The New-Orleans Bee.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW-ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1850.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

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

Friday Morning, Oct. 18, 1850.

THE NORTHERN MAIL not yet received yesterday from beyond Charleston.

HAYNAU.

The treatment of this inhuman and bloodthirsty wretch, by the brewers of PERKINS & BARCLAY's establishment in London has elicited much comment from the press of both Europe and America. It is universally conceded that the indignities and maltreatment of which HAYNAU was the victim, did not constitute the humiliation part of what he merited. But that is not the question to be considered. We should ask ourselves whether it is ever right to a civilized community to outrage law, to constitute itself a tribunal of justice, and to inflict punishment without trial. This was done by the brewers of PERKINS & BARCLAY, and though the provocation was enormous and the temptation almost irresistible, and the extenuating circumstances numerous and weighty, all who reason upon the unerring data of truth and justice will agree that the affair was neither more nor less than the application of the extra judicial and irretrievable principles of lynch law. It is well remarked by the correspondent of the N. Y. *Courier & Inquirer*, that in the instance in point, we have lost the advantage of the English. Their practice is much lower than the index of the enlightened world; and, worse still, in cold blood, *after the fact*, immense popular meetings are held, for merely approving his violent outrage upon personal rights, praising the actors, regretting the they had not proceeded to greater lengths, and thinking the proportion of the brewery, which was the scene of the outrage, too small to have inducted the actors, and threatening in case of a repetition of the people's vengeance if they should do so. The very journals which denounce the American lynchers, occasionally, in newspaper columns, under great popular exasperation immediately following the commission of revolting crime, a mailed sense of power prompts them to anticipate the retribution of law, and call the brewers of London to the seventh Heaven for lynching HAYNAU months after the perpetration of the atrocities of which he was guilty. This is consistency with vengeance.

Let us be logical, however, that though appearances go against us we may claim to be consistent. The London brewers, no one can deny, have done more injury at the insults offered to their under HAYNAU. The inhuman ferocity of the monster is almost incredible. It is notorious in Hungary that he displayed his ingenious propensities by whipping delicate and delicate women, and shooting and torturing innocent men. At another theatre he evinced a most fiendish cruelty, that ever stained the character of a Nero or a NERO. The worst of which we have quoted above, cites in Hungarian Germany, the following account of the Reception of the city of Brescia by HAYNAU during the Italian wars, a year or two ago. The historian, from Paris, thus describes the scenes which accompanied and followed the

"The spectacle of the horrible enormities perpetrated by the imperial hordes is enough to make the hair to stand and cause the blood to freeze in the veins. Were they not, in fact, the brutishly ferocious instincts, or were they acting in conformity with orders received? I cannot, I will not, excuse the atrocities of the rabble but of the same value. Their rage close for its victims, nor yet delicate, women, women children and sick, but their sons, boys, women, terrorized by the saying that the inhabitants were to be after ammunition crushing. They threw from windows and against the streets the wretched bodies of their victims; one would throw boxes in the middle of the street. The heads of children decapitated, the arms of women, and signs of wasted human flesh, the bodies of the defenders of Brescia, who, in the burning heats of their energies, from death, secured to notorious indeed. These scenes are contemplated with especial pleasure by the soldiers, who, when they caused the victim to be hung, by the heels, were covered with impetuous and burned before the eyes of their wives, forced to be present at this execution. Still worse, yet, in mockery of the name Good Bipeds, who, here in the city, compared wards, the Imperialists burned the men and then, in their very presence, outraged and massacred the wives and children. The most cruel portion of the tragedy, during the memory of their hearts, were even so to have the miserable half dead wretches whom they had the cruel power to swallow the rocking, cries of the dying, and the dead on earth. Some died beneath the inflictions, others, the greater number lost their reason in some period of it."

There is nothing in the military annals of the present century that approaches in horror or enormous barbarity of such appalling deeds. We wonder that the universal detestation in which the Austrians are held causes no respect and no punishment even by unlawful means.

☞ We are of surprised that a large number of Democrats are indignant at the remarks made by Mr. SOULE on Thursday night. It is hopeless that many members of the party in the city belonging to that class of Yankees who were the subjects of Mr. SOULE's pungent invective. The gentlemen hold that they are quite as sensitive to southern wrongs, and fully as jealous of southern rights as the honorable Senator himself, and they imagine every that they are as competent to judge of the questions settled by Congress as Mr. SOULE. I appreciate, that whole many Democrats were well entitled to their respect for Mr. SOULE's course in the demonstrations of Tuesday evening, they were nevertheless Compromise men, who, though giving credit to Mr. SOULE for the motives which actuated his course in Congress, differed from him *toto cœlo*, in the opinion he had promulgated. To such persons the Union's exclusion that not a dozen men in Louisiana understood the Compromise, could not be otherwise than offensive. Indeed the entire tone and tenor of Mr. SOULE's speech was exceptionable to a large fraction of his own party, by whom it has been received with undisguised coldness, or open denunciation.

