Amusements....This Evening.

St. Charles Theatre—Lucia Settle—All That Glitters is not Gold.

☞ See advertisements on third page.

Auction Sales....This Day.

P. B. Tayloe & Co. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at No. 81 Camp street—A Library, Furniture, etc.

J. M. Weydouze will sell, at 10 o'clock, at No. 107 St. Charles street—Furniture, etc.

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

Harmony Division No. 16 meets at 8 o'clock, at Crystal Forest Hall, 102 Tchoupitoulas street.

Daughters of Temperance.

Olive Branch Union No. 1 meets this afternoon, at half-3 o'clock, in Good Hope Chapel, Algiers.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 10, 1851.

The New Orleans Daily Crescent,
OFFICE NO. 87 ST. CHARLES STREET,
Will be regularly served in subscription in the city and Lafayette at the rate of $6 per year, (Sunday excepted,) for $3 a year, in advance, payable to the office, or 15 cents a week, payable to the carriers.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:
Terms and rates this date the following rates of charges, per square of 8 lines (nonpareil), will be invariably adhered to, viz:
First insertion, in all cases $1 00
Every subsequent insertion 50
Advertisements ordered for the second page are charged at double rates.
A liberal discount will be made with those who advertise by the year or for a shorter time.
All advertisements not marked will be published one month and charged accordingly.
The Crescent has strong claims upon advertisers as a medium of communication with the public. Its circulation, which was large when it came into the hands of the present proprietor, has been rapidly and rapidly on the increase, even through the dull season just closed.
October 20, 1851.

We are at some trouble and expense in furnishing a daily, continuous, and connected report of Steamboat Departures. Such notice we give gratis to all boats advertising with us, or who may buy any considerable number of our papers, on the day of their departure. We have employed a young man to receive advertising or notice for papers, to whom we have given a commission on sales. Any favors rendered our agent on the river will be duly appreciated and properly reciprocated on a fitting opportunity. We make this statement to correct any false impressions occasioned by the misrepresentations of meddlesome persons, who have attempted to interfere with our agent's business.

☞ On our First Page will be found an interesting communication headed New Temperance Movement—Letter from Hon. Pierre Soulé—Foreign Items, etc.

On the Fourth Page—Domestic Happiness and Poetry.

☞ We have on hand another communication upon the subject of the new temperance movement, which we will publish to-morrow. Our temperance friends must forbear monopolizing our columns and make their communications brief and to the point. A newspaper has an infinity of tastes to minister to and gratify.

Mr. Soulé and Mr. Downs.

The Delta, of last Saturday, contains a card from the Hon. Pierre Soulé in reply to General Downs's Monroe speech. The card surpasses in bitterness and denunciation any similar political document we remember to have met with lately. It is a declaration of open, unforgiving and uncompromising war. It is the outbreak of a long pent up rage, breaking through all restraints, with all the violence of a volcanic nature. It is a bond of sleepless hatred, a challenge to relentless warfare, a defiance of all the power that Gen. Downs can bring to bear in opposition.

So fierce and personal is its tone, that we hesitate to publish it, as exceeding the limits of language proper for reproduction in the public press. But having heretofore republished some remarks of Gen. Downs, severely personal to Mr. Soulé, we feel fairly bound to republish the letter of the distinguished Senator in reply. The concluding sentences are certainly the severest in tone and matter, the bitterest in denunciation, the fiercest in defiance, ever yet addressed to another by a Senator of the United States.

In this quarrel, so violently personal, we have no desire to interfere editorially. It is unfortunate that it has passed from political controversy into personal issues. It can bring no profit to, it can reflect no credit upon, either gentleman. In their pride of honorable and distinguished position, they should have borne themselves loftily above mere personalities, should have been more frank, manly and courteous to one another, not fought for political mastery and party power, like fierce jackalls contending over a carrion prey. Both gentlemen hold high position and wear gracefully honorable characters. They could and should have foreborne this singular war of personalities, so odious to right thinking citizens and so little calculated to bring honor or profit to either Hon. Senator. If one half they say of each other, in fierce and bitter crimination and recrimination, were true, how would Louisiana be represented in the Senate of the United States? Did they ever think of this question and its moral, before they entered into their present unfortunate position?

Rather Sweeping.—Our contemporary of the Courier, in Saturday evening's issue, has an editorial in which the following occurs:

"Protestantism, in the North, has degenerated into a gross, insane fanaticism, that has actually become dangerous to our country."

Our contemporary states clearly, that in this he means no reflection upon true and living religion. But it is singular to us that those who make such sweeping charges do not reflect upon the necessary inference, which are so clearly against religion and continued Union. If the religion of nine-tenths of the citizens of the North has by sectionalism been debased into an insane fanaticism, there is very slender motive left to maintain national relations with them. Our contemporary should reconsider the charge.

