Amusements....This Evening.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—For the benefit of the talented actress, Miss Logan, the performance will commence with the tragedy of "The Italian Wife"—Miss L. as *Bianca*. A Ballet Divertissement follows, by the excellent troupe. The entertainments will conclude with the comedy of "The Jealous Wife," in which Miss and Mr. Logan will appear. We observe that Mr. McKean Buchanan is engaged at this house, and will shortly appear.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—This is the last night of the engagement of Mrs. Farren, who will personate *Lucy Ashton* in "The Bride of Lammermoor," *Pauline* in "Filial Love," and *Madeleine* in "The Daughter of the Regiment." To-morrow night is set apart for the farewell benefit of Mrs. Farren.

PLACIDE'S VARIETIES.—Five entertainments, consisting of "Separate Maintenance," in which Mrs. Howard and Mr. Holland will appear; a Musical Olio, by Mr. ... Mme. Lend and Mr. Reeves; "The Lost Letter;" A Day ... Divertissement, by the ballet troupe ... six characters. After the Fair," in which Mr. Holland ...

OLYMPIC CIRCUS.—The fa... Acrobat Family, from Niblo's; equestrian ... comic sayings and doings. ... —The celebrated Campbell ...

COMMERCIAL ... their best songs, glees, etc. Minstrels will give ...

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28.

See advertisements of Auction Sales on first page.

See Fourth Page for Commercial, Marine and River News.

We call the attention of the Hardware Merchants and of the trade in general, to the sale without reserve, of eleven hundred kegs Boston nails, to be sold This Day, at 1 o'clock, precisely, at No. 54 Old Levee street, as per advertisement in another column, by Bernard Turpin, Auctioneer.

Thirteen hundred and seventy-seven steerage passengers arrived at this port on Tuesday, beside about one hundred and fifty in the cabin.

We are requested to call the attention of the trade to the continuation of the sale for liquidation, at the store of Messrs. J. F. Bercier & Co., which will take place this day at 10 o'clock, by Bernard Turpin, auctioneer.

The officers of the steamers James Hewitt, Crescent and Gen. Worth are entitled to our thanks for late river papers.

Messrs. Riley & Deering, Camp street, as will be seen by their advertisement, undertake the collection of accounts of all sorts in this city and in most of the South-western States. They are industrious and energetic, and are entirely worthy of the public confidence. It would be greatly to the advantage of thousands to put business into their hands.

The Great Union Mass Meeting.

Last evening, by six o'clock, the St. Charles Theatre was crowded to overflowing, and by half-past six at least five thousand—perhaps there were as many as ten thousand—people gathered on St. Charles street, in the neighborhood of the Theatre, who were unable to obtain ingress.

The interior of the building presented a spectacle of the most imposing character. In the parquette, dress circles, galleries, and wherever there was sufficient space for a human being to sit or stand there was a perfect sea of heads, while the stage, which was appropriated to the speakers, officers, etc., of the meeting, was most beautifully and strikingly decorated by banners of stars and stripes and patriotic insignia of all sorts. On the proscenium in front of, and above the stage, were the words:

"THE UNION—*It Must and Shall be Preserved.*"

In the rear of the stage was a magnificent bye-scene representing the coat of arms of the Union, embracing all of the *thirty-one* States, which formed an arch over two firmly locked hands, indicative of the union of the North and the South. Comprehended, also, within the arch was a scroll on which were the words, in large capitals:

"LIBERTY AND UNION—*Now and Forever—One and Inseparable.*"

The following are some of the mottoes with which the stage was decorated: "I am in favor of maintaining the Union in spirit as well as in form"—*Dickinson.* "It is the political agitators in both sections who have made all the mischief." "Citizens by birth, or creoles of our common country: that country has a right to concentrate your affections." "In Union there is Strength." "Secession! Peaceable Secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to witness that miracle"—*Webster.* "He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." "A house divided against itself cannot stand." "The Flag of the Union—it presided over our birth: May its folds shroud us in death!" "The Union:

"From the broad shield, complete, the Artist crowned
With his last hand, and framed the ocean round;
In living silver seemed the waves to roll,
And beat the buckler's verge, and bound the whole."

Previous to the opening of the proceedings of the meeting, those patriotic pieces of music, "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," "The Star Spangled Banner," "Washington's March," and the "Marseilles Hymn," were given by the orchestra in excellent style, and with powerful effect.

Major Beard, from the Committee of Arrangements, then read the following names of the officers of the meeting:

Officers.

President—J. LABATUT.

Vice-Presidents—

D. F. Burthe,	Manuel Blanco,	Felix Labatut,
M. Cannon,	H. W. Baldwey,	E. Lajoue,
C. Roselius,	Moses Eastman,	S. L. Johnson,
Bernard Marigny,	Charles Pride,	Sidney Story,
Thomas L. Leeds,	Wm. O. Tompkins,	Charles Caruthers,
Benj. Bloomfield,	Peter K. Wagner,	J. M. Caballero,
Chas. M. Waterman,	Thos. C. Poole,	Valerian Allain,
Samuel Jamison,	J. C. Pooley,	Armand Pinot,
Gabriel de Feriet,	George Urquhart,	B. Coffin,
Denis Prieur,	Thos. J. Stewart,	Robert Conway,
Ovide Dellhaye,	James P. Freret,	Armede Dunniel,
J. M. Scott,	Henry Paire,	A. Chiapella,
H. R. Denis,	Judah Touro,	F. Calonne,
Edward Nalle,	A. G. Blanchard,	H. St. Paul,
E. H. Wingate,	Henry Renshaw,	James Anderson,
S. Wheelahan,	J. C. Stewart,	Jules Bault,
Isaac N. Marks,	Thos. W. Collens,	H. Frellsen,
George Legendre,	Dennis Donovan,	James Bonner,
Dr. Thomas Hunt,	Levi Pierce,	Joaquim Viosca,
Isaac DePuss,	J. L. Carman,	Wilhelmus Bogart,
Dr. Scott, of Baton Rouge,	F. N. Wood, of Lafayette,	
William Parker, of Algiers,	John Galpin, of Lafayette,	
R. Gardner of Algiers,	W. S. Stansbury, of Lafayette,	
Peter Marcey, of Algiers,	S. R. Kenney, of Lafayette.	
John Purdey, of Lafayette,		

Secretaries—

John W. Andrews,	John Pemberton,	T. A. Boulet,
John Livingston,	Jules Tuyes,	John E. Holland,

MR. LABATUT, on taking the Chair, stated in French, that the meeting was one of whigs and democrats; when these, said he, are united, they form a rampart against which the enemies of the Union can never prevail.

This very short and appropriate address elicited prolongued applause.

Mr. J. P. Benjamin then rose and presented to the meeting the following

Resolutions:

1. *Resolved,* That the present position of public affairs, and the excitement which ambitious men are endeavoring to foment and increase, render it eminently the duty of every citizen who loves his country and her institutions to give a pledge of that love by opposing the weight of his name and example to those who seek to subvert those institutions.

2. *Resolved,* That the citizens of Louisiana yield to none in ardent and unconquerable devotion to our common country, in love of the Union, and in reverence for the counsels of the great patriot who warned his countrymen to look with distrust and abhorrence on all who shall endeavor to array one section of the Confederacy against another.

3. *Resolved,* That the Union of these States was only accomplished by cherishing a feeling of mutual attachment and regard amongst all members of the Confederacy: by encouraging a system of mutual concession and compromise, tending to conciliate the interests of all; and that when its continuance is menaced, its preservation must depend on the like feelings, and the like spirit, amongst the descendants of those who presided at its formation.