It is most unfortunate for the Senator that he in his attempt an argumentative and dispassionate defence of the Votes, instead of abusing the Yankees, and stigmatizing the Louisiana Whigs as a set of noodles. Had he reasoned more and vituperated less, he might have made some converts, or at least satisfied some of his friends that he acted conscientiously and patriotically. But the temper of his harangue has left no room for the slightest sympathy in his favor, has undoubtedly alienated many of his adherents, and has provoked the anger of every citizen of Louisiana born north of MASON and DIXON's line. Mr. SOULE is a lawyer and will understand the technical meaning of the phrases which we assign him, that he has taken nothing by his motion.

Perhaps, however, Mr. SOULE may care nothing for either censure or praise. He intimated in his speech that though he stood alone, he would not waver a hair's breadth from the line of conduct he has traced out. We do not believe any man in America above public opinion. It can reach even a Senator, as Mr. SOULE may discover.

THE NATIONAL CURSER.—This excellent journal comes to us in an enlarged form—a change deemed necessary to enable it to keep pace with its rising business. All the Union papers are going ahead, many of the disunion ones are going where they deserve—to the dogs.

STEAMER SHACKLE.—Capt. GWATHEY, of the steamer *Monroe*, from YAZOO City, arrived this morning. Reports the steamer *Jeff. Davis* from Yazoo City for Vicksburg, with about 300 bales cotton on board, struck a snag about 10o'clock on the morning of the 10th instant, three miles below Stanna, and sunk. The principal part of the cargo saved, the boat will be a total loss.

IOWA ELECTION.—It is conceded on all sides, that Daniel F. Miller, Whig, is elected to Congress in the First District of Iowa, to fill the vacancy caused by sending home Wm Thompson, the sitting member, who obtained his place by the instrumentality of his friends in stealing one of the poll books, where a large majority was given against him, and by his own agency in concealing them after they were given to him. The election was contested by Mr. Miller, but a party majority, at the same time that they refused to give *him* the seat to which he was entitled, also refused to permit Thompson to sit any longer with them. He was sent home, and now the people have done justice to Mr Miller, by giving him a majority of at least five hundred votes over Thompson. This must be regarded as settling the question against a reckless party in the House, and also against Mr. Thompson himself.

MORSE'S SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH LINE.—The St. Louis *Republican* says: We have information from Cape Girardeau, that the wire for Morse's Southern Telegraph, was suspended across the Mississippi, at that place, on last Saturday, and that the Boston passed under it with the greatest ease. Even with a flood such as we had in 1844, the tallest chimneys of our largest steamers could not touch the wire. Another wire was to be suspended yesterday, so that if one breaks another will be ready.

The Company is to organize at Paducah on the 25th, when effectual and important Telegraphic arrangements will be made for communications in the West. Every thing is now ready for work, which will be commenced as soon as some of the operators reach their posts.

MISSOURI RIVER.—We take the following from the St. Louis *Republican* of the 8th—

This stream grows smaller, and as the saying goes, beautifully less every day. Two boats arrived yesterday, the Robert Campbell from Weston, and the Highland Mary from Lexington, both came out with little or no freight, the Highland Mary had perhaps 50, and the Robert Campbell not to exceed 25 tons. The officers of both boats agree that they never saw the river much lower or more difficult of navigation. All the boats that have gone up for a week or six days past, have met with more or less trouble, and one or two are still lying and fast aground. The water is still falling from St Joseph to the mouth with scant three feet on the principal bars. The shallest water is said to be in Howard's bend, and at this point a large amount of goods has been discharged from accrediting boats. The Robert Campbell really left Boat on her upward trip, and several others had to lighter a portion of their cargoes. By the arrivals yesterday, not a bale of tobacco, and but six bales of hemp were received. For up freights say to St Joseph, the moderate price of $1 a $1 25 per 100 lbs is asked.

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Extension of the Electric Telegraph to France, Ireland and America.