We acknowledge the receipt of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, November number, A. Hester, M. D., editor. This number appears to be well filled with matter, which, from the high character of the Journal, we presume to be of much interest and value to the members of the Medical profession.

We are under obligations to the officers of the steamers Ohio, New Latona and Oregon, for St. Louis, Mobile, and Baton Rouge papers.

New Collection of Sacred Music.—The subscribers to the above work and our musical readers generally, will be pleased to learn that the Grand Sacred Concert by Mr. La Hache, will come off at the Lyceum Hall, next Thursday evening. We have examined this compilation of music at Mr. H. D. Hewitt's, 39 Camp street, and we must confess that in our opinion it is one of the richest collections of sacred music we have ever seen. We do not pretend to enter into a musical criticism of the work, but when we remember that the collection is made by Mr. La Hache, from the vocal works of such composers as Mozart, etc., it needs no further recommendation from us. But we look upon this work in another light, which we think deserves notice: Mr. L. is one of our most popular domestic composers, of the South. He is the first who has undertaken and carried out his design, namely: to furnish a work of music with sacred English words not only exclusively, for the use of choirs, but equally acceptable to the parlor. The work is compiled by a New Orleans author, and under New Orleans auspices.

The Concert which Mr. La Hache proposes to give is chiefly to defray the expenses of publishing the work and for the gratification of subscribers.

The subscription price $2, entitles a person to a copy of the work, and also to two tickets admission to the Concert. The music for the Concert has been selected exclusively from the work, and we have no doubt this will prove a most attractive feature of the Concert, as we have seldom before seen a more select programme.

The rehearsals are conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Curto, decidedly one of the best leaders of the city.

The manuscript of this collection of music may be examined at H. D. Hewitt's, 39 Camp street.

Dr. Dubuc has returned to the city, and may be found at No. 12 St. Charles street. See advertisement.

Prize Medal.—We notice among the awards of the late World's Fair, that our well-known fellow-citizen, Manuel White, Esq., was adjudged a prize medal for his Muscovadosugar.

Mississippi Election.—The Baton Rouge Gazette says that Albert G. Brown has been defeated by Judge Dawson, for Congress, in the Fourth Congressional District of Mississippi.

Abram G. Thompson, a well known retired merchant, of New York, died last week.

Coming to the City.

There is one thing, which, at the opening of the business season, strikes us with a curious sentiment half of interest and half of pain. We refer to the number of young men who crowd to a large city with the uncertain hope of obtaining profitable mercantile employment and of gliding smoothly on into the enjoyment of a future fortune.

Some come to the city burdened with a load of the stereotyped letters of introduction, which they, with a sanguine confidence, half painful, half amusing to the observer, consider sure drafts on Fortune's bank—letters, which are indifferently glanced at by those to whom they are addressed, commented on with cool, brief courtesy and dismissed from remembrance so soon as the sanguine but miscalculating bearer passes out, carrying with him a treacherous hope and formal, meaningless promises. Some bring few or no letters with them, but know Mr. So-and-So, to whom they have on some occasion been very polite, and who, in turn, will be very polite to them. Some trust in "the divinity of luck," and if faith be fed by energy of character it may finally brighten their future and show the road to good fortune. Some bring with them a few hundred dollars; some bring a moderate sum, barely sufficient for a month's board and washing; some bring nothing. City life is expensive, and slender means, without employment yielding an income, melt away with a painful and embarrassing rapidity.

It is not the mere fact that young men come to a city, that employment in mercantile life is difficult to be obtained, or that large cities are expensive places (particularly to the stranger) that we refer to in these remarks. The earnest simplicity of faith, the insubstantial reliance, the annoying and mortifying struggles, the bitter disappointments we have found in them, prompt us to this notice of them. If the young men who flock to a large city confident of fortune, were always, or even generally, well prepared for city life and of stubborn energy of character, we should look upon their cases as the fortune of life's battle, and know that they were prepared to endure or conquer their difficulties.

