 6; Performance to commence at 7.
Prices of Admission: Boxes and Parquette, 75 cents. Family Circle, 50 cents. Colored Boxes 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.

MR. T. PLACIDE has great pleasure in announcing to the public that he will make the above place of amusement all open on Monday next, with a power of Opening, Comedy, Vaudeville, Farce and Ballet Company.

The following ladies and gentlemen are engaged:

Mrs. CHARLES HOWARD.
Madame LEATH.

Messrs. T. PLACIDE, " LEITH, " HOWARD, " REEVES, " W. H. DIPPENDALE, Mesdames REEVES, " HOLLAND, " BOWE, " G. HOWARD, " AIKEN, " DAWSON, " W. P. JOHNSTON, " SUTHERLAND, " MURRAY, " DE WELDEN, " CONNOLLY, " CONNER, " BOWER, " DUNFIELD.

Madlles HILARIOT and BARRON.

Mons. MAUGIN, Prince VERNET and Mons. PINGELEY.

Signor GARCI, Leader and Musical Conductor.

Mesdrs. Donaldson, Sinclair, Henry, Church, Myers, Schlim, etc.

Messrs Schlim, Yettington, Johnson, etc.

JOHN H. CALDEN, Treasurer.
GEO. T. SOWE, Acting Manager.
BARRETT, Property Master.
THOMAS, Master Carpenter.
Manager, Mr. WM. CRIPPEN DALE, for Director at NIBLO'S Garden, New York.

The Company are engaged to meet on TUESDAY, at 11 o'clock, A. M. n19

ARMORY HALL.

FOR ONE WEEK, commencing on THURSDAY, November 14, and continuing every evening during the week, the unprecedented Moving Diorama of the

CONFLAGRATION OF MOSCOW.

Illustrated by Magic and Vocalization, by Mr. [illegible] Doors open at half-past 7, performance to [illegible] n19

PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY.

MONSIEUR DUPONT respectfully informs his friends and the public that he will open his Private Dancing Academy on Thursday, November 21, for the reception of pupils. [illegible] n19

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1850.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 9.

From the Sandwich Islands.—We have Sandwich Island papers to the 24th of August.

A large agricultural meeting was held at Manaskikha on the 17th inst.

A permanent organization of the Agricultural Society was made under the name of "Hawaiian Agricultural Society."

The Hawaiian Legislature, which has been in session since the 10th of April, adjourned on Tuesday, the 20th.

His Majesty was present at the closing of the session, although still weak from the effects of his late illness. He took a lively interest in the proceedings.

A great amount of business had been done during the session, and an act passed making a criminal code.

Hon. Chas. Bunker, U. S. Consul for Lahaina, and specially empowered by the President to exchange ratification of the treaty with the United States of the 20th of December, 1849, had an audience with the King before proceeding to his destination.

He made a short address, and his Majesty, in reply, welcomed him to the Islands, and gave him an exchange his own ratification of the treaty, which he hoped would work for the good of both nations, and strengthen those relations of amity and commerce which had so long existed between the American and Hawaiians.

The Course of Commerce.—The London Times, is commenting on the news from California throws out the following suggestions for the benefit of its money-market readers:

"The momentous fact, which nothing can now do away with, is that 500,000 or 400,000 Anglo-Saxons are settling themselves on the shores of the Pacific. A new world is before them. They look across to China, Japan, and all the riches of the Indian seas, and the use they will make of their opportunities may be best inferred from what they have already accomplished, and from the known aspirations which the people of the United States have so long directed towards that region. Already the presence of a large number of Chinese is a distinctive feature of the population of San Francisco, and already the Sandwich Islands, Australia, and Southern and Central America have been called into a new life from the traffic that has been established. The prophecy of Humboldt, that the activity of commerce would be carried progressively from East to West, is rapidly in process of fulfilment. At present, however, there are few signs that even this fact is appreciated in Europe, and the thing to be apprehended is, that when, in the course of a few years, the successes arising from it shall have led to excitement, our people, who are regardless of it now, will then rush furiously to overdo what should have been done moderately and deliberately from the first. It is to prevent foolish extremes of this sort that every endeavor should be made to familiarize the public with the contemplation of the change that is coming on, and to induce the spirit of enterprise to adjust itself to the new order of things while it can rationally and profitably do so, instead of waiting to regain, by a sudden and destructive rush, the opportunities that will have been lost through inattention."

Cheap Postage Circular.

TO THE FRIENDS OF CHEAP POSTAGE.

NEW YORK, Nov 1, 1850.

As the public is generally interested in the further reduction of postage, and the usefulness of the Post-office Department, it seems proper that they should be acquainted with what has been already accomplished, and what remains necessary to make the Post-office what it was designed to be, a cheap convenience—and the measures which must be adopted in order to effect the contemplated reform.

