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See advertisements of Auction Sales on first page.

See Fourth Page for Commercial, Marine and River News.

The Soulé Meeting came off at the St. Louis Ball Room on Saturday evening. The orchestra was tastefully decorated with American flags, which bore only twenty-eight stars and stripes instead of thirty-one. The room was filled but not crowded. Gentlemen inform us that it was easy to pass from one end of the hall to the other. In prudent anticipation of an overflowing house, accommodations had been prepared for a meeting down stairs; but there was no necessity for any such precautions. There was room within the hall for all who wished to listen. "The sea of moving, jostling, surging humanity," moved, and surged, and *jostled* only in the Delta. It was barely a respectable meeting in point of numbers; but in no respect did it equal the great Union meeting at the St. Charles—not one-fourth the number of persons were present. Mr. Genois, the Recorder of the First Municipality, presided, assisted by about ninety-four vice-presidents, not one-fifth of whom answered to their names. A letter was attempted to be read from Mr. Chas. Gayarré, but it was very long and prosy, and the audience became restiff; they had come to hear "the Saladin of the South" and were not to be kept standing while the interminable letter of the romancer of history was read. Soulé, Soulé, Soulé, drowned the letter, and Mr. Soulé made his appearance. He spoke about three hours.

We have always accorded to Mr. Soulé the possession of great oratorical talent. His reputation as a statesman was at stake, and he fought valiantly his *death fight*. From the clearness and slowness of his articulation, we were able to follow him, and now submit a faithful report of his speech.

We have always had our doubts whether he really understood the nature of our Government. This speech converts all these doubts into conviction. In the observations which we shall make on this singular speech, we shall use the report of the Delta, which bears the marks of coming from his pen.

Out of his own mouth we shall convict him of Disunion sentiments. He speaks of the admission of California with the Wilmot Proviso; of the organization of the territories (with the exclusion of the Proviso,) and the Texas Boundary Law, "as most unjust and enormous extortions and wrongs."

Of the law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, he thus speaks:

"Then here is a clear exercise of that power, which we have been told by all the Southern States would justify—nay, demand the resistance of the South. Where, now, are the bold spirits who threatened such resistance? Fellow-citizens, I dislike the language of threats—of menaces. Let us demean ourselves like men—who, when they act, do not proclaim their purposes to the world in loud, vociferous threats."

He considers submission to those measures "as a surrender of your rights as freemen, of your honor as men, and of your equality in this Confederacy of Sovereigns." And yet, strange to tell, Mr. Soulé himself voted for the Territorial Bill! Speaking of Mr. Downs, he says: "We voted together also for the Utah and New Mexico Bills." This very bill he stigmatizes in these terms: "Not satisfied with excluding us from California, they proceeded to shut us out of Utah and New Mexico, by a territorial organization, which, if did not expressly exclude slavery, referred the matter to the decision of a tribunal, a majority of whom are your enemies," (*the Supreme Court.*) If this bill is an enormous and unjust extortion and wrong, justifying *resistance*, why did he vote for such an abomination?

He spoke of Quitman and Davis, of their brilliant military services, and of their present position. He *places himself by their side*. A few days since, we published extracts from the message of Governor Quitman to the Legislature of Mississippi, recommending in plain terms *secession*. Mr. Davis has published a letter, in which he recommends a series of measures, ending in a Southern Confederacy, which shall demand from the other States such guarantees as the Confederacy will deem necessary for the protection of the Southern States, (these guarantees are not named, nor even indicated;) if refused, *secession* is the ultimate remedy.

With persons holding and publishing such opinions, Mr. Soulé begs leave to be classed.

Mr. Soulé, in close connection with these gentlemen, drags in the names of Washington and Arnold, both of whom were branded as traitors. Arnold was one of the most desperate soldiers who ever fought for the freedom of his country, and his deeds of valor would not lose their lustre, even if compared with those of Buena Vista or Cherubusco. And yet he proved a traitor to his country—valor in the field is not the question to be decided. Is secession treason? If so, all the heroic deeds ever performed cannot change the nature of the crime.

Mr. Soulé declares that four out of the five Compromise measures "are most unjust and enormous extortions and wrongs." That they are palpable and direct infractions of the Constitution. "If you wish to bring dishonor, disgrace and ruin on the South, then submit to these oppressions, and *sink to the level of your slaves*, and take their place in the social and political scale." He recommends resistance only when all peaceful remedies fail. What are the remedies he proposes? First, the repeal of the law abolishing the slave trade in the District. (What would his friend, President Boyer, of *Hayti*, have said to this?) "Then we are to demand compensation for past injuries and wrongs, and some security for the future, some certain guarantee against continued aggression—something that can give you peace and security in the Union." This is all fine writing—"a very pretty smoke of rhetoric," as Armado says, but it would have been much more satisfactory if Mr. Soulé had stated plainly what this compensation and indemnity are to be. Has this successor to Calhoun conceived no system? does he himself know what these high-sounding words mean? All but the *enlightened* "six" are entirely in the dark as to the terms of this indemnity and compensation. This is the very gist of the matter. He counsels *resistance*, unless the South receives compensation and indemnity, and neglects to declare of what they shall consist. "Redress for the past and security for the future!" This reads well, but what means it? Will Mr. Soulé condescend to inform his constituents what he will consider a compliance with this demand? But if the obnoxious law is not repealed, and if the South receives no redress and no security, then resistance is to follow.

Is not this the avowal of Disunion sentiments? It is but just to Mr. Soulé to say, that when driven to the wall, he has at length given a full answer to the interrogatories of the "79." There is no longer any evasion or equivocation. He boldly avows Disunion if Congress does not repeal one of the laws of the Compromise, and if it does not pass some measures not yet conceived, which shall satisfy Mr. Soulé and his friends.