But exactly the reverse is the case. They are, most frequently, young men of a sanguine and visionary character, in whose imaginations life in a large city is reflected as goldenly tinted in good fortune and rose colored in endless enjoyment. In fact, there is no life so stern and strikingly real, so exactingly practical as businesses life in a large city. Every energy must be devoted to it, and it leaves but little opportunity for the eddy of amusements, which the sanguine new comer fancifully dreams must inevitably catch him up and whirl him on in its pleasures. Then, too, fortunes are not made in a day. Salaries are, proportionately, not larger in a great than in a small place, expenses being generally much heavier in the proportion. Advancement is a matter of capacity and industry, *and time.* Wealth seldom comes in the heyday of youth, unless as a singularly lucky accident. One must bide his time, and labor. And yet, these young, hopeful, visionary adventurers imagine they have only to come to a city and grow rich. They meet hard, stern, solid, immovable facts. They beat idly and passionately against the iron-door of their enchanted castle; and fatigued, worn down in their desperate endeavor, they pass into a condition of prostrated confidence and nerveless irresolution. Their means ebb out—the necessities of life press upon them—and they finally resort to some friend (who too frequently burdened with such labors for friendship's sake, has grown chary in his liberality,) for supplies to enable them to get out of the city and return home—to return to places in which they have destroyed their business relations and can only resume them by lucky chance or friendly influence. This result is the more mortifying from the fact, that in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases, they came to the city with an exaggerated idea of their own desirable qualities. Young Don Quixottes warring upon the busy wind-mill!

We meet dozens of such young men so undoubtingly confident, so painfully embarrassed, so bitterly to be disappointed, every day upon the streets. One tells us that he is known to be an excellent book-keeper, or a splendid salesman, and confidently intimates to us his positive conviction that his superior abilities may even command a premium upon ordinary salaries. The chances are, however well-founded his character for capacity, he is the only witness to it, and as he has to be taken on trust, he will not be taken at all. Another informs us, that Mr. ——, a gentleman of immense influence, is a particular friend of his family. Mr. —— will probably shake him by the hand, ask him to take a chair, remember him when he calls and forget him when he leaves. "If I hear of any thing that will suit you, I will let you know"—"I will be happy to serve you," and such like phrases are sufficiently solid for the airy visions builded by the unquestioning confidence of the young. And yet, how treacherous and meaningless! On such things as these, young men little versed in the world, fresh from the providential kindness of parents, and warm in the trust of undeceived and undeceiving faith, build, and are bitterly deceived. Business cares are engrossing; the tumultuous struggles of city life are selfish and absorbing, and the great merchant has but little time to think of or notice the young adventurer.

The misfortune of all this is, that, in nine cases out of ten, these young and hopeful adventurers abandon comfortable and secure positions to tempt the uncertain fortunes of a large city, and involve themselves in unnecessary and trying struggles. If a young man desires to try his fortune in a large city, and can command influence which is really worth any thing, that influence may readily be made to be felt in his behalf, without a surrender of an established position and secure comfort, and without his throwing himself into the vortex of city life and the trials of uncertain expectation and embarrassing expenses. If that influence be really worthless, as a general rule, "well enough" should be "let alone," or a clear idea of the difficulties to be encountered manfully summed up. Hope is not fact; confidence is not success; aspiration is not fortune; and if the young adventurer, forgetting this, find the many colored glories of the rainbow which he has in his imagination draw over life in a large city, fading rapidly away before experience, he may yet gather wisdom from the annoying lesson, and, chastening his views to sober reality, win from his necessities the good fortune denied to his impatient and misjudging enthusiasm.

Very Comfortable.—A friend of ours who was a lucky candidate, says, that the only way to find out all of one's friends is to run, and be elected. He assures us that there must be some monstrous mistake in the returns, inasmuch as they show a very uncomfortably close vote, and he daily learn that scarcely anybody voted against him. Circumstances alter cases.

The United Literary Societies of Dartmouth College have invited Hon. Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, to deliver their Commencement Oration, and Oliver W. Holmes, M. D., of Boston, to deliver the poem on the same occasion.

The Hungarian Exiles.—Hon. John J. Crittenden, acting Secretary of State, has instructed the Surveyor of St. Louis, Capt. Greene, to extend all the hospitalities and assistance in his power to the Hungarian exiles now on their way to New Buda, Iowa.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."
BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.

Ten Days Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AND BALTIC.

Accident to the Africa.

COTTON FURTHER DECLINED.

Interesting Political Intelligence.

KOSSUTH ARRIVED IN ENGLAND.

NEW MINISTRY IN FRANCE.

New York, Sunday, Nov. 9.

The Cunard steamer Canada and the Collins steamer Baltic have arrived, the former bringing dates from Liverpool to the 25th, and the latter to the 29th October. The Canada comes in place of the Africa, the latter steamer having run ashore off Belfast, and it was deemed improper to send her forward before she was thoroughly examined. As far, however, as the examination had gone, there was no damage discovered.

The following is a summary of the Canada's commercial news:

Liverpool, Oct. 25.