From the English Mechanics' Magazine:

The establishment of an electric-telegraphic communication across the Straits between England and France has been for a considerable time forward, as one of the most natural in the train of consequences resulting from the ready application of electricity to the transmission of intelligence between distant points. It line of wire could convey the electric impulse for thousands of miles over the surface of the earth, as it has done and is doing—there could be nothing in the nature of things to prevent it from being equally efficacious, if carried under the earth, or even under water. In general always what no one has been heard to dispute, that it is in the power of art to protect the wire from whatever antagonistic influences it may be exposed to when laid down under earth or water. I think of submerged lines of wire had not been made with perfect success across the Thames and the Hudson—both tolerably broad rivers, and it was not to be doubted that what could be accomplished in this way for one mile could be accomplished for thirty or fifty, or, indeed, any number of miles. It was but, in any case, to make the line of submerged wire longer—to sink it, perhaps, deeper, and, if deeper, to protect it better. The simplest of things, however, is first carried out on a large scale, requires often, as in this instance, for the doing of them qualities of a high order—great enterprise, great perseverance, great executive powers of combination and direction. It was a great thing, assuredly, to undertake to unfold and send on some thirty miles wide wash one continuous line of communication—a single break or flaw in which would be fatal to the whole, there was much expenditure of money, time and trouble to be adventured on the issue, and beyond all doubt a question, it was great thing to have successfully accomplished. To all such honor as belongs to the performing of a great undertaking well, Messrs. Jacob and John Brett, the engineers of the Dover and Calais line of telegraph, are fully entitled. The newspapers say that they have obtained "the exclusive right of electric communication between this country and France for ten years." We do not well understand what can be, looking at the legal difficulties in the way, but we are sure that no reward they can have secured to themselves will be too great for the prodigious advantages arising, not only to England and France, but to Calais, to such a time which will stop there. It is a telegraph to Vienna, to Moscow, to Constantinople, to Ispahan, to Delhi, to Calcutta—to the remotest bounds, in short, of Europe and Asia.

A few years ago people laughed when Lord Palmerston predicted at the Southampton meeting of the British Association, that a time might come when the minister of the day being asked in Parliament, "Whether it was true that a war had broken out in India?" would reply, "Wait an instant till I telegraph the Governor General, and I will tell you." What was thought but a good good joke in 1845, is now, in 1850, in the course of being actually accomplished, and ere a few years more, is likely to take its place among the sober realities of the age. Not to the Old World alone need our views of the ultimate progress of electric-telegraphy be confined; for, since the English Channel has been crossed, the crossing of the Irish most follows, as a matter of course; and Ireland once reached, there lies but a couple of thousand miles of water or so between the Old World and the New. We say "but," for after all what is the practical difficulty? Not in producing the length of wire required; for any length of wire can be spun—not in covering and insulating the wire; for thousands of miles of wire can be covered and insulated just as readily and purely as one—not yet in laying down, as the Dover and Calais experiment has fully shown. The only real difficulty in this case, we apprehend, will be to find ship room for the enormous coil of wire that would be required; but this is an objection which vanishes before the recollection of such leviathan structures as the Canada and Great Britain. Besides, means may be found to effect on board the laying-down vessel a perfect junction of different lengths of wire, so as to allow of two, three, or more reels being employed. We assume, of course, that battery power sufficient to transmit the electric impulse through a wire of some thousand miles long is at our command, but though we are not aware of any recorded possibility of this for granted, we know that the recently receiving magnet of Morse is founded on the principle of counting for nothing the power of the electric message has to be capable of tentative determination on land before a single yard of an Atlantic line need be laid down. The Old and New Worlds being thus united, we should then see the dream of the poet more than realised; the earth "girdled in a thousandth part of the time—a single beat of the clock. What would all other triumphs of human genius be to this! Time and distance literally annihilated throughout the bounds of the planet which we inhabit! A triumph only to be transcended when the planets shall themselves begin to telegraph one another—which is one of the very few things, which in this age of art-miracles, one would venture without hesitation to say will never happen.

The New Custom House.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 16th, 1850.

To the Editors of the Bee—

GENTLEMEN—My attention has been called to a letter from Col. DAKIN, Architect, to the Commissioners of the New Custom House, published in your paper of the 11th inst., and I shall esteem it a favor if you will also give place to a few remarks from myself, which I doubt not, will be received irrespective of party or sectional feeling with that consideration due to a subject so fraught with interest and pride to the citizens of New Orleans as is the erection of a Custom House, conceded by all to be the most gigantic Edifice in the Union.

My design for this Building was adopted by the Hon. R. J. WALKER, then Secretary of the Treasury, in Nov. 1847—after having been (as I afterwards learned) recommended to him by the then Commissioners appointed, in conjunction with a Committee of three from the First Municipality Council. Previously, however, Mr. Walker had called to his assistance during the space of more than two months, all the knowledge within his reach, to enable him to feel safe, and positive in his selection, and in his letter to the Commissioners, dated Nov 22d, 1847, he says: "This square of ground being the one preferred by Congress, as well as by this Department, and the whole of it having been given to the Government by the First Municipality, it is my wish that the entire square should be occupied by a building calculated in every respect to fulfil the law, and to advance the prosperity of your city."

