The New-Orleans Bee.

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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.

Saturday Morning Nov. 2, 1850.

THE Mail due on Thursday came through yesterday. That due yesterday lated beyond Charleston.

☞ Gurtnanza are due the officers of the steamer National, to-day late St. Louis papers.

LET US HAVE THE LETTER.

Mr. SOULE, it seems, has been cateclised by a number of gentlemen of his own party, touching his views of the duty of the South in respect to the Compromise measures; and if current rumors may be believed, the honorable Senator has responded to the queries in a highly pungent and severe strain. We hope the correspondence will be published, for various reasons. First, we would really like to know what Mr SOULE's opinions are on the subject. Heretofore he has been peculiarly mystical, and notwithstanding his published oratorical efforts admit of more than one interpretation. In one of his recent speeches in the U. S. Senate he professed, with emphasis and indignation, the charge of being unfaithful to the Union, and declared that he would cheerfully co-operate with those distinguished advocates of the Compromise in all fitting measures for its preservation. In a subsequent harrangue—the same effusion that brought down upon him the galling sneer and excoriating irony of FOOTE—Mr. SOULE said that if the people of the South succeeded in the Compromise, they would themselves be no longer slaves; or words to that effect. In a later demonstration, the honorable Senator said nothing that could be construed either into an ignorance of the people of Louisiana or into a defience of Yankees being the stalking-horse.

Another reason why we should like to see the correspondence, is that we are desirous of learning to what extent Mr. SOULE recognizes the Democratic principle of making known his sentiments to his constituents. An elaborate and ingenious attempt to prove that Mr. SOULE is right on concessions, premises, and that those who disagreed him were guilty of gratuitous slander, and to reconcile these conclusions with Democracy, appeared in an evening portion of yesterday's issue, and is presumed to reflect the convictions of the eminent Senator himself. We have heard a number of Democrats say, that Mr. SOULE was bound to answer directly and categorically the interrogatories propounded to him; and that, though elected by the Legislature, he represents the people of the State in general, and the Democracy in particular. We do not undertake to decide between the conflicting conclusions in regard to Democratic usages and doctrines entertained by the organ of the party on the one hand, and the signers of the call upon Mr. SOULE on the other, but we feel considerable curiosity to ascertain with which of the expounders of Democracy that gentleman sides. From a sentiment in his serenade speech—viz. "I stand alone among the citizens of Louisiana in the course he had adopted, he (Mr. SOULE) maintains (we infer that Mr SOULE cherishes very latitudinarian dogmas on the mooted point of the correlative obligations existing between the representative and his constituents—dogmas that savor of that progressive school which has of late characterized Democracy, but which is repugnant to large majorities and to "pure steel" and "true gold," wearing tenaciously to the ancient and venerable Democratic creed. Mark

Whatever may be the views of Mr SOULE, in relation, his talent, his influence upon a portion of the people invest them with no slight degree of importance. Let them be known that the Democrats will be enabled to select a leader, whose opponents will have some claim to a number of the assaults than mere defamation, contemptuous allusions to the ignorance of the masses, and unspaced invective age at the press.

THE PEDLANTEPEC ROAD

The subscription lists for this enterprise have been only opened since last Monday, and already over five thousand shares have been taken. It is thought that a million of stock will be easily obtained in our city.

THE GRAND UNION MEETING in New York on Wednesday, some days ago, was held on the Battery, and was largely attended. A deputation to the Pirayune says: "Gen. Wood presided, and a number of speeches in opposition to sectional fanaticism and the agitating agitation were delivered. A letter from Daniel Webster strongly recommending a adherence to the constitution was read.

Resolutions were offered and adopted approving the recent measures passed by Congress for the settlement of the dangerous questions arising from the acquisition of territory from Mexico, considering the compromise to be fair and that it ought to be sustained by every patriot in the land, stating that the gratitude of the country is due to the Senators and Representatives who threw aside party prejudice for the sake of the country; censuring those who disregarding the will of the majority, seek again to renew the agitation, and to throw a fire-brand into Congress, regarding the Fugitive Slave bill as according with expressed constitutional conditions, and as having been passed by Congress in 1793, and signed by Washington.

Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the meeting resolved not to support any person for any office who can be hostile to the peace measures adopted by Congress.

☞ The Covington (La.) Advocate learns that on the 24th ult., two persons named Quinn and Coity, were murdered near Wm. Brumbe's plantation, and their wagon set on fire and destroyed. Suspicion rests on a negro of Mr. Pitts, who is in confinement. The victims were returning home, after selling their cotton at Covington, and no doubt the allurement of money was the cause of the hellish deed.