The Cotton market has presented a drooping appearance since the departure of the Europa, and prices have declined ½ a ¼d. The sales of the week are 41,000 bales. Fair Orleans is now quoted at 5¼d; Middling Orleans at 4⅞; Fair Uplands 5⅛; and Middling Uplands 4¾d.

Trade at Manchester is without material change, though the latest commercial advices from India are regarded as unfavorable for manufacturers.

Flour has declined 6d per bbl. Western Canal is quoted at 18s, and Ohio at 19s per bbl. The quotations for Corn are, for yellow 26s 6d, white 27s 6d. Lard has declined 1s 6d per cwt. Rice has advanced 6d per cwt.

Arrival of Kossuth—Visit of Lord Dudley Stuart and Cobden.

Kossuth arrived at Southampton on the 23d of October, and was received by the authorities in the presence of an immense assemblage of the people. The Mayor welcomed him in an address, to which he responded in brief but eloquent and appropriate terms.

Lord Dudley Stuart, Richard Cobden and many other distinguished gentlemen called upon Kossuth on Friday.

He reached London on Monday, and coming unexpectedly, at an early hour, gave no opportunity for a public demonstration there. Lord Palmerston had made known his desire to receive Kossuth unofficially.

The people of Southampton invited Kossuth to a splendid banquet, which was being prepared in the Town Hall. He accepted the invitation and was to return to Southampton on Tuesday, on which day the banquet was to be held.

Further by the Baltic.

FRENCH MINISTRY.

KOSSUTH AND AMERICAN CONSUL.

STEAMER MISSISSIPPI,
LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

France.

New York, November 9.

The new Ministry is composed of the following individuals:

Corbet, Attorney General; Turget, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Girardin, of Prebbi Instruction; Casabianca, of Commerce; St. Armand, of War; Futoul (?) of Marine; and Blodel, of Finance.

Kossuth is the guest of the American Consul during his stay at Southampton.

The steam frigate Mississippi sailed for New York from Gibraltar on the 15th of October.

Liverpool Markets.

Sea Island cotton is scarce, and prices higher. The total sales of the week were 40,000 bales, of which exporters took 6000 and speculators 2000. The sales of Saturday, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, were 27,000, of which exporters took 6000 and speculators 500 bales. The market closed extremely dull, with prices still more in favor of buyers. The quotations on Wednesday were, for Fair Orleans, 5 1-2; Middling Orleans, 4 11-16d; Middling Uplands, 4 1-2d; Inferior and Ordinary, 3 3-8 a 3d. The stock on hand is estimated at 530,000 bales, of which 334,000 are American.

There is less doing in goods and yarns, and prices are tending downward. Buyers are purchasing only for immediate wants. Wheat has declined one penny, and flour sixpence per bbl. Corn is dull—white 26s., and yellow 25s. 6d. Coffee is in good request at unchanged rates. Rice, no sales—prime Carolina is quoted at 20s. The quotations for New Orleans flour are 18s. 6d. a 19s.; superior qualities are withheld and inferior neglected. Western Canal is quoted at 17s. a 17s. 6d. Sugar is dull, at a decline of 6d. Molasses dull, and unchanged in price.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Mr. Thrasher—Another Arrest.

Charleston, Sunday, Nov. 9

The brig Adelia has arrived from Havana with dates to the 1st inst. Her captain reports that Mr. Thrasher is still confined. His brother was arrested on the 31st ult. It is reported that an autograph letter from General Lopez has been discovered in Thrasher's office, and that it implicates Thrasher's brother and others.

Steamboat Montgomery Burnt.—The steamer Montgomery, Capt. Estes, was destroyed by fire at New Carthage, thirty-three miles below Vicksburg, on Friday. Most of the cargo was consumed, together with the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, St. Franciaville, Natchez and Grand Gulf mails. The books and papers have been saved. Two passengers lost their lives.

The following is a list of the consignees of the boat, with their freight:

Ward & Jonas, 161 bales cotton; Wright, Williams & Co., 50; Fellowes & Co., 48; W. Pritchard & Co., 118; Curry & Carson, 21; Watt & De Saulles, 119; Buckner & Stanton, 40; Mansel White & Co., 18; Glendy Burke & Co., 85; John Williams, 8; A. T. Nelson & Co., 118; J. G. Cox, 115; James H. Moore, 98; George Connolly, 53; Payne & Harrison, 94; Hill, McLean & Co., 528; McConochin & O'Donnell, 46; Brander & Williams, 192; Thornhill & Mellhenny, 153; Fearn, Donegan & Co., 35; McRae, Kauffman & Co., 1; Wyche, Hammet & Co., 12; M. Greenwood & Co., 4; Nalle, Coxe & Co., 30; J. C. Ricks & Co., 25; Bradley, Williams & Co., 10; Henderson & Peale, 48; Richard Beck, 20; G. W. West, 136; J. B. Byrne & Co., 90; Washington Jackson & Co., 48; Bogart & Foley, 30.