It is unnecessary here to recall all the benefits which have resulted from the partial reduction of postage by the passage of the law of 1845. The old, burdensome, complicated rates were abolished by that law, and uniform rates were established. This change has proved of immense benefit both to the people and the Post-office Department. The letters have increased from twenty-four millions per annum, and the revenue to a much larger amount than was ever received in any one year, paying the expenses of the department, and leaving a surplus of nearly one million of dollars; the post roads have been increased towards of twenty-three thousand miles, and the annual transportation of the mails nearly seven millions; and more than five thousand new post-offices have been established. These are some of the benefits resulting from the efforts of the friends of cheap postage.

But the work is not yet half done. The Post-office does not, by any means, yield the public the advantages which it is capable of affording. The postage on letters must be reduced to a uniform rate of two cents prepaid, and to twenty-five of any additional rate in all the large towns and cities—the postage of Congress and the departments paid from the contingent fund, that it may no longer be a tax upon the correspondence of the people—the postage on Ocean, Oregon and California letters materially reduced, and a further reduction of postage on newspapers, pamphlets and periodicals.

The question then recurs, what measures should be adopted to effect these desirable objects?

The answer is, that the public should first be deeply impressed with the literary, moral, moral, commercial and national advantages which will result from a cheap, uncontrolled and expeditious correspondence. It will increase the knowledge of the people—cultivate and perpetuate the social relations—improve their morals—extend trade and commerce—and bind together the people of every section of the Union in a closer bond of brotherhood and citizenship. "Cheap postage and railroads," said one of our statesmen, "will do more to preserve the Union, than all the laws which can be framed by Congress." If these advantages were duly appreciated, every person would feel that he had something to do in this great work.

Convinced that something should be done, the question then is, what can we do in this cause? There are various ways in which you can render essential aid. Petitions must be sent to Congress calling upon the members to take the cheap postage bill the next session; you can draw up a petition and circulate it among your friends and neighbors for their signatures, and then send it to your Representative in Congress to be presented. You can write and urge him not only to present it, but to use all his influence to have the prayer of the petition granted. You can get to meetings and explain to the people the advantages of cheap postage to all classes, old and young, rich and poor, male and female. You can circulate the pamphlets of the New York Cheap Postage Association in your towns and neighborhoods, which will inform your fellow-citizens of what has been done, and is now doing in this cause. You can induce the press to take up the subject with earnestness, and thus convince Congress of the necessity of granting the wishes of the people. You can contribute, of what you have already saved by the reduction of postage, something to meet the expenses of this undertaking. One, or all of these, it is in the power of every one to do.

The New York Cheap Postage Association have adopted all these measures, and they had hoped that at the last session of Congress a bill would have been passed to secure the objects they had in view. Nothing could be done, owing to the reports from the Post-office committee in favor of the reserve; and after a protracted session of ten months Congress adjourned, without giving the people any relief from postage. Another session is approaching, and it is important that the friends of cheap postage throughout our land should be active in the cause.

Our Association having expended all their funds in the printing of pamphlets, circulars, and petitions, and the employment of agents to explain this benevolent object, are obliged now to appeal to the public for further means to enable them to finish the work in which they are engaged. All who feel that they have been benefitted by their humane and moral relations, by the reduction which has been already made, will not hesitate to afford us their aid at the present time.

SILAS WOOD, President.
BARNABAS BATES, Corresponding Secretary.

Charles N. Bush, Jr., Esq., 105 Wall street, is the authorized agent to make collections for the Association.

Contributions will be received by the following gentlemen: Otis Clapp, Esq., Boston....Charles Osgood & Co., Norwich, Conn....S. Muers Wolf, Esq., Philadelphia....Gen. Brown, Esq., Baltimore....William J. Brown, Esq., New Orleans....Francis P. Blair, Esq., St. Louis....John R. Mosby, Esq., Buffalo.

The Philadelphia Association, and the Philadelphia Conference of Baptist Ministers, have resolved to observe the second Thursday in November, (14th) as a day of humiliation and prayer.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

CRESCENT OFFICE,
Tuesday Morning, November 19, 1850.

Cotton—There was a very active demand yesterday, resulting in sales of 10,000 bales at Saturday's prices, which were quite firm at the close.

NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

Inferior	11 @ 11½	Middling Fair	13½ @ 14
Ordinary	12 @ 12½	Fair	14 @ 14½
Middling	12½ @ 13	Good Fair	14½ @ 15
Good Middling	13 @ 13½	Good and Fine	nominal.

Tobacco—We heard of no sales of any moment.

Sugar and Molasses—The inquiry for both these articles was fair, and we noticed sales of 600 hhds Sugar at previous rates. Molasses has further declined. Sales 300 bbls, mostly at 2½@3½¢, a few small lots only bringing 3½@4 gallon.

Flour—There was only a moderate demand, with sales of 2000 bbls, including 300 bbls Ohio at $4 50@4 75—, 500 Indiana (a choice brand) at $4 50, 250 Illinois and 87 Louisiana $4 50, 218 Extra at —, and 80 Extra Illinois at $4 50 ⅌ bbl. There is but little superfine Illinois and St Louis now in the market.