The fanatics of the North are making desperate efforts to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law: the fanatics of the South are equally strenuous in their opposition to the Slave Trade Law. Both are united in their determination to break up that system of mutual concessions which alone can save the Union. Mr. Soulé wishes to make the South the sole judge in a question to which the North is also a party. If the South refuses to abide by the Compromise in those particulars which are counter to our prejudices, the North will have the same right. We must not forget there are two parties to this controversy. That the moderate men of both sides have united in carrying out a series of measures which yields something to each. It is only by acting on the principle of "bear and forbear" that equals can ever reconcile a serious difficulty. Mr. Soulé assumes to decide in favor of the South, and if the North will not submit, then *civil war*. We shall to-morrow examine his unfair and disingenuous attack on Mr. Downs—an attack more in keeping with the character of a Jesuit, than of an American Senator. The resolutions passed, it will be seen, do not respond at all to the speech. They speak of secession in the event of *future* aggressive legislation; they by no means sanction the views of Mr. Soulé, who insists on resistance unless there is a decided legislation favorable to Southern rights. He is far ahead of his friends. We leave them to settle the difference. The resolution which recognizes the rights of naturalized citizens, we suppose, is intended to countenance the silly charge that opposition to Mr. Soulé has grown out of his foreign birth. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Soulé first agitated this subject, by denouncing *Yankee* influence in New Orleans as injurious to its prosperity, and something that must be shaken off.

We must not omit to speak in complimentary terms of a lithographic likeness of the Saladin which was peddled about the room. The meeting proved such a failure in every respect—it presented such a contrast to the Union meeting, both in numbers and enthusiasm, that we really felt sorry for the clique who had struggled so hard to get up so sorry a meeting.

The "Southern Rights Meeting."

On Saturday night last, there was a large gathering of citizens of New Orleans at the St. Louis Ball Room, in the First Municipality,—the object of which was to adopt the resolutions given below, and to hear the Hon. Pierre Soulé's exposition of his views on the questions now agitating the public mind.

Hon. Joseph Genois had been selected to preside over the meeting. Ninety-four Vice-Presidents and eight Secretaries were named.

Recorder Genois, on presenting himself, said that those who were opposed to the objects of the meeting, charged them with hostility to the Union. He repelled such a charge with indignation. He could say, with an honest heart, that he deeply cherished the Constitutional ties by which the Union of the States was bound together. He said that the meeting was called to give expression to the views entertained by a very large portion of the citizens of New Orleans, which expression was embodied in the resolutions to be submitted to the consideration of the meeting. Mr. Genois said that the Hon. Charles Gayarré was originally selected to preside over the meeting; but, having been unable to be present, he had addressed a letter to the meeting, which, said Mr. Genois, fully expressed his own sentiments. He asked its reading.

The letter set out by stating that but justice had been done to its author, as a gentleman, a Southern man, and a citizen of Louisiana, in assuming that he would most heartily contribute his mite to the maintenance of the rights of the South, so long as a proper respect was shown to the Constitution by which those rights were protected. As to whether those rights had been infringed by the action of the last Congress, there was a division of sentiment amongst the people; and, with those who believed they had been, there was a diversity of opinion as to the mode of redress, which, in the opinion of the writer, was pregnant with life and death. This diversity would soon be merged into a unanimity of sentiment, or there would be a dissolution of the Union.

At this point, the reading of the letter was arrested by the entrance into the room of Mr. Soulé, who, amidst much confusion and noise, was conducted to the rostrum. After the cheering had subsided, and quiet was restored, Mr. Soulé began his address.

Mr. Soulé's Speech.

He said that he did not come to court applause, or to deprecate censure. He did not seek approbation for the opinions expressed or the votes given by him on the momentous questions which engaged the consideration of Congress at its last session. Those opinions and those votes were before the country, and by them he was determined to stand or fall. He had acted from a conscientious regard to what he believed was required by the interests, the honor and dignity of the State of Louisiana, and he should not supplicate mercy as to the motives by which he been impelled. He was not present as an humble suppliant for compliments, which his heart deprecated. He was there as a freeman, in the midst of a free people, to speak out his sentiments regardless of the prejudices they might provoke.

The great contest which had been carried on for months was said to be adjusted by the measures passed by the last Congress. It was proper that the subjects embraced in the one, and settled by the others, should be impartially investigated as matters of history.

You remember, said the speaker, the excited state of public feeling which existed before the assembling of the last Congress. Resolutions had been adopted by nearly all of the Southern States expressive of the apprehensions then entertained as to the purposes of the North. The Mexican war had just been brought to a close. After lavishly pouring out their life's blood for the rich territories, which were the boast of the country, Southern citizens were about to be excluded from any participation in the enjoyment of them. Fellow-citizens, said he, do you not recollect the excitement then prevailing in all the Southern States? Do you not recollect that whigs and democrats cordially agreed in their support of that man for the Presidency whose election would give the greatest security for the South? It was then maintained, equally by whigs and democrats, that Gen. Cass would surrender the rights of the South, and that Gen. Taylor would not.

And what were the interests of the South which claimed protection? The question simply was, whether we, of the South, through whose exertions mainly the valuable territories had been acquired of Mexico—whether we, of the South, who have to pay two-thirds of the debt contracted by that war, should be permitted a foothold on those territories? He, for one, had been elected a U. S. Senator when public opinion had decided that the South should insist upon her rights, and defend her Constitutional privileges. Such was the state of things when the last Congress opened. How could he, having under such circumstances become a U. S. Senator, surrender those rights which were guaranteed by the Constitution which had sealed and cemented that Union which had, for more than half a century, been the pride and boast of American citizens?

He said that, on the opening of Congress, the questions between the North and the South were only two in number: the Territorial and Fugitive Slave questions. These constituted the issue then before the country. In these were embraced the grievances to be redressed on behalf of the Southern States as equals in a Confederacy of Sovereigns.

A scheme of *pretended* Compromise for the settlement of these two questions—which were ramified into five—had been passed. Now, we have to ask, said he, what shall the South do under this disposition of those questions? ("Acquiesce," said a voice.) Yes, we are told that we should submissively acquiesce; but, that we may know what acquiescence means, we should know what are the measures which have been passed by Congress. The Speaker repeated them by their titles. These, said he, constitute the great scheme of Compromise. He proposed to examine into this scheme, and its bearing upon the future destinies of the nation.

