# The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1850.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Friday Morning, Nov. 1, 1850.


THE MAIL.—The Eastern mail failed yesterday entirely. A telegraphic despatch was received in this city via Pensacola, to the effect that the mail south (Oregon, which left New-Orleans on Wednesday, had not arrived at Mobile, and that consequently the mail was behind yesterday.

A CONTRAST.—The Washington Union published the resolutions of the Democratic Convention of Hinds County, and Hunkers in New York, and offered to regard them as clear, distinct and sound declarations of republican principles, which present a highly favorable contrast to the resolutions of the Whig Convention at Utica. The London metropolitan organ must be very distrustful of our readers, or those whom it views or pilloris upon them such a farrago of mere rich words, and passes off as the very essence of democracy. The resolutions in question absolutely assert no fixed principle whatever. No. One declares that the Democracy of New-York fraternizes with the Democracy throughout the Union—a palpable falsehood, for what democrat in the South can sympathize or affiliate with a faction that has [illegible] and hearts with Van Buren.—No. Two fulsomely congratulates the country upon the settlement of the Slavery question. A resolution passing the patriotism and national feelings of Senator Dickinson was struck out by the Hunkers, and pieces stead, as Sam Houston's Texas we have a general eulogy upon the cause of the slavery. Numbers Four and Five are mere Whig administration and the Whig party. Number Six intimates that the Union is the rock of our political Covenant and should be constantly cherished.

Here the resolutions were properly to have ended, but some cunning wight, anxious to cover dust into the eyes of the masses, proposes to reaffirm the Slavery resolutions of the Democratic Conventions of 1844 and 1848 respectively. Now resolutions cannot be modify to any one resolution cannot be modify to any one, and was adopted without opposition. Here the

Resolved, That Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in any of our territories, and that the Compromise measures of the United States are a wise and proper settlement of the Slavery question, and we will stand by them in the construction, the letter and the spirit, in the spirit, in the great question which is now in dispute, and we will take no steps in reference to it, and we declare to lead to the most dangerous and dangerous agitation, and that we will never an inevitable tendency to disturb the happiness of the people and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by good and patriotic men.

We expression of praise [illegible] to be sure. [illegible] Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the Territories, a position that [illegible] Senator Free Soiler [illegible] Wm. H. Seward and Horace Greeley, and [illegible] Congress cannot do, and [illegible] Northern Free Soiler [illegible] venture to claim [illegible] Congress to deal with slavery in the States. It is with Slavery in the territories, [illegible] Congress to settle. This [illegible] convention of Barbarians and Hunkers know [illegible] well, and hence they very coolly gave the go-by to the Wilmot Proviso, and all the questions connected with the assertion of a right on the part of the National legislature to regulate slavery in the territories, and concerned themselves with assuring the astonished [illegible] Democracy of New York [illegible] convinced that Congress cannot [illegible] slavery in the South. And [illegible] a slave [illegible] we think the [illegible] South sleep sound at nights—[illegible] for no resolution announces to nothing, [illegible] must be any particular course of [illegible] the resolution was considered a [illegible] nothing—it consisted from the fact that [illegible] a mere assemblage of which John Van Buren and all the prominent Free Soilers of New-York were duly consulted beforehand.

The [illegible] resolutions which [illegible] Washington Union with scorn. Truly, [illegible] Hunkers require much in the way [illegible] to swallow, [illegible] Democratic [illegible] Texas, [illegible] much stress has been adopted [illegible] Democratic national Convention. [illegible] would really meet may be [illegible] Congress [illegible] the principle [illegible] not abrogate one jot or tittle [illegible] and Mr. Pierce's King, [illegible] Texas, seconded his endeavors. The [illegible] Fool's Excellency Free Soil paper, opening [illegible] as a bold and pitiful attempt to [illegible] between New York democratic [illegible] the Old and from traces from [illegible] which [illegible] conscious consciences.

We have [illegible] the Free Soil Whig resolutions, and while they are deficient in what we [illegible] in a proper spirit of Nationality, we [illegible] that they are better in every respect than those of the Old Line Democracy. They have boldly speaking and [illegible] about them. They [illegible] to a word of promise to the [illegible] Brooks [illegible] the hope. They acknowledge the diversity of sentiment existing on the slavery question, and [illegible] toleration and forbearance on the vexed subject of controversy; acquiesce with manly willingness in the Compromise, and declare that it should be respected and observed. There is nothing equivocal and [illegible] about them. No false lights are [illegible] contains no [illegible] trash like the slavery resolution above quoted, is offered to be [illegible] and unreflecting partisans. All is open and above board.