4. *Resolved,* That the measures passed by the Congress of the United States at its recent session, were, in our judgement, dictated by a sincere desire to allay the agitation excited by the violence of the fanatics who for selfish purposes seek the dissolution of this Union; and, at the same time, to do justice to all sections of the Confederacy: that we cheerfully admit the purity of motive and sincerity of patriotism of the statesmen who considered these measures ill adapted to the end proposed, but whilst making this allowance for diversity of judgement upon the subject of expediency, we can tolerate none as to the duty of every citizen to obey the laws as they have been passed, nor can we hesitate to apply to those who may counsel resistance to these laws the name of enemies of our country.

5. *Resolved,* That the people of Louisiana will lend their aid in execution of the compromise laws above alluded to, and will put down with a strong hand, all who may attempt to set them at naught.

6. *Resolved,* That we entertain for our friends of the North true fraternal regard: that we cannot and will not entertain the slightest doubt of the good faith which will mark their observance of ALL the terms of the Compromise; and that whilst we regard with indignation the lawless violence of unprincipled fanatics who have made themselves conspicuous in their efforts to evade or resist the law, we preserve unshaken our reliance on the good sense and law-abiding spirit of the masses of the people, who will subdue those fanatics with the firm heart and resolute spirit which they have inherited from the men of the Revolution.

7. *Resolved,* That in thus giving a pledge of our purpose to aid in maintaining the supremacy of the laws, we feel that we have given the strongest of all proofs of our attachment to the Union; (that the points yielded by the Southern portion of the confederacy by the terms of the recent compromise laws, comprehend every concession that freemen can make, with honor,) and that we cannot contemplate without horror the inevitable consequences which would result from the unanimous resistance of the citizens of the South, to *any*, the slightest infraction of *any* of the measures which have been passed as equivalents for those concessions.

8. *Resolved,* That the thanks of the nation are eminently due to the Statesmen who at the last session of Congress unceasingly struggled in the cause of peace and union; that in the gallant array of the Senate Chamber, our honored guests, the true-hearted Senators of Mississippi and Louisiana, Generals DOWNS and FOOTE, were highly distinguished, and deserve the approbation, the affection and the gratitude of their countrymen.

These resolutions were applauded immensely, and adopted by acclamation.

Gen. Downs was then presented to the audience by Mr. Benjamin, as "The Senator from Louisiana." His appearance on the stage was greeted with an applause louder, longer, and more enthusiastic than often falls to the lot of a servant of the public. After quiet was restored, he began his address to the assembled multitude.

Gen. Downs' Speech.

He said that the approbation of his course during the recent session of Congress so kindly expressed in one of the resolutions just adopted, and for the respectful and hospitable manner in which he had been received on this hasty visit, he made his profound and grateful acknowledgments. Such marks of approbation were peculiarly gratifying and flattering to him, coming from New Orleans, the great city of the South-west, destined at no very distant period to be the great city of the world, and distinguished no less by the intelligence, refinement, enterprise and patriotism of its inhabitants than for the vastness of its commerce and exchanges, external and internal. Approbation from such a quarter, he said, is a full recompense for all the cares and anxieties of public life—it is worth struggling for. It will encourage, as it ought to, your public servants to greater exertions. Who would not faithfully, zealously labor in the service of such a constituency?

This demonstration was the more gratifying to him, from the source from which it comes. It is no party triumph; such a thing is of daily occurrence. But to see a whole people, divided usually by strong party lines, rise up spontaneously, and by one common impulse hail with approbation a public servant, who has, during most of his public service, been a decided party man, and subject to all the excitement, opposition and reproaches incident to such a position, is no ordinary occurrence, and springs from no ordinary motives; and it deserves, as I assure you, said he, it receives, no ordinary consideration from the humble individual who is the object of it. But he was not vain enough to suppose that this originated in any peculiar merit in him, or any services rendered by him. No; it came from a deeper source—from their love and reverence for the Union—that Union which the Father of his Country and his compatriots secured by their lives, and as a legacy to their posterity. He had been fortunate enough, at an unfortunate period, to be your exponent and representative in endeavoring to protect that sacred institution, and was now made the instrument of their expressing, not only their undiminished attachment to it, but their admiration for it, greater than ever, from the new dangers through which it has, he hoped, safely carried us.

After making some explanations of matters appertaining to himself personally, for which he deemed the occasion not inappropriate, he returned to the subject of the meeting.

He deeply regretted that objections had been urged by some persons to the meeting, and that sinister motives had been imputed to those who were instrumental in getting it up. He had no reasons for believing that such motives had actuated any one. He did not believe they had, and if it be so, he had no knowledge or connection with them. He attended the meeting as he had similar meetings in all the other parishes he had visited since his return from Washington, convened irrespective of party, and without the imputation of improper motives, and he did not see why the same things may not be done here. He did not suppose that the whigs or democrats he met on such occasions, were less whigs or democrats because they attended; or that he was less a democrat because he addressed them, and returned them a courteous answer when his course was approved. He thought the same on the present occasion. The Slavery or Compromise question was never made a party issue elsewhere, and why should it now be made so here? Could we have even succeeded as well as we have, if it had been made a party question? It required the utmost exertion of the strongest men of both parties to carry them. Nothing could have been done if they had been divided. Can any thing be done by parties? He thought not. Whether, said he, we consider the Compromise measures right or wrong, just or unjust to the South, to connect party politics with them, can but injure our cause. If they were right and just, and we ought to acquiesce in them, as in his opinion and the opinion of this meeting, and of a large majority of the people of Louisiana and the whole South, then we could not have carried them as party measures; and if they were injurious and unjust to the South, as some contend, can we ever get better terms by raising the party issue? Would any one point out to him how this could be done? He could not see it—he did not believe it. It would be utterly impossible. Why then insist on it? He entered into the discussion of those important subjects not as a partisan, but as a Southern Senator, representing interests vastly more important than those of party.

He represented whigs as well as democrats; their interests were identical, and therefore he could not separate them. He endeavored to sustain the interests of all alike, according to the dictates of his best judgment. If he was sustained, he expected to be sustained by all parties. If his course had been disapproved, he should never have attempted to make his party, or any portion of it, responsible for it. Who had more right to make it so, or to consider it otherwise than he and those who acted with him, had? No, fellow citizens, said he, I am a party man, and I expect to remain so.

When he started on a party campaign, and on party issues, he went with his party and expected his party to go with him. But when he struck out a new course for himself, as he had in this case, unaided and uninstructed by party, he walked his course unprotected by it; and if he fell then, he should fall alone, and not drag down his party with him.

He said he might be told—had, in fact, been told by the public prints—that his course would ruin the democratic party. He believed no such statement. A good cause could not be injured by a good act; and feeling that he had been engaged in efforts to accomplish good for the country, without respect to the interests of party, he considered himself as having a perfect right to attend that meeting, and tender and to receive congratulations on what had been accomplished.

And what is party, or the interests of party, in comparison to the importance of preserving the Union? Nothing. Parties rise and fall; men pass away; his own place would, in the course of events, soon be supplied by another; but, said he, with much impressiveness, if the fabric of our glorious Union should be pulled down, who will be found capable of rebuilding it?

The speaker then referred, *seriatim*, to the five different measures embraced in the adjustment scheme, and contended that the South had gained by three of them—the Fugitive Slave bill, the Territorial bills, and the Texas Boundary bill. He had opposed the admission of California; but, having been admitted, he now saw nothing in it to justify the South in resistance to the action of Congress. He said it should not be forgotten that Congress did not do all that was done to exclude slavery from California; that Congress, in fact, had only not interfered, by any provisions on the subject, with the previous decisive action of the people of California themselves, in the Convention which framed their Constitution, which Convention had been composed mainly of men who had gone from the Southern States, who had been owners of slaves, or had all their lives been familiar with it. He said that the objection to the admission of California, in the particular way in which she was admitted, was of no force, inasmuch as, by the past acts of Congress, in the admission of new States, no particular formula had been observed; that all that the Constitution of the United States required was that the new States should be republican in form. The people of California understood their own interests, and had a right to say whether they would or would not have slavery. The doctrine announced by Mr. Calhoun he thought conclusive on this subject, and should keep for ever silent the tongue of faction, that a people, forming a new State, had an unconditional right to organize it on such principles as suited themselves. This the Californians had done, and which, in his opinion, they had a perfect right to do.

