The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1850.

MAGNE & WEISSE, Proprietors, NO. 82 CHARTRES STREET.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

DAILY PAPER, (one year in advance) $12 00
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Each subscriber must give one week's notice in writing, before he can be allowed to discontinue.

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☞ The Daily Bee is Annual Advertisers limited to those who reside within the line of their business, and in extent to one square every other day.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Saturday Morning, Nov. 23, 1850.

UNION MEETING.

☞ In conformity with a resolution adopted by the Union Meeting held at Banks' Arcade on the 19th instant, the undersigned, Committee of Arrangements, have the honor to announce to the public that the **Union Mass Meeting** will be held on the St. Charles Theatre on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27th instant, when General Downs and Col. Foote, the Senators from Louisiana and Mississippi, and other distinguished friends of the Union will be present.

A programme of the order of proceeding will be published two days antecedent to the day of meeting.

Editors of papers friendly to the cause, will be provided with seats with the officers of the meeting.

Ample provisions will be made for the Reporters of the public press.

H. J. RANNEY, Chairman.

P. B. Bar,	John M. Bell,
W. H. Gaillard,	W. G. Kendall,
[illegible] Benjamin,	E. L. Goold,
[illegible] Kaye,	T. P. White,
[illegible] Duncan,	Harry T. Hayes,
A. H. Hall,	J. B. Walton,

THE Northern Mail failed yesterday between Charleston.

MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.

GOVERNOR QUITMAN'S MESSAGE.

The Legislature of Mississippi assembled at the capitol on the 18th, according to the proclamation of the Governor. In the Senate, the Hon. John T. Guion was elected President—Lieut. Hinze, Mr. Speaker McRae took the Chair, a quorum of 70 members answered to their names. A Republican Gov. Quitman transmitted his message. It is a document of considerable length, occupying five columns of the Vicksburg Sentinel. The importance of the occasion induces us to give a somewhat extended analysis of the Message

Gov. Quitman declares that he calls the Legislature together, first in obedience to certain constitutions which passed the General Assembly last year, and next, from reasons and considerations which he proceeds to make known. The first does at extreme length. He hesitates in the contest between the North and the South by offering rival interests, has now assumed a character of hatred, bitterness and revenge, produced by incongruous and dissimilar social systems. Hostility to slavery, he asserts, is the overmastering element of political action and party movement both in Congress and throughout the Northern States. As evidence of this, he refers to California, and declares that the North formed a deliberate scheme to exclude the South from that region; that the transient population of California were excited to assume the sovereignty of the country, and to cut off the South from all participation therein; that the project was notoriously a most heinous and profligate that its advocates were compelled to unite it with other measures which they termed a Compromise, and that many patriotic members were deluded into its support.

The Legislature of Mississippi had declared that the South was entitled to an equal participation in the benefits to be derived from the territory acquired from Mexico; and the Nashville Convention had indicated the line 36 deg. 30 min. as the ultimatum of Southern concession. This position, the Governor thinks, would have commanded respect, but for the want of firmness and unanimity in the South. Defections occurred among her representatives, and the Compromise bills were passed, after nine months of anxious discussion. The Message contends, as a matter of course, that by the adjustment the South has been wronged, despoiled and defrauded; and is especially wrath against the Fugitive Slave Bill, which it declares has converted millions of acres of slave territory into Free Soil.

The Message dwells largely upon the admission of California, contending that slavery should have been allowed to establish itself in that State, that slave labor would have been highly profitable, that slaves would have worked out mines, remunerated their masters handsomely, and greatly augmented their own value. It likewise assumes the unique position that the admission of California was a violation of the Constitution, and attempts to draw a related and unintelligible distinction between the admission of a territory as a State and the admission of a State as a State, as if every State did not pass through a probationary term of territorial history, and as if the consent of Congress, the attributes of sovereignty—Gov. Quitman will have it, too, that because the State of California excludes slavery, Congress has sanctioned the Wilmot Proviso.—Against such fatuity it is folly to argue. The abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia—a mere municipal regulation, similar to enactments formerly in force in Mississippi, and still extant in Maryland—likewise provokes the Governor's ire.

The message thinks that nothing is to be hoped from the North, and that no respite from aggression can be expected. It says that if slavery yield to the tender mercies of the Federal Government, its fate is doomed. Here is his opinion on his own words:

"The Government of the United States is now under no slavery. It will hereafter be selected with reference to its bearing on this interest, and its activity in the use of the means of doing injury. If this great and vital interest is to remain subject to the government and control of its enemy, it must perish." Sooner or later, it behooves it must perish. To save it, to preserve it from destruction, or at least from a sickly, lingering, distempered and precarious existence, it must be protected by guarantees more available than the present Constitution furnishes, or it must be wrested from the control of that power which is hostile to it, and which possesses its destruction. It must, like every other great interest, be placed in charge of its friends."