DEUTSCHER JOURNAL.—We have received from D. Humphrey, editor and publisher, the first number of a semi-monthly Magazine devoted to the Dyorrian and Photogenic art. We have examined with some care and find that it embraces much practical design, and a small amount of scientific enjoyment. We should imagine it would prove a very useful work to artists, and to all persons fond of the study of natural philosophy, as it is an accurate record of all the discoveries made in photography, and its kindred sciences.

ANOTHER CALIFORNIA PAPER.—Mr. Jas. W. Simonton, who has been for a long time connected with the newspaper press in New York and Washington, is about to establish at San Jose, the capital of California, a Whig newspaper, under the title of the California Intelligencer.

NEXT PRESIDENCY.—"A. B." writes the New York Herald as follows: For President, Cassius M. Clay, of Ky. For Vice-President, John Van Buren, of N. Y. So it appeared that Sam Houston and Fred. Douglas are to be cheated at last.

FRUIT.—The papers from the interior of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, all announce the appearance of frost. It does not seem however, to have done much damage to the crops.

☞ A great blast was made on the Hudson river railroad last week, by which nearly thirty thousand cubic feet of solid rock were loosened. The blast, in which thirty-six kegs of powder were used, was successfully set off by the galvanic battery, under the direction of Professor Morse. More than three miles of telegraph wires were used on the occasion.

FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE ALABAMA.

Destructive Fire at San Francisco

The steamship *Alabama*, Captain Foster, arrived in port yesterday, having left Chagres on the 23d ult. The steamships *Cherokee* and *Empire City* were in port when the *Alabama* left, waiting the arrival of passengers from Panama. The British steamer *Medway* was also in port.

The brig *Octavia* had arrived at Chagres, after a passage of 53 days from New Orleans—Left brig *Belle del Mar* at anchor in the Rhodes. Passed schooner *America* thirty miles north of Chagres, and about fifty miles north of the same port met steamer *Georgia* going in.

The *Alabama* encountered a continuance of heavy north gales.

The *Alabama* did not bring a regular mail, but we have received California papers to the 17th—two days later. The sole intelligence they contain is embraced in the following, which we take from the San Francisco *Herald* of the 17th ult:

The fire originated in the bar-room of a house on Jackson street, called the Philadelphia House, between Kearney and Dupont streets. When the fire companies came on the ground, several houses were already in a blaze, and the fire was spreading rapidly. It extended towards Dupont street, and, at the same time, in a lateral direction, towards Portsmouth Square. In the whole space between Jackson street and the Plaza, there were no brick buildings to stay the progress of the fire, and all efforts to arrest it were unavailing. Water was wholly wanting, and the firemen were consequently powerless.

The conflagration now made rapid strides towards the corner of Portsmouth Square and Kearney street, taking the whole block in its way. There a stand was made, but was not successful in confining it to the west side of Kearney street. The large brick building on the corner kept it for some time at bay, but it finally found and made rapid progress towards Montgomery street. The fire companies remitted in Kearney street, between the two fires, as long as possible, but at length they retreated all their energies to cut off the further advance towards Montgomery street. This was tantalisingly effected, after great exertion, mostly by the Howard Hook and Ladder Company and the Howard Engine Company. The fire was cut off, and the most valuable part of the city was saved.

Meantime, the conflagration had extended up to Pacific street, and eastward to Dupont st—A great number of buildings were torn down at this point, and all along the line of Pacific street, from Dupont half way down the block between Kearney and Montgomery streets—The City Hall was in imminent danger, as its scorched and blackened walls attest.

It would certainly have caught, but for the devoted gentlemen of Recorder John A. McGlynn and Alderman James Grant, who ordered the building opposite, in which the records were deposited. The building was manned by these gentlemen, and could have been saved but for the lamentable inefficiency of the engine, and firemen, who would not lend assistance. We saw too much of this spirit exhibited during the fire. Messrs. Grant and McGlynn, however, did not hesitate to tear down their building to protect the City Hall.

The two points at which the fire was most effectually checked were in Washington street, between Kearny and Montgomery, and at the corner of Dupont and Pacific. The operations were beautifully performed at both places.

