The New-Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

THE DAILY BEE ..... $ 2 00
THE WEEKLY BEE, weekly, one year 5 00

ADVERTISING—One Dollar for every TEN lines for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent one. No advertisement counted for less than one dollar.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 19, 1850.

The Northern Mail came through yesterday, two days later.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

A few days ago some of the old friends, neighbors and companions of this illustrious statesman and profound statesman called upon Mrs. Elliot Farm, the place of his birth, in Franklin, N. H. Among the delegation were Messrs. Hon. Moses Norris, U. S. Senator, Hon. Joseph Pearl, Gen. Low, Hon. C. H. Peaslee, Joseph Pearl and Gen. Franke Pierce. Mr. Woodbury entertained them with generous hospitality, and on the occasion elicited many capital anecdotes of the sparkling eloquence. A sentiment was given to Mr. Webster having been a child, the great man responded in his inimitable happy style. He said

At the present was not a fitting occasion for such gay festivities, which he would be glad to see around his table with his friends and companions of his youngest days; but he was grateful to mind many pleasing associations, and afforded him unfeigned satisfaction to his course in public life, however, and the approbation it had received from the present who had made it the object of their feelings, was such a source of gratification to him, as he [illegible] returning to it. This was sufficient to [illegible] the trials and sufferings [illegible] another spot on would sustain him [illegible] as he felt he had done his duty, and alone for his country's [illegible] He had served the best portion of his [illegible] was secured to him, and could [illegible] taken from him. He asked no more. He had no other wish to gratify, for he felt [illegible] sacrifice too great for him to make [illegible] the welfare of his country. For [illegible] months, from the 7th March to the 7th [illegible], he had not slept over two hours any [illegible] Senators sat in their seats day and [illegible] crisis, and it was a fearful one. [illegible] Notary of hope, no gleam of support [illegible] any side. All looked dark and [illegible] were grave and sullen, and in [illegible] there was a feeling of despair. He [illegible] resolution and determined to sacrifice [illegible] to the country's cause. He stood [illegible] unsupported from New England, [illegible] all friends but the [illegible] This friend from New [illegible] Norris was the first to step [illegible] in the breach, and he [illegible], (but too and those who act [illegible] in Massachusetts, Mr. Davis [illegible] Indiana, Mr. Bright, the Senator [illegible] Mr. Douglass, the Senator [illegible] Mr. Foote, and others, [illegible] every one in that fearful [illegible] he had borne his [illegible] The [illegible] end, and hereafter he [illegible] with the feelings of [illegible] Warner Fridah [illegible] which men have [illegible] together through some [illegible] and he was proud to [illegible] every [illegible] declared to each other, [illegible] dangers and hardships they [illegible]

The position he had taken, he [illegible] was unchanging. He knew and [illegible] the value of the Union, and [illegible] the harmony of the North [illegible] only for the sake of the preservation [illegible] Union. He forgot every thing but his [illegible] For his country only and her salvation [illegible] in his heart.

In conclusion offered the following [illegible]

Success—May its Union continue perpetual, for when it shall become [illegible] no longer be my country.

The emotions and noble impulses [illegible] with this little speech are worth [illegible] real forensic harangues. But Mr. Webster is essentially a patriot. Although [illegible] extensively associated with party, [illegible] public life, and although, [illegible] decided convictions, he entertains [illegible] and respects [illegible] Whatever has never been [illegible] Independence, freedom of [illegible] and a more distinguished [illegible] Nor has there been [illegible] a more display of more [illegible] and intrepid courage, during [illegible] perilous times, in sacrificing temporary [illegible] of the fellow plaudits of the multitude [illegible] and justice. In the speech before [illegible] deserves to be and [illegible] a precious gem, he displays a [illegible] and statesmanlike character. [illegible] party politics in its steadiest [illegible] which is right. There is neither [illegible] about Daniel Webster. His [illegible] and noble heart cherish nothing [illegible] but honest and sincere. In his open declaration that hereafter the ancient feud between him and those of the political opponents [illegible] with them for the salvation of the country, was at an end—he evinces the [illegible] which is one of his characteristic [illegible] Party spirit may hawk at him, and [illegible] scores of the ignoble throng that only [illegible] on the garbage of faction, may follow [illegible] he will be approved and applauded by [illegible] in the country and every genuine [illegible]

