[illegible] Constitution, in French and English.

TO OUR READERS.

[illegible] usual review of the markets, we [illegible] the present month, commenced the [illegible] weekly review and a daily [illegible] commencing a glance at [illegible] trade, supply and demand [illegible] of the articles of produce, [illegible] movements of the markets in [illegible] Europe and America. [illegible] financial summary will be found [illegible] by the Atlantic steamers of [illegible] week in Liverpool, Havre, New [illegible] commercial ports, embracing [illegible] information as to our great articles [illegible] produce, the rise and fall in stocks, [illegible] of the money markets, etc., etc. [illegible] department of our paper to [illegible] our subscribers. We have made extraordinary efforts to fit it for perfecting it in every [illegible] with our increased facilities. [illegible] assuring that we will be [illegible] our patrons with a journal [illegible] interest and usefulness by any [illegible] in the West.

[illegible] Bewaer of Frauds.—It [illegible] ascertained here, that certain de[illegible] will again attempt the frauds [illegible] the ballot-boxes of Plaquemines. [illegible] reported that preparations to se[illegible] result are already actively in progress [illegible] and firm, Scott men, and true men [illegible]. Let no man sleep upon his [illegible] or rather in his labors for the good cause. [illegible] friends to meet here, and the gold of [illegible] manufacturers—the best Pierce men [illegible] the North. Let no faint not [illegible] our work gallantly and [illegible] to the last. Every man to his [illegible] every man to his duty. "Old Lun[illegible] neither defeat, retreat, or [illegible]! Up men, and at them!

[illegible] Ballot Terms Market.—Last night, [illegible] heavy storm of wind and [illegible] was a large and enthusiastic rally [illegible] the Lundy's Lane Club at Tremé Mar[illegible] Wheat, Masers, Noel, Duncan and [illegible] (in French) made speeches, [illegible] warmly received.

[illegible] Rail Road Club was out in larger force [illegible] any other Club. Its true and sturdy men [illegible] engine steamboatmen, and stop for noth[illegible].

The Scott Rangers were also out. [illegible] Presidents, Captain Convers, of the [illegible] C. M. Waterman, of the Ran[illegible] in hand, and did fair duty. On their [illegible] the ranks marched through a driving [illegible] and wended home knee-deep through the [illegible] streets. When we saw them last, they [illegible] somewhat damp in clothing, zealous in [illegible], and particularly dry in the throat.

CONSISTENT GENTLEMEN!

There is one thing really queer, if not comical, in the position of the rabid and reckless opponents of the new Constitution. *We can understand, almost without an exception,* [illegible] *the basis of total population, which* [illegible] *is so loudly,* as *"placing the negro on equality with the white man;"* [illegible] *we have not only quietly submitted,* [illegible] *actually approved and advocated,* [illegible] without an exception they upheld and [illegible] for the present Constitution, an instrument framed by a Convention in which there was a large democratic majority. Now, this same Constitution (adopted in 1845) contains the following clause, in article 15:

"The number of Senators shall be thirty-two, and they shall be distributed among the Senatorial Districts, according to the ratio established in the several Districts, [illegible] shall be entitled to more than one-fifth of the whole number of Senators."

Now, these very consistent opponents of the new Constitution wish us to reject it because of its total population basis, and to fall back upon the present Constitution, which provides for the *very same "total population basis,"* which they pronounce "infamous." Probably, they do not consider a thing "infamous" in a Constitution framed by a democratic majority, which same thing they do consider "glorious" when they find it in a Constitution made by a whig majority.

We have yet to find out that any of them have [illegible] against the total population basis [illegible] established in the present Constitution, which it is proposed to supercede by the new Constitution. Their slang has been so long [illegible] quietly put up on this point, that it is [illegible] for them to go putridly vituperative, now. [illegible] is another matter on which they might, [illegible] same line, operate more profitably. In [illegible] thoroughly democratic State of New Hampshire, *a negro may hold office, but a white man of a Catholic white man, cannot.* Here [illegible] an excellent field in which to display their [illegible] and fury; for, in democratic New Hampshire, the negro is *above* the Catholic white man. But [illegible] they are saying a syllable about it! It would be politic, and it would not suit their prostitutes.

Bad Boys, Souls.—We beg pardon of our neighbors of the Courier for not answering a question they put to us. We thought the paragraph merely a puff of Mr. Soulé, and passed it by. We answer now.

When we said Mr. Soulé spoke of his "trust in the North" at the North, we quoted the words of his speech at Faneuil Hall, Boston, as published in the Courier's own columns.

When we said, he spoke in this city, the other evening to the mass before his residence, of the insulting arrogance of the North," to this we said he had not abated one jot or tittle of his fire-and indignant hostility, we [illegible] upon the authority of a verbal sketch of his speech, given us by a leading democrat and a warm personal and political friend of Mr. Soulé, who has no earthly idea of the use to which we might put Mr. Soulé's words. Our informant was a "Solid democrat" of the hottest kind.