But truth compels us to declare that this destruction of property might have been prevented, if there had been but a chief engineer in direct operations. The strength of the fire department was wasted during the first portion of the conflagration, by not being properly and authoritatively directed. By blowing up a few buildings in the immediate vicinity of where it first originated, its ravages might have been confined within very narrow limits. The scarcity of water was a great want, and another was the want of public spirit in private citizens in not assisting the fire companies. There was almost single indifference in this respect.

The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary. Several persons have been arrested on suspicion.

The following is a schedule of the individual losses so far as ascertained:

Bella Union,	$40,000	Johnson & Co,	$4,000
Rendezvous,	9,000	John Fagen,	5,000
Verandah Restaurant,	8,500	B. L. Berry,	5,000
Lucknard & Parkard,	7,000	Wellles & Sander	1,000
S. Adams & Co,	6,000	Benj. Reynolds,	2,000
J. Winchester,	30,000	F. Fuller,	5,000
Evening Picayune,	2,000	Miss Kagelin,	5,000
J. Stevens & Co,	6,500	McGlynn & Grant	6,000
Amory Hall,	6,000	Signor Rossi,	4,000

We deeply regret to say that the office of the Pacific News has been completely destroyed. The calamity has fallen heavily on Messrs. Allen & Winchester. The following are the particulars furnished us by Mr. Winchester himself. We heartily sympathize with him in this and misfortune.

PACIFIC NEWS.—This establishment is a total loss. The power presses and all other type and materials were removed to a place of apparent safety, supposed to have been fire proof, which afterwards took fire from the spreading of the doors and shutters, and every vestige within destroyed. The value of the property lost, including buildings, was not less than $30,000, at a moderate estimate. Not even one of the books was saved, or private papers of any description whatever. We understand the editors and proprietors of the News will get under way in a few days, if materials can be had in this country. They render their grateful acknowledgments to the proprietors of the Alta, Herald and Courier, and a host of kind friends, for tenders of service on the occasion.

The gentlemen of the Picayune office have also been heavy losers, but we are glad to say they will be able to resume immediately.

Further Particulars.

Signor Rossi, of the Italian theatre, has lost everything, his fourth loss by fire in California. We hope to see him soon again in business, and we have no doubt our citizens will show their sympathy for his misfortunes.

J. Cauchard has lost his house, between Kearny and Dupont on Jackson street. He estimates his loss at $15,000.

The new El Dorado building would most likely have shared the fate of the one destroyed by the fire in December last, had it been constructed of less durable materials than it is. The building adjoining it being constructed of wood and nearly completed, was prevented from taking fire by wet blankets being hung over the front.

Johnson's building, a large brick block on the corner of Washington and Kearney streets, opposite the El Dorado, withstood the devouring element, although almost entirely surrounded by the flames. Atkins, Newcomb & Co., proprietors of the Varandah Restaurant, are the greatest sufferers in this house, their stock and fixtures being much damaged by the fire and the efforts to save them. This is the second time these gentlemen had the misfortune to suffer from fire in this city.

Eddie, Vose & Co, proprietors of the Ontario House, at the corner of Kearney and Jackson streets, are also losers to a large amount by this fire, having but recently opened this large and costly establishment, the fixtures and stock of the concern being nearly all damaged or destroyed.

We are glad to bear testimony to the good conduct of a party of soldiers, who came in from the Mission and worked under the command of Capt Hayes. They exerted themselves with a steadiness and devotion worthy of all praise.

THE FIRE COMPANIES.—We think that San Francisco has good reason to be proud of her fire department. Whatever courage, skill and indefatigable resolution could effect was gallantly and handsomely effected. Indeed, we know of no terms of praise which can come up to the merit of all these generous fellows. Where all worked so well it would be invidious to particularize, but we cannot refrain from noticing in terms of warm commendation the Howard Engine Company, the Empire Engine Company, the Howard Hook and Ladder Company, the St. Francis Hook and Ladder Company, the Protection Company and others.

Capt. Folsom, Mr. Broderick, Mr Eagan, Mr Battelle, Alderman Grant, Mr McGlynn, Col. Hays, Lieut. Blair, Mr Stallaber, Mr Fairchild, of the Pacific News, may be noticed as particularly conspicuous in their endeavors to arrest the conflagration; but as we were confined to one scene of the operation it would be unjust to say that they were the only ones.

Streets burned.—Washington street—half the the block between Kearny and Dupont, and half the block between Kearny and Montgomery.

Jackson street, from Dupont nearly to Montgomery street—both sides.

Pacific street, both sides, from Dupont to Montgomery.

Dupont street, from Jackson to Mongomery.

Kearny street, from Washington to Pacific.