We were just emerging from that war which was denounced by the abolitionists of the North as having alone for its objects, spoliation and theft, when those very men, who had thus denounced it, undertook to appropriate to themselves all the advantages acquired by it. Mark well, mark well, said he, that seventy millions had been expended in that war; that fifteen millions were to be paid, and had, in part, been paid, in the purchase of territory, and that three millions were to be paid in discharge of claims held by citizens of the United States against the Mexican government—making a sum total of ninety millions of dollars which the war with Mexico had cost the United States; ninety millions of dollars which, to exonerate the Treasury, the Government will have to pay within the next ten or twelve years. Need he say to this commercial community that, through the operation of the existing Tariff laws, the Southern States will have actually to pay *two-thirds* of this debt—fully sixty millions of dollars? Ah, said the speaker, if it were only a pecuniary sacrifice to be made; if our pockets only had to suffer, he would say pay twice, thrice, an hundred times, rather than place ourselves at issue with the North; but when we are asked to surrender our dignity as freemen, our honor as members of a sovereign State, our equal rights as citizens of one great Confederacy of States, he, for one, would never advise such a course.

California was presented with a Constitution excluding slavery from one hundred and fifty-three thousand square miles, not one-tenth part of which had been occupied by those who had gone there, and the balance they never even saw; yet, assuming to have all authority over this vast territory, they incorporate in their Constitution the Wilmot Proviso, and ask and obtain for it the sanction of Congress. Now, said he, let the submissionists of the South answer, on what grounds slavery was thus excluded from California? He asked no credit for his own opinions—others may differ from him—but he felt fully authorized to state that, without the Wilmot Proviso clause in the Constitution of California, she could never have been admitted as a State. And by what authority, he asked, did a few Californians assume to be umpires between the North and the South? What right had they to say to the South, you have poured out your blood, and may expend your treasure, for this vast and invaluable territory; but, take care, put not a foot upon it?—California was admitted. Every amendment that was presented, which bore any semblance of justice to the South, was summarily voted down.

From the Territories of Utah and New Mexico slavery is effectually excluded by the laws now in existence there, and those Territories are powerless to pass laws for its introduction. This power, while they remain in the condition of Territories, can only be exercised by Congress, by which, it was needless for him to say, it would never be exercised for such purpose. Congress, so far from giving an inch of territory to slavery, had wrested from the South eighty-three thousand square miles of the territory of Texas, and forced the country to pay ten millions of dollars for the spoliation!

Shall we, he continued, speak of the Fugitive Slave bill? (Here a great disturbance arose. Some fellow was summarily hustled out of the crowd. Quiet was restored by the tune of "Yankee Doodle" from the band, and the Speaker proceeded:) We see it stated every morning in the newspapers that the law for the recapture of fugitive slaves is a concession to the South, and ample compensation for the spoliations of territory it has suffered by the other measures. He asked the people of the South to examine into this matter with truth and candor, and to determine for themselves what concession there is in this. Many seemed to look upon the Constitution as a sealed book. The surrender of fugitive slaves a concession to the South! Is that book so sealed that it can no longer be opened, that the people of the South may see what rights it guaranties to them as citizens of the Confederacy? He would impress the inquiry upon the heart of every freeman who heard him—Did they know that the clause which imposed the obligation to surrender fugitive slaves was the very one which constituted the greatest difficulty in the formation of the Constitution, and without which it would never have been formed? And yet, said he, you are told by these mendacious tongues that the enactment of a law to enforce a provision of the Constitution is a concession to the South! The Constitution proclaims that fugitive slaves *shall be surrendered* to their masters; and yet, when a law is passed which only puts the provision in operation, you are asked to regard it as a very great concession! Ah, fellow-citizens, said he, it was deeply mortifying in Congress to see the South reduced to such an abject condition as to be under the necessity of begging that protection which the Constitution gives! It remains yet to be seen what part of the Fugitive Slave law will be put in execution, and what not.

In regard to the law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia, I have to say a few words: Let me remind you, said the speaker, of the resolutions passed by the Legislature of Louisiana, which declared that the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia would be cause for the dissolution of the Union. And why? Because of any practical loss the South would thereby sustain? There were not more than twelve hundred slaves altogether in the District. What was there, then, in the opinion of the Louisiana Legislature, in the abolition of slavery in that District, to justify secession? It was the usurpation by Congress of the power to legislate on the subject. It was, therefore, the *principle* and not the *thing* itself; and, if the principle, was there not already sufficient cause for dissolution? That law is but the entering wedge for the unconditional abolition of slavery in the District. The principle, so deeply cherished by the South, because its very existence depends upon its maintenance, has already been violated. Congress has an equal right to say for how many hours of the day we shall work our negroes, as to impose penalties on the owners of slaves for offering them for sale in the District of Columbia. In short, said he, Congress has already exercised that power which Louisiana has said would be sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union. The contingency to which the resolutions of the State Legislature pointed, has already arrived *in principle*. In this crisis of affairs he called upon the citizens of Louisiana to act as becomes freemen, conscious of their rights and determined to have redress for the wrongs they have suffered. Let them, without boisterous words, without threats before hand, prepare themselves for the accomplishment of the objects they have in view.

The speaker said that, as there might be some curiosity as to his own views, he would endeavor to present to the country the lights by which he had been guided, and, while doing so, he would place his finger upon the wounds from which the South is suffering. He then introduced the following extract from the Globe of the 29th of January, 1850:

"I must confess, in the whole course of my life, my astonishment has never been greater than it was when I saw this proposition brought forward as a Compromise; and I now, sir, not for the purpose of discussing it at all, but to *protest most solemnly against it*. I consider this Compromise as no Compromise *at all*. What, sir, does it grant to the South? I can see nothing at all.