Again, "the plan of Mr. A. T. Wood, recommended by you, *approaches* more nearly my own views than any of the others presented. It is nearly the only one of the original plans that covers the whole ground, wasting no part of the square allowed for the building, &c." "I deem it very important that the building should be warmed (as proposed) by heated air, furnished by the same steam power which performs the pointing, &c."

It appears then, that one of the chief reasons for adopting my plan, as recommended by the Commissioners, in conjunction with the First Municipality Council, was that *it covered the whole ground*, and that it was deemed important that the building should be warmed by "heated air," as I had proposed. It will be remembered that this letter was written, and my plans had been fully explained to the Municipality Council before the deed was made out to me. All the boats that have come up for a week or six days past, have met with more or less trouble, and one or two are still lying and fast aground. The water is still falling from St Joseph to the mouth with scant three feet on the principal bars. The shallest water is said to be in Howard's bend, and at this point a large amount of goods has been discharged from accrediting boats. The Robert Campbell really left Boat on her upward trip, and several others had to lighter a portion of their cargoes. By the arrivals yesterday, not a bale of tobacco, and but six bales of hemp were received. For up freights say to St Joseph, the moderate price of $1 a $1 25 per 100 lbs is asked.

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Extension of the Electric Telegraph to France, Ireland and America.

From the English Mechanics' Magazine:

The establishment of an electric-telegraphic communication across the Straits between England and France has been for a considerable time forward, as one of the most natural in the train of consequences resulting from the ready application of electricity to the transmission of intelligence between distant points. If a line of wire could convey the electric impulse for thousands of miles over the surface of the earth, as it has done and is doing—there could be nothing in the nature of things to prevent it from being equally efficacious, if carried under the earth, or even under water. In general always what no one has been heard to dispute, that it is in the power of art to protect the wire from whatever antagonistic influences it may be exposed to when laid down under earth or water. I think of submerged lines of wire had not been made with perfect success across the Thames and the Hudson—both tolerably broad rivers, and it was not to be doubted that what could be accomplished in this way for one mile could be accomplished for thirty or fifty, or, indeed, any number of miles. It was but, in any case, to make the line of submerged wire longer—to sink it, perhaps, deeper; and, if deeper, to protect it better. The simplest of things, however, is first carried out on a large scale, requires often, as in this instance, for the doing of them qualities of a high order—great enterprise, great perseverance, great executive powers of combination and direction. It was a great thing, assuredly, to undertake to unfold and send on some thirty miles wide wash one continuous line of communication—a single break or flaw in which would be fatal to the whole, there was much expenditure of money, time and trouble to be adventured on the issue, and beyond all doubt a question, it was great thing to have successfully accomplished. To all such honor as belongs to the performing of a great undertaking well, Messrs. Jacob and John Brett, the engineers of the Dover and Calais line of telegraph, are fully entitled. The newspapers say that they have obtained "the exclusive right of electric communication between this country and France for ten years." We do not well understand what can be, looking at the legal difficulties in the way, but we are sure that no reward they can have secured to themselves will be too great for the prodigious advantages arising, not only to England and France, but to Calais, to such a time which will stop there. It is a telegraph to Vienna, to Moscow, to Constantinople, to Ispahan, to Delhi, to Calcutta—to the remotest bounds, in short, of Europe and Asia.

A few years ago people laughed when Lord Palmerston predicted at the Southampton meeting of the British Association, that a time might come when the minister of the day being asked in Parliament, "Whether it was true that a war had broken out in India?" would reply, "Wait an instant till I telegraph the Governor General, and I will tell you." What was thought but a good good joke in 1845, is now, in 1850, in the course of being actually accomplished, and ere a few years more, is likely to take its place among the sober realities of the age. Not to the Old World alone need our views of the ultimate progress of electric-telegraphy be confined; for, since the English Channel has been crossed, the crossing of the Irish most follows, as a matter of course; and Ireland once reached, there lies but a couple of thousand miles of water or so between the Old World and the New. We say "but," for after all what is the practical difficulty? Not in producing the length of wire required; for any length of wire can be spun—not in covering and insulating the wire; for thousands of miles of wire can be covered and insulated just as readily and purely as one—not yet in laying down, as the Dover and Calais experiment has fully shown. The only real difficulty in this case, we apprehend, will be to find ship room for the enormous coil of wire that would be required; but this is an objection which vanishes before the recollection of such leviathan structures as the Canada and Great Britain. Besides, means may be found to effect on board the laying-down vessel a perfect junction of different lengths of wire, so as to allow of two, three, or more reels being employed. We assume, of course, that battery power sufficient to transmit the electric impulse through a wire of some thousand miles long is at our command, but though we are not aware of any recorded possibility of this for granted, we know that the recently receiving magnet of Morse is founded on the principle of counting for nothing the power of the electric message has to be capable of tentative determination on land before a single yard of an Atlantic line need be laid down. The Old and New Worlds being thus united, we should then see the dream of the poet more than realised; the earth "girdled in a thousandth part of the time—a single beat of the clock. What would all other triumphs of human genius be to this! Time and distance literally annihilated throughout the bounds of the planet which we inhabit! A triumph only to be transcended when the planets shall themselves begin to telegraph one another—which is one of the very few things, which in this age of art-miracles, one would venture without hesitation to say will never happen.