A large portion of the blocks bounded by Kearny, Washington, Montgomery and Pacific streets have been destroyed.

MINING OPERATIONS.—The *Herald* notices an authenig and remarkable instance of success in gold digging at Scard's Bar on the Yuba river. Seven men dug in twenty-three days, after having spent considerable time in turning the stream, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars, and then sold out their claim for thirteen thousand. The largest day's yield was sixty-three pounds, the smallest thirty pounds, the average about forty pounds. On the other hand numbers have toiled for months, with scarcely the slightest success.

☞ A company from Boston is at present engaged with a sub-marine apparatus in endeavoring to recover the lost treasure on board the steamer Lexington, which was destroyed by fire in Long Island Sound in January, 1840. The wreck lies 120 feet below the surface.

HYDROPATHY.—The following hit at the water cure was made by Charles Lamb, and no one but himself could have had so quaint a conceit. "It is," said he, "another new word, for it is as old as the Deluge, which, in my opinion, killed more than it cured."

THE ASIA'S NEWS.

The American steamship *Asia* arrived at New York on the morning of the 23d ult.—Much of her intelligence has been anticipated by Telegraph, but the full accounts, however are by no means destitute of interest

FRANCE.—The French Court of Cassation has decided that the law of the 25d of March, 1851, does not render the service of the National Guard obligatory on foreigners residing in France, unless they have been admitted, in conformity with the article 13 of the Civil Code, to the enjoyment of civil rights; that any employee of a railway company who has taken oath as Inspector for the levying of duties, is exempt in virtue of his office; that persons who belonged to the Legion of Artillery which has been dissolved, cannot refuse to serve in the National Guard on the pretence that the decree which formed that Legion required it to be re constituted within a year after a dissolution.

The following is in the Union Bretonne of Nantes:

"Everything did not go on very peaceably on board the vessel in which the 80 condemned Democrats took their passage from Angers to Pauimbœuf. After having conducted themselves in a very orderly manner from Paris to Ancenis, they obtained permission to come on deck. When there, they proposed to each other to throw the gendarmes who had charge of them overboard. The lieutenant commanding the detachment, on being informed of their intentions in time, ordered them to go down to their cabins. They protested loudly against this order, and even made use of menaces. The lieutenant drew up his men, and told the prisoners that if they offered any further resistance to his commands, he would order his men to make use of their arms.

The affair of the seven French journals prosecuted for infractions of the law requiring the signature of the authors of articles, came on the 9th of October before the Court of the Correctional Police, for which the summons had been issued. Notwithstanding anticipations, the Court declared that it was competent. The question being decided, the 14th was named to try the merits of the case. In the meantime the journals were sentenced to pay the costs.

—The present situation of some of the men who figured at the principal revolution of February, shows the instability of all human grandeur. A provincial journal says that Citizen Flocon, from being a member of the Provisional Government, is now the editor of a Socialist paper in an obscure corner of the department of the North; and that Armand Marrast, commonly called *le Marquis de la Republique*, in vain solicited a similar post left vacant by the death of the editor of the *Echo de Vesere*. The Ex-President of the Constituent, the same journal adds, was objected to on account of his being too advanced in his opinions, &c. It is said that he had found employment in the *redaction* of what is termed, by his party, a reactionary print. Armand Marrast having overthrown the monarchy of July, governed France, and ruled the National Assembly, now the editor of an obscure provincial paper. How are the mighty fallen!

While the men were being placed in their respective levels many of them kept making use of the grossest and most insulting expressions towards the sub-prefect, but he treated them with silent contempt, and listened with the greatest patience to those who could find themselves in a more quiet and proper manner. The moment the sub-prefect left the Belle Isle, she started for her place of destination.

—Spain.—General Concha takes out with him to Cuba a reinforcement of 6000 men to the garrison of that island.

The journals of Ist instant, state the following ships are to be despatched forthwith, to reinforce the squadron stationed in the island of Cuba:—Soberano, 74 guns; Esperanza and Perla, frigates of 42 guns each; Corres, 32—Colon, corvette, 16; thirteen brigs, schooners, &c., carrying together 95 guns and six armed schooners.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.—The Schleswig Holstein army attempted to take Friedrichstadt by storm, on Friday P. M., on the 5th, but were repulsed by the Danes. The army of the Duchies is in position at Sunderstapel. Its was considerable particularly in officers.