[illegible] in a hundred generations of [illegible] Webster. He is, in fact, the *beau ideal* of a [illegible] patriot, statesman and orator.—[illegible] sentiment—he stands nearly alone in [illegible] His massive style of eloquence [illegible] is never feeble or turgid, or verbose or vague; his matchless powers as a dialectician [illegible] his mighty glowing like incandescents [illegible] subsidiary and made obedient by [illegible] to common sense; his grave, Roman [illegible] his startling, his masterly command [illegible] and expressive English—all impart [illegible] evidence that inherent strength and [illegible] which gave it immortality, while the [illegible] and more graceful illusions of his contemporaries are forgotten after a transient popularity. As a statesman, his public career attests his greatness; while, if no other act of [illegible] existed could be cited as evidence of his [illegible] it would be this glorious self abnegation [illegible] for the sake of principle, and his devoted [illegible] to the Union—none other would be heeded. But we did not take up the pen to write a eulogy on Daniel Webster. He requires none. The people are doing him [illegible] in the South, where he has been [illegible] and most disparaged, is now [illegible] to comprehend and appreciate him.

The [illegible] of youthful ambition have [illegible] to attract Mr. Webster. He [illegible] the error that limits the ordinary span [illegible] existence. As the son of his glory [illegible] for the future, as that descends, and [illegible] and more lovely halo around [illegible] His influence. His country, its destinies, its dignity, and its glory, now [illegible] his thoughts, and he will sink to [illegible] with the serenity of a philosopher, [illegible] of consummate success and virtue [illegible] his setting sun shall, to our last [illegible] radiance, linger lonely over a united [illegible]

New York U. S. Senator.—The *Herald* says that the Legislature of New York will elect a National Union Whig as United States Senator, to succeed Mr. Dickinson. We think so too.

Death of an Ex Governor.—Mr. Ford, ex-Governor of Illinois, died at his residence in Peoria, on the 7th instant.

Vote of Special Election.—Full returns of the second trial to choose a member of Congress in the second district of Vermont prove the success of Ahiman L. Miner, Whig. The contest was between him and Mr. Lyman, also Whig—a plurality electing. The Democratic candidate fell 1,200 below either of them. Mr. Miner's plurality in the whole district is 247.

☞ An Extensive sale of Negroes for account of the Pontchartrain and Carrollton Rail Road Company and others, takes place THIS DAY, at Banks' Arcade, by J. A. Beard, Auctioneer.

The sales and without reserve and offers good inducements to purchasers. The Slaves can be seen previous to the sale.

Frost.—On Sunday night a very heavy frost was experienced throughout our city, and at an early hour on Monday morning their pellucides of ice were formed in exposed places. The roofs and wooden crosses were completely covered with hoar-frost, and presented somewhat the appearance of an old-fashioned snow-storm.—The weather moderated, however, during the day, and at the present writing looks exceedingly like rain.

Placide's Varieties.—Our mirth-provoking friend Tom Placide, has got back among us, and is preparing to re-open the "Varieties" for the coming season, with a stock company of unequalled attraction. His engagements embrace a very large and varied amount of histrionic operatic and choreographic talent. Among the standard favorites there are Tom (himself a host,) Mrs. C. Howard, Mr. Rae, Mr. Chippendale, Mlle. Hilarion and others; while his company has been greatly strengthened by the accession of Mr. and Mdme. Leati—two vocalists of uncommon merit, and Mr. Reed, an excellent tenor. With such appliances and means to boot, the public may anticipate the delightful attractions of Comedy, the Drama, Opera and the Ballot. Surely no manager ever catered more liberally for his patrons. We feel certain that the efforts of the enterprising proprietor of the "Varieties" will command a full flow of brilliant success—none deserve it more.

The Stabat Mater.—We are requested to announce that Rossini's superb oratorio will be repeated at St. Patrick's Church, on Wednesday evening. The proceeds are to be handed over to the superintendent of the Male Orphan Asylum of the Third Municipality. It may not be generally known to the public that this admirable institution, which has one hundred and fifty destitute children in charge, is in a position of extreme pecuniary embarrassment,—so much so, indeed, that the inmates of the asylum have scarcely bread to eat. As the object of the Concert is to afford substantial aid to so meritorious and so needy an establishment, let us hope that the benevolent sympathies of our our citizens may be fully aroused, and that they will embrace the opportunity of largely contributing their aid to the laudable purpose to which we have alluded

F. A. Woon's Cigar Store.—We are sure our readers who are given to a fondness for choice Havanas, will be pleased to learn that Mr. Woon, who lost both his arms by the explosion of the *Louisiana*, has opened a Cigar store at No. 49 Magazine street, Bank's Arcade. He has sent us a specimen of his assortment in the shape of some remarkably fragrant and delicious Paltans. We needed no such inducement to urge us to recommend Mr. Woon to all the patrons of his specialty. His position alone ought to ensure him a splendid run of custom. If he doesn't make money, we shall be loath to doubt the practical benevolence of the *Orleanian*.