After much more in the same style, the Governor proceeds to the question, "what is to be done?" As quiescence, even with the declaration that his aggression will not be tolerated, he regards as ineffably base and cowardly. The cross must be looked in the face. Mississippi must not submit. The remedy advised by Governor QUITMAN is a State Convention, with full and ample powers to take into consideration our federal relations, the aggressions committed upon the South, the dangers that threaten its domestic institutions, and all kindred subjects; and jointly with other States, or separately, to adopt such measures as may best comport with the dignity and safety of the State, and effectually correct the evils complained of. What exactly the Convention is to do, does not appear, the Governor expressing his confidence in the wisdom of the people, and he will assert in their very words, steadily and firmly defend their rights. He suggests, however, as his own views that, as a last effort at conciliation, the proposition should be distinctly made to the people of the non-slaveholding States to remedy the wrong, so far as it may be in the power of Congress to do so, by obtaining from California concessions south of 36 deg. 30 min., or otherwise; and to consent to such amendments of the Federal Constitution as shall hereafter amply secure the rights of the slaveholding States from misconstruction and further aggression. In the event of such concession not being obtained, he hesitates not to recommend "PEACEABLE SECESSION!!" In other words, the Governor is desirous that Congress should abandon the sole and unpregnable principle of non-intervention, and resort to legislation on the subject of slavery—with the clear conclusion staring him in the face, that if the power be conceded to the Federal Government to prohibit slavery above 36 deg. 30 min., entire authority is necessarily granted to restrict that institution to any other latitude hereafter. Such a dangerous grant of power will be spurned by seven-eighths of the South, as it was spurned less than two years ago by John C. Calhoun, and every Southern statesman—Gen. Quitman, himself included. And in default of the acceptance of a weapon to pierce the heart of the South, the Governor of Mississippi hold that the State should *secede!* Monstrous conclusion to a most fallacious and sophistical argument!

Having devoted nine-tenths of his message to a distorted and partial consideration of the slavery question, Governor Quitman, in closing, adverts slightly to matters of local interest. He *recommends* the militia and patrol laws to be revised, as well as the statutes in relation to public education and the levee system. The revenue during the past year, has been punctually paid into the Treasury.

Taking the message as a whole, we must acknowledge that it is as specious an exposition of Disunion doctrines as has probably been yet put forth. If it is intrinsically weak, and easily overthrown, the fault lies not with the author who has striven to make the best case of very poor materials. It is the first bold and barefaced manifestation from the anti-Compromisers of Mississippi, and we are ready to confess that through their leader, they have showed their hands too plainly to render their position henceforth at all ambiguous. They modestly claim that California shall amend her constitution to suit them; and that the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States shall agree to certain fundamental modifications of the Constitution of the United States. They ask for what is impracticable, and if not granted, they are ripe and ready for Disunion. It is well that the friends of the Union in the South should be fully posted up touching these matters. Forewarned is Forearmed.

From the Rio Grande.—By the steamer *Yacht*, Capt. Thompson, we have received files of Brownsville papers to the 6th.

The *Yacht* brought $82,000 in specie and 3 bars bullion to O. Klemm; $6,000 in specie and 10 packages silver to Cramer & Co.; $2,953 in specie to Gildermeister & Co.; $3,000 in specie to Garnier Bros.; $3,672 in specie to Hellman & Stadeker; $1,480 in specie to S. Fernandez; 2 packages silver to Hess & Sanger $515 in specie to A. Bergamini.

A brutal murder was committed on the 2d instant on the person of an old man 60 years of age, the occupant of the Palo Alto House, midway between Brownsville and Point Isabel.—Several ruffians entered his house at night, bound his wife with cords, and attacked the old man with knives. The old man, whose name was Cotton, sprang to his gun, fired it and wounded one of the assailants, before he sunk under their blows. A reward of $500 is offered for the arrest of the assassins.

Brownsville gave 65 votes for the Pearce bill to 2 against it.

Kentucky.—We have been anxious for some days to give a few extracts from the admirable message of Governor Helm to the Legislature of Kentucky, but have been prevented by lack of space. The message is very long and presents a number of subjects connected with the efficient working of the new State Constitution. In respect to public education, Governor Helm says that fifteen years have passed since their foundation was laid, and during most of that time, little or nothing was done; at length the great question was submitted to the people, and they nobly declared that bills drawn upon them for the education of the youth should not be dishonored; and now the common school system is extending itself throughout the commonwealth. The Governor concludes this subject thus:

"Without knowledge, without education without virtue, a nation cannot long be free. An humble village schoolhouse, with its unpretending master and ragged urchin, is more terrible to the despot than legions of the armed soldiery. Rear your children in ignorance, and they are ready to be the slaves of others; teach them how to be free, and no power on earth can enslave them."