☞ We are happy to be able to announce, on [illegible] authority, that our friend and [illegible] Editorial contemporary, Wm. L. Yancey, has been tendered and has [illegible] the Treasury and office, in [illegible] by Mr. Hotzel, second only to the [illegible] Secretaryship. Mr. Hotzel repairs to Washington [illegible] to enter upon the discharge of his duties. We congratulate him upon the appointment, we cannot refrain from expressing regret at the prospect of his permanent departure from New Orleans.

Dr. Bow's Review.—We are indebted to J. C. Morgan, of the Literary Depot, for the November number of De Bow's Review of the Southern and Western States for November. The [illegible] papers to the Editor is an essay on [illegible] and an account of the origin and growth of Cotton manufactures in the S. countries. The other articles are as follows: Little Red Head, a tale of Texas Border Life; Insurance of Character, by Edwin Herod, of S. C.; An Inventory [illegible] of Harper's Memoir on Slavery; Sanchez and its Sports; Railroads and Tr[illegible] South Africa, Home and abroad; Manufacture of Sugar; and the usual variety of Agricultural, Commercial and Manufacturing intelligence. The present number is a capital one.

☞ We have hitherto omitted to mention that two new and magnificent steamships, called the *Philadelphia* and the *Cordilleras*, will shortly be placed in the New Orleans and Chagres trade. The well and favorably known house of Messrs. Armstrong, Lawrason & Co. will have the exclusive control of this line, which is destined to form a direct and sure monthly communication between the two places. They will likewise connect with the Pacific mail steamers from Panama to San Francisco, thus securing to passengers through tickets, with the certainty of a quick dispatch. The Philadelphia will leave on the 1st of December.

## ALL-SAINTS' DAY.

This—the first of November—is All-Saints' Day. To the members of the Catholic Church it is an occasion full of mournful interest and fraught with touching memories of buried love. The canons of their faith upon all good Catholics on this holy day, to remember the dead—to abandon the cares and the pleasures of present existence, and to consecrate their hours to the recollection of the silent inmates of the tombs. On this sacred day they are commanded to visit the cemeteries where the mouldering remains of parents and children repose; to offer prayers for the happiness of the spirits that were once enshrined within the mortal cerements beneath; to deck their sepulchres with flowers; to surround them with lights; to watch them and protect them from the desecrating foot of the stranger. The custom appeals to some of the most beautiful and hallowed qualities of human nature, and serves as a periodical reminiscence to the living, of the real barrier which divides them from the dead. It brings back to the memory fond thoughts of those whom life elected our devotion, and it exerts a purifying influence on our hearts, admonishing us, in the presence of congregated mortality, of the worthlessness of earthly pursuits, and showing us what shadows we are and what shadows we may be.

The pious ceremonies of All-Saints' were formerly observed in New Orleans with much devoutness, but of late, whether it be that the present generation are becoming sceptics, or that the preponderance of Protestantism has so shadowed its rival, the custom is certainly falling into desuetude. It is, however, yet maintained by a large number, and the various Catholic Cemeteries are still crowded on the day, in part by those who repair thither in the fulfillment of the obligations of their faith, and partly too by a large concourse of strangers whom curiosity incites to witness a spectacle at once novel and impressive. The occasion is invariably embraced as a suitable one for the manifestations of benevolence and charity. For many years, the Spanish Companies of Barbers have been in the habit of making a collection at the gates, and in every instance, have obtained from the contributions of the multitude a handsome sum, which is exclusively appropriated to the benefit of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum of New Orleans. The opportunity will not be suffered to pass unheeded this year, and we are requested to state that the "*Educatorios Catolicos de la Luisiana*," will to-day, as heretofore, solicit from the kind hearted portion of humanity the destitute children of calamity.

## MR SOULE AT BATON ROUGE.

On Tuesday week, the Hon. Pierre Soulé entertained the citizens of Baton Rouge with a political harangue in defence of his course, and an explanation of his peculiar opinions. The Gazette of that city has a laborably-long article on the affair. The audience was quiet, and the Senator was listened to with marked attention and respect. We copy the following from the *Gazette*. Our readers will perceive that Senator Soulé has not improved his style since his late unfortunate demonstration in New Orleans. He was particularly pompous upon the press, and especially emphatic in assuming that nobody in the enlightened State of Louisiana knew anything about the Compromise, save himself:

We shall allude to but few of the points attempted to be made by Mr. Soulé. He showed not very handsomely, telling his hearers that he was well, that he didn't want to make a speech, and that he would be very brief and to the point. Notwithstanding all of which, he spoke some two hours, and seemed at the conclusion just as good a man physically as at the commencement. The audience appeared to be tired to him, but very polite applause was manifested.