He thought the abolition of the slave marts in the District of Columbia, altogether too small an affair to be the means of causing a serious rupture, between the North and the South.

He contended that, in keeping out of the bills organizing Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, all provisions on the subject of slavery, was a point gained by the South; that, in this very fact, there was a positive rejection by Congress of the principle of the Wilmot Proviso. He said that slaves might now be taken to either of those Territories as well as to Mississippi or Texas; and mentioned the remarkable fact that there are now among the Mormon settlers in Utah some five hundred slaves.

He spoke, at considerable length, of the Texas Boundary Question; thought that the acceptance of the proposition of Congress would be highly advantageous to Texas, while it put an end to an exciting question. Texas needs the ten millions to pay her debts. This debt had been contracted by her war of independence. By that war she had made herself a free State. Having come into the Union without any cost to the General Government—unlike Florida and Louisiana, which cost their millions—it was meet and proper, and might seem to be called for on the score of moral obligation, that the Government should aid her to discharge her debt.

In regard to the Fugitive Slave Law, he said that the Southern agitators admitted that it had some good in it, some virtue; but asserted that it would not prove effectual; that the North would not carry out its provisions. He was of a different opinion. He had no doubt that the provisions of that law would be rigidly enforced. He thought the charge that the North would not allow the law to be enforced, came with bad grace from Southern men at the very time that the Union-loving portion of the citizens of the North were engaged in efforts to insure its enforcement; at the very time that they were struggling against the abolitionists and fanatics who are opposed to the execution of the law. He regarded such a course on the part of Southern men as impolitic and unpatriotic.

He spoke in the most commendatory terms of the President; expressed the fullest confidence in his patriotism and wisdom, and was well satisfied that his whole heart was devoted to the interests of the country. He said he had opposed him when a candidate for the Vice Presidency; that as a mere party man he might again oppose him; but he said he had got to know him thoroughly, and he had no hesitation in saying that there was not a truer man living, nor one more devoted to the preservation of the Union than Millard Fillmore.

He said that he had no doubt efforts would be made at the next session of Congress, by Seward, Chase and others, to abrogate the Fugitive Slave Law; but that their efforts would prove of no avail. Those Senators and Representatives who had by their votes contributed to the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, and all the other bills embraced in the Compromise, would now show to the country sufficient of patriotism and firmness to sustain, unfalteringly, their own previous action. The Compromise, in his opinion, was in no danger; it would be sustained despite all the efforts of mad abolitionists at the North, and not less mad factionists of the South.

He did not deny but that difficulties might arise in the future; but that it was quite time to give alarm of dangers when they shall actually appear. When they do appear he had no doubt that the whole South would unite in solid phalanx to maintain her rights.

He concluded by expressing his cordial approbation of the resolutions adopted, severally and as a whole.

He resumed his seat amidst immense applause, which was followed by the tune "Hail Columbia" from the band, which was executed in the most spirited manner.

Gen. Foote's Speech.

GEN. FOOTE, Senator from Mississippi, one of the specially invited guests, was called for. He presented himself; was introduced to the meeting by Senator Downs, and was received with such an outburst of applause as we have never before heard on a similar occasion.

GEN. FOOTE expressed great satisfaction at having an opportunity to address the citizens of Louisiana. He had often heard before that there was but one feeling in this State on the great question of union or disunion, and that he was happy to find that all he had heard was true. He said that if he were an envious man, he would certainly envy the position of his friend who had just preceded him (Gen. Downs.) He represented a people united on this great question, while he (the speaker) represented a people, he was sorry to say, not wholly united on this subject. But, said he, notwithstanding our Governor had eaten of the insane root, and had suffered wofully therefrom, and a good many of the younger members of the Legislature were similarly affected, he was confident that the mass of the citizens of the State of Mississippi were as patriotic and devoted to the Union as those of the State of Louisiana. He said he had just traveled throughout the State, engaged in correcting errors and ascertaining public sentiment, and in all the counties he had visited, if the vote were directly taken, there would be an overwhelming majority for the Union. There were, in fact, few disunionists in any portion of the State. Mississippi would redeem herself yet. A convention of the people of the State will be called; but he said that good care will be taken that it be filled with Union-loving men, whose action will put a permanent quietus upon the efforts of the few agitators, whose loud brawling has made them appear numerous and irresistibly potent. He thought South Carolina intends to secede, and most likely will secede for a month or two; that her Senators and Representatives might even refuse for a while to go to Congress, (and he himself thought that a proper respect for themselves ought to retain them at home;) but as President Fillmore is not a blood-thirsty man, and will probably not deal with them very harshly, he had no doubt, that after a short spasmodic interval, all things would come right, and South Carolina consent still to remain in the confederacy. In Virginia there was no secession party. In that patriotic State—the mother of Presidents—the home of Washington, Madison, and Jefferson—disunion had not dared to raise its head. Virginia, said he, will be the last to forsake the Union. In Maryland, there was not a man, woman, or child, but was in favor of the adjustment scheme. In North Carolina there were about one hundred secessionists, led by his friend Venable. In Kentucky there is not a division of sentiment. Tennessee—the home of Jackson and Polk—is true to the Union. In Georgia the masses are all right. The Governor of Alabama has refused to convene the Legislature on the ground that there is no exigency in the public affairs which requires it. Arkansas is unanimous for the Union. In Missouri there may be a few free-soilers who are not pleased with the present state of things; and Texas, said he, "has taken the money," and will of course remain in the Union. (Here there was great applause.) The Union was not, in his opinion, in very great danger after all. The people were awaking to the mad efforts of fanatics and factionists, and every portion of the country is now prepared to declare that *the Union must and shall be preserved.*

He then proceeded to consider the great plan of adjustment, or rather the Compromise Bill. The question which had arisen was secession or the Union. Seward, the chief of the disunionists had done much to give the question some importance. He had urged on the commander of the military forces in New Mexico to cut the throats of the people of Texas. MR. FOOTE was sorry to say that a feeling equally reprehensible existed, to a considerable extent, in his own State and in South Carolina. The consequences of spilling Texan blood, on Texan soil, would have inevitably been a dissolution of the Union. Mr. Clay said that such must be the case; that it would have been the duty of the South to rush to the aid of Texas, had she thus been invaded, and he would pledge the aid of Kentucky. Free-soilers and abolitionists, continued the speaker, and men who in the South lay claim to high-minded sentiments and chivalry, did their utmost to instigate such a deadly conflict. The reflection was appalling. Who ever heard of a perfect law? There never was, nor never can be, one framed by human skill, and yet these men had endeavored to defeat the effects of wholesome legislation and plunge the country into discord. All the laws included in the Compromise Bill seemed to him to want amending, but the great object was to preserve the Union, and not let it go down in blood. Texas has settled that question, so far as she was concerned, for herself, without our aid. He (the speaker) had inquired of Governor Quitman whether he thought the terms offered to Texas a bribe? and he had answered "no;" and he had been asked again what he would do to preserve the Union under such circumstances?

The next objection which had been made to the Compromise bill, had been the admission of California with her extensive limits and sea coast. He would reply that her sea coast was not as great as Florida and some other States. The line of 36 30 had been objected to, while he, at the commencement of the session, had been instructed to vote for 35 30. Mr. King, of Alabama, was in favor of this line, and he (MR. FOOTE) had gone around among Southern Senators, and consulted with them on this point. He was proud to have the concurrence of Mr. King, a man who was experienced in the councils of the nation, a patriot, who rose above all party considerations. Mr. Clemens authorized him to say yea for him in caucus on the question of 35 30. Mr. Soulé declined the proposition with considerable hauteur. Several others also declined, while others appeared to waver, and the matter remained in suspense. When the question came up in the Senate, Mr. Sebastian, of Arkansas, did not vote at all. A full history of the matter should be written and given to the people of the Union, and continued (Mr. F.) if the task is not soon undertaken by some abler mind, I shall do it myself.