Our dates from the seat of war to the morning of the 5th inst. After the bombarding part of the town during the preceding day, and after destroying the large block house close to the road, the town was in the evening attacked by two battalions of infantry and a detachment of riflemen. The principal church was burning in the same, and one end of the town was one complete mass of flame. After a desperate struggle, in which both sides must have experienced very heavy losses, the Danes gave way in triple, but only to seek the cover of new entrenchments and barricades thrown up in the middle of the town. The resistance which met with here was so violent and determined, that, notwithstanding the most brilliant bravery, the Schleswig Holsteiners were compelled to retire from the town for an hour. They took up a new position somewhat in advance of the old, and the conflict was to be renewed on the following morning. The losses sustained by the Schleswig Holsteiners are as yet unknown.

Both sides behaved extremely well, according to the accounts.

Gen. Wimpen issued the following report on the first assault on Friedrichstadt, it is dated Sudersiapel, October 4, nine P. M.:

"Having completed the necessary preparations for storming Friedrichstadt, the attack took place this evening, and has been conducted with so much bravery by the troops that, under less disadvantageous circumstances, success must have been inevitable. The troops, however, fell in large numbers, partly in the trenches, which it was necessary to forge over just under the enemy's fire, and partly among the hair rows, behind which the enemy shelled red hot shot, and kept up a discharge of shot upon our columns, so that, in spite of the brilliant valor of our men, it was impossible to obtain possession of the place. The enemy persist in the defence with constancy. It has been impossible to avoid burning a large portion of the city. These events will not exercise any the slightest influence upon the progress of the war. Our loss I estimate at from 200 to 300 men, killed and wounded. Further intelligence shall be communicated on this subject as soon as the necessary lists can be prepared. At present I can only say that the loss has been greatest, proportionally in officers. The 6th battalion left all its captains dead or wounded on the enemy's works. This result has not acted injuriously on the spirit of the troops, and I hope with as little influence on that of the nation."

"WILLISEN, Com. in Chief"

Altona letters state that the loss above spoken of was nearer 500 than 300 men.

Russia.—The Emperor arrived at Moscow on the 28th ult. Cyano which is going to Trifle for the purpose of presiding at the Council which is to regulate the affairs of Circassia. A corps of observation of 25,000 men has been stationed along the frontiers of Kaneniez Podolsky, to the south of Chozim. There is much mystery about the destination of this corps—the impression at Odessa has just been issued, which altogether prohibits the export of rye from Poland this year.

HESSE CASSEL.—Advices from Electoral Hesse to the 6th inst. state that affairs are fast approaching to a chaotic confusion, for the civil functionaries to whom Gen. Haynau sends his orders firmly refused to obey them. The troops are gloomy and dispirited. Orders have been issued to the Auditorat, the Upper Military Court, and the ministerial members of Gen. Haynau, until he has been tried by an ordinary court martial for treason.

LOMBARDY.—We learn from the Concordia of Turin, of the 5th that the same hitherto collected for Brescia and Mantua, continues to increase continually increasing. Subscriptions have of late been opened for the same purpose at Florence, Pisa, and other Tuscan towns. The Sforza of Brescia, of the 1st announces a new disaster that has befallen that province, and especially those parts of it that escaped the ravages of the late inundation. The vines of Rovato, Cazzago, Cocciglio and other places which have no other means of support but the produce of their vineyards, have been completely devastated by a violent storm.

PORTUGAL.—The rumors of an intended insurrection against his power have died away.—Lord Palmerston has remonstrated, it has been stated, with the Portuguese government against the imposition of higher duties on port wine exported to England than that exported to other countries. Don Martin's scundron was in the Tagus on the 29th.

(By Express and Telegraph from Paris.)

The Moniteur publishes a decree of the President of the Republic, opening a credit to the Minister of the Interior, to the amount of 102,000f., for the purpose of a purchase of a portion of the paintings of the late King of Holland, which are to be placed in the museum of Louvre.

M. Guizot arrived in Paris on the 8th and presided on the 10th, at the weekly meeting of the French Academy.

In the commune of Campan, Hautes Pyrenees, the Conservatives obtained a signal triumph in the municipal election. The Socialists did not obtain a single vote. At the municipal election of St. Etienne, Loire, the Conservative party has been equally successful. In the latter place the Socialists presented a protest against the application of the new electoral law to the municipal elections.

It is announced that M. Dupont de l'Eure, former President of the Provincial Government, is proposed by the Republican party as a candidate for the department of the North at the election which is to take place on the 3d of November.

The director of the *Democrat du Var* has been sentenced by the Police Court of Toulon to one month's imprisonment and 200f. fine for non-payment of two fines to which he had been previously condemned.