The Senator first bore down upon the press, which he assured had calumniated and abused him, with a few honorable exceptions. The assertion of Mr. S. is simply the reverse of the truth. He did not mention the "few honorable exceptions," however. We opine this would be a hard matter to do, for, as far as our personal knowledge goes, every press in the State has sustained Mr. Downs, and with a greater or less degree of vigor, rebuked, by implication, or otherwise, the policy pursued by Mr. Soulé. It is our opinion that the press of Louisiana will survive Mr. S.'s denunciations, and, therefore, pass over that portion of his remarks as unworthy of comment.

We were agreeably disappointed in the multitude of the ideas assumed by Mr. Soulé. He didn't propose to kick "the Yankees" out of Louisiana, *nolens volens*; didn't invoke the lightnings of his ire to hurl perfidious foreigners, dubbed Christmas Henry Clay as an "arch traitor," didn't denounce David Wilmot as an abolitionist, and, in fine, didn't assume that everybody who disagreed with him deserved the penitentiary. The arrogance of tone and manner assumed by Mr. Soulé, was, however, very offensive. He assumed that his hearers were entirely ignorant of the measures of Compromise; that not half a dozen of them had probably read it, and that the people generally, misled by the press, were in favor of measures calculated to destroy utterly their most sacred rights! He might as well have called his auditors miserable fools, dolts, beings devoid of intelligence of any description, as to have used such insulting, such aristocratic, such, "by the grace of God," kingly language. Had Mr. Soulé been addressing an assemblage of slaves, in such words, perhaps, would have not been unreasonable. But he should have borne in mind that he was speaking to intelligent, reading and enlightened American citizens, who would a thousand times sooner submit to death then a dictator.

One or two remarks more, and we have done for the present. Mr. Soulé, speaking of the Texas Boundary bill, said that seventy-three thousand square miles of territory had been stolen from Texas and Slavery, and given to free soil. He repeated the word on other three times. Well, who were the thieves in this matter? Let us see. General Cass, Mr. Clay, Gen. Downs, Daniel Webster, Mr. Buchanan, Gen. Foote, all great men, North and South, Whigs and Democrats, were engaged in the stealing! The Texas Senators—Messrs. Houston and Rusk—also were accomplices according to Soulé, for they assisted in the robbery upon themselves.

The staple of Mr. Soulé's speech—for argument we cannot call it—consisted in arguing against what was not, leaving wholly out of view what was. He denounced the Wilmot Proviso. Congress has just put the seal of its condemnation upon the Wilmot Proviso. He denounced those who were in favor of Congressional legislation on slavery in the District of Columbia. Congress has just even attempted to abolish slavery in the District. He thought the Fugitive Slave Bill would be repealed, and in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Wisconsin, and other States, where a contrary sentiment existed on the subject. Yet in all these States fugitive slaves have been reclaimed, recovered by their owners, and the supremacy of the law fully vindicated. He was particularly pathetic upon the fate of California, because the Constitution of that State prohibited slavery, regarding it as the fundamental principle which permits the people to say and every State or Territory so to constitute their own social laws, as best suits themselves. Mr. S. will admit, we doubt not, that the people of Louisiana have the inalienable right to do as they alone please about Slavery, yet he is not willing to yield the same privilege to the people of California, because forsooth they are a band of adventurers!—perhaps some heathenous "Yankee" wretch, who ought to be kicked out of polite society! When the "kicking" commences, there will be such a rush and for other leathers as the world has never before seen.

But enough of this. We have followed the subject to a greater length than we intended.—The cloud was cooler than the beginning, which was frigid enough in all conscience, and when that excited individual who proposed three cheers as the crowd was departing, and his voice rang out once upon the air, we thought that Mr. Soulé thought, in conclusion, upon the thoughts of many with whom he was conversed, that he had lost, instead of having gained ground by his remarks.

CENSUS RETURNS.—We learn from the Clinton (La.) Democrat, that the census takers have made the following returns of the three towns in the parish of East Feliciana:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clinton, | 794 | whites. |
| | 458 | blacks. |
| Total, | 1252 | |
| Jackson, | 562 | whites, |
| | 207 | blacks. |
| Total, | 769 | |
| Port Hudson, | 200 | whites, |
| | 97 | blacks. |
| Total, | 297 | |

A FORMIDABLE MISSILE.—M. Lagrange, an apothecary at Lorient, in France, has invented a bullet which has been tested by a government commission. Each bullet on striking the object against which it was directed, exploded with a detonation as loud as that of the gun from which it was fired, and produced a most destructive effect. It burns instantly on striking any object which opposes resistance, whether it be earth, wood, or stone. At the conclusion of the trial, the members of the commission addressing the inventor, said: "Sir, your name ought to be inscribed amongst the members of the Peace Congress, for after your invention it will be impossible to think of making war." M. Lagrange asserts that with a gun boat, armed with four pieces of cannon, he could sink a ship of one hundred and twenty guns in twenty minutes. He is in treaty with the Government for the sale of his secret.