Washington was full of disunionists during the last session of Congress. They did not dare openly to avow their sentiments, but they refused all compromise. They used fair language, but manifested a spirit hostile to all adjustment from the beginning of the session. Some were honest in the conviction, that the time had come when the South could not obtain justice from the North, and that secession was inevitable, but there were others who did not act from motives as pure. He was sorry to find that the same language used by the real disunionists at Washington, was used by some of the leading men, and some of the prints of this city.

MR. FOOTE said he would not enter into all the particulars of the commencement of the session, but he would mention the Southern address, of which Mr. Calhoun was the author, and which originated the Mississippi Convention. He (the Speaker) and the Southern Senators generally signed that address. Mr. Calhoun afterwards stated that it was deemed expedient to have the convention held in Mississippi, instead of South Carolina, in consequence of the nullification business which had previously occurred in that State. In that convention not a word about disunion was breathed. Some agitators had been disposed to use the proceedings of this convention for disunion purposes, but he had told them in his place in the Senate, that Mississippi was not to be relied upon in any scheme for disunion.

At the commencement of the session, he (the Speaker) consulted Mr. Calhoun in regard to the admission of California, the Texas question, etc., and Mr. C. thought that no plan of adjustment could be agreed upon. He said that Northern men would never consent to any thing like the original compact which admitted Texas, which must eventually give to the South four additional slave states.

Mr. Calhoun was unwilling to introduce a Compromise Bill, as he said that no Southern man could do it without disgrace. He said that amendments must be made, so that there should be two Presidents, with a double veto power, and that each should have the command of the army and navy of their respective confederacies. In case this was not conceded, he maintained that the Union must be dissolved. He declared that the South could get no constitutional guarantees.

He (MR. FOOTE) took ground in the Senate against Mr. Calhoun, and was accused of misrepresenting his speech. Mr. F. said he knew of others who took grounds similar to those of Calhoun, and that this scheme of disunion originated eight months ago. It had been developed in Mississippi and South Carolina, of which a proof was afforded in the late message of the Governor of the former State. He did not mean to assail the memory of Mr. Calhoun. Far from it. On the contrary, when it had been assailed by "that monster of iniquity," Thomas H. Benton, he had defended it and involved himself in the most serious personal difficulty of his life.

We saw, continued Mr. F., that dissolution was coming on, and we determined to admit California with all her boundaries, and we did not think the South materially injured by the admission. The two California Senators have on all questions of slavery voted with the South. Allow it to be true that California would have been a slave State. Was slavery ever introduced into any State by law? Climate and soil would bring it. Slavery was introduced into Texas in spite of law. If the climate and soil of California are adapted to slavery, the institution will be introduced. It is said that slaves in California produce a large profit to their masters, and if such be the case, they will be taken there. The people of that State will appreciate this great advantage and make laws accordingly. Indeed, continued the Speaker, there is more slavery in California already than many people know of. He was a great admirer of the people of California. They had withstood trials and temptations, and social laws and organization had sprung up among them which stamped them as patriots and lovers of their country.

In regard to the New Mexico and Eutah bills, he had some remarks to make. Every Southern Senator had voted for the latter bill. They were nearly alike, but in the New Mexico bill, in particular, more had been granted than the South expected, and that was the important principle of non-intervention. But yet, it had been said that this bill would not do, and it had been denounced because the celebrated provisions of Toombs and Stephens were not incorporated in it. The men who made this objection, and denounced the bill, united in defeating the Compromise, and afterwards denounced the non-intervention platform.

Mr. F. said he had a few remarks to make on what had been said by his friend Gen. Downs, in regard to New Mexico. The line of 36.30 was South of a large portion of the population of Texas, who were not familiar with our institutions, and who would not probably be in favor of slavery. He had heard in Texas that a general scheme of emancipation was apprehended, without the aid of the New Mexican laws, and that the accumulating German population were supposed to be in favor of this scheme. The tide of emigration flowing into Texas showed that something had been done for her. The terms of compromise with her would pay her debt, and leave a surplus of $3,000,000 for internal improvements, thus relieving her citizens from burdensome taxation. The rapid peopling of Texas would provide for the erection of four additional slave States, and the equilibrium ideas of Mr. Calhoun fully realized.

All question about slavery in Texas had been settled. The line of 42 degrees North latitude had been fixed upon, and the extension of slavery allowed to the extreme limit. This was liberal on the part of the North.

MR. FOOTE made a few remarks on the District of Columbia Bill, and then came to the Fugitive Slave Bill. He said he had asserted in many of his speeches that the President would carry out this law, and he thanked Heaven that his assertions had proved correct.

The Attorney General had given his opinion in favor of the Constitutionality of the law, and it would be executed. Mr. Fillmore had advised its passage long before it was passed. Indeed it had been urged by the North on the South, and Southern Senators had received it with reluctance. It had almost been forced upon them. He (Mr. F.) was advised to go to Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and ask him to bring in the bill, making it as stringent as he wished, but Mr. M. had advocated a postponement of the matter.

Some said repeal, but I say *never.* He (Mr. F.) had replied to all that had been said, that if Congress repealed the Fugitive Slave Law—or any other one materially affecting the South, then the South might despair of getting justice, and rise up as *one man,* not as petty factionists, under the leadership of a military hero ambitious to gain, in some way, a few laurels in addition to those of Mexican origin. The whole South would then secede, but it would be a peaceable secession. It must be a peaceable one. All of the great men of the North had given their opinion that the South would be bound to do this, and the opinion of the whole civilized world would be in favor of it.

Mr. F. said it was a great error that the South had no friends in the North. Cass, Webster, Dickinson and others, had declared that when the circumstances alluded to, occurred, they would stand by the South. Mr. Dickinson had, at the risk of losing all his friends at the North, declared that he would fight for the South, and yet he was denounced. But, continued Mr. F., can there be any doubt about the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law? He thought that a good proof had been afforded by the language of Judge Greer, of Philadelphia, who said on the bench, "As God liveth, and as my soul liveth, I will maintain this law." He said this in defiance of the low mutterings of the Sewardites and the free negroes, and who could assert that the law would not be faithfully carried out? The Union meetings at New York and other places, afforded other proofs of the popular feeling at the North, in regard to this important question.

What, continued Mr. F., would be the state of affairs, supposing Louisiana to have seceded, and her secession recognized? Could she then recover her runaway slaves? Supposing that one of her slaveholders should go to a Federal Judge for aid in recovering a slave. He would be told that Louisiana was no longer in the Union, and that there was no help for him. He rejoiced that the Compromise Bills had passed, and he was sure that Louisiana would prove true to her interests and her honor, and, continued the speaker, now visibly affected with the importance of his subject, "that her citizens may live and die under the broad folds of the flag of the Union, is the heartfelt prayer of one who now takes a solemn farewell of this audience."

Mr. FOOTE here retired amid deafening cheers, and the exciting strains of the "Star-Spangled Banner" were given with much effect by the band.

Loud calls were made for Benjamin, Larue, Randell Hunt, and WILLIAM HUNT, when the latter stepped forward, and in the name of his brother, thanked the audience for the honor done him, assuring them that his heart with was them. He made a few remarks which were received with great applause, when

Judge LARUE responded to the unanimous call, and presented himself to the audience. He said that if the meeting was one of party against party, he should not have come forward, but the occasion was one of much more importance. He did not come to discuss what certain men had done. That must rest with themselves and their country; but he wanted to know what they were going to do. Some laws had been passed, which, perhaps, he did not understand. The Compromise of 1848 had been defended by Mr. Calhoun, who, in his opinion, perfectly understood the interests of the South much better than the mushroom Calhouns who had sprung up after him. (Laughter and mention of Mr. Soulé's name.) Yet, continued the speaker, we are told that he did not understand the subject, and that nobody understood it.