COMMERCIAL.

The Markets.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1850.

There is no change to notice in the Cotton market. The transactions, including some sales not reported yesterday, amounted to 2,500 bales.

Nothing of consequence is doing in Sugar and Molasses.

The Flour mark was quiet to day, the rain having interfered with business. The same may be said of Corn.

Provisions are unchanged, and the transactions in any were exceedingly limited.

Whiskey is selling at 20½c ⅌ gallon for rectified. The supply is limited.

Exchange rule as last quoted, viz: Sterling, 108½ @ 109½; Paris, 5f 25@5f 32½; Bills on New York at 90 days, ¼@¼ ⅌ ct. dis count. Checks, par @ ¼ ⅌ ct. dis.

Nothing was done to-day in Freights.

LOST—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a white BOY—3½ years old, had on when he was missed a pair of blue cottonade pants, red shoes, no hat nor jacket, and has light curly hair. Whoever can give information concerning the same will be liberally rewarded by

J. PANDAK, 107 Chartres st.

JUST landing from ships Mediator and Triton, from New York, a large assortment of Hoops, Dye Stuffs, &c. among which are the following—

Cuba Logwood, Yellow on barrels,		
Campeachy Logwood,		do
St. Domingo, do		do
Brazil wood,		do
Red sanders Wood,		do
Curcuma or Turmeric		do
Venetian Red and yellow Ochre,		do
Copperas, Alum and Glue,		do
Sal Soda and Pearl Ash,		do
Quassy, hemp and mallet Wood,		do
Sulphuric acid in carboys,		do
Nitric and muriatic,		do

Tartaric and Oxalic, do in boxes

Rhubarb, Senna and Pills, genuine

Henry's calcined Magnesia, do

Rum in bottles, do

Turpeth mineral, do

Grandjean's Composition for the hair do

Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge, do

Tweddle's Fever and Ague Pills, do

Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor, do

Cupping Instruments and Glass as assorted &c.

A. A. PERKINS & CO.

oct7 104 Royal street

MORGAN!

Royal street, corner of Toulouse and Royal streets, and at 38 St Charles street, opposite the St Charles Hotel.

BEG to inform his customers and the public in Orleans, Mississippi and Texas, that he has received the spring and summer stock of fancy and choice assortment of fancy and useful articles, which he proposes selling at extremely low prices. The public respectfully invited to call and examine the assortment, a very great and large assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing, such as Dress Coats with or without Velvet Collars, Sack Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Fancy Cassimere, Satin and Velvet Vests, Shirts, Drawers, Hats, Hosiery, Gloves, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, Umbrellas, Canes, Walking Sticks, Boots and Shoes, Wash hand Basins and Pitchers, Soap Dishes, Toilet Tables, Water Jugs, Tumblers, Chamber Sets, Toilet Table Water Bottles, Cologne Bottles, Cologne and perfumery of the finest quality, Ivory Combs, Shaving Cases, Shaving Brushes, Shaving Soap, Razors, Razor Strops, Pocket Knives, Scissors, Pocket Books, Pocket Combs, Quicksilver and Perfumes for sale at low prices.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Silks, Satins, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Plaids, Ginghams, Lawns, Muslins, Linen Cambrics, Swiss Muslins, Linen Sheetings, Linen Table Cloths, Linen Napkins, Linen Towels, Linen Sheets, Linen Pillow Cases, Linen Bolsters, Linen Bolster Cases, Linen Quilts, Linen Counterpanes, Linen Sheets, Linen Table Covers, Linen Sofa Covers, Linen Chair Covers, Linen Bureau Covers, Linen Sofa Cushions, Linen Chair Cushions, Linen Pillows, Linen Bolsters, Linen Pillow Cases