HIGHER-LAW DEMONSTRATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A State Abolition Convention has been lately held at Westchester, in Chester county, Pa., at which resolutions of the higher-law stamp were passed, and many foolish, bombastic harangues made. Gen. Washington and the heroes and sages of the revolution were stigmatized as "failures," &c., and the Abolition sisters present appealed to, to rectify the failure hereafter. In what manner this miracle is to be performed does not appear; but it would seem as if they intended to *improve upon the breed* of the great men of the revolution.—This convention adopted, among others, a resolution "that those persons in the free States who give any voluntary support to the Constitution of the United States, are slaveholders and idolaters." After this effusion, it will not be necessary to notice their denunciations of the fugitive slave law; and we only republish the last resolution:

"*Resolved*, That John McLean, of Ohio, a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, by his flaming zeal in deciding fugitive slave cases in favor of the tyrant and ravisher, and against the victim of the ravished, and so ruining, by heavy fines and costs, many of the most humane and benevolent men in the nation, as well as hurling back to the woes of slavery those who at every peril had escaped, deserves to have his name enrolled high on the scroll of everlasting infamy, with a Jeffries of England, or Nero on the throne of Rome."

Other resolutions denounce the American church and present Congress, and declare every one who votes for the return of any member who supported the fugitive slave bill, as guilty of treason to God. They of course pledge themselves to disregard it. Such folly and madness is only pitiful.

THE FIRST FROST.—The Clinton *Whig* says: His heavy-headed Excellency, Jack Frost, made his first appearance this season, in our midst, on the morning of the 21st inst. In some points of view he may be considered a welcome visitor, as with the first frost usually terminates the season for levees—and at the present time, particularly, the sufferers from the Dangue were becoming unpleasantly numerous. As for any injury to the cotton or cane crops, it must be very trivial, as the frost was a light one.

☞ Hon. CHARLES J. JENKINS, of Georgia, who was invited by President Fillmore to a seat in the Cabinet, addressed a letter to the Committee which had invited him to attend a dinner given to Mr. Toombs, in which he gave his views upon the measures which were to be *redressed* by the State Convention of Georgia. He thus states the anticipated grievances which were to call for redress, with a statement of the extent to which they had been redressed:—

1st. The passage by Congress "of any law prohibiting slavery or involuntary servitude in any territory of the United States."

Now, but Congress passed such a law, it will have been that the organic and fundamental laws, which, at first, produced neither uniform obedience, nor distinct and general expression of popular dissentation. But having the sanction of precedent, they preferred a departure from it, to a deliberate disregard of Southern congresses. They have passed no such law.

2. The passage by the same body of "any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia." This was proposed, and rejected by overwhelming majorities.

3d. The passage by the same body of "any law prohibiting the slave trade between the States where slavery may exist." No such legislation has occurred.

4th. Satisfactory evidence, received by "the government of the State, not slave, or sixteen slaves, escaped from this State, to any non-slave holding State, and that such slave or slaves is or are refused to be given up to the proper owner, by the authorities of the States in which such fugitives may be found."

This an urgency was not expected to grow out of Congressional action. But Congress, on its own motion, in cause of disorder, has passed an act for the recovery of fugitive slaves, claimed by Southern Senators, to meet complaints with the supposed disposition of a reluctant Supreme Court, but to answer to the agitating demands of extreme Southrons, both by Georgia and Virginia. This has been accomplished, the object, the end, is not to be sought, nor in the judicial, N. South Legislature to the requisitions of the Constitution, but either in the immediate direct and the subsequent, or in the want of forecast in Southern statesmen.

In this point, he says, it has been concerning on the part of Congress to the demands of the South, and that the whole South constituted the Legislature of Georgia—the guardian and substitute or expounder of Southern rights, the Congress of the United States could not have paid greater deference to its sovereign ultimatum? If there had been any to oppose, the fact of a Southern Senator's decision enough on any other topic, it was only because enough was not demanded. Everything asked for by the South was granted. Mr. Jenkins concludes:—

5. But one of the enumerated grievances has been perpetrated. Congress, despite the sacred warning, has admitted California into the Union, "with her sparsely peopled territory."