"What concession there is made to us? There is nothing there left but the mere declaration that it is inexpedient to interfere with slavery in the District of Columbia. There is nothing but that, that can at all be considered a concession to the South?

"I am sure that the people of the South will not consider it a Compromise at all, inasmuch as it gives ALL to one side. I can assure you, sir, that when the people of the South come to see this great Compromise, and consider that it concedes a State and two or three Territories to the North, and concedes the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia to the North, *without any concession whatever to the South*, they will not be satisfied with it. No gentleman can show me that it contains a single concession to the South, and therefore *I protest against it*."

Whose words were these, asked the speaker? Not his; but those of the eminent and patriotic Senator, his colleague, whom but a few evenings since the citizens of New Orleans honored with the most flattering public reception. He was proud to say that his personal relations with him had been those of friendship and of the most exquisite courtesy. He did not doubt that, in all his conduct, he had been prompted by sentiments of patriotism. If he had been deluded, it was a delusion of the head, and not of the heart. Now, I ask of you, said he, when, lying on a sick bed in Washington, I read those burning words, could I have entertained but one opinion of the views of my colleague which were then in embryo? (Here there was a disturbance, and cries of "take him out.") The Louisiana Legislature was then in session. It was thought proper by himself, his colleague and a portion of the delegation in the House, to address it in a communication expressing their views on the questions then agitating the country, and their opinions as to the course Louisiana should pursue. In that communication, which had been extensively published in the newspapers of the State, he and his colleague fully and cordially agreed. On these subjects, also, the retiring Governor had plainly spoken his sentiments, and the incoming Governor had done so equally plainly and even more fully. They were supposed to speak the sentiments of the people of Louisiana on these momentous questions, especially the newly elected Governor, who was fresh from among them. How could it be supposed that, in following such lights as these, he could be misled as to the course he himself should pursue? He again read from Senator Downs's speech, embracing a passage from Governor Walker's message to the Louisiana Legislature, in which were the words:

"*If the equality between all the members of the Confederacy established and guaranteed by the Constitution, should be destroyed or [illegible] by the action of the General Government—then we are prepared to make common cause with our neighbors of the slaveholding States, and pronounce the Union at an end!*"

"I heartily concur in the above," said Senator Downs. I, too, concurred, said the speaker, with great emphasis; and, while others had forgotten this, he still concurred.

Some time afterwards, resolutions, bold, manly and patriotic, were introduced in the Senate of the State Legislature, expressing views entirely concurrent with those previously expressed in the messages of the two Governors. These resolutions were unanimously adopted. No, I mistake, said he, there was one, only one, dissenting voice. Many seemed to have forgotten this fact, to whom he supposed it was very commodious to forget. By one of those feats of legerdemain, sometimes resorted to in legislation, the House of Representatives was prevented from acting on these resolutions; and thus they were defeated. If it were suited to the occasion, he could readily state through whose exertions, through whose evil influence, this result was accomplished. Could he and his colleagues, from such evidences as these of the state of public sentiment in Louisiana, be in doubt as to the course they should pursue?

He then proceeded to read extracts from remarks of Mr. Clay, from Mr. Webster, and from Mr. Brooks, editor of the N. Y. Express, and one of the Representatives in Congress from the city of New York, all going to show, in the opinion of the speaker, that the North had gained every thing by the Compromise, and the South lost every thing—*but her honor*. From Mr. Brooks he quoted the following:

"The territory for which Southern blood was shed, as well as Northern blood; for which Southern treasure was lavished, as well as Northern treasure; to which the South had equal rights with the North—ALL IS OURS! Why heap coals of fire on Southern heads? Is it not enough to *have the soil free, to have carried every thing before us*, without reproaching the South more, exasperating it further, and jeopardizing the very existence of our glorious Union?"

These were plain words and bold. "All is ours," said this eminent man, speaking for the North. ("All right," said a voice in the crowd.) Then, said the speaker, with great power, if this be "all right," let us surrender without another effort, and henceforth be slaves. All this was theirs, and still they continued to heap burning coals on our heads. When will they be satisfied! How can they be satisfied! When was the oppressor ever satisfied while the oppressed was kneeling at his feet and asking for mercy!

We have been told that these grievous wrongs should be acquiesced in by the South, that the peace of the nation might not be disturbed. We have been told that the acts of the Websters, the Dickinsons and the Casses would be concurred in by the whole country as wise and patriotic above question; and that though the South had suffered much, she should endure her sufferings, and be satisfied to live in peace. He had read a speech delivered at Baton Rouge, a few days since, in which the speaker stated that the great names before mentioned had the confidence of the country, and that they would quiet the storm of Northern fanaticism. What were the facts? Webster had lost every inch of ground he had ever held in the affection of the people of Massachusetts. Dickinson would be cast from his seat in the U. S. Senate by the election of a whig legislature in New York, and Hamilton Fish be put in his place. Cass, notwithstanding all the influence he was able to exert, sees his friend Buel defeated by the infuriated fanatics of Michigan. Are these the evidences, he asked, of the omnipotent influence on public sentiment in the North, of the names of those eminent and truly patriotic men?

The speaker then alluded to the three instances in which attempts to execute the Fugitive Slave Law had been made. In the instance of the two Georgians who went to Boston to reclaim their slaves, they themselves were arrested three times; three times had to give security for their own personal appearance in the amount of $10,000; the slaves in the meantime escaped, and the masters had finally to flee Boston as thieves! The attempts at recapture in the two other instances—one in the State of New York, the other in Pennsylvania—had resulted in equally signal failures. Yet, you are told that this Fugitive Slave Law is the panacea for all the ills you suffer; this is the concession made you by Congress for all your untold grievances and spoliations!

The speaker then quoted from the N. Y. Express and the N. Y. Sun to show the general repugnance of public sentiment in the non-slave holding States to the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. And yet, said he, we are to sit quietly by, and see and hear these things, and, if we say a word, or do an act, which indicates a purpose to redress these grievances, to resist these aggressions, we are branded as traitors!