☞ A Great Whig Meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the night of the 8th inst. Willard J. Hubbard, presided. The speakers were the Hon. I. T. Stevenson, Col. A. H. Bullock, of Worcester, and Hon. F. C. Gray. While they all went for a modification of the Fugitive Slave law, they denounced any nullification of the laws—Resolutions were passed in favor of the Union, and observance of laws. The Hall rang with loud and enthusiastic cheers for Daniel Webster and the Union.

Lake Superior.—Six years ago there were but two vessels of any kind on Lake Superior, and not more than one or two white families could be found within four hundred miles from the Sault to La Pointe. Now there are three large propellers, and six or seven sail vessels. Four eight-houses have been erected by the Government, and several thousand inhabitants are scattered along the coast.

Storm at Baltimore and New York.—A heavy storm was experienced at Baltimore and New York on the 12th, by which much damage was done to the shipping in the ports. Serious apprehension is felt for the safety of vessels on the coast. Seven men, belonging to a canal boat, and part of the crew of the schr *Caroline*, Cook, were drowned near Baltimore.

☞ The Hebrew Anniversary Celebration Dinner took place in New York, at the Assembly Rooms, on Thursday night, the 7th inst.—Speeches were made by Major Noah, Dr Raphael, Rev. Dr. Isaacs, Hugh Maxwell, and others. Among the donations received were $100 from Governor Fish, $150 from Mrs Mazerzack, Major Noah $50, Hugh Maxwell $50, Recorder Talmadge, $50, &c. There were about 400 persons present.

☞ The New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, recently elected, met at Concord on Wednesday week, and chose Franklin Pierce President. The Constitution of New Hampshire has not been revised since its original adoption.

The President of the United States has officially promulgated a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and the Kingdom of Hawaii.

The Assault on Bennett of the "Herald."—The New York papers all contain a notice of the violent assault made by John Graham, the defeated Democratic candidate for District Attorney, upon James Gordon Bennett of the Herald. The account from the *Tribune*, which seems entirely impartial, is as follows:

This morning, about 9 o'clock, James Gordon Bennett and John Graham, late opposition candidate for District Attorney, met in Broadway near the corner of White street. Bennett was accompanied by his wife, who, however, had just stepped into a store. Graham, who was accompanied by Mike Murray, somewhat known as a "fighting man," struck at Bennett with his fist as he approached, but the latter partially dodged the blow, which took effect on his hat and knocked it out of all shape. With the second blow Graham knocked Bennett down, after which he struck him several blows with his fist and a small whip he carried in his hand. Bennett suffered most in the face, his nose appearing very much swollen and bloody after the encounter. These are the facts as related to us by several eye-witnesses. There were a number of spectators to the outrage, but no attempt was made to prevent it, and we believe that up to this time, Mr. Graham has not been arrested.

Depression of Manufactures.—The Providence (R. I.) Journal says that the seventy-one mills which have suspended business, and were in its published list, are all cotton mills, and were by no means all that have suspended. Among them are some of the best mills in New England—mills which can make money as long as money is to be made in the business. Undoubtedly the old mills must stop first, in any general suspension, but the present depression reaches to all, and unless there is some substantial improvement, the business cannot be prosecuted.

Fire in Vicksburg.—On the 11th instant, a fire broke out near the centre of the block of large frame buildings on the western side of Washington street, between Crawford and Mulberry. The block was completely destroyed. The *Whig* says:

The following persons were burned out—Mrs Edwards, dwelling and millinery establishment; W. G. Johnson, shoe shop; Mrs. Blake, dwelling and millinery shop, A. Simpson, dwelling and cabinet shop; Thomas Shepherd and Peter Clark, dwelling houses. The buildings, with the exception of that occupied by Mr. Clark, belonged to the estate of Lydia Dowell. Mr. Clark we believe was insured to about $800; but we have not learned that there was any insurance on the other portion of the block. Most of those burned out have sustained considerable loss in breakage and by the flames. Messrs. Simpson and Shepherd and Mrs. Edwards were, probably, the greatest losers. We have heard no estimate of the general loss, but suppose it to be about $10,000.

Cincinnati, Nov. 9, 1850.

Trouble with the Western Indians.—*Prairie set on Fire—Great loss of Property, &c.*—A despatch from Kanesville, Mo., states that a tremendous conflagration has occurred in that region, caused by the Omaha Indians, who set on fire the dry grass on the prairie. The wind was very high at the time, and the flames spread with such rapidity, that a great many of the fences, outstanding crops and some buildings, for miles around, were enveloped in one sheet of fire. The Indians, just previous to the conflagration, were discovered in the act of setting fire to the prairie in a number of different places. The Omahas inhabits portion of the Missouri territory, some sixty-miles above Fort Leavenworth. They are described as one of the most dangerous and treacherous of the Indian tribes, and will be likely to cause the pioneer farmers of the backwoods a great deal of trouble.