Mr. J. comments upon this in the following pertinent language:—

Now there is but one feature in the case that involves in any degree Southern interests, or contradistinguished from Northern interests. That feature is the Anti-Slavery cause in the Constitution of California, and it is quite remarkable that there who lauded and passed this act of the Georgia legislature, though carried by its terms to indicate one objection to the admission, made no the slightest allusion to the prohibition of slavery. They put prominently forward the *sparseness of her population*, but not a word about the need we read about her hostility to slavery. Whatever the omission. Probably the Missouri Compromise, which the North objected to the admission of that State into the Union, because of the proslavery clause in her Constitution, and the South indignantly denounced that the affirmative determining, as a fresh wrong in their memories. Perhaps they were restrained by Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, affirming that upon the application of the inhabitants of any territory, that the Congress of the Union ought to admit the Union, Congress had no authority for looking further into their Constitution than to ascertain its republican character—he that as it may, no one will have the hardihood to say that it is a cardinal article in the Southern creed, and that the establishment or prohibition of slavery in a State of the Union belongs exclusively to those entitled to participate in the formation or alteration of her Constitution. Was the South wrong in claiming for Missouri this prerogative, when she stood knocking at the door of the Capitol for admission? If not, then is the North wrong in claiming, today, the same prerogative for California?

Mr. J. adds that, although as a national legislator, looking to all the interests of the whole country, he might have felt constrained to vote against her admission as a matter of *expediency*, he never could have placed her rejection upon the ground of the anti-slavery clause in her constitution.

"As a Southern man, I cannot now find, either in this, or any admitted injudicious exercise of the undoubted discretion of Congress in the premises, adequate cause for resistance—*Resistance!* what sort of resistance? I know of but two modes of resisting indirect legislation. The one by repairing to the ballot box—the other by donning the cartridge box. The case is beyond the reach of the former. California is in and cannot be *voted out*. The latter is either the rightful remedy of the oppressed, or the desperate recourse of the desperate. In this case I feel no intolerable oppression, and will not lend myself to fanatics."

Mr. Jenkins closes by an urgent appeal to allow no man to [illegible] the Convention without understanding the ground on which he stands. He letter is so admirable in its tone, and so thoroughly national in its sentiments, that we regret still more deeply than ever his declining the place in the Cabinet to which he was invited.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The Committee of Thirteen of the Virginia Convention, raised to inquire into and report the best method of bringing forward the proposed amendments in and reforms of the Constitution, met on Saturday last, and agreed to report a plan for referring the Executive, Legislative and Judicial departments to different committees, one of the committees to have exclusively under its consideration the county court system—another, the subject of education—another, the basis of representation [proposed to be composed of an equal number of delegates from each of the four grand divisions of the State,]—another, the Bill of Rights and all matters not especially referred to either of the other committees, and which may include some of the most interesting subjects likely to be brought forward. The report proposes eight committees in all. It was discussed on Monday, but no action taken on it.

## City Intelligence.

BOBBERY AT MCDONOUGH'S.—Nothing further has been elicited in regard to this bold *coup de main*.—The woman Botts to whom Jerry says he turned over his share of the plunder, denies having received any money. In another paragraph we have stated that one Jose Fagra was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery. No money was found on his person, but Jerry recognizes him as one of the individuals who broke into his master's premises.—One Gregorie Constant, the owner of a grocery store on the other side of the river is also in jail, and is suspected of having been a party to the robbery:—As we stated yesterday the matter is in the hands of Captain Youngers, and to his proverbial efficiency we look for an early solution of this mysterious affair.

MCDONOUGH'S SUCCESSION.—The executors yesterday proceeded to break the seals attached to the various rooms, desks, drawers, &c., in the house recently occupied by the deceased on the opposite side of the square. A few hundred dollars in Monday were found in the same room where the robbery visited on Monday night; but thus far nothing has been discovered to throw any light on the documents that no doubt existed in the two iron boxes that were broken open by the burglars. Of course, it is impossible to know what the contents were but it is reasonable to presume that they consisted of title deeds, notes, bonds, mortgages, &c., the value of which must be entirely conjectural.

MR. MAZUREAU.—We announce with much pleasure that this worthy and popular gentleman has been appointed by the executors Notary of the succession of John McDonough. Mr. Pierce has been appointed Attorney, and Mr. M. Grivot, assistant.

ARRESTING A THIEF.—Wm. Eaton was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality, charged with having broken open a desk in the store of Wheeler & Blake, at the corner of Gaudin and Old Levee streets, on Tuesday last. It appears that he went into the store accompanied by a friend, and while the latter was engaged in examining goods, he broke open a desk. One of the clerks had how ever, perceived the movements of Eaton and rushed upon him, after he came down the street he came up with him and brought him back to the store. He then went for a police officer, but on coming back found that the bird had flown after a severe struggle with one of the clerks, during which he left his hat behind. Yesterday the clerk whilst walking on the Levee, saw Eaton and his companion. He started in search of an officer who succeeded in catching Eaton, but his companion managed to escape. Recorder Genois sent Eaton for trial before the First District Court.

ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—A man named Jose Fagrion, described to be a notoriously dangerous character, was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality by officer Boulton, who found reasons to believe that he was engaged in the burglary perpetrated on Monday night last in the premises of the late John McDonough. The accused was remanded to prison by Recorder Genois, to await an examination.

LARCENY.—Catherine Perbus was arrested yesterday in the First Municipality on the charge of having stolen some clothing articles from Ann Loftus. The accused was remanded for further examination.

BAD DOWNS.—John Waton a notorious vagrant was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genois, and required to furnish a voucher for his good behaviour. In default of doing so he was sent to the Workhouse for three months.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF BURGLARY.—Geo. Boyce, John Johnson and John Mary Donald, were examined yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having entered the premises of Wm. Walsh, Canal & Hill' and Pl. a Triton. A quantity of stolen articles were exhibited in court and identified as the property of complainants. Mr. Reynoldson the District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution. After a lengthy examination, the accused were committed for trial before the First District Court.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Thomas Barry was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having stolen several articles from the premises of M. Roger in Poydras street. The evidence against the accused was very conclusive and the Recorder committed him for trial before the First District Court.

—DIED—

Yesterday, at 30 years of age, MRS WIDOW BARDON. Her friends and acquaintances and those of her family of J. P. Pel and Wolff, are requested to attend the funeral, this afternoon at half past four, which will take place This Day at dinner, from No. 1 Chartres street, between Lower P. M. Mass at Cholmes.

Yesterday, at half past 10 o'clock P. M., MR ANTONIO FARRA a native of Valle Matuga, Spain, aged about 40 years.

His friends and the friends of his sons and family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this Afternoon at half past 4 o'clock, from his residence in Royal between Bourbon and Dauphine streets, without further notice.


The Millinery and Fancy Store of MRS. C. GERBER

is opened now, corner of Royal and Toulouse streets—No. 101.

She has the honor to inform the ladies in particular, and the public in generally, that she has received and is opening a most splendid assortment of Fancy Articles, suitable for the Fashionable Arrangements, which she will be able to offer the newest, the richest and the handsomest articles of Fashion, which have been brought out.

By the late arrivals from Havre, a choice assortment of Hats, Mantelets, and other Millinery Goods, direct from Paris, she has now on hand, at Im

Groceries, Wines and Liquors.

THE undersigned, in consequence of the kindness of his friends and the public, that he, THIS DAY, resumes the Wholesale Grocery, Wine and Liquor Business, at the corner of Gaudin and Old Levee Streets, and Bienville street, when he has and will keep a well assorted assortment of all articles appertaining to the business.

Particular attention will be given to the putting up of orders, and to prices, and all goods delivered by the undersigned will be warranted to be such as represented.

By strict attention to the business and a desire to please all those who may favor him with their patronage, he hopes to merit a share of the patronage of his friends and the public. T. DUPIN.

No. 5 Front Levee st.

A DEROMAS.

Paris Patented Gilder.

HAS an exclusive right to gild and silver glass by electro chemical process without any other apparatus. The inventor has also recently discovered the entire gilding which will stand the severest test of nitric acid without burning the gilding.

A Frenchman who will likewise undertake to teach his system of gilding to Watchmakers and Jewelers of this city. The lessons will be made them to accommodate the pupils, and the charge will be moderate. The inventor can be found, for a few days only, at the Swamoos Hotel.

MR. [illegible] Agent of New Orleans and the South for Lyon's MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of Cockroaches, Ants, Bugs, Fleas, Flies, Moths, Insects or Pests, etc., and of Lyon's PILLS, for the destruction of Bed-and-rice—insects to use these articles in dwellings, Hotels, Steamboats, Stores and immediate vicinity, and offers to clear houses, steamboat, &c., of these insects, and to keep them free for a stipulated time, for a trifling consideration, provided the price of the powder (as much as he uses in presence of the parties) being wholesale and retail, at Messrs. Merchants or respectfully, and in the way, New York. These powders are entirely free of poison and may be used with perfect safety in portieres, bedrooms, &c. Lyon's Powders are efficient five minutes after application. Parties requiring services of Mr R, as offered above will be pleased to call at Mr. Mr. or between 3 and 5 P. M. on or address at home.