As for our attacking Mr. Soulé, we have always spoken of him respectfully as a gentleman, which we consider him, as an honest, erratic, honest, impulsive politician, fair game.

Since the above was written, we have received a card from Mr. Soulé's brother-in-law. This makes the whole matter inextricably amusing. If Mr. Soulé's brother-in-law be correct, and his statement be in error, Mr. Soulé is *more* [illegible] at the very idea that he should be charged with having said things not the one-tenth as severe as some he said of the people of the North, a very, very few months ago. In [illegible] other words, it is probable Mr. Soulé has forgotten the delectable feast of fire-eating for humanity were weaker than what he formerly considered the "sauce malgre" of the Compromise measures.

WHAT CURB DISPATCH OF THE COURIER—J. W. FORNEY.

A day or two since, we noticed a dispatch in the Courier, signed by J. W. Forney, and said, that no gentleman could believe anything signed by J. W. Forney, because the fellow had attempted to suborn intoxication, in order to procure drunken defamation of the character for chastity of a poor, feeble, defenceless woman, Mrs. Forrest. The Courier seems to doubt the correctness of our facts, and says:

"He was recently unanimously voted for by the democrats in Congress, and elected Clerk of the House of Representatives, a position he would scarcely have been elevated to, if the allegations of the Crescent be just. We presume the democrats are as scrupulous and as sensitive and discriminate in these matters as any other party."

Stick a pin there; and now, gentlemen, as a comment on what you have said, you shall have the testimony. The following we clip from a republication in the N. O. Delta:

The Forrest Divorce Case—*Twentieth Day*—Mr. O'Connor read a commission issued to Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining John W. Forney. The deposition was dated Dec. 22, 1851.

"Depositions of witnesses produced, sworn and examined the twenty-second day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, under and by virtue of a commission issued out of the Superior Court of the city of New York, in the form of letters rogatory in a certain cause therein depending and at issue between Catherine N. Forrest, plaintiff, and Edwin Forrest, defendant.

"John W. Forney, of the city of Philadelphia, editor, aged 34 years and upward, being duly and publicly sworn, pursuant to the directions hereto annexed, and examined on the part of the plaintiff, doth depose and say as follows, to-wit:

"First.—To the first interrogatory, he saith my name is John W. Forney, aged thirty-four years, by occupation an editor; I reside in the city of Philadelphia, and I have resided there six years and upwards; I am a married man.

"Second.—To the second interrogatory he saith, I do know Edwin Forrest, who is by profession a tragedian; I have known him about fifteen years; I have been during all that time in the most intimate, confidential and friendly relations with him, and am so still.

"Third.—To the third interrogatory he saith, I am and have been, within and during the last two years, editor of a newspaper extensively circulated in the State of Pennsylvania—the name of said paper is the Pennsylvanian.

"Fourth.—To the fourth interrogatory he saith, I have looked at the paper now exhibited to me, and annexed to the commission marked A. *I believe it is the copy of a letter written by me—a private letter, written by me to George Roberts of the Boston Times. I believe it to be a true copy.* The said Edwin Forrest was not present when I wrote the said letter; he did not see it; it was sent off without being exhibited to him; I told him I had written it, directly after I had written it; there were two passages in the letter which showed that it had been written with his assistance. The said Edwin Forrest never spoke of writing such a letter beforehand, but did not go into details, and while the letter sent no doubt met Mr. Forrest's approval, he never saw it before it was sent, to the best of my knowledge; but of that I am not perfectly certain. I got an answer to that letter. I wrote the letter by Edwin Forrest's authority; he did assent to my writing it. I wrote that letter to a person that I believed to be a gentleman, in confidence, for the purpose of vindicating a valued friend, whom I believed to be so injured man. I had a reply to my letter to Mr. Roberts, from him, cordially seconding the suggestions which I made to him. That letter is now lost or mislaid. That's all I have to say. JOHN W. FORNEY.

"Examination taken, reduced to writing, and by the witness subscribed and sworn to, this twenty-second day of December, 1851, before me. OswALD THOMPSON, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia."

Mr. O'C. said that he would read the letter.

Mr. Van B. objected.

Mr. O'C. replied. A deposition of George W. Roberts was read by Mr. O'C., in which he stated he had received a letter from Mr. Forney, but does not desire to divulge it without the writer's consent. This was September 1, 1851, and the commission to Mr. Forney in December, 1851. Mr. O'C. presented the argument to show the letter ought to be admitted.

Mr. Van B. further replied.

The Judge said an original paper must be produced unless it cannot be obtained. Mr. Roberts lived in another State, and could not be compelled to produce it. As to Mr. Forrest not having written the letter to Mr. Roberts, or seen it after it was read, there was evidence to show that Mr. Forrest authorized it, and there is no reason to exclude it.