Later from Jamaica—The Cholera.—The *Cherokee* at New York brings files of Jamaica papers to the 30th ult., being two days later than those received by the *Georgia*. The ravages of the cholera upon the Island were really frightful. For the 24 hours ending on the 28th ult., there were at Kingston 53 new cases and 30 deaths; at Port Royal 21 new cases and 11 deaths. For the 24 hours ending on the 29th there were at Kingston 85 new cases and 35 deaths, the returns, however, being incomplete; at Port Royal 18 new cases and 3 deaths, making the total of deaths since the disease appeared at Kingston 331, and at Port Royal 181. The disease was very fatal at St. Catharine and other places. The authorities in each place were doing their utmost to arrest its progress.

The New York *Evening Post* has some further details, communicated by a passenger on the Cherokee, relative to the cholera:

"He states that in the burial ground of Spanishtown, the seat of Government of the Island, 96 bodies were left Sunday before last upon the surface of the ground, it being impossible to induce any one to bury them. The Governor finally offered their freedom to the convicts of the penitentiary, if they would discharge this dangerous office for the deceased. Some of them accepted the offer, but the most of those who did so died shortly after of the epidemic.

On the morning the steamer Empire City sailed, Dr. Campbell, a prominent physician in Kingston, stated to our informant that, dreadful as the cholera was in Jamaica, he believed its destructiveness had only commenced.

The disease had been particularly destructive in the Lunatic Asylum in Kingston. Out of 140 patients, 27 died in one week. At the first appearance of the disease the patients lingered usually from 12 to 15 hours, but the latter cases frequently prove fatal in a quarter of an hour.

There is a great scarcity of medical men.—The few who reside there are exhausted with their labors. One physician made over 80 calls in a single day. There is no hope entertained that New York will send out some physicians by the next steamer. Several of the profession have been the victims either to the disease or to over exertion and exposure. Our informant, we are sorry to have to mention the name of Dr. Palmer, one of the most eminent physicians upon the Island. He was quite well at night, and died before the morning.

Just before the steamer left intelligence was received at Kingston that the epidemic had broken out in the 27th regiment, stationed at New Castle, about 8 miles from Kingston, in the mountains, and that fourteen cases had proved fatal. The camp is about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, and was selected for its healthiness and coolness—the temperature varying from 70 to 80 deg of Fahrenheit in the warmest season. It was supposed that the firing of artillery might affect the atmosphere favorably, and all the vessels of war in the harbor of Kingston were kept firing at one day, but without any effect. It was proposed, the day the steamer left, to fumigate Kingston, by kindling fires in each street. This was undoubtedly done, with what effect we shall not learn till the arrival of the next steamer.

The disease is spreading over the Island, and carries with it terror and distress. Our informant states that almost the last man he saw on leaving the bay, was Col. Harrison, our venerable Consul in Jamaica, who regretted that circumstances did not permit his leaving also.

Utah.—The whole character of the Territory of Utah is singular. Its situation is unlike that of any other section of North America—its origin and the manner of its settlement no less strange. The name Utah is given now to a large extent of territory bounded by California, Oregon, New Mexico, and what was formerly termed the great Western territory. It is of sufficient dimensions to be separated into several States, provided in future ages its population small warrant it. But many parts of it participate of a peculiar construction as to render it, for the present at least, uninhabitable. Passes, through precipitous mountains, whose tops are covered with snow, and whose sides are but rocks, exist, it is true, but they are mostly narrow valleys of the most arid and sterile kind, their surfaces covered with incrustations of bitter salt, and their whole vegetation a giant species of sage, of no earthly use but to be consumed as fuel. In the midst of these ary mountains, through which there is no access but by these passes, and in summer and choked with snow for five months of the year, lies a tract of land, for some hundreds of miles wide and feet above the level of the sea, called the Great Basin, which furnishes the habitable part of the territory. In different parts of this Basin the Mormons have established their home, probably at first with the idea that they would cut off from all the rest of the world by the natural difficulties of the contiguous territory and the peculiarity of their situation. Here they expected to form, in secrecy and in silence, the germs of a great, peculiar, religious empire, but the stream of California emigration discovered their retreat and inundated their principality, and they are now the open, expressed "halfway house" to the Pacific.