Murder.—We are informed by a gentleman whom we do not know, of a dreadful affair that occurred a few days since in Markaville, Avoyelles Parish. The substance of the gentleman's statement is as follows:

On the 4th instant, Mr. A. B. Coco, formerly a member of the Legislature from Avoyelles, and recently elected Sheriff of the parish, rode into Marksville, and stopped at the Planters' Hotel. He had many enemies in the place, and some of his friends endeavored to dissuade him from entering the hotel, but he persisted and went in. As soon as he entered the bar-room, Mr. Coco was attacked by several persons, and knocked down; while struggling to recover his footing, (our informant says,) he was stabbed by a man, believed to be the proprietor of the hotel, whose name is Frith. A young man named Bardett, is also said to have been concerned in the affray.

In the recent election, Mr. Coco was the democratic candidate for Sheriff, and defeated Albert Morrow, also a democrat, by ten votes.

Col. Benton has declined the invitation tendered to him to deliver the introductory lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association of Cincinnati.

Louisiana Election Returns.

First Congressional District.—The following is the vote in this district:

	St. Martin, Dem.	Hagan, Whig.
First Municipality	1794	726
Third Municipality	963	771
St. Bernard	183	70
Plaquemines	270	186
Total	3191	2753
Majority for St. Martin		438

St. James.—We have received an extra from the office of the Messenger, which contains the official vote in this parish. It stands thus:

For Auditor—Louis Bordelon 326, Thomas C. Porter 142.

For Congress—Landry 310, Winder 137.

For State Senate—Duncan F. Kenner 311, Benj. Winchester 257, Wm. P. Welham 194.

For the House—E. Camille Mire 310, Theodule Lagrone 309.

Alfred Roman has been elected Superintendent of Public Schools; Fulgence Ory, Assessor; Paul Malancon, Coroner, and Eugene Ory, Sheriff.

West Baton Rouge.—The official vote in this parish is as follows:

Congress—R. A. Upton, 214; A. G. Penn, 127. Auditor—Louis Bordelon, 232; T. C. Porter, 109. State Senate—Zenon LaBauve, 334. House of Representatives—Alex. Barrow, 196; Jos. T. Landry, 155. Superintendent of Public Schools—A. H. Lamon, 344. Sheriff—J. V. Duralde, 253; Dubroca, 121. Coroner—J. A. Hebert, 295. Assessor—E. Hebert, 158; J. W. Pipes, 135; Lafitton, 49.

East Baton Rouge.—The Gazette publishes the following as the result in this parish:

Congress—Upton, 410; Penn, 482. Auditor—Bordelon, 428; Porter, 456. State Senator—Watterson, 406; Herron, 426. Messrs. McCutcheon and Chapman are elected to the House of Representatives; and Mr. Babin elected Sheriff.

Iberville.—For Congress—Upton, 312; Penn, 346. Auditor—Porter, 329; Bordelon, 358.

East Feliciana.—In this parish, Penn, dem., for Congress, received 412 votes, and Upton, whig, 334. For Auditor—Porter, dem., 401, and Bordelon, whig, 341. For the State Senate—McVea, dem., 400, and Perkins, whig, 343. For the House of Representatives—Cole, dem., 386, and Munday, dem., 381; Pond, whig, 374, and Kennedy, whig, 332. It will be thus seen that McVea has been elected to the State Senate, and Cole and Munday to the House of Representatives.

St. Helena.—The following, which we find in the Baton Rouge Advocate, gives the majorities in this parish:

Porter, 63; Penn, 93; Thompson, whig, for the Legislature, 6; and Bickham, dem., for Sheriff, 107.

Madison.—Upton has 5 majority over Penn for Congress. Bordelon's majority is 113.

Lafourche Interior.—Returns have been received from fifteen out of the sixteen precincts in this parish. The vote stands:

For Auditor—Bordelon 704, Porter 128. For Congress—Landry 638, Winder 192. For State Senate—Martin, whig, 773; Williamson, dem., 12. Messrs. Maureau, White and Harangs, whigs, elected to the House: School Superintendent, Michael Hall; Assessor, E. J. Robicheaux; Coroner, J. B. Laine.

Important from Utah.—A telegraphic dispatch from Independence to the St. Louis Republican says:

The Salt Lake Mail arrived yesterday. Passengers in the stage—Richard Phelps, from Salt Lake, Boyers and Forster, from Fort Laramie.