Mr. O'Connor read the letter:

[PRIVATE.]—Our friend Forrest is now here, and is about to apply for a divorce from his wife. He has had for eighteen months the proofs of her infidelity, but has chosen to keep them quiet, and would have done so still, but for her folly in consuring him for leaving her. It is really astounding how he has kept these proofs to himself from all his friends for all that time, but it is so, nevertheless.

The facts are briefly these: Eighteen months ago, while playing in Cincinnati, he caught Mrs. F. in a very equivocal position with a young man, in his own parlor; not in actual connection, but near it. She protested innocence, and he let it pass by, loving her as he did most profoundly. They passed on to New Orleans, and so home to New York. After they reached and had been there for some time, he found one evening on his wife's table, a billet-doux in the handwriting of, though not signed by, the young man, in which she was addressed in terms the most amorous and unmistakeable. The language alluded to her "snowy arms that wound about his neck," to the "blissful hours they had spent together," and the letter had been kept as a treasure until it was quite well worn. Upon this evidence, with the other confirmatory proofs he intends applying to our Legislature for a divorce. But you are now in a position to serve him in a manner he never will forget. The person who wrote to Mrs. F. is, and in whose company she was detected, is George Jamison now playing in New Orleans. *If you don't know him, you can,* AS THE EDITOR OF A LEADING PAPER, *soon make my acquaintance.* What Forrest now desires to obtain, he has, in to obtain in some way an admission from Jamison. I named you to him as a safe, steady and intelligent friend, *and he never will forget whatever you may do for him in this, to him most interesting matter. He suggests that you might institute intimate relations with J., and then induce him, either in your presence or in company, to admit, as a thing to be proud of, his connection with Mrs. F. He is fond of a glass, and possibly, in wine concealed, might become communicative.*

No harm will come to him; he is genuine to small for Forrest, and any admission he may make may be important only as adding an injured man in getting relieved from a now hateful bond, then you manage this thing, my friend? It will require skill and caution, and, if successful, will warmly endear you to Forrest. He is nearly crazy at the idea of being placed in his present position; but he will spend half his fortune to be relieved from it. *The matter must be kept secret. Above all, do not mention my connection with it.* Excuse me for troubling you in regard to it. My ardent attachment to glorious Forrest must be my excuse. Now, won't you help to relieve him?

Rivould help in the matter, probably, to know that John Green, the actor, now in New Orleans, is the warm friend of Forrest, and may know Jamison well.

You can use your own discretion in letting him know the facts and invoking his aid.

This letter is addressed to you with the knowledge of Forrest.

Please write as soon after receipt as you can find opportunity to look about you.

With kind regards, I am, dear Robert, yours, very truly,
Geo. Roberts, Esq. JOHN W. FORNEY.
Philadelphia, January 28, 1850.

Now, neighbors of the Courier, read what we have italicised, and tell us what faith you can have in a man, who thus unblushingly advises that a man should be first beguiled into intoxication, and then beguiled into foul, drunken, ribald defamation of a feeble woman's character for chastity—and that his drunken testimony be carefully treasured up to be tortured into the seeming of decent legal testimony! Is not such a fellow a nice man to be the democratic clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives and the leading agent at Washington of the democratic party of the Union? Speak out, neighbors of the Courier!—do you know one word of contempt or scorn, in the whole range of the English language, too strong to be applied to such a man's character? The man who would suborn intoxication to sully woman's character for purity by drunken, ribald testimony, is very well competent to manufacture slanders upon Scott and Fillmore.

His whole dispatch concerning the Crescent City, Lieut. Porter and Purser Smith, is made out of whole cloth. Purser Smith has gone back to Havana on the Crescent City. Captain Porter has, also, gone back, on his own ship, the Georgia; and the Administration is acting promptly and vigorously in the premises.

The letter of Forney to Roberts is the most utterly revolting and unprincipled thing we ever read. His recommendation to Roberts to abuse the influence of editorial position to such dirty uses—his advice to Roberts to make Jamison drunk and then take note of the maudlin ravings of a drunken man, befooled into irresponsible blackguardism—his suggestion that Mr. Forrest would "NEVER FORGET" (there is the jingle of dimes in that) such delicate favors—all mark Mr. J. W. Forney as well-versed in nice trickery. He is really a pretty specimen! a beautiful subject for endorsement!

HOW IT WORKS.

The following letter has been handed us for publication, by one of the most respectable and influential gentlemen of the city. The original is in the hands of Mr. Benj. F. Flanders, Secretary of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad. It should command the attention, as it must excite the reflection, of every voter in the State:

NEW ORLEANS, October 27, 1852.

To Benj. F. Flanders, Secretary, etc.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 15th inst., calling on me for two instalments upon my stock in the Opelousas Railroad Company.

The unanimity with which a convention was called to reform the abuses of the present Constitution of the State—chiefly by removing the restrictions upon the enterprise of the citizen—led me to subscribe to a small number of shares of stock, intending to increase my subscription as my means should permit, for the reason, that I felt confident the investment would prove profitable.