In regard to all these questions how stood the Louisiana delegation in Congress? He voted with his colleague on the California Bill, and with two of the democratic members in the House. For the bills organizing territorial governments for Utah and New Mexico, he and his colleague both voted—being desirous himself of showing every disposition to settle these agitating questions in any manner not positively inconsistent with the honor of the South. He had voted against the bill fixing the boundaries of Texas, because he was unwilling to see the South deprived of a large amount of territory, and turned over to free-soilism, and at the same time mulcted in the amount of $10,000,000. On all the measures of the so-called Compromise, with the exception of the one last mentioned, he and his colleague, and the democratic portion of the delegation in the House, voted together.

Now we are exhorted to speak with tenderness of the North, lest we should give offence; and if we should dare to say a word, expressing uneasiness at the grievances which have been imposed upon us, we are called disunionists and traitors! A certain party, which possesses a remarkable facility in assuming shapes, and changing names, has created a new party, with the style of the National Union party. Whether this was not a stroke of policy intended to sever and ruin the democratic party, was yet to be seen. He was unwilling to make a difference between the members of the two parties; but on questions which involved the honor, the dignity, the very existence of the South, every minor consideration disappeared before the impending necessities of the crisis.

Now, he asked, what is the remedy? Shall we dissolve the Union? For one he was ready to answer—The Union of the States is no longer a Union of equals. It is no longer the Union of the Constitution. As long, said he, as all the States of the Confederacy enjoyed the same equal rights, he was for standing by it; but if the time should come when the rights of the South should no longer be respected, when our claims to an equal participation in the advantages of the Union, should be disregarded, our honor tarnished, our dignity insulted, when, in short, the South shall be required to kneel in slavery at the feet of the North, then, however great the sacrifice, he should say—*Let the Union be dissolved.*

He had come from a land of oppression; on assuming the duties of American citizenship, he had sworn allegiance to the Constitution of the Union, and he had no respect for any obligations but those which were derived from it.

How is it that we constantly hear from the press and the hustings such men as Quitman and Jefferson Davis denounced as disunionists and traitors? These are the very men who have signally illustrated the arms of the nation by their heroic deeds on the fields of Monterey, Buena Vista, Cherubusco and Chapultepec. By whom are they called traitors? By those who wished for their immolation by Mexican hands. The former are traitors—the latter patriots! If such are patriots, said the speaker, he, for one, should be proud to be a traitor.

He had alluded to the National Union party. This was a mere pretext—a net, devised by whigs, in which to catch unwary democrats. Only those would be caught who wished to be. On the great questions to which he referred, there were only two parties—the North and the South. What do those mean at the South who style themselves Union men? They seem to have forgotten that there is a Constitution. The Union, the Union, is the great word, and disunion is the great curse. He was for the Union inside of the Constitution—that Constitution which was cemented by the blood of our fathers; but if outside of it, it was not the Union to which he had sworn allegiance. Now, he asked, who are the disunionists? (Some fellow cried out, "The whigs," whereupon there was considerable laughter in the crowd.) Are those disunionists, those who insist upon an adherence to the principles of the Constitution?—those who demand what is right, and are determined to submit to nothing that is wrong?

There were two traitors in the Revolution whose names history will transmit to the latest posterity. The one who revolted against the mother country—WASHINGTON; the other who attempted to betray the revolutionists to that mother country—BENEDICT ARNOLD! The name of one was exalted above those of all men living or that have ever lived on the tide of time; the name of the other will go down to unborn ages with the black curse of infamy upon it. Thus, it is seen that the term traitor has been applied to the noblest and most laudable of deeds—the greatest and best of men—as well as to the lowest and most despicable of deeds—the most unprincipled and depraved of men.

And now we come to the question, shall we passively submit? What shall we do? ("Resist," said a solitary voice.) No, not yet resist; not until every means to obtain redress has been exhausted. What shall we do? ("Transport the negroes," cried out some one.) Yes, so say the abolitionists of the North. *They* would have us give up three millions of slaves, and fifteen hundred millions of property. In such an event, what would become of the vast solitudes of the South?

As to his own opinions as to the proper remedy, he would say, if there be any one of the measures referred to, the repeal of which can afford any redress to the South, let its repeal be insisted upon. Such he thought the law abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Let us, said he, ask from the North some guarantees against future aggressions—some compensation for the losses which the South has suffered; and, until the North prove recreant to every principle of justice, and to the sacred provisions of the Constitution, let us stand by the Union; but, if it should come to that, that our political rights and equal privileges under the Constitution shall no longer be respected, and no guarantees given us for our safety against future aggression, then, then, said he, let us stand up for the rights of the South, be the consequences what they may.

His energies were nearly exhausted. He had returned home from the Federal Capitol with the hope of being able, in retirement, and in the bosom of his family, to recuperate his health, which had been greatly impaired by the rigorous climate of a Northern latitude, and the arduous duties of a protracted session of Congress; but, notwithstanding this, he felt that he owed it to his constituents to come before that meeting, and to give a plain and candid statement of his sentiments on the momentous questions before the country.

To sum up all, said he, let us hope that we shall yet obtain justice from our oppressors. When this shall be obtained, he would be among the first to erase the wrongs of the past from his memory. But if justice will not be done us, and no redress is offered for the grievances which have been imposed upon us, then I recommend to you the memorable words of Burke, in speaking of Hamden and his compatriots: "I like these noble men for their resistance even to our abstraction. They do but follow a glorious example in our history. Was it for the twenty shillings John Hamden rebelled? would that amount impoverish him? No, but the payment of that twenty shillings would have made him a slave!"

Let the North hear from us no threats, but assurances that we know our rights and that we are determined to maintain them.

The speaker resumed his seat amidst great applause.

