# The New Orleans Bee.

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☞ The privilege of Annual Advertisers is limited to a quarter of a column, and they are entitled to two, and to output in each square every other day.


## THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

TUESDAY Morning, Nov. 9, 1852.

THE NORTHERN MAIL failed yesterday from beyond Mobile.

NOVEL WRITERS ON SLAVERY.

The elaborate effort of *Mrs. Stowe* to render fiction subservient to the wild and mischievous designs of insurrection, by palming negro servitude in the most horrible colors, has been productive of one good result. It has stimulated various intelligent and educated persons, who have patiently examined the nature of Southern Slavery, and the domestic condition of the blacks, to embody their views in works, of which the personage alone are fictitious, while the groundwork, many of the incidents and the leading features are unquestionably true. We have no doubt that "Uncle Tom's Cabin"—which by the way, though extensively circulated at the North, has never been distributed in the Slaveholding communities—is a production of power and talent. The reason it has received from abolitionists and other critics, and the extracts we have seen satisfy us of the fact. Hence the more imperative the necessity of counteracting its effects. Were this romance marked by such a mere agglomeration of falsehood and profanity as is yearly howled forth in Congress by a GIDDINGS and a TOWNSEND, it might be safely allowed to breathe its brief hour, and to pass into an irredeemable oblivion; but as it has been skillfully devised and written with a factitious air of sincerity and rigid truth, that is apt to deceive the uninformed, its influence is to be dreaded, and it is therefore well that its statements should be corrected, and that the real aspects of Slavery should be exhibited by those who are competent to the task.

Among the brood of novels which "Uncle Tom's Cabin" has generated, two deserve a word of notice. We refer to Aunt Phillis' Cabin, and to "Cabin and Parlor"—the first from a lady's pen, the latter by a gentleman of Virginia. Both are clever stories; both should in interest and interest, both aim directly at setting forth an unvarnished account of slavery; and both depict characters such as every Southerner is perfectly familiar with. Aunt Phillis' Cabin is, however, more particularly devoted to the overthrow of Mr. STOWE's fascinating narratives, and the author points out with consummate skill and sagacity the gross and various exaggerations and inventions that distinguish the anti slavery romance. The work is a tolerable faithful picture of Southern life, but is rather deficient in originality, and though pleasing in style seems to lack earnestness and force.

Its companion, "Cabin and Parlor," is a superior production. It evinces vigor, argumentative power, close observation and research, and has altogether a broader scope and wider range. The contrast between the mild and protective bondage of the South, and the destitution, degradation and vice of the free blacks of the North—the thorough exposure of the hollowness and hypocrisy of the Abolitionists provoked by their incessant efforts to entice the slaves from their masters, and then by their systematic neglect and contempt of the miserable blacks, who purchase the name of liberty with the loss of comfort, food, employment and all that renders existence tolerable, is admirably executed. Apart from the main object of the work, and considered simply as a novel, the story is peculiarly graceful and touching. The heroine is a girl of high principles, exquisite feeling, and rare fortitude and firmness. HORACE, the ambitious and high spirited youth, presents the author with a fine opportunity of delineating the almost calley slave life of a subordinate clerk or errand boy in a northern city. Uncle PETER, the able hero, is a picture of his kind; while the several colored personages introduced are made to preserve their individuality, while exhibiting felicitously and accurately the predominating traits of the negro race. "Cabin and Parlor" does not directly controvert Mrs. STOWE, and will, therefore, stand a chance of being read at the North, but every line of it is a masterly refutation of the vile slanders in which that much be-praised work abounds. We think it is calculated to diffuse correct information among those liberal and rational citizens of the Free States, who, while from constitutional scruples, they will not sanction any invasion of our domestic institutions, are most, though sheer ignorance, to regard slavery and the condition of the bondsman, with sentiments of unmitigated horror.

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In Carroll SCOTT received 121 and PIERCE 86—majority 35. For the Constitution 76 majority.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—Our thanks are due LEONARD SCOTT & Co., publishers, through J. C. MORGAN of the Literary Depot, Exchange Place, for the October number of this excellent periodical. A novel and commendable feature to the Westminster Review, is its quarterly retrospect of contemporaneous literature, in which America invariably occupies a conspicuous place. The articles in the number before us are as follows:—The Oxford Commission; Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship; Poetical Romances; Our Colonial Empire; The Philosophy of Style; The Poetry and the Anti Jacobin; Goethe as a man of Science. The profession of Literature; The Duke of Wellington. Cotemporary Literature of England, France, Germany and France.