The Marquis de Pange, late peer of France, and who served in the Hussars of Berchini previous to the first revolution, died on Sunday last, in his chateau, in the 81st year of his age.

The insignia of the Golden Fleece were presented on the 8th by the Spanish Ambassador, in the name of the Queen of Spain, to the President of the Republic, who the next day sent in return the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor to the Ambassador.

The confidential agent of the Count of Chambord has arrived in Paris. The object of his mission is to impress on the friends of the Prince who have seats in the Assembly, the necessity of maintaining the strictest union.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct 22.

THE MURDER.—Kuhs, the man who killed Schaefer yesterday, has been arrested in the neighborhood of the city.

CONTESTED ELECTION.—*Sterling Frands.*—Wm. B. Reed, Esq., the late Whig candidate for District Attorney of Philadelphia city and county, is about to contest the election of Mr. Kneass, Democrat, his successful competitor; and if his allegations, filed in the Court of Quarter Sessions, be true, the elective franchise has been most grossly outraged in that city. The following are the allegations:

That 953 votes were duly polled for Wm. B. Reed in the township of West Philadelphia, instead of 913, as returned by the judges, making a difference of 50 votes, and that Horn R. Kneass received in the 5th Ward, Kensington, 233 votes, instead of 238, as returned, making a difference of 5 votes.

That in the 2d Ward, Moyamensing, the officers falsely returned a large number of votes, viz: 249, as having been cast, when, in fact, no such votes were cast.

That in the 2d ward, Moyamensing, 153 votes and upwards were deposited for William B. Reed, whereas the officers of the election have fraudulently returned but 91. The remainder being destroyed or returned for Horn B. Kneass.

That the officers of the 2d Ward, Moyamensing, after the tickets, with the name of Wm B. Reed, were prepared for counting, destroyed at least 100 thereof, and substituted tickets with the name of Horn R. Kneass.

That the judge of the election in the 2d ward, Moyamensing, being unable to read or write, did not count or assist in counting the separate tickets, but did count such bundles as had been prepared for counting by the other officers.

THE CLAY BARBECUE.—The Lexington Reporter gives a detailed account of the Clay Barbecue, at that place, on the 17th inst. It was largely attended, by all parties, but there was an incessant storm of rain throughout the day. Mr. Clay spoke nearly an hour in response to the following toast:

Henry Clay—Kentucky, with one heart and one voice, places Henry Clay where, during the late session of Congress, he had placed himself, *high above the platform of party*, and on that lofty eminence she proudly presents him for the admiration of the present and coming ages.—The principle honor is the gift, not of party, but of his country, for his spirit-stirring eloquence, his lofty patriotism and courage in defence of our beloved Union, the last hope of freedom and of mankind. Nobly has he won the honor—long may he wear it."

His speech is not reported, the committee having applied to him for a copy for publication. Letters were received from Gen. Cass, Senators Foote and Underwood and others, containing highly complimentary sentiments to Mr. Clay.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

MURDER OF A NAVAL CARPENTER.—An old carpenter who had been in the service for forty years, and was transferred from the St. Mary to the Naval Asylum, was stabbed on Saturday night, at Portsmouth, by a young man, and died immediately afterward.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

MURDER.—A man named John Reilly, while in a state of drunkenness, murdered his father-in law. He pulled her on the floor by the hair of her head, and struck her with his boot, causing instantaneous death. The murderer was arrested.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 22.

DEFAULTER ABSCONDED, &c.—A young clerk in a large auction house here is a defaulter to $11,000, and has absconded.

The city is filled with strangers to attend the Cattle Show to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 23, 9 P. M.

The business transacted in the general market since the date of our last report has been to a moderate extent only. Sugar and Molasses are arriving freely, and the market has ceased to be entirely bare of Flour and Corn have advanced, and there has also been more demand for Provisions at improved rates. The Cotton market has been very dull, arising from local causes only, viz: the extreme difficulty of procuring bills for on the purchase course of the market abroad is concerned, and likewise as respects the prevailing very limited feeling, but this will not supply the requisite amount of money to carry on operations. Our Banks are very liberal, and have been discounting up to the very verge of the law, but still the money market is very tight, and will continue to be permanently relieved by the importation of a couple of millions of specie. The following statement will show at a glance the cause of our suffering. It proves that in the short space of eight months, the Banks have curtailed their circulation $7,600,705, their deposits $2,985,764, their specie $9,000,000, and their loans $1,985,000.