The following resolutions were then offered and adopted:

Whereas, The conduct of a large portion of the people of the North, of all classes and of all political parties, has rendered manifest the existence among them of dispositions, feelings and opinions hostile to the rights and institutions of the Southern States, well calculated to excite serious apprehensions that they intend to persevere in the course of aggression and injury which marked the recent legislation of Congress upon the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That although we entertain an abiding attachment, and cherish a religious devotion to the Union, we deem it just and necessary, at this time, to proclaim to our fellow-citizens at the North—not by way of menace, but in a spirit of friendly warning—our solemn conviction that the people of Louisiana will insist, at all risks, upon the constitutional compact on the subject of slavery, and will submit to no further infringement of it whatever; and that they will resist—even though that resistance should create a dissolution of the Union—all attempts by Congress to legislate aggressively upon their rights by the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the interdiction of the slave trade between the States, or the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso, or the repeal or essential modification of the Fugitive Slave Law.

And Whereas, The Union of these States, is a UNION OF SOVEREIGNS IN A CONFEDERACY OF EQUALS, and can only be perpetuated by preserving unimpaired, the character impressed upon it by its founders,

Be it therefore further Resolved, That as friends of the Union and of the South, we cordially approve the course of those Senators and Representatives in Congress, who protested against all encroachments upon the equality, dignity and rights of the Southern States, and that our thanks are especially due, and are hereby tendered to the Hon. P. Soulé, Hon. E. La Sere and Hon. I. E. Morse, for the zeal, ability and fidelity with which they, in connection with the late lamented J. H. Harmanson, defended the interests and honor of their constituents.

The following resolution was, on motion of Mr. Avegno, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we have a well founded and abiding confidence in the perfect fidelity of the naturalized citizens of Louisiana to all our institutions, be they Federal, State or domestic; that we bear willing and solemn testimony that they have never been found recreant to any of the duties which they owe their adopted country; and that we will, under all circumstances, fully uphold and maintain them in the exercise of all their rights and privileges, wherever and whenever they shall be assailed.

The Hon. ALEXANDER WALKER, in response to a call of the assemblage, made a short speech, in which he gave a certain Criminal Judge "particular thunder." His remarks were warmly applauded.

The meeting then adjourned.

Died:

On board steamboat Delta, passing Natchez, on Saturday forenoon, 30th ult., Mrs. MARY A. T. COOKE, wife of G. J. Cooke, late of Pittsburg, Pa.

The funeral will take place from the residence Mr. James Brady, No. 49 Spain street, Third Municipality, this day, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of Mr. Cooke and those of Mr. Laverre, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice.

☞ Cincinnati papers please copy.

DENTAL NOTICE—The Copartnership heretofore existing between F. H., C. S. & J. S. Knapp is dissolved by limitation. F. H. & C. S. Knapp and J. Chandler, may be consulted at the old stand, 104 Common street, corner of St. Charles. J. S. Knapp may be consulted at his new office and residence, No. 10 Baronne street, near Canal. They give particular attention to the preservation of Carious Teeth, [illegible] They are also prepared to insert Artificial Teeth according to the latest improvements in the art, either fastened by atmospheric pressure or on pivots, and with or without Artificial Gums, [illegible] Teeth extracted without pain, under the influence of Chloroform or Letheon, with perfect safety, [illegible] d2 6m

CANAL STREET AND ALGIERS FERRY. The steamboat BEN ADAMS will ply as the regular boat, from 4 A. M. till 8 P. M. every day, leaving Canal street every fifteen minutes.

SUNDRIES—
BRIGHT VARNISH—30 barrels;
PITCH AND TAR—40 barrels each;
WHITE LEAD—250 kegs, all grades;
BOILED OIL—100 gallons;
MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE—All sizes;
Together with a general assortment of Ship Chandlery, for sale at low prices, by E. WOOD & CO.
d2 Post 21, 2d Mun'y, and 3 Bd Street, 3d Mun'y.

ENGLISH CHEESE—A small lot of very superior English Cheese, for sale by
d2 E. WOOD & CO. Post 21 Second Municipality.

Custom House, Collector's Office, New Orleans, Dec. 1, 1850.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 31st instant, for supplying SHIP CHANDLERY for the United States Revenue vessels on this station, for twelve months, from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st December, according to the following list, viz—
Anchors and kedges;
Brooms, Hickory;
Do Birch;
Do Corn;
Bunting, all colors, full width;
Do do half do;
Blocks, friction rollers, per inch per sheave;
Do iron hooked;
Cordage, tarred, hemp, patent;
Do do Bolt Rope;
Do do Manila;
Do do Chai;
Canvas, Holland's A A;
Do American Hemp;
Do Cotton No 2;
Do do No. 3;
Do do No. 6;
Do do No. 10;
Hawsers, Manilla;
Hemp Hawsers;
Houseline;
Hambroline;
Hooks and Thimbles;
Junk;
Lumber, Rigging;
Do Pump;
Lumber, white pine;
Oakum;
Oil, Sperm, winter strained;
Do summer do;
Do Linseed, boiled;
Do raw;
Paints, black lead;
Do white lead in oil, ground;
Powder, cannon;
Do priming;
Soap, brown;
Spun Yarn;
Oak wood, sawed and delivered.
All articles required, not enumerated, to be furnished at the lowest market prices.
d2 td WM. FRERET, Collector.

Custom House, New Orleans, Collector's Office, Dec. 1, 1850.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 31st inst., at 12 o'clock, for the supply of RATIONS FOR THE U. S. REVENUE SERVICE, for the term of twelve months, from the 1st day of January, 1851, to the 31st day of December, 1851. The Ration for the Cutter Service to be the same as that allowed in the Naval Service, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the Collector, and the different articles comprising the Ration to be delivered on board the Cutter in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.
It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the Cutter, with the concurrence of the Collector, (not exceeding upon an average, one day in each week,) such fresh meats and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding part of the Ration allowed in the Naval Service. [d2td] WM. FRERET, Collector.

CANDIDATES.

☞ **Second Justice's Court.**—M. M. THOMAS is a candidate for the office of Constable for the Second Justice's Court.

☞ **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.

☞ **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.

☞ **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. F. B. JOHNSON as a candidate for Constable of the Second Justice's Court at the approaching election.