And he assures the General Assembly that no part of his duty will be more grateful than in uniting with them in perfecting a system of public education which will be worthy of the State. The resources of the school fund are stated at $122,747 per annum.

The Governor notices appropriately the decease of President Taylor, and congratulates the people that his mantle has fallen on a man worthy to wear it. He says:

"Millard Fillmore, the President of the United States, has exhibited in the administration of the affairs of the General Government a liberality, a fairness, and a fidelity to the constitution, that have won for him a widely extended and an honorable fame. His manly and patriotic devotion to the Union entitle him to the gratitude of every true lover of his country. With such a man at the head of affairs we may feel well satisfied that all the powers of the Executive will be honestly, faithfully, and firmly directed to the execution of the laws and the preservation of the constitution."

Touching the "agitations" at the North and the South, the message says:

"The judgment of the sound and reflecting portion of the people of all sections condemns, I am sure, the dangerous radical doctrines of both extremes of the Union. The people are not agitators; the people are not factionists. Will they not fix the seal of their disapprobation upon those who, for selfish purposes, would fan the flame of discord in the Union and renew again the fearful fire that threatened to consume us? Kentucky, I am sure, will stand by the Constitution and the laws. No man who loves his country, or values properly her institutions, will aid again in bringing about the fearful crisis we have just passed. An armed or forcible resistance to the execution of the fugitive slave law is treason, and those who counsel, aid, or assist in that unholy work, are traitors to the constitution and enemies to the best interests of the nation."

By Magnetic Telegraph.

The Loss of the Yorktown.

New York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.

By an arrival at Boston the report of the loss of the U. S. sloop of war Yorktown is confirmed. The officers and crew are on board the ship of war Dale.

Richard M. Johnson, formerly Vice President of the United States, died at Louisville yesterday.

It is said that the nomination of President Fillmore, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, will be unanimously long.

The Cruiser of the city of Baltimore has been convened in extra session to take into consideration the McDonogh will.

At New Yorkon Tuesday, 1,300 bales of fair Orleans cotton were sold at 15¾.

The Cunard steamship Africa has sailed from N. York to Liverpool, with $600,000 in specie.

Baltimore, Thursday, Nov. 21.

The Whigs of Delaware have nominated General Cass for the Presidency. Mr. Clayton approves the choice.

An immense Union meeting was held to-night in Philadelphia. Resolutions approving the Fugitive slave law, and condemning Northern fanatics were adopted. Mr. Buchanan advocated the same sentiments.

Daniel Webster returns to Washington to-night.

At New York cotton is unsettled, awaiting the Niagara's advices.

Baltimore, Nov. 22.

The steamship Niagara is reported coming up at New York. Her news will be received soon.

Arrival of the Niagara.

Foreign Markets.

Baltimore, Nov. 22.

The Niagara arrived at New York at 11 o'clock this morning. During the week previous to her departure commercial affairs and operations in produce generally were quiet.

Prices remained without variation. The chief continental markets were dull, and the demand for most kinds of goods was limited.

Money was unchanged and abundant. The rates of exchange had slightly advanced.

The Liverpool cotton market had been heavy and holders anxious to sell. Prices had declined from ¼ to ⅝ below the rates of the previous week. Sunats declined ⅛; Brazil and Egyptian also declined.

The decline was caused by the rescission of the trade to confine their purchases to the limit of their actual wants.

The official quotations were for Fair Orleans 8; fair Mobile 7⅞; middling qualities 7¾@7⅞. The sales of the week amounted to 93,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,300 and exporters 2,500. The total stock on hand amounted to 480,000 bales.—*Evening Picayune.*

Naval.—The U. S. Coast Survey steamer Jefferson, arrived at Philadelphia on the 6th instant, from Norfolk, having completed the survey of Hatteras Shoals, and performed other work in the Gulf Stream. The Jefferson is to be refitted immediately for the further prosecution of the survey on the coast of California. Officers and crew all well.

By a letter from Valparaiso, dated September 23d, we learn that the United States sloop of war Fredonia, Lieut. Col. Neville, arrived at that port on the 31st August, in 86 days from San Francisco, sailed from that port July 4th, was undergoing repairs, and expected to sail for New York direct by the 1st of October. Officers all well, and such of the crew as were not, sent home invalided. The United States sloop of war Preble, Captain Gignu, after undergoing repairs, would proceed from Valparaiso direct to New York. The Fredonia brought $100,000, and the Preble $115,000, in gold dust, from San Francisco to the merchants of Valparaiso.

Senator Borland of Arkansas arrived at Little Rock a few days ago, on his way to Washington. His wife and child, who were both reported dead, are still alive and improving slowly.