Since that time, a Constitution has been adopted by a great majority of the Convention, which seems adequate to the exigency in the affairs of our State. An unexpected opposition has however been organized to that instrument, which renders its ratification doubtful. *Until that question be decided, I decline paying any further instalments.* Should the present Constitution be still fastened upon us, I shall not only abandon my subscription, but shall congratulate myself that I am not involved to a greater amount.

I am, sir, very respectfully.

[We exhibit the signature, as the writer is a very quiet and retiring gentleman, and is not, we believe, aware of our possession of his letter. It is sufficient that the letter is in the hands of Mr. Flanders.]

So, we go. Yesterday a respectable gentleman, resident in the Fourth District, told us that he knew of more than twenty gentlemen of that District who had come to the same determination, and who would refuse to pay one dollar more towards the construction of any railroad within the limits of this State, and would refuse to meet any call upon the subscriptions they have already made. A wealthy and influential merchant of this city, than whom few if any have been more zealous in laboring for or more liberal in subscribing to the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, told us yesterday, that he would abandon what he had paid and refuse to pay another dollar upon his subscription, if the new Constitution was rejected. Such, he added, was the determination of every stockholder with whom he had conversed.

The reasons for such a course of action are thus stated: 1st. Under the present Constitution no Railroad Company can exist for a longer period than twenty years; which is too short a time for its construction, earning back the capital and interest of the investment, etc., and people do not care to throw away their money in that way. 2d. Every attempt to build railroads without the aid of State credit has been a failure, and the present Constitution absolutely forbids the extension of such aid. Public spirited gentlemen who subscribe to the stock of railroads, are willing to mortgage their payments to the State, at the rate of one dollar of their own for fifty cents of the State's credit, but, without such aid, they will not embark in impracticable schemes, for which there would be neither sufficient capital at home nor the least show of credit abroad. The liberal and enlightened spirit of the new Constitution meets their views in the premises. It is utterly untrue that any sane man expects the State to subscribe one dollar to the construction of any work without the limits of the State.

These facts show a nice prospect for Louisiana, if the new Constitution be rejected. In such an event we would have to fall back upon the present barbarous and restrictive Constitution. Louisiana for the next quarter of a century would have nothing but mud roads. New Orleans would either stand still or decline rapidly, whilst the Mobile and Ohio Railroad drained away the life's blood of her commerce. The laboring man would find no increased demand, with its necessary consequences of regular employment and increased pay, for his labor. The capitalist would find more desirable points for the investment of his money, and Louisiana would lag behind her sister States of the Union—be the very China of them all.

Scott Rally at Plaquemine, Iberville.—On Wednesday night there was a fine Scott rally at Plaquemine. Mr. J. S. Scott, of this city, led off in a speech which we hear highly complimented. Henry Hays and Col. Wheat followed, in effective and eloquent addresses.

Remember the Patriot of our Country.—Our worthy and public spirited fellow-citizen, Sheriff Freret, has prepared boxes, one of which will be placed at every poll, on Tuesday, November 2, to receive the contributions of the patriotic to the Washington National Monument. For this he deserves the thanks of every American.

It is to be hoped that no citizen will leave the polls without first dropping something, no matter how small the contribution, into the box. All should contribute according to their means, even those who cannot spare but a dime from their necessities. The intention and patriotic zeal will make the poor man's dime as worthy (if not a worthier) a gift as the rich man's dollar.

For the credit of New Orleans for patriotism and liberality, we hope every citizen will take a pride in swelling the contribution by his gift. The Monument is a nation's testimony to a nation's father; and we should show that if we can cheer twenty-second of February eulogies, we can more solidly honor the great memory which is their theme.

An Act of Charity.—On All Saints' Day, (Monday morning, Nov. 1,) the members of the Portuguese Benevolent Association design, as an act of Charity, to take up a collection at their tomb, in the old Catholic Cemetery, No. 1, Basin street, for the benefit of the Female Orphan Asylum, on Camp street. We sincerely hope the generous labors of this excellent association will realize a rich harvest of contributions from the humane and charitable. See notice in another column.

We are indebted to Mr. A. P. Rodney, Clerk of the steamer Sydonia, for Red River papers.

We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer Amaranth for late river favors.

Telegraphic Dispatches.—Our telegraphic dispatches, of yesterday morning, were received by the Morse Southern Line. They were credited to the National Line by mistake.

Thanks to the courteous officers of the steamboat Western World, for the polite delivery of late St. Louis papers, in the midst of the driving rains of last night.

From Havana.—The brig Milledon, Captain Butler, arrived yesterday from Havana, whence she brought dates to the 23d instant. We are indebted to Captain B. for a file of papers, but the only item of news we find, is the mention of another earthquake on the South side of the Island.