This basin is some five hundred and sixty miles in diameter, has its own system of lakes and rivers, and has no known communication whatever with the sea, unless the existence of the subterfluods in the Salt Lake which are reported to be lately discovered should prove an internal communication with the Pacific, or with some spring or lake in the lower country. In the Northern part of this lies the Great Salt Lake. The waters of this are so shallow, so far as explored; though probably in its central parts will be found very deep. Its waters are intensely salt, more so than the ocean—three gallons making one gallon of the purest, whitest, and finest salt. Southward of this lake, shut in by the mountains, lies the *Mormon Valley* that contains their capital city, by some called the *Great Salt Lake City*; by others, *Mormon City*. This valley is thirty miles by twenty-two, connected to another valley which is about fifty miles by eight. These two valleys contain the principal body of the settlers, to the number of twenty thousand. Explorers think that they are capable of supporting a population of a million

Fifty miles south of the city is the *Utah Lake and Valley*. Here lies the city of *Provo*, on the Provo river. The lake is pure water, eighty miles by four, and abounds in fish. There is still another valley one hundred miles further south, called *Payson*. Here is another settlement; and here we find the hieroglyphic ruins, it remains of glazed pottery, &c., that testify the former existence of the outlying cities of the Aztec Empire.

The soil of all these valleys is astonishingly productive, though requiring constantly artificial irrigation from the mountain streams. The climate is one of the healthiest, and the air the purest on the continent. The neighboring mountains rise to the height of a mile and a half above the valley, and are covered with perpetual snow.

The city is laid out in blocks of ten acres each; eight lots to the block, an acre and a quarter in the lot. The streets are wide; each ten acre block to be surrounded by a stream brought down from the mountains. The *houses front each other*; so that, standing in his own door, every man looks into his neighbor's garden. In the city are four public squares, to be surrounded by shade trees and supplied with fountains.

Such is the delightful place chosen by one of the most peculiar religious sects which christendom contains. Remote from the world, from the exercise of external tyranny, and yet connected with it by frequent intercourse, Mantichean, &c., November 21st Madame Eternal, as heretofore, will conclude the remaining of Bonnets, Capotes, Mantles, Mantelets, &c. nov19-2i

Illinois.—A Telegraphic despatch from Chicago, dated Oct. 8th, says: The returns from this State, thus far, show a great Whig gain. Richard B. Mason, the regular Democratic nominee, pledged to the repeal of the Fugitive law, succeeds John Wentworth, Democrat, in the Fourth Congressional district. In the Fifth district, Orville H. Browning, the regular Whig candidate, succeeds W. A. Richardson, Democrat. E. D. Baker, Whig, in the Sixth district, is succeeded by Thomas Campbell, the regular Democratic candidate, pledged to repeal. Mr. Yates, the Whig nominee, succeeds Thomas J. Harris, Democrat, in the Seventh district. The returns from Coles county, show a majority of 975 for Ryan for Congress. In Moultrie county, Mr. Lowder has been elected representative. The twenty five legislative districts heard from show a great gain for the Whigs.

The Looking-glass Rat-trap.—The journal of the Franklin Institute contains the specifications of patented mouse-trap. This improved mode of body-snatching is as follows:

"A savory piece of toasted cheese is suspended on a hook. Enter rat. A small mirror is so adjusted that the rat sees his shadow in the glass, (just as Richard did,) and, not recognizing himself at first sight, thinks that some other rat is aiming for the cheese. He rushes in to head off his rival. The board he treads on is a deceiver. It is supported by a weak spring, which yields under his weight, and precipitates him into a lower story of the trap, when the floor flies up to resume its place. Another rat comes along—sees the reflection of his predecessor as well as his own, and thinks two rats are fighting for the cheese. In he goes, down he goes—and so on, *totas quotes*.

Seduction and Probable Murder.—A young man named Charles F. Rhodes, recently a hand on board the ferry, was stabbed last Thursday evening, by Ann Sullivan, who says that he had seduced her under promise of marriage, and then abandoned her. She had for a long time endeavored to obtain an interview with him, which he had refused. On Tuesday evening she stopped at the Alhambra, an eating house in South Main street, and called him out. She asked him to walk with her and he refused; after several refusals she turned upon him with a dirk knife, five or six inches in length, and plunged it with great force into his abdomen, inflicting a wound which is probably mortal. The girl is about twenty years old and has sustained an honest reputation. The act was committed under a maddening sense of wrong, and she has, as yet, manifested no regret, and no fear, expecting that her victim should escape. He was to have sailed in the Baltic.—*Providence Journal.*

City Intelligence.

Council of Municipality No. One.—This body met last evening pursuant to adjournment, Recorder Genois in the chair and eleven members present.—A message from the Mayor was received informing the Council that pursuant to a resolution passed at the last sitting of the Council, he had advertised again for sale the contract for paving a portion of the Public Road, Chartres and Conde streets with square blocks, accordingly contract was previously adjudicated to W. Wilson. In the same way the contract for building a bridge across the Canal Candelet, awarded to Mr. A. H. McCormick, had also been advertised. His Honor also states that in conformity with existing ordinances, he has advertised for sale the farming of the markets for the ensuing year, and intimates to the Council that no such changes are contemplated in the rules governing the same as could better be made without delay.