Accident.—We learn from the Red River *Republican* that the little steamer Abby Allan, belonging to F. A. Bisonet, was destroyed by fire a few days since near the mouth of the river, together with about 300 bales of cotton that she had on board. She was on her first trip down the river, with a load of cotton under the command of a charter party. No insurance—loss about $2500.

Opera House in Boston.—Instead of a Concert Hall, the people of Boston are now talking of a building to combine the two characters of opera house and concert room. $60,000 has been subscribed, and $180,000 are wanted. It is to be 80 feet by 150, and the site is to be in Bowdoin square, opposite the Revere House.

☞ The official returns of the French public revenue for the nine months of this year show a considerable increase from last year.—All branches have thriven. There is a difference yet of 61 millions of francs in favor of the nine months of the last year of the monarchy.

A director of the Octroi of Paris reports that, in ordinary years, the number of indigent persons inscribed on the public books, who subsist chiefly on the public official bounty, is sixty-five thousand; the number of female domestics he reckons at fifty thousand, the most of whom drink no wine. There are in the different boarding schools fourteen thousand male and female pupils who are furnished with weak wine and water.

Judge Nesbit's Letter.—The Hon. E. A. Nesbit, formerly a member of Congress from Georgia, and now one of her Supreme Judges, some weeks since addressed a letter, in reply to an invitation to attend a public meeting at Cassville, Georgia, to Messrs. Milner and others, committee, from which we make the following extract. Judge Nesbit expresses his opinion that the late action of Congress, "upon the whole, is a Southern triumph." We cite the following passages from his letter:

At no time within the last fifteen years have the indications at Washington and at the North, in my opinion, been so favorable to Southern institutions as at this moment. The Northern mind is more favorably disposed towards us than it has been. I do not speak of the Abolitionists proper. We have nothing to hope from that relatively small and rabid crew.

I speak of the people at the North at large. Antislavery, as a political element, has lost ground within the last nine months. Congress has repudiated the Wilmot Proviso, and left slavery untouched in the District, arranged the Texas question upon terms which her own representatives accepted, and passed the most stringent law for the delivery of refugee slaves which the genius of the South devise. The action of Congress, upon the whole, is a Southern triumph.

Of the Fugitive Slave bill, Judge Nesbit says:

Our course, as reasonable men, is to give it a trial, a fair trial. If it is resisted and rendered nugatory, then will be the time to resort to measures of redress. I believe that, however, it may be impeded at some points, it will be executed.

Carriage for the President.—We were invited yesterday (says the New York Express of the 5th instant) to inspect an elegant carriage designed as a present by a party of gentlemen of this city to the President, Mr. Fillmore, which, for beauty of workmanship and symmetry of design, we have never seen equalled. It is of the style termed a round front Clarence coach, the entire front being composed of heavy plate glass of a circular form. It has a plain, republican-like look, painted a rich claret—the door panels set off with a beautiful painting of the arms of the State and city of New York. The only other exterior ornaments are the lamps and door handles, and these are truly superb; the lamps are surmounted with the American eagle, with wings expanded, which, with the handles, are beautifully chased in silver; the iron work and running gear are admirable specimens of mechanical art; the carved work about the carriage is elaborate, but in good taste—the footman's stand with the standards are elegant specimens of carving, the interior lining is of mazarine blue, with a fine buff colored figue, made of a rich materials—the laces, gimps and tassels, also of silk, were made expressly for the carriage, and are of new and elegant patterns—the upholstery is done regardless of expense—the whole interior furniture, such as handles, slides, pulleys, nailheads, &c., are of mother of pearl, and handsome designs—the speaking trumpet communicating with the driver, with its ivory mouthpiece concealed in a silken tassel, hangs at the side, near the occupant's hand, and is made of gum-elastic covered with silk.

We learn that there is a project on foot to present General Scott with a similar establishment to the above, by the citizens of the State and city of New York.

A Good One.—The New York *Express* publishes a long account of a trick played off on the Abolition sympathizers by free a negro who lived in Saratoga, and had for years. Having occasion to go to a neighboring town, to his surprise when he got there, he was asked if he was a fugitive. He replied yes. This aroused their active sympathies, and he was furnished with letters from town to town, which enabled him to travel until he got, tired, and then went home and laughed at the fools who had been so easily duped by him. We presume that "Major," the name of the negro, is not the only lazy free negro who is travelling on the money and sympathy of the blindest of all religious fools—Northern Abolitionists.

☞ We learn from the Tallahoga (Ala.) Reporter that Stephen P. Oliver, charged with the murder of B. Thurmond, was tried during the recent term of Talladega Circuit Court, and found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. Sentence had not been passed when the Reporter went to press.