☞ REFERENCE: Dr. Kendore, Tulane st.—Mr. Stark, Tenne st.

The articles for sale at Messrs. J. WRIGHT & CO's, Exch. Chartres st.

French Store.

*Corner Canal and Bourbon streets.*

THE patronage bestowed last year to the subscriber, encourages him to make an effort to remain still as worthy of so flattering an honor.—He is proud to say that his assortment of French and Fancy Goods, for the ensuing season, is by any previous enumeration made from the centre of wellington New Orleans. His assortment comprises some of the choicest Cordial, in cask and bottle, Bordeaux Wine, Cognac Brandy, Cordial, in cask and bottle, Bordeaux Wine, Cognac Brandy, Cordial, Royal Liqueurs, Cordial, Cognac, Bordeaux, Tuscan, Velvet furnished with ermine, &c.

He respectfully calls the attention of the ladies to the Jenny Lind BITTERS, never to be surpassed for the purpose of cut and the harmony of colors and ornaments, it is something which cannot be exposed, and seems to have been worked by some unknown fairy. He has also just received a large assortment of Silks for dresses of every description, such as white and black watered Silk, Gros d'Orleans, Royal Silks, embroidered Silks, plain and figured Brocades, Gros Grains, Gros Grains, Cambrics, Cashmeres in piece, cashmere Shawls, Lace, Head Laces, Tulles, Mantillas, Scarfs and Collars, Embroidered Lace, Valenciennes, Gloves of every description, Ribands, Belts, Money Clasps, Gilt Combs, Buckles, Bandoqueurs, Bags of every description, embroidered White Dresses, embroidered cambric Handkerchiefs, from 8 to 250 a piece, plain and figured Cotton, Umbrellas, plain and figured Parasols, silk Stockings and ladies' Shoes, Velvet for dresses—and in a word every article needed by the ladies. E. D. FANIS.

Fake Masons' Ornaments and Regalia.

oct2 corner Canal and Bourbon sts.

LANDING ex ship Claiborne, from Bordeaux—100 cases Brandy Bordeaux; 40 do Brandy fruits; 30 do Apricots; 20 do Pears; 20 do superfine Cordial; 3 do, containing 30 baskets, superfine Assortment of Claretes, containing 48 h' boxes; 24 do, containing 48 h' boxes; 24 do do, containing 24 do do; containing 24 do boxes. The above are from Rodel & fils frères. For sale by

J. P. BRESSLER & CO., 54 Old Levee.

LANDING 21 ship Claiborne from Bordeaux—50 cases Brandy Cherries; 50 cases assorted Brandy Fruits; 50 cases Apricots in Brandy; 50 cases Pears in Brandy. H. DUDOUYT.

oct9 13 Toulouse st.

NEW CRANBERRIES—FIRST ARRIVAL—55 packages of bbls., halves and qrs., of Goris extra Boston Cranberries, landing from ship Mary Glover. Also, several invoices daily expected, for sale by W. M. CUSHING & CO.

oct7 55 Common st

COGNAC—13 hf pipes, 24 qr. 30 eighths, N° 1 Pinot, landing ex brig Marshal Ney, from Bordeaux, and for sale by

RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 30 Old Levee.

HAVANA COFFEE—645 bags, landing ex ship Orlando, from Havana, for sale by

RAYMOND CAHUZAC, 30 Old Levee

EXCHANGE ON GENOA, at sight, for sale by

D. LANATA,

9 and 10 Jefferson st

EXCHANGE ON LONDON, for sale by

D. LANATA,

9 and 10 Jefferson st

BONDS OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY, for sale by D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st

BONDS OF THE THIRD MUNICIPALITY—For sale by D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

COGNAC BRANDY—5 half pipes Cognac, 1846; 5 half do do 1846; 10 quarter do do 1846; 10 half do do 1846, Otard, Dupuy & Co; 4 quarter do 1825, Castillion, fine Champagne, in store and for sale by

LEOPOLD JEANNET & CO.

oct9 22 St. Louis st

FOR SALE—By the subscriber, on the entrance of the ships Caroline and Mary Clark, from Havre, 4 tons Gruyere Cheese, from Switzerland; 75 cases pineapple cheese. D. LANATA,

oct9 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

FOR SALE—By the subscriber, on the entrance of the ship Sabatia, expected from Boston—500 boxes Sardines in oil; 1000 h'do do do; 500 qr do do do. For sale by D. LANATA,

oct9 9 and 10 Jefferson st.

WHITE WAX—6 bales white Wax, in Custom-House store, received from Havana, per brig Josephine, and for sale by

BERNARD TURPIN, Auctioneer,

oct9 29 Old Levee

SARDINES—Landing ex ship Claiborne, from Bordeaux.