☞ **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 voice of THE MASSES.

☞ **Notice.**—CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, Esq., has been elected by the Administrators of the University of Louisiana, Professor of Civil Law, in the place of the Hon. Henry A. Bullard, elected to Congress.

New Orleans Mechanic Society.
☞ An adjourned Meeting of this Society will be held in their new Hall, [illegible] THIS EVENING, the 2d inst., at 7 o'clock. H. B. SWANEY, Secretary.

James Gulick Fire Co. No. 17.
☞ The officers and members of this Company will attend a Special Meeting, THIS EVENING, at half past 7 o'clock. [illegible] By order. JOHN T. REYNOLDS, Secretary pro tem.

Masonic.
☞ A Regular Meeting of GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE No. 65 will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 3d instant, at half past 6 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, corner of Baronne and Perdido streets. [illegible] By order of the W. M. F. A. DENTZEL, Secretary.

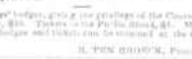
Christmas and New Year's Presents.
Mrs. G. W. ROPER,
No. 161 Poydras street,
☞ Has just received a splendid assortment of Winter Millinery, [illegible]

W. H. Baker,
PORTRAIT PAINTER,
No. 71 Canal street.

NEW ORLEANS
Stationers' Warehouse.
BOOK, STATIONERY, PRINTING and BINDING ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 14 CAMP STREET, New Orleans.
BOOKS, comprising the works of the best standard authors [illegible]
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS, at the publishers' prices, [illegible]
SCHOOL BOOKS—A large supply of all kinds in general use [illegible]
PICTORIAL WORKS, of the most beautiful description.
STATIONERY, consisting of the most approved kinds [illegible]
BLANK BOOKS, of the most approved manufacture, with [illegible]
PAPER and CARDS—Letter, Foolscap, Folio, Post, and other Papers, [illegible]
PRINTING and BOOK BINDING, in all their various [illegible]
[illegible] J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

New Books and Standard Works.
GRAHAME; or, Youth and Manhood: A Romance.
THE LILY AND THE TOTEM; or, The Huguenots in Florida. By W. Gilmore Simms.
HEADLEY'S WORKS, uniform edition. Complete in [illegible]
MONASTERIES OF THE LEVANT.
DREAM, and other Poems. By Mrs. Norton.
THE SONG OF THE BELL. By Schiller. Newly [illegible]
TENNYSON'S POEMS. Complete edition.
LONGFELLOW'S POEMS. Complete edition.
SOUTHEY'S COMMON PLACE BOOK.
HUNT'S ITALIAN POETS.
SHAKSPEARE. Harper's Pictorial edition.
BANCROFT'S UNITED STATES.
STEPHENS' WORKS, Complete, containing Egypt, [illegible]
N. P. WILLIS' NEW WORK—Life Here and There; [illegible]
For sale by THOMAS L. WHITE, 53 Canal street.

RACES!!!!!!!! **METAIRIE COURSE.**



MONDAY, December 2, [illegible]
[illegible]
R. TEN BROECK, Proprietor.

JOHN V. CHILDS ENGRAVER & PRINTER 9 CAMP STREET.
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he is prepared to engrave Visiting, Wedding and Wine Cards, Notarial and other Seals, Steamboat and Forwarding Stamps, Jewelry, Silverware, Door Plates, and every thing appertaining to Engraving, with the utmost neatness and dispatch. ☞ Every description of Copper Plate Printing, Visiting and Business Cards, Bill Heads, Bills of Exchange, etc., will be executed with dispatch in a workmanlike manner.

WINDOW GLASS—[illegible] NATHAN JARVIS & CO., [illegible]

DOLBEAR'S WRITING ACADEMY,
56 CANAL STREET.
A few easy Lessons will enable Ladies and Gentlemen to write with Ease, Elegance and Rapidity. [illegible]
[illegible] RUFUS DOLBEAR, 56 Canal street.

DR. C. S. FENNER devotes particular attention to the treatment of DISEASES OF THE EYE. Office, 162 Gravier street, opposite the Varieties.

DUNBAR & CO., A. F., Commission Boot and Shoe Warehouse, 54 and 56 Common street, New Orleans.

NOTARIAL CLERK—An intelligent young man, who writes a good hand and knows the city, is wanted by a Notary doing a large and increasing business. The salary will be moderate, and none but a trustful person need apply. Address (post-paid) box A, [illegible]

BOARDING—In a Central Locality.—A number of Gentlemen, with or without families, can be accommodated with good Boarding and excellent Rooms, on reasonable terms, by MRS. MARY F. MORTIMER, No. 20 Natchez street.

TO RENT—Very low to a good tenant—The fine large Store under the above Boarding-house.

BOOTS AND SHOES—300 cases Boots and Shoes, in store and for sale by A. F. DUNBAR & CO., 54 and 56 Common st.

BOOTS AND SHOES—195 cases landing ex ships Sunbeam and Peterhoff, for sale by A. F. DUNBAR & CO., 54 and 56 Common st.

FINE DRESS BOOTS—E. O'SULLIVAN, 79 St. Charles street, makes to order, and has constantly on hand, FINE DRESS BOOTS of superior quality. [illegible] E. O'SULLIVAN, 79 St. Charles st.

HATS OF EVERY VARIETY and STYLE at my New Store, No. 8 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 per cut;
RIDING HATS "à la Jenny Lind;"
Superfine SILK VELVET TURBANS for Children;
Extra Fine SILK VELVET HATS for Children;
UNION HATS—Black, Grey 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, 8 Royal street, Merchants Exchange.

HATS, CAPS AND UMBRELLAS—At Wholesale and Retail.—BELDEN & Co. would most respectfully call the attention of country Merchants, Planters and Dealers to their large stock of HATS, CAPS and UMBRELLAS direct from their Manufactory, New York, [illegible] for cash or good city paper. BELDEN & CO., Successors to Evans, 31 Magazine street, corner Gravier.