Mr. Calhoun and the South contended that Congress had no right to legislate in regard to slavery, but lesser lights which have appeared, have told us that such a right did exist. The idea of Louisiana receding was pesfectly ridiculous. No man here had the boldness to say he was a disunionist; but (continued Judge L.) every man who is not for you, is against you, and every man who will not declare his sentiments is a traitor, and should be treated as such.

We regret that a want of space compels us to omit most of the address. It closed with the following, which literally "brought down" the house: "When this glorious Union sinks into ruin, may I sink before it." The speaker received three hearty cheers, after which the resolutions were unanimously adopted and the meeting adjourned.

Reverdy Johnson's Letter.

The Committee of Arrangements received the following letter from the Hon. Reverdy Johnson in reply to an invitation to be present at, and to participate in, the proceedings of the Union Mass Meeting:

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
New Orleans, November 27, 1850.

Gentlemen—It would gratify me exceedingly to avail myself of the invitation with which you have honored me, to be present at the Union Mass Meeting to be held this evening at the St. Charles Theatre, but I shall be prevented by indisposition, from which I have not yet sufficiently recovered. Under any circumstances, an opportunity of being in the midst of so many of the citizens of this great Southern Emporium as the occasion will no doubt present, could not fail to afford me pleasure, but in this instance, it would be greatly enhanced by the patriotic object which causes them to assemble—the pledging of their devotion to the free and happy form of Government under which we live, and their determination to maintain the Union which it created, and has ever since, with such unexampled happiness to us as a people, so firmly continued. As a Southern man, and sharing, as I trust I do, in every proper Southern feeling, and in a firm purpose to vindicate true Southern honor, I say with perfect sincerity, that I am at a loss to imagine how it is possible to see in the recent legislation of Congress any, the slightest violation, of Southern rights. Misguided zealots at the North, raving fanatics in that section, there may be, in and out of Congress, who would madly trample, if they could, on all that is dear to us, but they have so far never succeeded, and never can—for I have an abiding confidence in the good sense and sterling patriotism of the mass of our Northern brethren, to be fully satisfied that no real danger to the South is to be dreaded from them.

Let the South be steadfast herself to all of her own Constitutional obligations—let her not impede, or threaten to impede, the laws of the United States, but faithfully obey them—let her not attempt secession, that wildest of all political heresies, more ridiculous, in my judgment, than the now dead nullification—let not one, or a few Southern States, disgust their fellows by such unconstitutional absurdities, but all unite in standing by the Constitution, and performing all its clearly defined and absolute duties, and she is, in my opinion, as safe from actual danger as she is sure of the continual flowing of her own mighty rivers and the permanence of her mountains. She may then proudly defy all who may assail her, or hers, and pointing to the Constitution, and to that glorious flag that protected us amidst the throes of the Revolution, and has since floated over many and many a battle-field as the proud emblem of our Union, our valor and our freedom, bid defiance to all her foes. The Constitution as it is, the Union as it is, is the true and surest guarantee of Southern rights. Destroy them, break us up into withered and shattered fragments of empire, and our history, in all that is grand and noble, will be at an end, and all—all—South and North, be not only in danger, but in ruin. An ardent imagination, excited by a wish—father, perhaps, to the thought—may fancy some proud Southern Republic to rise out of the ashes. Vain hope, and especially vain if looked to as a security for that peculiar Southern interest, the cause of the present excitement. Almost each revolving year would be found breaking up such a Confederacy. The laws of population and of climate could but inevitably lead to that result. No fugitive slave act could meet the exigency of that condition. The frontier States, as certain as the laws referred to are uniform, would soon become free States and secede, or continue and agitate. No, gentlemen, our true interest, as it is the clear duty of the South, is to stand by the Constitution as our fathers gave it to us. Let us contend for our rights under it, instead of ignobly abandoning it—let us fight for them, if we must fight for them, under its holy guardianship, and it will not fail us—yielding obedience to it ourselves, let us exact obedience from our brethren, and, my life for it, there will be no ground for apprehension. The present excitement will be found soon to subside, and none will be seen to regret it more than many of those who are now so zealously participating in it. For myself, I can imagine no event so full of calamity to men as the destruction of our Union—beyond its existence I see nothing even to hope for, whilst nothing but prosperity and national glory await us as long as it continues. God in his mercy will, I fondly trust, avert from us so dreadful a catastrophe as its downfall, but if it shall come, the Union men will have the only consolation that could in any degree mitigate the severity of such a fate—the knowledge that they did all they could to prevent it; and I, as a Marylander, the additional consolation, that *all* her citizens were united in the effort.

I have the honor to be,
With high regard, your obd't serv't,
REVERDY JOHNSON.

Messrs. H. J. Ranney, Chairman; E. H. Durell, J. P. Benjamin, and others, Committee, etc., etc., New Orleans.

Out-Door Meeting.

At least five thousand people presented themselves at the Theatre who were unable to find even standing room. Many of them went away, but the crowd continued so great and the enthusiasm so intense, that it was deemed expedient to organize a meeting outside.

The verandah in front of the Holbrook Oyster Saloons was kindly offered by Mr. Young, and Col. BINGAMAN was introduced by Mr. Sykes, to the assemblage. As soon as the sound of his stentorian voice was heard declaiming on the beauties of the Union and the importance of its preservation, the crowd began to increase, and ere long, between two and three thousand attentive auditors were listening to his patriotic sentiments. He made a splendid speech, and the cheers which his remarks elicited, were heard for squares around. He breathed forth the most high-toned patriotism, and devotion to the confederacy cemented with the blood of its founders, and we were impressed with the idea that if there were any disunionists in the crowd, they must have blushed for their treason.

Mr. J. L. MATHEWSON was next introduced, and he made a high-toned and splendid Union address. He was also applauded to the echo. We regret that our duties elsewhere prevented us from taking sketches of all the speeches.

After Mr. MATHEWSON came Capt. CLENDENIN, and then J. C. REED, jr., and Mr. MOISE. The latter made a brief speech, but it told on the crowd, who cheered him most lustily.

The last speaker was a mechanic named J. S. BEECHER, who was introduced by the *alias* of "Sledge Hammer." His remarks were few, but they had immense effect, and he received three cheers, on concluding. Indeed, we have never, on any occasion, witnessed so much enthusiasm under such dampening circumstances—(it was raining throughout the two last speeches.) The demonstration, we rejoice to say, affords the most satisfactory proof of the devotion of the people of New Orleans to the UNION.

Arrivals at Principal Hotels....Nov. 27.

ST. CHARLES....V E Howard, Texas; Miss Wadsworth, J D Murrell, Coast; S Glenn, C Adamson and family, W M Smith, H B Connell, D F Kenner, Mrs W Munster and family, L Bush, La; J M Young, S S Kash, S Oliver, jr, Ala; T S Serrill, H J White, N O; S G Garland, Mo; D S Cage, Miss; J W Patton, Va.

VERANDA....A L Rowan, Miss; D M Adams, Eng; D Pipes, Miss Pipes, Dr G Shipworth, Miss Fergus[illegible], F Handeasy and family, G H Stering, La; F W Smythe and family, N O.

HEWLETT'S....J Balsted, J Hill, J Bannister, Miss; J B Byrne, N O; S B Ben..., Texas.

PLANTERS....T Phillips, Miss; A G Tyler, La; Babcock and ..., N Y; R Spencer, Alabama.

CANDIDATES.

☞ **Constable of the Second Justice's Court.**—We are authorized to announce JAMES H. RHINEHART, as a candidate for the office of Constable of the Second Justice's Court, (made vacant by the death of Francis Thomas,) and will be supported by numerous friends. n27 te*

☞ **Second Justice's Court.**—We are authorized to announce Mr. A. ADAM as a candidate for Constable for the Second Justice's Court, at the approaching election. n28*

☞ **Second Justice's Court**....*Messrs. Editors:* Please announce the name of C. J. O'MEARA, as a candidate for Constable of the Second Justice's Court. He will be supported by a host between CANAL AND JULIA STREETS.