10 cases 30 hf boxes Sardines in oil; 6 cases 100 qr. do do do, for sale by

oct9 A. COUTIN & RANSON, 13 Bienville

CHEESE—60 boxes English dairy and 10 cases Pine Apple landing from ship Maid of Orleans for sale by E. J. HART & CO.

oct9 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

NAILS—700 kegs landing and in store for sale by

E. J. HART & CO.,

oct9 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

PEPPER IN BONDS—300 bags for sale by

oct9 E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 31.

The Cotton market continues dull, in consequence of the great difficulty experienced in passing Sales to-day, 1,000 bales.

Sales of about 175 hhds. Sugar have been made 5½c, and 200 bbls. Molasses, at 26c net.

The Flour market is very firm, but the prices are light, at $4 62½@$4 75, and $5c. for extra brands. Nothing of consequence in Corn.

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork $14 @$14 50. Bacon and Lard are firm, at former rates.

Whiskey is selling at 22@23c. gal. for rectified.

Exchanges are very heavy. Sterling, 108½. Paris, 5f 35@5f 37½. Bills on New-York 60 days, 9½@3 ⅌ cent discount. Checks 1½ ⅌ cent discount.

No freight engagements to-day.

MRS. F. FRYER,

*Corner of Royal and Bienville streets n. 54 Chartres street.*

Having just returned from Paris the Ladies that she will open in store, on MONDAY, 4th Nov., a beautiful assortment of Bonnets, Hats, Fashions, &c. The will open very soon a complete assortment brought by the Old English notice of which will be given.

TWO MILLINERS—[illegible] handsome style and good quality for [illegible] T. T. MINIER.

oct23-10t 66 Chartres st., cor. Bienville st.

RIEDER & KLEIN, (Merchant Tailors, having left No. 3 Camp street, may now be found at their New Store, No. 91 Common street, nearly opposite the Verandah, where we shall offer for inspection an extensive assortment of seasonable Goods, comprising the finest French Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., in all the new and various styles.

Ever grateful for past favors and the liberal support we have received from our long-tried friends and the public in general, the styles and quality of our Garments will ever be such as to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage, and we respectfully solicit a trial from those who appreciate a fit, combining ease and elegance.

N. B.—The upper part of our House No. 91 Common street, to Let, being a very convenient room for a Dry Goods Importer or Cotton Factor. Immediate possession can be given. oct11-tf

THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN FASHIONABLE

B.E. CLOTHING.

No 10 Canal St., between Chartres and Old Levee

MANUFACTORY, Lapeyre & Pavis, No. 30 Bienville street, New-Orleans.

THOMAS C. PAYAN & CO

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fashionable Clothing.

HAVE received our autumnal supplies of Cloths and Fancy Goods, which we are receiving by every arrival, and which we will be ready to offer for cash or approved paper for cash or approved paper on the first of November, and shall fully and fairly expect our friends, and the public generally, to call and examine for themselves.

COATS—Style Dresses and French Paletots, Sacks, Roulettes, Paletots, Politaire, other Jennings Coats, Cloaks, Pelisses, &c. &c.

MATERIALS—French, English, German, and American Black Blue, Green, green, brown, Tweed Cassimere, Cloths, Satin, Satinet, light drab, and Doeskin, Cloth and Cassimere.

PANTALOONS—Black and blue Cloth, Satin blue, drab, green, mixed, striped, plaid, checks and all sorts of colors and style of French, English and American Cassimere.

VESTS—Black, blue, mixed, drab and green Cassimere, Fancy Cashmere, and Valencia, black Satin, Velvet and Marseilles, Black figured and stripe Satin and Satin, Marseilles and embroidered black and fancy ditto.

PLANTATION GOODS

Blue an. fancy Blankets Overcoats, Palms, Sacks and mosaic Jackets, Pants, Brazer and Canton Jeans, Brown Linen and Plaids, Blue and white Linsey, Negro Cloth, Brown Linen, Cotton Osnaburgs, Cotton Drilling, Cotton Cheviots, Cotton Flannels, Cotton Shirting, Cotton Tweeds, and Cotton Cassimeres.

FURNISHING GOODS

White and brown cotton, and Little Thread Linen, Linen Bosoms, Linen Collars, Linen Cuffs, and Gossamer Shirts and Drawers, Cotton Linen and Linen Hose and Cotton Hose, fancy and black Silk Cravats, Stocks and Ties, Fancy Silk Vests, figured silk and linen cambric Handkerchiefs, white fancy bambo wood and ivory bath Hose, fancy and black Satin and silk, suspenders, Gloves