☞ It will be seen, says the Louisville Journal, from a marriage notice in our paper of this morning that the Hon. Mr. Cabell, the patriotic and distinguished member of Congress from Florida, is married to a very lovely young belle of St. Louis, well known and much admired and dearly loved in the fashionable circles of this and many other cities. The St. Louis Republicans gives this appropriate notice of the interesting event:

The Union.—Who will entertain apprehensions of the dissolution of the Union, when the honorable and gifted sons of the South, away in Florida, find their matrimonial companions in the distant West! When men speak of a dissolution of the Union they should reflect upon the deep and intimate social ties that bind every part of our great governmental fabric together. In this there is a bond of affection, a chain of love, stronger, more enduring and lasting than iron. If, by the force of circumstances it should be severed, or even shrunken, it has a healing power within itself. We cannot be otherwise than one people. How agreeably was this exemplified in the marriage ceremony performed by the Rev. Bishop Hawks, in Christ Church on Tuesday evening last, in the presence of a large crowd of friends and early acquaintances of the bride, which is announced in another column.

Lithography.—Lithography is the art of printing from stone. This process is based upon the fact that printing ink, being largely composed of oil, will not adhere to any surface which is wet with water.

Every one knows how utterly impossible it is to mix oil and water. To lithograph, then, all that is necessary is, to draw on the smooth surface of a dry stone, with a greasy crayon, whatever is to be printed. A weak solution of nitric acid is then rubbed over the stone, which fastens the drawing so that it cannot be rubbed off. After this, a solution of gum-arabic is passed over the surface, and then the stone is ready for printing.

By means of a sponge, water is now rubbed on the stone, and while yet wet the inking roller is applied. The water adheres to the lines of the drawing, because they are oily, but to the wet stone it does not stick. The paper is now laid on, and, with the stone, passed through the press; the result being a beautiful and exact copy of whatever is drawn.

Such is the process by which the lithographic prints, that are sold in all parts of our country, are made. The colored ones are painted with water paints after the printing is completed.

The stone employed for lithography is of a peculiar kind of lime and clay nature; resembling in appearance a smooth, yellow bone, yet possessing the quality of absorbing water. The stone is known as lithographic, or compact lime. It is found chiefly in Bavaria, one of the German States, though there are quarries of it in England.

The Bavarian stones however, are those most universally employed, and their importation is a considerable object in commerce. In New York these stones are worth from five to ten cents per pound.—*The Student.*

Narrow Escape of a Wild Beast Tamer.—Hydrolgo, one of Van Amburg's assistants in taming animals, at Toronto lately, went into a cage in which a panther, a tiger, a lioness, a cougar, a leopard and a hyena had been placed. The tiger became sullen, when Hydrolgo struck him with a whip, which so enraged the beast that he sprang upon the man and brought him to the floor. At the moment Van Amberg sprang into the cage, took the tiger off, and saved the man's life.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writes:

I am apprehensive that floods of petitions for the repeal of the fugitive law will be poured upon Congress during the next session; and if so, it will require coolness and good management on the part of the Union men to prevent a renewed agitation, so formidable as to be obstruct and prevent deliberation and legislation.

For the country, it ought to be wished that the next will be a business session; a session of much useful and considerable legislation. But it is quite in the power of a considerably small number of men to render the session a session of a very disorderly character. I would hope that the Pacific railroads, received and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, without debate, and that an adverse report on them should be made, but not till the last moment of the session.

☞ M. Poterin, whose trial career has been watched with some interest in France, has been giving a description of the sufferings of the three women dressed as angels, who lately ascended in his balloon. They wore thin dresses and wings, and on arriving at a height of 2800 yards, they shivered and shook with the intense cold. As they were out of sight of the crowd, they were drawn up in the car and exchanged their wings for warm wrappings. The aeronauts descended in safety.

Sandwich Islands.—We are in receipt of Honolulu papers to the 7th September, but they contain no intelligence of interest. There is a great want of laborers in the island, and by an act of the King and Council, the emigration of natives, to California and other countries, had been prohibited.

City Intelligence.

Placide's Varieties.—This deservedly popular establishment opens to-night, and presents most powerful claims to the support of the public. The stock Company is unusually strong, and the new boat that has ever been brought out, and with such materials as it is composed of, we confidently look for a brilliant season.

The Campbells.—The celebrated troupe known under the name of the Campbell minstrels, and whose performances attracted such large audiences last season, have arrived, and will open at the Commercial Exchange Hall on Monday evening. The company has received some further accessions since last year, and is now enabled to give the famous musical soirees with even greater *eclat* than before.

The Courts.—Nothing of any interest was transacted yesterday in the various Courts. The First District Court was occupied with civil cases.

Third Municipality.—A called session of the Mayor and Recorder's Court was held yesterday, presided by Recorder Bousenenu. Aldermen Hayward and Weisinger present. A jury having been empanelled, the cases of Hardy Johnson, a free coloured woman, charged with having neglected to register her name and occupation, was tried; and a verdict of guilty brought in. The Court sentenced her to five hours' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of $10.