☞ **Second Justice's Court.**—We are authorized to announce Mr. P. H. JOHNSON as a candidate for Constable of the Second Justice's Court at the approaching election. n23

☞ **Second Justice's Court**......*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce THOS. CONNOLLY, Jr., as a candidate for Constable of the Second Justice's Court at the ensuing election. He will be supported by the united votes of
n19 tf THE MASSES.

Married:

In this city, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Duquesne, Mr. JOSEPH L. PETIT, of Iberville, La., and Miss CLARA, daughter of J. M. Grass, of this city.

Died:

At Bayou Sara, on the 20th inst., ICHABOD WOODRUFF, aged 61 years.

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

WASHINGTON DIVISION, No. 5, in their new hall, Josephine street, between Fulton and Rousseau streets, Lafayette, at half-past 7 o'clock.

CRYSTAL FOUNT DIVISION, No. 4, at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Daughters of Temperance.

OLEANDER UNION, No. 5, at No. 8, Marigny Buildings, Third Municipality, every Thursday, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Auction Sales—This Day.

STEES, HYDE & Co. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.

BERNARD TURPIN will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 54 Old Levee—Groceries, Wines, Liquors, etc....At the same place, at 1 o'clock—Nails.

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

A. BLACHE will sell at half-past 4 o'clock, at No. 40 Poydras street—Candles.

I. O. O. F.

☞ HOWARD LODGE NO. 13.—A Regular Meeting of this Lodge will be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at the Grand Lodge Hall, at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested....By order of the N. G.
n28 N. F. RICE, Secretary.

☞ **Temperance Notice**—A public Temperance Meeting will be held by Louisiana Division No. 11 of the Sons of Temperance, on THURSDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at a quarter past 7 o'clock, in the Methodist Church, corner of Morean and Enghien streets. The public and the Order are most respectfully invited to attend.

M. D. DIMITRY, J. J. LUGENBUHL, GEORGE PANDELY, JOSEPH DUPLAIN, } Committee of Arrangements.

The Officers and Members of Louisiana Division No. 11 will rendezvous at their Hall on Thursday, the 28th instant, at half-past 6 o'clock P. M. precisely.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements:
n28 1t G. PANDELY, Secretary.

HATS OF EVERY VAREITY and STYLE at my New Store, No. 18 Royal street.—I am just opening a large and varied assortment of HATS, CAPS, RIDING HATS, UMBRELLAS, ETC. ETC., consisting of—
Superfine XX MOLESKIN HATS;
Extra Fine BEAVER HATS;
SILK HATS;
JENNY LIND HATS of every variety yet out;
RIDING HATS "à la Jenny Lind;"
Superfine SILK VELVET TURBANS for Children;
Extra Fine SILK VELVET HATS for Children;
UNION HATS—Black, Gray and White—Brush and Plain;
HUNGARIAN HATS AND CAPS of the Kossuth style;
Soft LAMARTINE HATS of all colors;
MEXICAN BEAVER HATS, Black and White;
CHILDREN'S FANCY, FUR, WOOL AND SILK HATS, to suit all ages;
UMBRELLAS of the finest style, viz: Gros de Nap, Silk, Gingham, Cotton, etc. etc. C. D. BUNCE,
n28 3t 18 Royal street, Merchants Exchange.

FOR SALE—The A1 schooner ELMYRA, 46 tons burthen; in good order, and well found in very respect; a fast sailer. For farther particulars, together with her inventory, apply to
n28 2t S. DAVIS & CO. 82 Old Levee, 1st Mun'y.

In the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.... No. 6703. ROBERT B. SHORTRIDGE vs. British Bark WILLIAM & ELIZABETH, William Pilsher, master.

IN obedience to an admiralty warrant to me directed in the above entitled suit, I have seized and taken into my possession taken, the British bark WILLIAM & ELIZABETH, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, and I do hereby cite and admonish the owner or owners thereof, and all and every other person or persons, having or pretending to have, any right, title, or interest, in or to the same, to be, and appear before a District Court of the United States for the District aforesaid, on or before the Third MONDAY from this date, to show cause, if any they have or can, why the said British bark William & Elizabeth, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture, should not be condemned and sold agreeably to the prayer of the libellant.
U. S. Marshal's Office, New Orleans, Nov. 27, 1850.
WILLIAM S. SCOTT, U. S. Marshal
n28 dec 7&14 3t Eastern Dist. of La.

CHESTNUTS! CHESTNUTS!—125 bags, 1 bushel to the bag, a superior article, in store, for sale by
n28 tf LABUZAN & CO. 35 Common st.

PER STEAMSHIP PHILADELPHIA.

Youths' and Children's CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

NEW STORE, Nos. 1 and 3 Chartres street, over D'Arcy's Hat Store.—Received by the above ship, and now ready for sale, a large assortment of
JACKETS, in Cloths and fancy Velvets;
SUITS, do. do. do.;
FROCK COATS—Youths' black;
SACS—Boys' Cloth and Merino;
PANTS—Do. do. do.;
VESTS—Satin;
UMBRELLAS for Children;
200 yards SWANSDOWN TRIMMINGS.
n28 3t J. STEUART, Agent.

Medical Text Books, etc.

MEDICAL STUDENTS can find at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse, No. 14 Camp street, the largest and best assortment of all kinds of MEDICAL WORKS, Latest Revised Editions, at Publisher's Prices.

This collection embraces works in every branch of the Healing Art, and stands unrivaled as a complete Library for the Student of Medicine, all at the same price as they are sold in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. As the list is too extensive for an ordinary advertisement, the attention of Medical Students, and the Medical Faculty generally, is respectfully invited. The subscriber feels assured that a critical examination of the stock and prices will give satisfaction to all parties. n28 3t 2dp J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

Law Books, etc.

☞ Just received and for sale at **No. 11 Exchange Place.**
Martin's Reports, 20 vols;
Louisiana Reports, 19 vols;
Robinson's Reports, 12 vols;
Robinson's Penal Law, 2 vols;
Civil Code of 1808;
Acts of the Legislature from 1819 to 1840;
Puffendorf's Law of Nature—Latin and English;
Domat's Civil Law; Selden's Works;
Febrero, (Spanish,) 8 vols.—latest edition;
Novisima Recopilacion, 4 vols;
Wheeler's Criminal Cases, 3 vols;
English Crown Cases, 2 vols;
Chitty's Reports; Fitzgibbon's do;
Peters' Reports, 16 vols;
United States Statutes at large, 8 vols;
Condensed Reports Supreme Court of the U. S. 6 vols;
Robinson's Admiralty Reports, 6 vols;
Together with an assortment of Law Books generally.
....ALSO....
A variety of second-hand MEDICAL BOOKS, very cheap: scarce old Novels, not to be found elsewhere; rare old English Works (black letter) and Miscellaneous Works generally.
ALSO—A few Books containing the Autograph of the late JOHN McDONOGH, together with his old Green Umbrella. n18 3t*

LOST OR STOLEN—A Puppy Dog, of the Newfoundland breed; black, with four white feet, white breast, tipped with white at the end of the tail; about four months old. Whoever will return said dog to 197 St. Charles street, will be liberally rewarded. [n28 3t*] A. ENGLEHARDT.