MONTHLY COMPARISON OF THE WEEKLY

1850	Circulation	Deposits	Specie	Loans
October,	$4,500,015	$8,979,994	$11,547,300	$58,171,692
August,	4,900,507	8,291,907	4,815,567	57,905,928
July,	3,151,597	7,151,030	3,907,246	58,133,417
June,	3,530,021	7,879,900	3,809,879	59,241,957
May,	3,171,307	7,348,925	3,609,879	59,241,957
April	3,573,941	6,720,625	7,003,238	61,011,016
March	7,057,797	9,111,676	9,356,493	61,586,174

The most rapid curtailment took place during the months of May and June at a time when the business operations of the season had been brought comparatively to a close, and when the demand for money was consequently scarcely felt. Since then, however, the basis of our specie movements has decreased another million, while on the other hand Cotton is coming rapidly to market at prices unusually firm, and the demand for the transfer from the Western Government—and shall from the Treasury secure the agreement made between the Permanent Committee and Mr. Harrison.

Dividends are to be declared till at least shall be sent to the subscribers as paid. No lands shall be sold till the expiration of the first meeting of directors. If any dividend shall be declared, it be for from the sale of land, or from any other source, prior to the completion of all the works undertaken by the company, and in a word the railroad is to be considered as completed, till with trains drawn by steam cars; those accruing to shall not be paid to them, but shall be secured to the payment of the balance due on their stock. Mr. Harrison shall be paid to him, as the stock is considered full paid. No subscriber is to be entitled to further payments, shall be entitled to a dividend declared which he is in default, or payments due on his stock. No lands shall be sold at a less price than the transfer made by Mr. Harrison of his grant and lands, that at least $1,000,000 per annum shall be expended on the road first year, during which the surveying, engineering and preparatory works, may not require so large an expenditure, but in any year during which the expenditure may be prevented by causes beyond the control of the company.

XI—If a loan is required by the company, the money may be raised by the issue of bonds, secured by the mortgage of their land and road &c., but the cash paid by such subscriber, and until the subscribers have paid up their $5,000 stock, no part of the burthen of the loan shall be borne by Mr. Harrison' shares. No loan is to be made before the full amount is paid in by the subscribers. Any dividend declared during the existence of a loan shall not be paid to the holders of the shares liable for the loan, but shall be appropriated towards the extinguishment of the loan.

XII—The powers hereinbefore advanced by the president of New Orleans, for the delaying of preliminary expenses, shall be refunded by this company, according to the conditions of the subscription.

XIII—The shares of stock subscribed preliminarily, in anticipation of the formation of this company, shall be considered as the original shares made under this charter, and the instalment of five dollars paid work by a prompt survey of the road, shall be accounted and imputed as a part payment of the first instalment required under the charter to be paid at the time of subscribing.

The following is the Prospectus reported by Mr. Benjamin:

PROSPECTUS.

We, the undersigned, subscribe for the number of shares place opposite our names, in the Tehuantepec Railroad Company, which is to be organized on the plan set forth in the annexed outline.

The conditions of our subscriptions are

1. The $5 per share now paid are to be taken as part payment of the first instalment required of subscribers under the Proposed Charter.

2. Any material change be made in the contemplated charter, each subscriber, who disapproves such change, may be entitled to withdraw this subscription, and receive back the $5 per share paid in.

3. The money now paid is intended for making the survey the Isthmus by Major Barnard, or any other officer that may be chosen by the Permanent Committee. The Permanent Committee to be superintend and control the expenditure.

The office will be open during the usual business hours.

S. FARRAR, Sec'y. PETER CONREY, Jr.
026 1m [Ch'm Permanent Committee.

Paris Patented Gilder.

HAS invented a new system of gilding and silver plating by electro-chemical process, without any other apparatus. The inventor has also recently discovered an entirely new mode of gilding which will stand the severest test of nitric acid without changing the coloring.

A DIRECTOR will likewise undertake to teach his system of gilding to Watchmakers and Jewelers of this city. One lesson will enable them to accomplish the process as well as the professor himself. The charge for the lesson will be fixed, for a few days only, at the BRANSWICK HOTEL.

HAVANA SEGARS—Constantly on hand a superior assortment of the best and most renowned Havana Segars Manufactures consisting in Regalias, Cazadores, Panetelas, Millares, Principes, &c. for sale by Fdo. de FUENTES & CO.
29 Old Levee.