Jeannet McDonald and Ellen Jackson were tried on the charge of keeping a disorderly house and acquitted.

A *malle grossesse* was presented in the cases of Victor Schlanger and Mrs. Calvary, charged with assault and battery.

Running a Money Drawer.—Peter Frister, was arrested yesterday in the Third Municipality, charged with having robbed the money drawer of Mr. Christ. Gerdes, of Bandalore street. He was remanded for examination.

A Good Move.—Recorder Genella caused notice to be sent yesterday to some quack doctors, who are in the habit of placing their flaming advertisements on the walls of public buildings, &c., to appear before him on the charge of contravening the police regulations. We should like to see a stop put to such placards.

Committed.—Thomas Dean was brought up yesterday before Recorder Genella, on the charge of having vilified Charles A. Stewart, on the afternoon previous; and furthermore, with endeavoring to accomplish a revolting purpose—the particulars of which are unfit for publication. After hearing the case, the accused was committed for trial before the First District Court.

Cruel Treatment.—An affidavit was made yesterday against Peter Alsdorfer, charging him with subjecting most cruelty to his daughters. From the circumstances, it would seem almost as if the man was insane, as he is in the daily habit of threatening them, taking out a knife and threatening to kill them, &c., and the other day threw one of them into the sink. Recorder Genella issued a warrant for the arrest of the accused.

Charge Dismissed.—Thos. Lansdell was brought up yesterday for trial before Recorder Caldwell, on the charge of having, some few days since, swindled a North Carolina gentleman named Wilson out of a sum of money. The prosecutor, however, failed to appear, and the accused was consequently discharged.

Committed for Trial.—Patrick Cody, a negro employed in the employ of Col. McAlpin, was committed yesterday by Recorder Caldwell, for trial before the First District Court, on the charge of stealing sugar from his employer's store.

Burglar.—Vincent Robbins, an old resident of the city, committed suicide yesterday morning, at his dwelling house in Girod street, by jumping into the well. No inquest was held over the remains.

Charge of Robbery.—Catharine Grimsel was arrested yesterday in the Second Municipality, charged with having robbed B. O. Mountjoy, in Carondelet street, of $50. The case has not yet been examined.

Stealing Clothes.—Thomas Hennessey was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell on the charge of having stolen some wearing apparel from Elizabeth Murray, in Girod st. The matter will be examined into this morning.

Swindling.—A charge of swindling was preferred yesterday before Recorder Caldwell against Andrew Summers, by Benjamin Hart, of Cincinnati, for $363 from Benjamin Hines. The case will be investigated on Monday.

Pilfering.—A man named H. Lacy, was arrested on Thursday night in the Second Municipality, charged with having robbed A. Rengstorff. The accused was committed for examination.

Dangerous and Disorderly.—A man named Hammond was arrested by the First Municipality police on Thursday night in Gallatin street, having in his possession a large quantity of powder, and charged with being a dangerous and suspicious character, and behaving in a boisterous manner. The accused was committed to prison.

Robbery.—Charles Smith was brought up yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, charged with having broken open the store of Mr. Joseph Smith, a miller on behalf the ship Caroline and Mary Clark, and stealing two pair of pants and a cloak. One of the witnesses, in addition to having given the aforesaid break upon the accused, and under circumstances, he was committed for trial before the First District Court.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Friday Evening, Nov. 22, 1850.

The general market has presented a more active appearance since our last, and in several articles the transactions have been to a large extent. As we anticipated in our previous review, the telegraphic despatches announcing a war in Europe, &c., have since been discovered by the receipt of detailed accounts admitting nothing of the kind. The result has been that Cotton which was depressed in consequence of that manœuvre, has since come into favorable request, and as will be perceived from our detailed report, the operations of the week have been quite heavy.

The impartial and accurate views of the crop which we have from time to time presented to our readers, are gaining converts in every direction. When we first broached them two months ago, it was our misfortune to have few or no supporters and in this respect, our position was precisely similar to what it was last year. Then as now we were called upon to stem the tide of reckless assertion unsubstantiated with a facility that argued at least a comprehensive acquaintance with figures, if no thing else. It was exactly on the 22d November last year, that we stood *alone* in proclaiming—not on a mere assertion—but backed by strong argumentative reasons that the crop would not exceed 2,100,000 bales. But for only one short month were we compelled to remain solitary, for with a rapidity which shows how easily people jump to opposite conclusions, in the month of January, with the exception of the Manchester Guardian, and a long crop man or two *per se*, every one in the Trade ranged himself on our side of the question. Call it a tribute to accurate *guessing* if you please, for we are willing to wear our honors meekly, and it still proves that in that essentially Yankee characteristic, we were ahead of some folks.