DENTISTRY—J. D. BULLOCK, Dentist, 314 Magazine street, corner Duplantier, would respectfully inform the citizens of New Orleans and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work entrusted to him, in his line of business, with neatness and dispatch; the work to be fully guaranteed of the best workmanship and material.
RATES OF CHARGES:

Teeth plugged with gold............per cavity	$1 00 to 3 00
Teeth cleaned	1 00 to 2 00
Setting Pivot Teeth............per tooth	3 00
Do. Teeth on silver plate......"	2 50
Do. do. on gold plate......"	5 00
Complete set, on silver plate	75 00
Do. do. on gold plate	150 00

☞ J. D. B. guarantees all his work to stand to the satisfaction of the patient. Diseased Gums and Teeth cured effectually. Tooth-ache cured in less than one minute, where the nerve is exposed. n27 3m

GROCERY FOR SALE—This establishment, situated at the corner of Race and St. John the Baptist sts., Second Municipality, in a thriving neighborhood, is doing a very good business and enjoys a large custom. It is well provided with Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Dry Goods and Crockery. The house is rented on a lease, which has three years more to run. If wanted, the owner will only sell the lease and good will of the house, and other parts of the stock as may suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises. n27 1w*

RACES ::::::: METAIRIE COURSE.

Regular Fall Meeting.

THURSDAY, November 28 1850—THREE MILE DAY.—Purse $500—Three mile heats... Race to come off at 2 o'clock.
....Entries....
1....John Turnbull enters ch. f. ELVIRA MILLS, by Leviathan, dam by Glencoe; 4 years old. Rider's dress, fancy.
2....R. H. Patterson enters ch. g. RUBE, by Trustee, dam by Medoc; 5 years old. Dress, blue and blue.
3....Duncan F. Kenner enters b. h. STOCKTON, by imp. Mercer, dam by John Richards; 4 years old. Dress, red and red.
☞ Strangers' badges, giving the privilege of the Course for the seven days' race, $10. Tickets to the Public Stand, $1. Members' and Strangers' badges and tickets can be obtained at the entrance to the Course.
n28 R. TEN BROECK, Proprietor.

TO RENT—The two-story brick building, with a Ball Alley in the rear, situated at the corner of St. John street, having Poydras street on each side, one square from Poydras Market.
Also—A small brick STORE, in the rear.
Also—One of the five CARROLLTON STORES, with convenient Dwelling above. This Store is in Penn st., near Poydras Market. Possession of the above given immediately.
Also—No. 5 Perdido street opposite to the "Shades"—$70 per month. Possession given on the 1st of January.
FOR SALE—A vacant LOT in Magazine street, between Race and Orange streets—25 feet front by 100 in depth. Apply to S. J. PETERS, JR.,
n27 1m&lp 157 Carondelet street.

GUNNY BAGS—150,000, in bales, for sale by
n28 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHERRY BRANDY—25 half bbls. for sale by
n28 E. J. HART & CO. 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

November	Steamer, Captain, Hour.	Destination.
Thurs, 28,	OREGON, Horn, 4 o'clock	Mobile
" "	MARY FOLEY, Dalferes, 9 o'clock	Lafourche
" "	WOODSMAN, Perronel, 5 o'clock	Red River
" "	DUCK RIVER, Clark, 4 o'clock	Shreveport
" "	ST. JAMES, Powse, 1 o'clock	Donaldsonville
Fridy, 29,	FLORIDA, Giberson, 4 o'clock	Mobile
" "	BELLE CREOLE, White, 5 o'clock	Vicksburg
" "	PATRICK HENRY, Landry, 5 o'clock	Baton Rouge
" "	FASHION, Martin, 10 o'clock	Pointe à la Hache
" "	MOHAWK, Shields, 9 o'clock	Napoleon
" "	ATLANTIC, Oglesby, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	GEN. TAYLOR, Trundell, 9 o'clock	Donaldsonville
" "	ST. LOUIS, Taylor, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
Satur, 30,	AUTOCRAT, Gosier, 5 o'clock	Memphis
" "	NATCHEZ NO. 2, Leathers, 5 o'clock	Bayou Sara
" "	E. D. WHITE, Brady, 5 o'clock	Williamsport
" "	F. M. STRECK, Streck, 2 o'clock	Donaldsonville
" "	NATCHEZ, Pierce, 10 o'clock	Memphis
" "	FANNY SMITH, Richards, 5 o'clock	Louisville
" "	DOSWELL, J. T. Lamon, 10 o'clock	Bayou Sara
" "	J. MORRISETT, Fisdron, 10 o'clock	Attakapas
Mond, 2,	MONTGOMERY, Estes, 5 o'clock	Princeton
" "	TEXAS, Claiborne, 5 o'clock	Alexandria
Tues, 3,	D. S. MOSBY, Kercheval, 5 o'clock	Vicksburg
" "	PRINCESS NO. 2, Holmes, 9 o'clock	Vicksburg
" "	MONROE, Guernsey, 5 o'clock	Yazoo
Wed, 4,	ALAMO, Reed, 5 o'clock	Alexandria
Satur, 7,	MOHICAN, Irvin, 5 o'clock	Memphis
Wed, 11,	JAMES HEWITT, Quarrier, 5 o'clock	Memphis
" "	AMERICA, Johnson, 5 o'clock	Memphis
Uncertain	ORIENTAL, Parkinson, 4 o'clock	Pittsburg
" "	E. P. McNEAL, Backer, 4 o'clock	Memphis
" "	COLUMBUS, Fast, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	BUENA VISTA, Lamothe, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	JOSIAH LAWRENCE, Carlisle, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	SALUDA, Lynn, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	SULTANA, Cable, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	SARANACK No. 2, McIntyre, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	PRIDE OF THE WEST, Rogers, 12 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	IOWA, Carter, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	PACIFIC, Fithian, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	IROQUOIS, Weymouth, 5 o'clock	Nashville
" "	DOVE, Smith, 6 o'clock	Louisville
" "	BOSTONA, Prine, 5 o'clock	Louisville
" "	GEN. LAFAAYETTE, Bentley, 4 o'clock	Louisville
" "	LEXINGTON, Mather, 5 o'clock	Louisville
" "	HUNGARIAN, Warman	Cincinnati
" "	MELODEON, Ackerman	Cincinnati
" "	TRIBUNE, Bunce	Cincinnati
" "	BELVIDERE, Ludwig, 5 o'clock	Cincinnati
" "	G. W. KENDALL, Norton, 12 o'clock	Cincinnati
" "	TUSCUMBIA, Cable, 5 o'clock	Cincinnati
" "	JAMES MILLINGAR, Foster, 5 o'clock	Cincinnati
" "	W. A. VIOLET, Guernsey, 5 o'clock	Yazoo
" "	NANIOFE, Castillo, 10 o'clock	Attakapas
" "	R. C. OGLESBY, Kimball, 5 o'clock	Red River
" "	ANNA, Johnston, 12 o'clock	Opelousas
" "	SARAH GORDON, Amedra, 5 o'clock	Red River

☞ The F. M. steamship PHILADELPHIA is now discharging cargo at her wharf, head of St. Mary street, Lafayette....Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
n28 ARMSTRONG, LAWRASON & CO. 106 Magazine st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO MOBILE—For the Alabama River—Several additional light draught boats having been placed in the trade of this river, Freights are now forwarded from Mobile with little delay. All freights, therefore, offering, will be taken by either Canal or Mail Line; the goods to be consigned to Campbell & Co., or M. Waring & Co., or S. R. March & Co., Mobile.
J. & R. GEDDES, Agent, Mail Line, 10 Bank Place.
n21 E. H. WINGATE, Agent Canal Line, 38 Poydras st.

Custom House, New Orleans, Collector's Office, Nov. 26, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed proposals will be received by me until the 25th December, for making the following repairs to the Tchefuncta Light House and premises pertaining thereto, hereinafter named, conformably with the following specifications. All the work must be done in a substantial and workmanlike manner, and must be approved by the Keeper of the Light, on whose certificate to that effect, payment will be made.

TCHEFUNCTA LIGHT.