By the 4th November stage, B. D. Harris, Secretary; G. K. Brandenburg, Chief Justice; P. E. Brocchus, Associate; H. R. Day, Indian Agent; and Messrs. Gillam and Young will be here. They have been forced to leave the Territory, in consequence of the seditious sentiments of Brigham Young, Governor. The twenty thousand dollars appropriated by Congress for public buildings, has been squandered by Young, and an attempt has been made to take twenty-four thousand more from the Secretary, but he would not comply, an injunction coming to his relief from the court.

The mail company had one slight snow storm on their way in.

The Free Negroes in Ohio.—The colored population of Columbus, Ohio, have recently held a meeting at that place on the subject of resistance to the fugitive slave law, and the Christiana case, in Pennsylvania. They adopted a series of violent and absurd resolutions, vindicating the conduct of the rioters in the late disturbance in Lancaster county, and recommending the employment of an able counsel from Ohio, by the colored people of that State, to assist in defending "the Christiana heroes." A committee to carry out this last resolution is to be appointed.

Another Fugitive Arrested.—The U. S. Deputy Marshal at Harrisburgh, Pa, on Saturday week, arrested Henry, a fugitive slave belonging to Dr. Duvall, of Maryland. The proceedings were summary. The owner, and two witnesses present, swore to his identity, and the commissioner delivered him over to the claimant, who immediately placed the slave in a close carriage, and drove off with him. There was no disposition manifested to violate the law, nor did the case produce the least excitement.

Grenada.—We have papers from Carthagena, in the Republic of New Grenada, of the 14th of September. They contain documents relative to the submission of the revolters of Antioquia. One of the chiefs, Braulio Enao, first offered to lay down his arms on the promise of complete immunity for himself and his followers in regard to the past, both as to their persons and property. The other principal chief, Borrero, who claimed to be at the head of two thousand men, "all heads of families, and possessing some fortune," made the same proposition. The proposition was accepted. Gen. Herrera, commanding the Government troops, granted the amnesty, on the condition of disarming.

From Bermuda.—By the arrival of the packet Merlin, at NewYork, news to the 20th ult. is received. It is unimportant. By the new Post-office arrangement, a postage of 1s. is now paid on all letters sent or received at Bermuda by the Merlin steamer; but those posted at NewYork pay five cents only. The islands had been deluged by incessant rains, and in many places the roads were so overflowed that small boats could have ferried passengers across them.

Mining Company.—A company has just been formed in London for the purpose of working a quartz vein in California, leased by Colonel Fremont to Palmer, Cook & Co., of San Francisco. The capital is £100,000, in shares of £1 each, to be paid in full, upon allotment. One-third of the stock is to be granted to Palmer, Cook & Co., in consideration for the assignment of the lease to the company, and the proceeds of the mine will also be subject to a royalty, or reserve of one-sixth, for Colonel Fremont.

The negro man and woman, says the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 8th inst., who were tried and condemned for the murder of Miss Bartel, in this parish, a few weeks ago, were yesterday executed in compliance with their sentence.

Port of Entry.—The Governor of Nova Scotia has officially declared the port of Tatamagouche, in the county of Colchester, in that Province, to be a Port of Entry and Clearance for the admission of British and foreign shipping and goods.

Suicide.—We learn from a letter to the St. Louis Organ, that the Crow Indian, who deserted Col. Mitchell's party at Brunswick, Mo., recently, committed suicide by stabbing himself with a knife. He was a chief of gigantic stature, noble appearance, and quite an intelligent face.

The Next Congress.—The members of the Thirty-second Congress have now been elected in all the States but Mississippi and Louisiana. In these, probably, two Union Whigs will be returned to seven Democrats. The Whigs will have in the House from eighty-five to ninety members, the Free Soilers eight or ten, and the Democrats a clear majority of fifty or thereabouts.

The New York Whigs.—The whigs held an immense ratification meeting in the city of New York on the 30th ult. Among other resolutions, several making specially favorable mention of the Compromise bill were passed. Gen. Mather, the principal speaker, came out for Henry Clay for President, and was enthusiastically applauded.

Excitement at Syracuse.—Placards were posted about the streets of Syracuse, on Friday week, warning the people against the kidnappers who were in quest of a slave, the wife of a free colored man by the name of Wandell. She eluded the vigilance of the Marshal, and escaped from the city by the aid of friends.

Consular Agent.—Edward H. Harrington, Esq., of Antigonish, Nova Scotia, has been appointed U. S. Consular Agent for that place and vicinity.

The Failures.—James R. Smith & Co., is the name of the firm that failed in Philadelphia last week, for $450,000.