We believe, or as some people will have it, have undertaken to *guess*, that the present crop will not exceed that of last year, that is to say in weight. It may possibly reach 2,200,000 bales, and then not equal the production of 1849, for as we have before intimated it put up in that shape, it would doubtless exceed the biggest estimate ever put made by the professional admirers of low priced Cotton. The question of supply cannot be too strongly insisted on, for there are many persons who honestly think that Cotton is much too high. Our views are the very opposite, for we really believe that a crop of 2,200,000 *full* bales—equal to 2,640,000 of this year's yield—would be insufficient for the wants of consumption, even at the present high prices. It would afford us pleasure to argue the question with any one who thinks differently.

On last Saturday and Sunday nights, we were visited by as severe a frost as has ever been experienced in Louisiana, during the month of November. Of course, it did no harm to Cotton, but Sugar suffered severely. Unfortunately, the planters, in consequence of the extreme drought, were not so forward as usual in securing their crops, and the consequence has been that a very large surface of cane was exposed to a cold so intense, as to have made ice one inch thick in the Opelousas Prairie. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the loss occasioned by this visitation, but many well informed persons put it down at 25,000 hhds., and others higher. From a variety of causes indeed, the crop has so far suffered, that whilst at one time a production of 250 to 260,000 hhds. was confidently expected, it can now be safely calculated that the growth will fall short—and to some extent perhaps—of 200,000 hhds. Within the past few days, Sugar has advanced in this market, from ¼@¾c ₰ lb.

Exchange has improved during the past week, and is likely to advance. The tide of specie has turned. Yesterday, the Pacific brought out from New York $400,000, and there is still about a million afloat, and in process of shipment.

Freights have been re-advanced, and to this may be ascribed the present dull feeling in the Cotton market during the last two days.

The weather is very pleasant for the season; the ship is quite busily, our thoroughfares are decently crowded, and everything wears a busy appearance. The river remains at the same stage last noticed.

P. S. Since penning the foregoing remarks, telegraphic despatches have come to hand advising a rather low Liverpool Cotton market, arising as it is said from the desire of operators to enable their purchasers to their same date wants. This we quite in the power of a considerably small number of men to render the session a session of a very disorderly character. I would hope that that position has not been received and referred to the Committee on Judiciary, without debate, and that an adverse report on them should be made, but not till the last moment of the session.

Beef.—There has been a good demand for Rio Caribbean since our last, and sales of the week embrace 4,500 barrels, including one cargo of 2,000 barrels, on private terms. Prices have ranged from 20¾@21c ₰ lb., the latter quotation was before a public sale. Country beef is dull at the inside rate. A few odd lots were sold at 20¾c, and also a small parcel of two of LaGuayra at 21c ₰ lb.

Salt.—The sales of Liverpool Salt since our last, comprise 1,200 sacks, on private terms, a cargo of 4,500 sacks, on private terms, and 500 sacks fine at 1 37½ ₰ sack, delivered. From second hands the rates are $1 10@$1 15c ₰ sack for fine, free of dray. Some of the cargo of 750 tons Trapani Salt arrived yesterday but have not yet been disposed of.

Bagging and Bale Rope.—There is no change in prices, and the demand generally is of a retail character. We quote Bagging, 13¼@13½c ₰ yard, and Rope, 6¼@6½c ₰ lb.

Cunny Sage.—There has been some demand since our last, and we notice sales of about 120,000 bags in various lots, at 4½@4¾c ₰ lb.

Hemp.—Prices are purely nominal, not a sale having been made for months past.

Lime.—A cargo of 1,300 casks Thomaston arrived yesterday, but we have disposed of. From second hands, holders have obtained $1 80@$1 90 ₰ cask.

Lead.—A few weeks since, a sale was made at $4 50. Since then, not a transaction has transpired.

Tallow.—There have been no sales since our last. We quote 7c ₰ lb for Prime city rendered.

Candles.—Sperm Candles are in moderate request, at former prices, say 42@43c ₰ lb for No. 1. Refined and Nantucket Sales of Star Candles have been made to some extent, at 28@29c ₰ lb.

Exchange.—The market has not changed, and may shortly look for a further improvement. We quote Sterling, 10@10¼ per cent. Paris, 5⅛@5⅜ Bills on New York, at 60 days, 2½@2¾ ₰ cent. dis. Checks, 1¼@1¾ ₰ cent. discount.

EXCHANGE OUT DOOR.

Sterling	7@9 ₰ cent. prem.
France	5⅛@5⅜ ₰ cent. prem.
New York, 60 days bills	2½@2¾ ₰ cent dis.
Do Checks	1¼@1¾ p. c. dis.
Boston, 60 days	2½@2¾ ₰ ct. dis.
Philadelphia, 60 days	2½@2¾ ₰ ct. dis.
Havana at 3 to 8 days	sight ₰ cent dis.