Grain—Corn was rather heavy. Sales 1600 sacks (in small lots) at 60@62½¢ ⅌ bushel. Of Oats we noticed sales of some 250 sacks at 32½¢.

Provisions—There was a sale of 100 bbls Mess Pork at —, besides some retail transactions at $11 50@$11 75 ⅌ bbl. Bacon is selling more freely, and we noticed sales of 60 casks Sides at 7½, 30 casks Sides and Shoulders at 7¾ for the former and 6½ for the latter, and 20 casks dumaged at — ⅌ lb.

Coffee—Sales 1000 bags Rio (partly from the cargo of the Chimonia Wright,) at 10½@10¾¢ ⅌ lb.

Lard Oil—We noticed a sale of 50 bbls at 55c ⅌ gallon.

Whisky—Prices yet tending downward. Sales 600 bbls Rectified (in several lots) at 23½@24¢, and 96 Raw at 23½c ⅌ gallon.

Freights—A ship was taken up for Havre at 7½c for Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS CATTLE MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY,
Monday Evening, November 18, 1850.

Arrived per steamer Cherokee, 57 head of Western Beef Cattle. The supply of Hogs and Calves is small, but ample of other descriptions.

PRICES: *Beef Cattle*, 3@5c. ⅌ lb net; *Hogs*, 4½@ ⅌ lb net; *Sheep*, $2 00@$3 00 ⅌ head; *Milch Cows*, $20 @$30 ⅌ head; *Calves* $5 50@ ⅌ head.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS.

LATITUDE 29° 57' N.—LONGITUDE 90° W.—Time, 6h.

Cleared Yesterday.

Ship Rockaway, Bosworth, Liverpool, J P Whitney & co
Bark Elizabeth, Jones, Baltimore, C J Meeker & co
Sloop Juno Elizabeth, Morgan, Key West, Master

Arrived.

Ship Kate Howe, Norcross, 26 days from Cardiff, Wales, to N Cronkhite and others.
Bark Mangola, Hekell, 11 days from Nassau, N P, to J H Ashbridge & co—21 sd.
Schr Alice, Maier, 2 days from Pensacola, to master—Basin.

STEAMBOATS.

Alabamon, Wheelhouse, from Port Hudson.
Bulletin, Lesper, from Fort Jackson.
Cherokee, Milliken, from St Louis.
Montgomery, Estes, from Princeton.
Wingfield Scott, Hickman, from Cincinnati.
Gem, Smith, from Cincinnati.
Gen Worth, Wilson, from Vicksburg.
Princess No 2, Dobson, from New Carthage.
R Coghlan, Kimball, from Alexandria.

Few boat Mary Kingsland, Phillips, from the Passes—towed down and to sail on the 9th inst, ships Brunswick and Desdemona—brought up to the Levee and bark Mangola.

BELOW—COMING UP.

One ship unknown.

Exports.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Rockaway: 2563 bales cotton, 1 do buffalo robes.

HAVRE—Per bark Elizabeth: 100 bbls sugar, 2 do tobacco, 250 bbls molasses, 1 barrel honey, 20 boxes candles, 1 pkg sundries.

KEY WEST—Per schr Jane Elizabeth: 115 bbls flour, 10 bbls to kegs lard, 100 sacks corn, 2 do to bed, 10 do peas, 1 do meats, 5 bbls molasses, 10 do whisky, 10 do bread, 60 box soap, 30 barrels hay, 100 sacks oats.

Imports.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Rosalbanie: 2 cases 1 sack robes, 10 cases earthenware (Hudgens); 6 Guinea—2 chain cables, 53 pcs ironware J McEl Kenney; 2 cases ironware H Brower Kce—3 cases hardware Y David—2 do H H Leverich—2 cases mdse Young &co—1 do Hyd & Goodrich—18 cks 1 case hard and hollow ware Stark, Day & Stauffer—2 cks hardware C C Guice—4 bls and 4 W Jackson &co—2 cases hardware Kirkman & Dean—26 crates 1 cask mdse Hunewell, Hill &co—2 crates mdse R M Hagg &co—13 do Thos Medley &co—2 do H H Brinsmaid—1 crate A Fairbanks—2 do Hyde & Goodrich—20 do McDowell, Mitchell &co—4 do J F Gray—45 crates 3 bbls mdse Wm Crockett—4 cks do A G Bakewell—10,000 fire bricks, 4,000 do Mitchell—18 boxes tobacco Perkins, Clapp &co—1 cask 1 case G L Lane—1 cask hardware A Robb—4 do hollowware C T Baldwin &co—5 cks mdse Wormsley & Kirkpatrick—2 do J J Dawson—2 do Wm Hoffman—1 do Wm Dunn—1 do Wm Dunn—1 do Wm Dunn