Kossuth.—If the following, from the New York Herald, be reliable, it represents Kossuth in a decidedly unfavorable light. The Herald says:

Dispatches have been received at the Navy Department, from Commodore Morgan, with private letters from highly respectable Americans abroad, which are calculated somewhat to damp the enthusiasm in behalf of Kossuth.

At the last advices, the Mississippi was at Gibraltar, where she will remain till Kossuth's pleasure is known as regards his coming to this country, which is exceedingly doubtful. Previous to his embarkation at Constantinople, a correspondence passed between him and Commodore Morgan, in which the latter distinctly informed Kossuth that his orders did not authorise him to let the vessel go to Southampton, where Kossuth desired to land, but that the orders were simply to afford him a passage to this country. At Marseilles, the ship was constantly surrounded by boats filled with an excited populace, and the authorities had to use all their exertions to prevent a riot.

Capt. Long entreated Kossuth not to compromise the United States flag by issuing manifestos and exciting the people. But little attention, however, was paid to the request. Kossuth makes no secret of his intention being to raise funds in England and France, for the purpose of attacking Austria and revolutionizing Europe; and it was this avowed intention which induced the French authorities to refuse him permission to enter Marseilles. He assumes the air of a conqueror—not an exile.

The Mississippi will wait at Gibraltar till Kossuth is heard from in England, when, if he desires to come here, she will convey him; and if not, she will remain on her station. He will only visit this country, however, to raise the means for prosecuting his revolutionary project, and not to make it his residence.

Austrian Opinion of the English Reception of Kossuth.—The Austrian Lloyds, a semi-official journal of the Austrian Cabinet, publishes the following effusion as its first leading article in its number of the 11th instant: "The ovations which are now under preparation in England, in honor of an Austrian subject guilty of treason to his sovereign, and of having ignited the flame of revolution in his native country, do not arouse our indignation to any great extent. We feel a pity mixed with uncommon contempt for the stupid, well-fattened (*stupiden wohlvermasteten*) aldermen of Southampton and London."

A Paris letter of October 12, says:

The Austrian Court has, it is said on good authority, given orders to Baron Koller, the Embassador from Austria to the Court of St. James, to demand his passports, and to immediately quit London the moment Kossuth arrives and is received publicly at Southampton.

Conviction and Sentence of Brea.—Amesy Brea, a native of Hamburg, and some twenty-one years of age, was convicted in the U. S. Circuit Court, now in session here, on Thursday last, of forgery, in forging a certificate of discharge as a soldier in the Mexican war, a paper which would entitle the holder to obtain bounty land from the United States. On Friday morning he was brought up for sentence, and the question being asked whether he had any thing to offer why the judgment of law should not be pronounced upon him, he rose and made a speech, in which, if effect be the true criterion of eloquence, was probably the most eloquent ever delivered in that court.

He stated that at seventeen years of age, he had volunteered to serve his adopted country in the war with Mexico. That at the end of his first term of service, he had volunteered to serve until the end of the war. That he was in the battle of Buena Vista and was severely wounded there. That in leaving the army he fell in with an unprincipled man, with whom he indulged in dissipation, and through whose persuasion, when upon a drunken spree, he committed the forgeries charged against him. He prayed the judges to make the sentence as light as they could consistently with their duty, and especially to save him and his aged parents the ignominy of sending him to the penitentiary, but to commit him instead to the county jail. He closed by promising to lead an honest life after his term of punishment should expire.

Before this address was finished a great portion of those present were in tears, and both the judges were very sensibly affected. The prisoner, instead of being sentenced then, was remanded to jail. In the evening he was again brought up, and the court said that they had considered his appeal, and his youth at the time of committing the offence, and had concluded to send him to the jail instead of the penitentiary; and as he had already been one year in prison, to fix his term of imprisonment at four, instead of five years, as they had at first intended.

The Attorney for the United States then, with leave of the court, dismissed the other indictments against the prisoner. [Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth.

For Chagres.—The steamship Brother Jonathan sailed from New York for Chagres on the 31st ult., in four hundred and fifty passengers.

Literary.—Ralph Waldo Emerson delivered a lecture and John G. Saxe a poem before the Manchester Lyceum on the evening of November 5.

The Irish Exiles.—The friends of Ireland in Philadelphia are getting up a demonstration in favor of Smith O'Brien, and the other Irish exiles.

The Free Soilers.—At the Free Soil Convention, which nominated John Atwood for Governor of New Hampshire, the Hon. A. Tuck made himself particularly ridiculous, by denouncing the Fugitive Slave bill in unqualified terms.