In relation to the Treasurer's report, a resolution was passed authorizing the Finance Committee to look into the sale of the markets, and to accept or reject the several offers made for the same. It was introduced a resolution to prevent the non-payment of rents and taxes. The latter was, by the gentleman asserts, is carried on to a reprehensible extent. This resolution gave rise to a very luminous debate, covering the whole ground, from vetoism down to sausages. It was finally rejected.

The action of the Mayor in advertising the re-sale of certain contracts, was approved by the Council.

A letter from Mr. P. Gardere, claiming the settlement of Chatta No. 1, was referred to the Finance Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Bonneval offered a resolution, that Conti and another that Bourbon streets above Rampart shall be secured by mortgage on real estate. After some debate the resolution was rejected.

A communication from the Board of Liquidators, enclosing resolutions to the effect that a tax one per cent. and $10,000 would be required from the First Municipality to meet the payment of the city's annual and interest due in 1851 was referred to the Finance Committee with instructions to ascertain from the Board what they mean exactly by the General of $100,000.

A letter from Captain Youngers informed the Council that he had appointed Sergeant Loyal and police officer Leonard likewise adding that two vacancies did not prevail in the police force as had been reported. Referred to the Police Committee. M. Urquhart was elected night watchman, and shortly after the Council adjourned.

Supreme Court.—The Supreme Court rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Canuts vs. the Mexican Gulf Railroad Company, in favor of plaintiff, thus confirming the decision of the lower court in the Fifth District Court, in the sum of one thousand dollars. We give the particulars of this case a few days since.

First District Court.—*Judge Lavie.*—The trial of H. McLeod charged with preparing counterfeit money, and fire to the premises of Mrs. Hunt, in Pylvania street, took place yesterday. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. A few other unimportant cases of assault and battery were tried.

A Mandamus Case.—The Louisiana Lyceum has obtained a writ of mandamus in the District Court, compelling the Auditor and Treasurer of State to show cause why they should not pay over to them the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars a portion of the usual appropriation for the support of the corps. It appears that no specific appropriation was made at its own system of lakes and rivers, and has no known communication whatever with the sea, unless the existence of the subterfluods in the Salt Lake which are reported to be lately discovered should prove an internal communication with the Pacific, or with some spring or lake in the lower country. In the Northern part of this lies the Great Salt Lake. The waters of this are so shallow, so far as explored; though probably in its central parts will be found very deep. Its waters are intensely salt, more so than the ocean—three gallons making one gallon of the purest, whitest, and finest salt. Southward of this lake, shut in by the mountains, lies the *Mormon Valley* that contains their capital city, by some called the *Great Salt Lake City*; by others, *Mormon City*. This valley is thirty miles by twenty-two, connected to another valley which is about fifty miles by eight. These two valleys contain the principal body of the settlers, to the number of twenty thousand. Explorers think that they are capable of supporting a population of a million

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Madame Eternal,

Corner of Conti and Bourbon streets, Conti, Has the honor to inform the ladies that she has just received a handsome assortment of ladies' Bonnets, Capotes, Mantles, Mantelets, &c., which she will open on THURSDAY, November 21st Madame Eternal, as heretofore, will conclude the remaining of Bonnets, Capotes, Mantles, Mantelets, &c. nov19-2i

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

Monday Evening, November 18, 1850.

The Cotton market is dull, with sales to day of 2,500 bales at Saturday's prices. Middling, 13@13¼c

The Sugar market was rather flat, sales 400 hhds. at 4¾@4¾c for Fair. About 700 bbls. Molasses were sold at 23½@24c ₱ gallon

There is but little doing in Flour, some few sales were made at $4 37½@$4 50. Corn is in good demand; sales 1,800 sacks, at 80@85c ₱ bushel

Provisions are unchanged. Mess Pork is selling in small quantities, at $11 62½@$11 75. Bacon is scarce. Sides command 7¾@7¾c, and Shoulders, 6@6¼c ₱ lb.

Considerable arrivals of Whiskey having taking place, the market is lower, and about 300 bbls. rectified have been sold at 25@25½c ₱ gallon.

Exchanges remain as last quoted. Sterling 105¾ @107¾. Paris, 5f 27½@5f 30. Bills on New York, at 60 days, 2¾@3¾ ₱ cent discount. Checks 1¾@2 ₱ cent discount.