COPARTNERSHIP—From and after this date PHILIP QUIN becomes a partner with me in the Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron business.
New Orleans, November 25, 1850.
THEODORE PARMANTIER.
PHILIP QUIN.

STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

December	Steamer, Captain, Hour.	Dest.
Mond, 2,	ORGEON, Hart, 4 o'clock	Bon.
" "	MONTGOMERY, Kens, 4 o'clock	Frank'n
" "	GEN. TAYLOR, Tristrad, 5 o'clock	Donaldsonville
" "	R. C. OGLESBY, Kimball, 5 o'clock	Red River
" "	SARAH GORDON, Amsden, 5 o'clock	Red River
Tues, 3,	FLORIDA, Gibbons, 4 o'clock	Mobile
" "	D. S. MONEY, Kercheval, 5 o'clock	Vicksburg
" "	PRINCESS NO. 3, Holmes, 9 o'clock	Vicksburg
" "	MONROE, Gwartney, 5 o'clock	Yazoo
" "	PATRICK HENRY, Landry, 9 o'clock	Baton Rouge
" "	FASHION, Martin, 10 o'clock	Pointe a la Hache
" "	FANNY SMITH, [illegible], 5 o'clock	Louisville
" "	ST. JAMES, Power, 5 o'clock	Donaldsonville
" "	TEXAN, Cushman, 5 o'clock	Alexandria
" "	MELODEON, Ackerman	Natchez
Wed, 4,	ALAMO, Reed, 5 o'clock	Alexandria
" "	DORWELL, J. T. Lamas, 10 o'clock	Coast
Thurs, 5,	MARY FOLEY, Dalferes, 9 o'clock	Lafourche
Fridy, 6,	BELLE CREOLE, White, 5 o'clock	Vicksburg
Satur, 7,	MOHICAN, Irvin, 5 o'clock	Memphis
" "	NATCHEZ NO. 2, Leathers, 5 o'clock	Red River
" "	E. D. WHITE, Brady, 5 o'clock	Williamsport
" "	F. M. STRECK, Streck, 9 o'clock	Donaldsonville
Tues, 10,	J. MORRISSETT, Findlen, 5 o'clock	Attakapas
Wed, 11,	JAMES HEWITT, Quarrier, 5 o'clock	Memphis
" "	AMERICA, Johnson, 4 o'clock	Memphis
Satur, 14,	AUTOCRAT, Gwier, 5 o'clock	Memphis
Uncertain	ORIENTAL, Parkinson, 4 o'clock	Pittsburg
" "	E. P. McNEAL, Barker, 4 o'clock	Memphis
" "	COLUMBUS, Post, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	BUENA VISTA, Lemoine, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	JOSIAH LAWRENCE, [illegible], 5 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	SALUDA, Lynn, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	SULTANA, Cates, 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, Fulton, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	ATLANTIC, Oglesby, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	ST. LOUIS, Taylor, 5 o'clock	St. Louis
" "	IROQUOIS, Weyman, 5 o'clock	Nashville
" "	DOVE, Smith, 6 o'clock	Louisville
" "	GEN. LAFAYETTE, [illegible], 4 o'clock	Louisville
" "	LEXINGTON, [illegible], 5 o'clock	Louisville
" "	BOSTONA, Frick, 5 o'clock	Louisville
" "	HUNGARIAN, [illegible]	Cincinnati
" "	TRIBUNE, [illegible]	Cincinnati
" "	BELVIDERE, Ludwick, 5 o'clock	Cincinnati
" "	G. W. KENDALL, Norton, 12 o'clock	Cincinnati
" "	TUSCUMBIA, [illegible], 4 o'clock	Cincinnati
" "	JAMES MILLINGAR, Fisher, 5 o'clock	Cincinnati
" "	W. A. VIOLET, Gwartney, 5 o'clock	Yazoo
" "	NANNOPE, [illegible], 10 o'clock	Attakapas
" "	WOODSMAN, Pearsoll, 5 o'clock	Red River
" "	ANNA, Johnson, 12 o'clock	Opelousas
" "	MOHAWK, [illegible], 5 o'clock	Napoleon
" "	DUCK RIVER, [illegible], 5 o'clock	Shreveport

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, [illegible] J. & R. GEDDES, Agents, Mail Line, 18 Bank Place. E. H. WINGATE, Agent Canal Line, 20 Poydras st.

☞ The new, magnificent and swift running passenger steamer MONTGOMERY, [illegible] will positively leave THIS DAY, Monday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., for [illegible] F. S. SMITH, 17 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 U. S. Light House [illegible] WM. FRERET, Collector, and Superintendent of Lights Houses.

E. WOOD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Grocers, on the Levee, opposite Post 21, Second Municipality, and 3 Bull Street, Third Municipality, have received a large assortment of Goods, which they will sell at reasonable prices.

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 [illegible] F. & E. ROLLY & CO., Corner Canal and Royal streets.

Look to your Teeth—They can be saved.
☞ Dr. LACKEE'S [illegible] TOOTH and GUM SPECIFIC [illegible]
W. EATON EVANS & CO.

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, [illegible] NEW and FASHIONABLE SILKS and DRESS GOODS [illegible]
Our stock of **Silks, Fall and Winter Dress Goods,** [illegible]
Silk and Cashmere Cloaks and Mantillas [illegible]
☞ A large assortment of HOUSEKEEPING and PLANTATION GOODS, [illegible]

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, Linen 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.

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, 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 every article in the way of Dress, suitable for the season.
THOMPSON & NIXON,
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 [illegible], direct from PARIS, a large assortment of [illegible]
KID GLOVES,
[illegible]
☞ Also, a large and beautiful lot of
CRAVATS,
[illegible]

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 Threeply 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 & CAMERON, 26 Chartres st., and 27 Customhouse st.

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 carriage. WM. H. EAGER, Agent Biloxi Steam Brick Works.

PEPPER—300 bags, in bond and store, for sale by [n28] E. J. HART & CO. 73 Tchoupitoulas st.