The Floating Palace.—In this rainy weather, people appreciate the great comfort of the Floating Palace as a place for circus performances. There is something peculiarly comfortable, while witnessing the achievements of Lee and his family, and Aymar, and Benoit, in the assurance that the pelting rains can nowhere find ingress. The street is planked from Common street to the Palace, and the Drummond Light at work to render the walk plain at night.

The Magnetic Fire Alarm.—On Wednesday evening last Mr. Nixon, Chairman of the Fire Committee in the Board of Assistant Aldermen, offered a resolution instructing the committee to inquire into the merits and probable cost of a Magnetic Fire Alarm, recently invented in this city. The inventor is Mr Thomas Titcomb, an operator in the Southern Telegraph Office—a young man of extraordinary genius and ability; and the apparatus of which he has prepared a rough model, needs only to be seen to be appreciated. Nothing can be more simple, and at the same time, in its simplicity it is perfection. As compared with the Telegraphic Fire Alarm erected in Boston, it is infinitely superior, both in reference to cost and efficiency. It is intended to run through as many streets in the city as may be deemed expedient, the number of posts with ground wires being also regulated by the Council. Every ground wire is a station, which, however, is nothing but a simple post, attached to which is a small iron box. In this box is a wheel, which the most ignorant person can set in motion by moving a slide, and the cogs are so arranged that the particular fire district, or ward, is designated by the striking of as many bells as the apparatus may be attached to.

The whole thing can be put up at a moderate cost, and the yearly expense of keeping it in repair is so light that it hardly enters into the calculation. Several members of the Board and Assistant Board of Aldermen have seen the model, and witnessed, as far as could be exhibited in a model, the practical working of the invention.

In so brief a notice, it is impossible for us to give an adequate idea of this truly valuable discovery, but we trust that the Council will take immediate steps to investigate the matter, as we feel assured that it will prove of great benefit to property holders and insurance companies.

Railroad Tax.—The question of laying a railroad tax of *two per cent.* on the landed property of De Soto parish, La., will be submitted to the land owners on the 23d of November. The Advertiser expresses full confidence that the tax will be carried by a large majority.

Damages for Slander.—David S. Pinsley has been mulcted $2000 by a jury in the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine, for speaking harsh words of the wife of Mr. True, of Lincoln.

Aground.—The steamer Cataract, at St. Louis, on the 18th, reports the Western World aground near Ste. Genevieve, and the C. Hayes at Tower Island.

Game.—The St. Louis papers state that wild game from the prairies is coming into that city in large quantities. Grouse and partridges are particularly plentiful.

Dedication of the Mechanics' Institute.

The dedication of the building of the Mechanics' Institute—that most magnificent evidence of mechanical enterprise and artistic skill—took place last night in the presence of about two thousand citizens. The night was unfavorable, and the rain poured down in torrents. Notwithstanding this, the unfavorable aspect of the weather, a very large number of ladies attended.

The Hall in which the dedication took place is the most spacious in the city, finished in a plain and neat style, and arranged with a studied regard to the laws of acoustics. A person speaking in an ordinary tone of voice may be heard with distinctness in all parts of the room.

The ceremonies of the evening were opened with an overture from "Der Frieschutz," by Gabisi's Band. Mr. A. W. Soates then introduced to the audience Mr. Thomas Murray, one of the Building Committee, who delivered an address characterized by a pleasing elocution, sound logic, practical knowledge and appropriateness of diction. We took copious notes of his speech, but from its length, must defer its publication until to-morrow.

Mr. Soates for the Society replied. He said he accepted the keys of the Institute, as the representative of the New Orleans Mechanics' Society, with a high degree of satisfaction. He thanked the gentlemen of the Building Committee for that perseverance which had enabled them to overcome so many obstacles in the erection and completion of the building. The Mechanics' Society owed a debt of gratitude to the Committee, which he, in the presence of the assembled multitude, would attempt to discharge by expressing his grateful appreciation of their labors. He also thanked the citizens and the press of New Orleans for their continued kindness and noble contributions, as without their aid this Hall, the pride and glory of the mechanics of New Orleans, could not have been built.

To the State Legislature, through the liberality of which the ground on which the building stands was so generously donated, thanks were due, but he trusted that the gift would, in the progress of time, be amply repaid by the enlightenment and liberal attainments which the Institute would do its part in disseminating among the great and rising community of New Orleans mechanics. In conclusion he said "I now dedicate this Hall to the artists of the Mechanics' Society of New Orleans."