Nothing has been done in Freights

Sundries—30 bbls good French Brandy, 4 do Absynth; 4 hhf pipes Cherry Juice for distillers, for sale by TH BAILLY BLANCHARD & CO.

a19 1m 98 Customhouse st.

Grocery for Sale.

This establishment, situated at the corner of Race and St. John the Baptist street, Second Municipality, in a thriving neighborhood, is doing a very good business and enjoys a large custom. It is well provided with Groceries, Liquors, Wines, Dry Goods and Crockery. The lease is renewed for a long time, which has three years more to run. If sent on the owner will only sell the lease and good will of the House, and other parts of the stock as may suit the purchaser. Apply on the premises a19 2t

A. D. Grief S. A Kingsland W. M Greenwood

A. D. GRIEF & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealers in Goshen and Western Butter and Cheese, and Agents for Taylor's Albany Ale. Nos. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee, and No. 10 Front Levee, New Orleans. a16

ALEXANDER'S SPOOL COTTON.—The subscribers, sole agents for superior thread have constantly on hand a full supply.

a16 3m H. BOYLE & CO., 47 Customhouse st.

French Candles.

Of an improved manufactory—300 boxes French Candles, 4, 5 and 6 to the pound, imported and for sale by T. LESPERER.

a15 9t 93 Tchoupitoulas street.

Mousseline de Laine.

AT TEN CENTS PER YARD.

C. M. SIMPSON'S,

n13 10t 50 Canal st.

ADVANCES—The subscribers will make CASH ADVANCES on goods consigned to or placed in their hands for sale. Also on approved Merchandise shipped to Brig H Field, New York. M Field Fowler, Boston, or to Osgood Field, London.

W. F. VREDENBURGH & Co.,

n18 1y 50 Old Levee.

WHITE WINE—300 half casks, Haut Sauterne for sale by E. ROCHEREAU & CO.

n16 1m 17 and 19 St Louis st.

BRANDY—10 half pipes J J Dupuy Brandy 20 qr pipes do do; landing ex ship Sabatier, from Bordeaux, for sale by

E. & C. ROCHEREAU & CO.

n16 17 and 19 St Louis st.

SARDINES—300 cases in whole ¼ and ⅛ boxes, landing ex ship Oceana from Bordeaux, for sale by E. & C. ROCHEREAU & CO.

n16 17 and 19 St Louis st.

BRANDY—24 qr pipes Ph. G. dard Brand, and 10 qr cks Sabatier do. Bordeaux, for sale by E. & C. ROCHEREAU & CO.

n16 17 and 19 St Louis st.

CLARET—94 cases Claret for family use, landing ex ship Oceana from Bordeaux, for sale by E. & C. ROCHEREAU & CO.

n16 17 and 19 St Louis st.

CLARET—120 cases St Julien Claret, landing ex ship Oceana from Bordeaux, for sale by E. & C. ROCHEREAU & CO.

n16 17 and 19 St Louis st.

Medoc brandy—10 half and 10 quarter pipes ch grapes, landing ex ship Sabatier, from Bordeaux for sale by

n16 J. & J. TARDOU, 30 Old Levee

Cognac—Large assortment in store, and under the Customhouse, of the following Brands, for sale by

n16 J. & J. TARDOU, 30 Old Levee

Old Cognac—50 cases Cognac Brandy, 3 years old, landing ex ship Oceana from Bordeaux, for sale by

n16 J. & J. TARDOU, 30 Old Levee

Sardines in oil—Boxes and quarter boxes, landing ex ship Oceana from Bordeaux, for sale by

n16 J. & J. TARDOU, 30 Old Levee

Brandy—18 half, 30 quarter and 6 octave pipes Cognac, landing ex ship Sabatier, from Bordeaux for sale by

n16 J. & J. TARDOU, 30 Old Levee

Claret—200 cases Claret, under the Customhouse key, landing ex ship Oceana for sale by

n16 J. & J. TARDOU, 30 and 32 Old Levee

Claret—Fine genuine article is reduced to $14 a box at 30 Old Levee. We give the particulars of this case a few days since.

n16 J. B SCHREIBER CHAMPAGNE

Sugar—Landing ex ship Oceana, 6 pipes Armagnac Brandy, 40 casks Montferrand Red Wine. (n11) ₱ ROUMIEUX.

Wine—Landing ex ship Oceana from Bordeaux—40 casks Claret, Poulac; 50 barrels White Wine, Haut Sauterne, for sale by

n11 X LAMBERT, No 62 Magazine st

In store—700 bags Havana Coffee; 800 boxes Havana Sugar, 450 bales Havana Tobacco, 500-000 Havana Segars; for sale by

n11 TROMSDORFF & CO., 96 Old Levee.