LANDING ex ship Claiborne from Bordeaux—20 cases Brandy Cherries; 30 cases assorted Brandy Fruit; 50 cases Apricots in Brandy; 50 cases Peaches in Brandy.
R. SIDOUTT.
13 Toulouse st.

NEW CRANBERRIES—FIRST ARRIVAL—55 barrels of Cranberries, halves and qrs., of Cattle extra Boston Cranberries, landing from ship Mary Grover. Also, several invoices daily expected, for sale by W. M. CUMMING & CO.
24 Camp st.

HAVANA COFFEE—645 bags, landing ex ship Orbanda, from Havana, for sale by
RAYMOND CABUZAC, 36 Old Levee

COFFEE & SHERING—300 boxes landing and in store and for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

QUININE—1,700 ounces landing and in store for sale by
E. J. HART & CO.
79 Tchoupitoulas st.

GOSHEN BUTTER—20 firkins landing from ship Jersey, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

CUBA SIXES CIGARS—50 boxes, landing from ship Marion, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

HOWQUANG TEAS—300 ½ chests, landing and in store, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO., 79 Tchoupitoulas st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

I. O. O. F.—Polar Star Lodge, No. 149. The members of the Lodge are notified that the regular duties will take place, until further notice, on WEDNESDAYS at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Washington Hall, Third Municipality, between Bienville and Marigny streets.
By order of the N. G.
026 tf ALF. DANONGE, Secretary.

A FAIR.

☞ In behalf the CATHOLIC MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, will be held by the Ladies of the City, about the middle of December next, at the ASSEMBLY HALL, in Camp street.

Contributions from the public are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received at No. 75 Chartres street.
26 tf

Levee Steam Cotton Press Co.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will take place on the 1st MONDAY 4th of November, at the office of the Company, at 4 o'clock P.M.
October 15, 1850. F. J. FORSTALL,
015-1m. Secretary.

Orleans Fire Company, No. 21.

THE officers and members of this Company will attend a regular monthly meeting on Monday evening, 4th November, 1850, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
By order.
LOUIS O. HUARD, Sec'y.

ALSO, attend the regular monthly meeting, on Saturday morning, 3rd November 1850, at 9 o'clock precisely. By order.
031 2t LOUIS O HUARD, Sec'y.

REMOVALS.

Removal—The subscribers have removed from No. 8 Bienville street, to the new building No. 67 Custom house street, between Chartres street and Exchange Place.
H. BOYLE & CO.
29-1dw

Removal—TH. BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO. have removed their office from No. 28 to No. 30 Customhouse street.
31-2t

REMOVAL.—FERDINAND MASENDORF of Commission Merchant, has removed to 79 Magazine st.

Removal—RAYMOND CABUZAC has removed from No. 34 to 30 OLD LEVEE—three doors above.
031

Removal—J. M. CABALLERO, has removed his Store, from No. 32 Old Levee street, to No. 36 of the same street, between those of Customhouse and Bienville.

Removal.—JOSEPH PALMER & CO. have removed from No. 56 Gravier to 47 Camp street, above Gravier.

☞ Brokerage Office ☜

HENRY LEGENDRE, has removed his office to 91 Union street, near the St. Louis Exchange. He will attend to the discount of promissory notes, loans on mortgage, sales of lot, 3d and 3d Municipality cash warrants, and other liabilities of said corporation.
027 1m

The Tehuantepec Rail Road Company.

THE Books of subscription to the stock of the company are now open at its office No. 61 Camp street.

The following is the proposed charter and the prospectus to be signed

Outline of Charter and Organization of the Tehuantepec Rail Road Company, to be established in New Orleans

The capital to be $6,000,000—of which one third to be issued as full paid to Mr. Harrison in payment for his grant, including all the lands privileges &c. and the balance, $4,000,000 to be subscribed shares to be $100 each.

The subscribers to pay $10 on each share at the time of subscribing $10 at the organization, the balance to be called in by directors. No call to be made more than at time and with 60 days' notice. Not more than $20 to be called in each year.

XI—The object of the company is to transport or cause to be transported the ultimate or private terms from time to time, and the surplus, after the dividend bonds, deducting a reasonable profit, shall be applied to the payment of the stock, at the rate of $1 75.

XII—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

XIII—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

XIV—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

XV—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

XVI—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

XVII—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

XVIII—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

XIX—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

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XXVIII—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

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XXX—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

XXXI—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

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XXXVII—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

XXXVIII—The stock is to be issued to the parties in the proportion of $1 75.

XXXIX—The st