The Glee, "Hark Apollo!" was then sung by amateurs, in the course of which were noticeable voices of singular compass and sweetness. This experiment by the amateurs proved the Hall the best adapted for musical festivals of any like apartment in the city. At the conclusion of the glee, Judge Lanze was introduced to the audience, and made an effective speech:

He said, that it was the first time he had ever felt himself called upon to make an apology for inadequate preparation. He disliked to make an apology, but such was the pressure of his official avocations, that on this occasion he must ask the indulgence of his auditory. You have assembled here (he said) to dedicate an Institute built by a society of mechanics. It was started forty-six years ago for mutual benefit, instruction and improvement. It was chartered in 1837, re-chartered in 1857, and in the year 1851, the lot on which the present noble structure was erected, was donated to the Society by the Legislature of the State for the erection of an Institute in which a series of annual lectures should be delivered, on subjects of art and science for the instruction and improvement of the community of artisans. This was but the beginning of the vast and beneficial results that were to be expected from this noble institution. And who is it that has done this? Why, the mechanics! The dapper clerk that sells tape, the physician, that lives on hope, and the lawyer, that waiter on Providence, who struts in broad cloth, and starves in elegant idleness, when asked who has founded these walls, fashioned these cornices, and raised these pillars, will answer, "Nothing but the mechanics!"

The young lady to whom one of these fashioners of the temples should pay his addresses, might say, to her mamma and her papa, "Oh, hah! he's nothing but a mechanic!!" [Cheers and laughter.] A fellow who never worked in his life, might sneeringly point to the architect of this noble edifice, and jeeringly say, "He's nothing but a mechanic!" But who are those whom the idlers turn up their noses at? They are the men who make the world—men of action and enterprise, who have regulated society—who have brought beauty and symmetry out of the shapeless quarry, and formed the marble to speak to countless generations! From time immemorial the Greeks had been the patrons and practisers of the mechanic arts—the master spirits of the world. Their artisans were the civilizers of the ages in which they lived. What was the state of the Greeks in Athens? Their mechanics were all slaves. In Rome, all of the patrician class looked on mechanical arts as degrading. But what was the penalty they paid for this their contempt of the laboring class? Things had to be changed. Rome and Greece were overthrown, for a blue eyed people came from the north and sacked their luxurious cities, demolished their temples, and trembled in the dust their marble gods and goddesses. This people, with the blue eyes and light hair, did the business for Greece and Rome. They couldn't help it! [Laughter and cheers.] The ingenuity (he said) of mechanics had made science subservient to art. In past ages, it had been considered honorable to kill and rob. A Baron might assemble his party clan and steal the property of the honest laboring kind, and in those days was chivalry triumphant. The history of chivalry was but a repetition of the ravages committed by the bold man and the robber, and men who did not work, but lived by the labor of others—were no better than the robbers of old, who killed, robbed, and maltreated the honest husbandman for their own glory and aggrandisement. The world was full of that kind of chivalry now—that broadcloth chivalry, and dexterity in boots and spurs, that lived by a kind of social rapine, and it was time to get rid of them! It was the mechanic and the artisan who had changed the world! It was the mechanic who had made steam, the great civilizer, and the wonder-working telegraph. Yet you, of the present generation, have the same prejudices against the useful arts that existed in times of barbarism! Shame on you, if you have! Franklin, who drew the lightning from heaven—Fulton, who chained the volatile vapor to the service of man—Roger Sherman, Gallatin, Horschel, and Drew, the most eloquent of divines, were all mechanics. And are they names for the idler and the drone to spout at? The time would come when we would know what mechanics are. They are the men who reduce science and learning to the subservience of the useful arts. Had they not the same capacities as other men? They were that class who chose rather to work than steal, which, unfortunately, be feared, was not the case with the "upper ten." [Applause.]

He would inquire, "Is there any dishonorable in labor? It was a decree of the Almighty himself, when he expelled Adam and Eve from the garden of Eden, there as labor was required, that they should earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. Labor was put upon man as a punishment. But the malediction pronounced against him in heaven, had been deprived of its primal curse. Labor was the best guarantee against vice. He who lives on his patrimony, and he who steals because he has no patrimony, are on one side, and the working man are on the other, and whoever will not work ought to starve! He did not know that such sentiments would be popular with the community. [laughter] but whatever he thought must come up. That man was more praiseworthy that made a single blade of grass to grow where none grew before, than the conqueror who desolated provinces. He was not sure that his language suited his auditory. [Laughter] What he believed he would tell right out, [renewed laughter]—and it was his opinion, that whoever preferred stealing to working, ought to be hung. [Laughter and applause] We had a land which, in every mountain and valley, offered treasures for all who sought them, and whoever would not avail himself of them, ought to be driven out of the community. Ours was a working people, and in their houses, homes and dresses, were the evidences of the mechanic's handiwork. This was the class to whom was due all that we possess of luxury, convenience, and the elements of happiness, and to this class alone all honor was due.

The speaker proceeded to address the boys—recommended them to habits of industry, and, above all, urged upon them the necessity of learning a trade, so that, if born to affluence, and adversity should overtake them, they might have a resource in the hour of need. He did not stint his advice to the ladies, as to the proper education and training of their daughters in habits of honest industry, etc., etc. The speech was listened to with undivided attention. We do not profess to have done justice to it in this brief sketch. A glee was next sung; after which, Dr. McCauley delivered an elaborate address.