Freights.—A further improvement has taken place in freights since our last. We have to report engagements, via vessels for Havre at 7c.; one for Ghent, at 45-32d.; one for Cork and a market, at 15-16d.; and one for Liverpool, at 15-16d. Rates to vessels to 7.16d. Coastwise rates have likewise slightly improved.

FREIGHTS.

Cotton—Liverpool	₰ D. 7-16@15-32d
Havre	₰ T. 7c
Ghent, &c	₰ D. 5c
Boston, &c	₰ bale ½@¾c
Tobacco—Cowes, &c	₰ hhd —@—
Boston	—@—
Baltimore	—@—
Antwerp, Hamburg, &c	—@—
Liverpool	—@—
Boston	—@—
New York	—@—
Philadelphia	—@—
Rosin and Naval Stores—to Northern Ports	
Rosin—to Coast	₰ bbl —none shipping
From the City	—@—
Rosin—New York	—@—
Boston	—@—
Philadelphia	—@—
Pork, &c.—New York	₰ bbl —@—
Boston	—@—
London	—@—
Liverpool	—@—
Prime Beef—London	₰ tce —@—
Liverpool	—@—
Flour—New York	₰ bbl —none shipping
Boston	
London	
Liverpool	
Lead—New York	₰ ton —@—
Boston	—@—
Wheat—Northern ports	₰ bush —none shipping
London	
Liverpool	
Corn—Northern ports	₰ bush
London	
Liverpool	
Hemp—New York	₰ ton —@—
Boston	—@—
Cotton	₰ B —@—

MARRIED—

At St. Theresa's Church, on the evening of Thursday, 21st inst., by the Most Reverend Archbishop of New Orleans, Joseph Bazin, to Miss Adeline Augustine, second daughter of James P. Fenney, Esq., all of this city.

November 23d, 1850

DIED,—

On Thursday night, at 10 o'clock, Arnold Bogart, 37½ years. His friends and acquaintances and those of his father-in-law, Mr. Peter Bogart, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, which will take place this evening, at 4½ o'clock, from 140 Bourbon street, between Dauphin and Burgundy streets.

Last night, at 11 o'clock at the age of 15 months, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of E. Gagneaud of St. Montant, his wife. The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral which will take place this evening at half past 3 o'clock, from Hospital street near Rampart.

J. FEVRET,

IMPORTER, &c., returns his friends and patrons that having determined to settle in this city, where he will reside permanently, he has opened his store at the corner of Chartres and Conti streets, for the sale of Jewelry, Watches and Clocks, and where he now offers to the public a splendid assortment of Lepine Watches, Tobin and French do.; Silver Watches; Safety and Gold Chains, Diamond Breastpins; Ruby, Pearl and precious Stones; do Silver Plated Ware and Gilt Tea Sets, &c.

Clocks, Candelabras and articles of taste have been selected with care to be inferior to any ever imported in this city.

He will, as formerly, undertake to repair any article in the line of his business, and warrants watches or jewelry, and that his former customers will remember that his work may be safely trusted. Corner of Chartres and Conti, nominal.

Bottles.—Received, per ship Caroline and Mary Clark, from Havre—400 baskets empty Bottles. Also, 500 Demijohns, in 3 gallons, for sale by Thomas Pinedo & Co.,

n23 29 Conti st.

Landing.—Ex ship Carolt e & Mary Clark, from Havre, and for sale by the subscriber, 4 casks containing 40 large Bottles Green Chartreuse, 75 cases round Cheese.

DOMINIQUE LANATA,

9 & 10 Le Pleine st.

Olive Oil.—Landing ex Sardinian bark Orbita from Marseilles—800 baskets and cases Olive Oil, for 24 cts. per gallon by

PAUL JUGE FILS & CO.,

n23 Commercial Place.

Goshen Butter—18 firkins prime dairy fresh Butter, now landing from ship Expandola, for sale by W STANTON & CO.,

Corner Magazine and Lafayette sts.

Sundries.—500 qr casks Sherry Wine; 6 octaves Sherry do; 1000 qr do Port Wine; 30 qr do Spanish Brandy; 80 half pipes Castillon Brandy; 60 tcs do; 3 do. Gin; on Consignment, and for sale by

DUPOUY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

In liquidation, 35 Natchez st.

Claret.—100 casks good family Claret, 100 boxes superior do, for sale by

DUPOUY WILLIAMSON & CO.,

In liquidation, 35 Natchez st.

Cognac.—84 bbls of various qualities and assortment, for sale by

DUPOUY, WILLIAMSON & CO.,

In Liquidation, 35 Natchez st.

Landing.—This day, Austria, from Bremen, 200 boxes