Charge of Fraud.—Capt. Nagle, accused of fraudulently obtaining money from the Government in connection with disbursements during the Mexican war, has at last given bail to answer the charge, in the sum of $4,000, at Washington, D. C.

Murder of a Man by his Wife.—Alice McCluskey was arrested in Providence, R. I., on the 30th, charged with the murder of her husband, Patrick McCluskey. The murder seems to have been effected by thrusting some sharp instrument into the head of the deceased, through his right eye, while he was asleep. The wretched woman was discovered in a state of gross intoxication, lying by the side of her murdered husband.

Died:

On Sunday, November 9, at 11 o'clock P. M., William DeVeaux, a native of New York, aged 41 years, and for the last 21 years a resident of this city.

☞ His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, and the members of Orleans Lodge No. 11 I. O. O. F., of which he was a member, and the Order generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Mr. Wm. H. James, on Gravier, between St. Paul and Grande streets, This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

On Sunday, November 9, Mrs. Marion Halsey.

☞ The funeral will take place This Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her late residence in Prytania street, between Terpsichore and Eulampe streets.

☞ **Canal Line Notice.**—Freight will be received this day, at the warehouse, for the steamer MOBILE, to leave on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, for Mobile and all the coast landings.
New Orleans, Nov. 8, 1851. R. GEDDES, Agent.

J. C. MORGAN'S
Literary Depot.

THE SWALLOW BARN; or, a Sojourn in the Old Dominion, by J. P. Kennedy, with twenty illustrations, by Strother.
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SKETCHES OF IRELAND, by Thackeray, Author of Pendennis.
THE OXONIANS, by the Author of the Rose.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for November.
AFFLECK'S SOUTHERN RURAL ALMANAC and Plantation and Garden Calendar, for 1852.
THE COOK'S MANUAL and American Housekeeper.
J. C. MORGAN,
Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office.
☞ COURRIER DES ETATS-UNIS, Daily and Weekly, for sale at the above establishment. n10 3dy

A Card.
St. CHARLES THEATRE.
☞ Miss GEORGIANA BARRETT has the pleasure of informing her friends and the public, that her first BENEFIT in New Orleans will take place on MONDAY EVENING, November 10, when will be presented Two New Comedies,
LADIES BATTLE,
AND
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD,
in which she will appear, aided by Mr G. H. Barrett, Mr. H. DeBar, Mr. Perry, Mr. Smith, and the whole company of the establishment.
☞ Box Book open at 10 o'clock. n10

WANTED—A respectable free woman of color wishes to obtain a situation as Waiting Maid to a family going to California. Apply at No. 8 St. Peter, between Gravier and Common sts, for Fanny Cob. n10 1t*

CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS—Just received an elegant assortment of white and colored CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS, consisting of—
3 cases wreathed white Crape Shawls;
6 do elegantly embroidered white Crape Shawls;
3 do super rich do do do
2 do embroidered scarlet Crape Shawls;
2 do do blue Crape Shawls.
For sale by McDOWELL, MILLS & CO.,
n10 2t 26 Gravier st.

PROPOSALS FOR PLASTERING.—Proposals will be received by the Building Committee of the New Orleans Mechanic Society, until MONDAY, the 27th November, 12 o'clock, M., for doing the necessary Plastering of the Institute Hall. The plans and specifications can be seen on application to the Architect, R. T. Rice, Esq., at the Institute on Philippa street.
J. K. COLLINS,
n10 m.th.m 3t Chairman Building Committee.

CARRELL, EDWARD J., Attorney at Law, No. 37 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. n8 1f

J. B. Steel
☞ Has removed his Book, Printing, Binding and Stationery Establishment from 14 to the more commodious and central premises, 60 Camp street, nearly opposite the New Commercial Alley.

MEDICAL TEXT BOOKS, ETC.
Medical Students can find at the
N. O. Stationers' Warehouse, 60 Camp st.
the largest and best assortment of all kinds of
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latest revised editions, at publishers' prices. This collection embraces Works in every branch of the Healing Art, and stands unrivalled as a Complete Library for the Student of Medicine—all at the same prices 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. [n10 2dy] J. B. STEEL, 60 Camp st.

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50 CANAL STREET,
☞ Would invite the Ladies to examine his large stock of
Embroidered and Lace Goods,
which he offers at prices much under the usual rates. Among them will be found an assortment of UNDERSLEEVES unsurpassed for beauty and variety, COLLARS, CHEMIZETTES, Embroidered HDKFS, CURTAINS, CAPES, CAPS, LACE VEILS, MANCHETTES, etc. etc.
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to be found here is unequaled for variety and cheapness, ranging from a common quality, all Linen at One Dollar per dozen, to
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