Landing—ex ship Oceana from Bordeaux—200 cases Claret, St Julien; 60 cases do do, for sale by

n12 E. & C. ROCHEREAU & CO., 17 & 19 St Louis st.

Cheese—300 boxes, landing ex steamer J J Crittenden, and for sale by

SECOMBE & VOORHIES,

s6 13 Tchoupitoulas.

Received per ship Old England, from Havre, 8000 doz. Parisian biscuits, viz. Vanilla; 36 cases fruits preserved in their juice, Badin's; 30 do do gooseberry, cranberry and raspberry jams; 500 kegs Lyon Sausages; 50 Westphalia Hams, for sale by

n11 PERSON, FRERER, corner Royal and Maine st.

Landing—ex ships Oceana and Sabatis, from Bordeaux,

100 casks good middling St Julien Red Wine; 40 qr do superior Haut Sauterne White Wine; 10 qr do Cognac, Aug Hennessy, vintage of 1815; 10 eighth do Cognac; fine Champagne, G Mumm's; 277 cases Brandy Cherries. For sale by

n11 AUG MOLIER, 99 St Louis st.

Wine in boxes—Landing ex ship Sabatier, from Bordeaux—200 boxes St Julien Wine, for sale by

n14 H NOEL & GUIRAUD, 100 Royal st.

Coral—300 strings of Coral, for sale by

n11 D. LANATA, 9 and 10 Jeffreys st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs his friends and acquaintances to give another credit now to any individual who might apply to them and use his name or signature—improper use having been made of both

New Orleans, 13th November, 1850

n14-3t CHS F. DAUNOY.

A CARD.

A Fair for the benefit of the Catholic Male Orphan Asylum, will be held by the Ladies of New Orleans, from the 18th instant to Christmas Eve inclusive, at *Lyceum Hall*. n8 1m5d

Merchants Insurance Co.

A DIVIDEND of three dollars per share, on account of the profits made by the old Merchants' Insurance Co., will be paid to the Stockholders, on or after next Monday

n6 1m JOHN PEMBERTON, Liquidator.

I. O. O. F.—Polar Star Lodge, No 49.

The members of this Lodge are notified that the regular sittings will take place, until further notice, on WEDNESDAYS, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Washington Room, Third Municipality, between Mandeville and Marigny streets.

By order of the N. G.

n20 1f ALF. CANONGE, Secretary.

NOTICE.

TEHUANTEPEC RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Permanent Committee, held on the 15th inst., it was resolved that all the Lists of Subscription should be called in on or before MONDAY, the 18th instant, and that after said date no subscriptions should be received except at the office of the Company, No. 61 Camp st.

Gentlemen having or subscription Books in their possession, are therefore respectfully requested to send in the same, as above.

n18-2t B. FALLON, Secretary.

New Illustrated Works, &c.

Just received this week for sale at

J. B. STEER'S,

"*New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse*,"

No. 14 Camp street.

Our Savior, with Prayers and Apostles—By the Rev J. M. Wainright, D. D., with 16 splendid engravings.

Sacred Scenes or Passages in the life of our Savior, by various eminent writers, with sixteen steel engravings.

Midshipman Easy, or the Holidays at Woodleigh, by Rusen Pindar, author of "Pireside Fairies."

Kathern Lonsdale, or Temple Developed, by a Sally Copeland, author of "Jesse Barton," &c

The Great Empires of the Ancient and Modern Nations and their dependencies—an Historical Picture by the Rev. G. Croly, LL. D.

Tuckerman's Life of S. Talbot, a Commodore in the U. S. Navy.

Schwartz's Descriptive and Historical Sketch of Palestine, illustrated with Maps and numerous engravings.

n18 do do do do

FASHIONABLE STORE.

CORNER ST. CHARLES AND COMMON STS.

Dry and Fashionable Winter Goods.

J. & W. WOODLIEF are now opening the best part of his stock of Winter Goods, received by ships Beatrice, Challenge and Old England—the remainder being expected by the Arcadia

n18 2m

Superfine black do colored Cloth,

Plain black Cassimeres ribbed do

Cassimeres of various styles,

Light, serviceable fashionable

Vestings.

Embroidered black Cassimere, colored do; velvet do; Cashmere do; all kinds Black Valentias do; Grenadine do; cotton do; colored and figured Satin Turkish, and Satin de Chine;

Black and colored Cravats, some of entirely new styles;

Rich Satin, Gros de Rhine, Gros de Naples, Taffeta and Gros Grain Silks, some of them entirely new, and a few dozen colored and figured Plush Vests;

Black and colored Satin Rhadames, for dancing parties;

Rich Satin, Gros de Rhine,