The ceremonies of the evening were in the highest degree delightful, and reflected great credit on the members of the Institution to whose management the community is indebted for a most pleasant entertainment.

Hon. Pierre Soulé.—We have no hesitation, knowing the respectability of the author, in admitting the following. The grounds of our statement are given elsewhere:

NEW ORLEANS, October 28, 1852.

Mr. Editor: My attention having been called to an editorial in the Daily Crescent, Monday morning, October 25, 1852, headed "Hon. Peter Soulé," in which the following words are embodied: "He (Mr. Soulé) complacently announced that he had not abated one jot or tittle of his fire-eating propensities, and *that he had, as ever, the most sovereign disdain and the bitterest hostility against the insulting arrogance of the North.*"

I feel myself in duty bound to declare that I was on the same balcony, alongside of my brother-in-law, when he addressed the large meeting who had come to welcome him home; that not a single sentence which fell from his lips, escaped my attention, and that he never pronounced any of the above words attributed to him. Your reporter has, undoubtedly, misunderstood him. I hope, sir, that, for the sake of truth, and in justice to a political adversary, now absent from the city, you will admit this correction of mine into the columns of your valuable paper.

Your most obedient servant,
MERCIER.

Cutting Loose.—At a recent session of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, ten couples were divorced in one day. Matrimony must be at a discount in that city.

Interesting Affair.—The St. Louis Republican of the 19th, contains an account of the cowhiding of Mr. Boernstein, editor of the *Anzeiger* in that city. The operation was performed by two ladies, whose husbands had been assailed through the columns of the *Anzeiger*, and then held to bail to keep the peace.

Mrs. E. Oakes Smith has been delivering a lecture in New York on the character of Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt.

The Caddo Gazette announces the sudden decease of Mr. R. C. Boney, of that parish.

Cuba Meeting.—The friends of Cuba, in Mobile, were to have a meeting and procession in that city on Wednesday evening.

The Isabel.—The steamship Isabel arrived at Charleston from Baltimore on the 22d inst., and was to sail for Key West and Havana on the 24th.

Sailing of the Asia.—The Cunard mail steamer Asia left New York on the 20th instant for Liverpool, with fifty-two passengers, and $407,578 in specie.

The Crystal Palace.—The New York Post publishes a very fine view of the Crystal Palace, now in course of erection in that city. It is to be in the form of an octagon.

Railroad Accident.—On the morning of the 20th inst. the engine of the gravel train ran off the track near Strong Point, on the Hudson River Railroad, four or five miles below this city. The engineer was instantly killed, his body being nearly severed lengthwise. No other person was injured.

The Blue Ridge Tunnel.—The workmen have penetrated the mountain about 1100 feet from the western base, and about 800 feet from the eastern side—making 1900 feet. They are arching at each end with brick and stone. It is the intention of the company, however, not to arch the whole tunnel, but only about 500 feet on each end.

Difficult Surgical Operation.—At St. Louis on the 18th inst., a most difficult surgical operation was performed by Dr. Charles A. Pope on Mr. John Burtis.

Technically, it is termed, the "resection of the superior maxillary bone," but in common language, the removal of the whole of the upper jaw.

Seventy days ago, the disease first made its appearance, in a light swelling under the right eye, and on Saturday last, the day on which the operation was performed, the tumor had increased to the size of a large hen's egg.

At last accounts, the patient was doing well. Mr. Burtis is a member of the city council.

A lad, named Matthew Fife, was sent to the Pennsylvania Bank in Philadelphia, on the 19th inst., to deposit one thousand dollars; but meeting with a companion, the two arranged that they should make the money in the bank book, and divide the money, which they accordingly did, and started for New York. The theft was soon discovered, and Fife was arrested; but his companion, by the name of Roberts, succeeded in getting off, carrying with him $700 of the money. He is supposed to be in this city.

A Card.

Gentlemen of the Crescent: Again we call on your generosity to see if you will be kind enough to inform the good and generous people of this city, through your most valuable paper, that the Portuguese Benevolent Association intend, as an act of charity to the New Orleans Female Orphan Asylum, on Camp street, to make a collection at their Tomb, at the old Catholic Cemetery No. 1, Basin street, on All Saints' Day, Monday, November 1, the proceeds of which will be presented as a donation to the Asylum.

By giving this a place in your columns, you will be doing a great service to the poor orphan, and will also oblige the members of the Association on whose behalf,

I am your most ob't serv't, Antonio Vieira, Sec'y.

P. S.—The Tomb will be handsomely ornamented on the above occasion, in remembrance of the deceased members of the Association.

New Orleans, October 28, 1852.

Died:

On Thursday morning, October 28 at 5 o'clock, MARY FORRESTER, aged 17 years.

☞ Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!—Union Scott and Graham Club, first Ward, first District.—An informal meeting of this Club will be held THIS EVENING, October 29, at 7 o'clock, at KARTUZ'S BALL ROOM, on Magazine st., opposite the Horse Station.