Repairs of Dwelling House—A new roof, to be covered with shingles, one side with new rafters and sheathing; the roof to be extended over the front gallery; the roof measures 28 by 35 in front, and 18 by 35 in the rear; the gable ends to be finished out to the front roof and the gutters to be replaced. A new Kitchen to be erected, 12 by 16 in the clear, with one door and one window, with proper hinges and fastenings; the Kitchen to be placed on brick pillars, two feet high above the ground, and with proper foundations. A brick Chimney with 4½ feet fire place, extending four feet above the roof; the old chimney to be removed. Around the premises to be constructed a Fence 510 feet in length, to be 5 feet 6 inches in heighth, posts to be of light wood, 8 by 8 square, 9 feet long and 8 feet apart, to be 4 feet in the ground. The paling to be of sawed yellow pine or cypress, one inch thick, three inches wide, 4½ feet long and pointed at the upper end. To be 2½ inches apart, to be well nailed on to stringers 2 by 4, with 12d. cut nails, mortised in the posts. The base board to be 1½ inch thick and 12 inches wide. There are to be three gates 4 feet wide, well framed and substantially hung, with good and suitable fastenings. The style of the gates to correspond with that of the fence. Hinges and proper fastenings are required for three of the doors and one of the windows of the house.

The works above described must be commenced within 30 days from the time the contracts may be entered into, and if not so commenced, the undersigned reserves the right to annul the contract with the person in default. WM. FRERET, Collector,
n27 td2p and Superintendent of Light Houses.

E. WOOD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Grocers, on the Levee, opposite Post 21, Second Municipality, and 5 Red Stores, Third Municipality, have received a large assortment of Goods, which they will sell at reasonable prices. n18 2dp tf

LIQUIDATION.—The undersigned, being about to retire from the Dry Goods business, will from this date, offer their large and elegant stock, of their own importation, at prices which will make it an object for buyers to examine. Should their entire stock not be sold by the 1st February next, we will close it at auction.
P. & E. REILLY & CO.,
n25 2dp tf Corner Canal and Royal streets.

NEW SILKS, NEW SILKS, NEW DRESS GOODS, FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

M. R. Haggerty & Bro.

58 Canal street and 8 Royal street,

WILL OPEN, TO-DAY, their new store, No. 8 Royal street, in the rear of, and connected with, their old stand, 58 Canal street. They respectfully solicit the attention of Ladies to their assortment of NEW and FASHIONABLE SILKS and DRESS GOODS, imported directly by them, and just received.

Our stock of **Silks, Fall and Winter Dress Goods,** and Fancy Articles, etc. selected by one of us from the principal houses in London, Paris and Lyons, will be found, on inspection, the largest and most complete in this city, consisting of the very latest Parisian styles, newest designs and most fashionable shades.

We shall likewise open to-day, a large and beautiful assortment of **Silk and Cashmere Cloaks and Mantillas** of the styles Alcyone, Champy, Amazone, Odette and Marquise.
....Also....
Parasols, Gloves, Fans, Valenciennes Lace, etc.
Embroidered Lace and Muslin Capes, Collars and Chemisettes.
Lace and Muslin Embroidered Pagoda Sleeves and Cuffs.
Plain, Hem-stitch and Embroidered Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Embroidered, Lace and Muslin Curtains.
French Curtain Damasks, Table and Piano Covers.
Linen Damask Cloths, Napkins and Diapers.
Silk, Merino and Cotton Hose and Under Garments, for Ladies and Misses.
☞ A large assortment of HOUSEKEEPING and PLANTATION GOODS, Blankets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, etc., all of which we offer, as usual, at the very lowest prices. n25 2dp tf

Thompson & Nixon,

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING Establishment No. 19 Camp street, opposite Hewlett's Exchange, are now in receipt of, per steamship Ohio, a large and complete stock of SEASONABLE CLOTHING, got up in the best manner and styles, expressly for the retail trade.

Gentlemen in need of Clothing are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, which comprises—
CLOAKS—Of Black Cloth, 5-8, 3-4 and full circle;
OVERCOATS—Of Drab and Colored Cloths, new styles;
DRESS COATS—Of best Black French Cloth;
FROCK COATS—Of best French Cloths, all colors;
BUSINESS COATS—Of Cloths, Cassimeres and Tweeds;
DRESS PANTS—Of Black Doeskin and Cassimere;
FANCY PANTS—Of Doeskin and Cassimere, newest styles;
VESTS—Of Black Satin, Silk, Cashmere and Grenadine, Fancy Cashmere, Woolen, Velvet, rich Figured Silks, Drab, Cashmere, Lama Cloth, Bombazine, etc;
SHIRTS—Of Linen, Cotton and Cambric Muslin, plain and embroidered bosoms;
HOSIERY—Merino, Silk, Cashmere and Cotton Drawers, Under Shirts and Half Hose;
HANDKERCHIEFS—Of Silk and Cambric, plain and bordered;
CRAVATS—Black and Fancy, a large variety of new styles;
GLOVES—Of Silk, Cashmere, Merino and French Buckskin;
UMBRELLAS—Of Silk, Gingham and Cotton;
MORNING GOWNS—Of Cashmere, Merino and Calico, etc.
n12 2dptf

1000 Pairs Blankets

AT FROM 50 CTS. TO $2 00 PER PAIR CHEAPER

than the usual price, can be had of

C. M. SIMPSON,

n16 10t 2dp 50 CANAL STREET.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING :::: The subscribers have received a large and complete stock of Fall and Winter Fashionable Clothing and FURNISHING GOODS, comprising every article in the way of Dress suitable for the season.
NORRIS & WAY, 22 Camp street,
n24 2dp tf corner of Common, under Hewlett's Exchange.

Fashionable Clothing.

No. 19 CAMP STREET,
Opposite Hewlett's Exchange.

☞ We are now in receipt of a complete Stock of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS, comprising nearly every article in the way of Dress, suitable for the season.
THOMPSON & NIXON,
n22 2dp tf No. 19 Camp street.

Gloves and Cravats.

THEO. A. JAMES & CO.

82 Common street, between Hewlett's Exchange and the Verandah Hotel,

☞ Have just received, per ship Charlemagne, direct from PARIS, a large assortment of Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, made expressly for them by Jouvin.

☞ Also, a large and beautiful lot of CRAVATS, which they will sell at reasonable prices. n21 tf

CARPETING, CURTAINS, etc.—We are in receipt of, and offer for sale at low prices, choice styles of CARPETING, etc.:
Velvet Wilton Tapestry Carpeting;
English Three-thread Tapestry Brussels Carpeting;
Imperial Three-ply Ingrain do;
Superfine, Fine and Common Ingrain do;
Rugs, Baizes, Bordered Crumb Cloths, Stair Linen;
Stair Rods, Transparent Shades, etc;
Floor Oil Cloth, 3 to 24 ft. wide, cut to any size, and put down at short notice;
Curtain Materials: Silk and Wool 7-4 rich Curtain Damask, new style;
6-4 Worsted rich Curtain Damask, new style;
Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains;
10-4 extra rich (full embroidery) Bobbinet Curtains latest patterns;
Window Cornices, Pins, Loops, Tassels, Cords, etc;
For sale low, by CHITTENDEN & DAMERON,
n11 2dp tf 26 Chartres st., and 27 Customhouse st.

WINDOW GLASS—2,000 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes and qualities, are offered for sale at prices lower than before sold in New Orleans. Builders, Glaziers and Dealers are invited to examine, and inquire the price before purchasing.
NATHAN JARVIS & CO.,
n22 Corner of Magazine and Common streets.

TO SUGAR PLANTERS—Test between Mr. Kendall's Biloxi Fire Brick, cost $8, and the Scotch Fire Brick cost $35, branded Garnkirk.
Leeds's Foundry, August 3, 1850.
At the request of Mr. Kendall we put into our furnace, in which we melt iron, one of Mr. Kendall's brick, with one of the very best Scotch Fire Brick. The Scotch Brick melted slightly; Mr. Kendall's not at all, neither broken or cracked.
LEEDS & CO.
We are filling Planters' orders and warranting our brick to stand fire, at $8 and the cartage. WM. H. EAGER,
au5 2dptf Agent Biloxi Steam Brick Works.