The members of the Club and Whigs of the Ward are requested to attend punctually at the above stated time and place, as this is the last business meeting of the Club. W. S. CAMPBELL, President.
W. W. McGarry, Secretary. octi9

☞ Last Grand Rally!!—Grand Mass Meeting of the Whigs of New Orleans.—At a meeting of the Whig Executive Committee, held last evening, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Whig Executive Committee recommend to their fellow whigs of New Orleans to assemble in MASS MEETING, on MONDAY EVENING, the 1st of November, on the Neutral Ground in Canal street, between Magazine and Carondelet streets.

Resolved, That inasmuch as this will be the last grand demonstration prior to the election, the Scott and Graham Clubs of this City and of adjacent towns and parishes as well as every whig, be invited to attend.

Stands will be erected at three different points, and the meeting will be addressed by several distinguished speakers.

E. Salomon, Secy. [octi9 1d] L. N. MARKS, President.

☞ Cerro Gordo Club.—The members of this Club will meet at their Hall, (Salvador Prats's,) corner of Rampart and Customhouse streets, EVERY MONDAY EVENING, half-past 7 o'clock. All the other Clubs of the city are respectfully invited to attend. The Committee Room of this Club is at No. 18 Duncan's Buildings, Exchange Place. [octi4 1d] JAS. W. DUPLESSIS, Secy.

☞ We are informed that Messrs. J. Boubet and J. Jacob, eminent Florists, design gladdening Instrumental Concert at Armory Hall on the 10th prox., assisted by the principal artists of this city. Lovers of music may anticipate a rich treat. Particulars will be announced in due season. octi7 4t6p

☞ Candidate for First Justice of the Peace.—Hon. D. Byrne having resigned as First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, L. U. Gaiennie is a candidate to fill the vacancy! octi9

☞ For Recorder.—M. Hernandez is a candidate for the office of RECORDER OF THE THIRD DISTRICT, and will be supported by his friends. octi7 2t

☞ Candidate for First Justice of the Peace.—Hon. D. Byrne having resigned as First Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, L. U. Gaiennie is a candidate to fill the vacancy! octi9

☞ State Treasurer.—*Editors Crescent:* Please announce that GEORGE P. BRIANT, Esq., who has been for the last five years an efficient Clerk in the Treasury Department, will be supported for the office of STATE TREASURER by

octi1 1d MANY FRIENDS.

☞ For Governor.—We are authorized to announce Colonel RICHARD HAGAN as a candidate for Governor of this State, under the new Constitution. octi1 2p6

☞ To Persons Ruptured.—The many permanent and effectual cures made by Dr. Sherman are deserving of more than a passing notice. For particulars see his advertisement on next page.

Tar—Tar.

☞ For sale, ONE HUNDRED BARRELS, also a lot of KEGS. They are well Coopered and made of seasoned Cypress. I will sell this low, if taken from the landing today.

octi9 1dp E. J. WHITE, 19 New Basin.

Elegant Assortment

OF

WELL MADE CLOTHING.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 MAGAZINE STREET,
INVITE

☞ All who are in want of WELL MADE AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, to call and examine the assortment and prices.

No pains have been spared in producing an assortment of Clothing that cannot but already please our customers. We know that our exertions have been crowned with success. It is simply necessary for us to invite a full examination of our stock. We consider it NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS, even to persons who merely call from curiosity. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
octi6 4t6p1W 34 Magazine street, corner Gravier.

To Parents and Others

INTERESTED IN SUITABLY CLOTHING

THE LITTLE ONES!!

☞ Ladies and others, who superintend the Clothing of their Boys, are invited to call at the establishment of

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 MAGAZINE STREET,

where they can purchase articles of Clothing with which they will be well pleased. We take pride in offering a stock of

BOYS' CLOTHING

better suited and trimmed, than any other establishment in the United States. We solicit a careful examination of our assortment.

☞ *NO DEVIATION IN PRICES.*

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
octi6 4t6p1W 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.
F. STRINGER & CO.,
No. 35 CAMP STREET,
Just opening, a large assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

comprising all the new styles of—

OVER COATS,
PALETOTS,
OFFICE COATS,
FROCK AND DRESS COATS,
FANCY CASSIMERE PANTS,
Rich BROCADE SILK VESTS,
SILK VELVET VESTS,
CASSIMERE VESTS,
LINEN AND COTTON SHIRTS;
SILK, MERINO AND LAMB'S WOOL UNDER GARMENTS.

A large variety of SILK AND SATIN SCARFS and GRAVATS, etc.

☞ Will be receiving NEW GOODS by every steamship throughout the season. octi6 3m6p4w

RE-OPENING at No. 26 St. Charles street of the BRANCH OF T. MORGAN'S ESTABLISHMENT, No. 181 Canal street.—This establishment having been closed on account of SATURDAY, October