FOR LIBERIA.—The Lancaster (S. C.) *Ledger* says—Some little excitement was exhibited in our town on Friday last, occasioned by the departure of some thirty three free negroes for Liberia. They comprise five families of Lancaster District. Jacobs, the pioneer of this band, has always sustained an unexceptionable character for probity and honesty, and his lease is regretted by many, however, they seem to think Liberia is the place for them, and no doubt it is, and we wish all other free negroes would follow Jacobs and his party will be shipped from Wilmington N. C., by the Colonization Society.

☞ The value of the tobacco raised this year in Ohio is computed at $1,500,000. Of this, at at $400,000 worth is raised in the Miami valley, of the land called the Ohio seed leaf tobacco, and $300,000 worth is raised in the counties of Fairfield, Perry, Hocking, Athens, &c., of a kind called the Ohio tobacco.

☞ A funeral service will be celebrated at the Cathedral on Wednesday morning at half past 8, by the clergy of the Cathedral for the removal of the remains of the Rev. CORETES P. ANTONIO DE SEDELLA and LOUIS MEYE, from the new St. Louis Cemetery to the Cathedral. The Clergy will leave the church at 8 o'clock, precisely.

THE WEATHER.—A Sybarite might revel in the glorious and bracing atmosphere that surrounds us. Since the storm of Saturday, the sky has grown clear and transparent, and the air is just cool enough to render exercise invigorating and strengthening. We have rarely witnessed such beautiful weather as we now enjoy.

EXTRAORDINARY LONGEVITY.—A colored man, named Billy, the property of Mrs. Sarah Ingram, died in Norfolk recently, at the advanced age of one hundred and seventeen years.—He was a native of Hanover county, Va., born in the service of Peter Garland, was at Norfolk, when it was burned in 1775, and was pressed into his Majesty's service by Georgee Dunmore. He was also at the battle of Great Bridge, and remembered all about the siege of Yorktown.

ELECTION RETURNS.—West Baton Rouge gives 192 majority to SCOTT and 180 majority for the New Constitution. In East Baton Rouge the majority for the Rear Guard is 56. In East Feliciana PIERCE has 501 majority and the Constitution 126. St. Helena gives 48 to PIERCE, and about the same against the Constitution. Livingston 127 for PIERCE and nearly 300 against the Constitution. In Iberville, the majority against the Constitution is 94.

There is no doubt that the Constitution has been adopted, and probably by from seven to two thousand majority. We think PIERCE's majority will range between 1,200 and 1,500. It may, however, be much larger.

Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. SCOTT. [illegible] fall.

☞ In Lafourche, a few days ago, Mr. Clement Jocelyn recovered a verdict of $9,250 against the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad Co. The plaintiff resides in New York, and was a passenger in one of the Company's trains from Rochester, in this city some two years since. The cars were thrown off the track just west of Rochester, and the tendons of the arm severed, and was otherwise injured, for which damage the suit was brought.

PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.—We have received from Mr. BYERLY, the agent, a copy of WELCH's magnificent steel engraving of WASHINGTON, taken from Gilbert Stuart's original painting of the Father of his Country. It is beyond all doubt not only the finest, but the most faithful work of the kind we have ever beheld. The lineaments and expression of WASHINGTON are admirably copied, and the execution and drawing are perfectly beautiful.

Mr. BYERLY's office is at Norman's book store, No. 14 Camp street. We understand he is likewise the agent of a splendid engraving of Gen'l JACKSON. The price of either portrait is $5, or of the proof impressions $10.

Depot of the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Now that the Presidential election is over, and the new Constitution is adopted, and that public attention is relieved from the exciting and all absorbing topics of party controversy, we may at last spare a little time to look into the domestic affairs of our city, and get posted upon the progress of its improvements, and commerce.

There is one subject particularly, which should be carefully attended to, for it embraces within its scope matters of vital importance, not only to the city in general, but to the fortunes of thousands of individuals in particular. The location of the main depot of the Jackson and Great Northern Railway, at its terminus within this city, should not be left entirely to the caprice or interest of the Directors of the Company, but the proper authorities should ascertain whether due regard has been had to the wants of the whole city or whether any district is or not unjustly favored at the expense of the rest.

Indeed, if I am correctly informed, it is time to sound an alarm. I sincerely hope it is not too late. The Board of Directors of the Company, I am told, have determined to locate the main depot above the New Canal, on Calliope street, upon eleven squares of ground extending from Tolivar to Saint street. Certain is, that the Company have bought the ground, and a partial clearing has been made upon the favored spot.

I invite every citizen not only to examine this location, upon the plan of the city, but also to acquire correct information in relation to the nature of the ground. The greatest portion of the eleven squares are on the rear of Claiborne street, and therefore in the midst of the most populous and commercial portion of the First District; for, I consider that not only is the Seventh Ward entirely and hopelessly excluded, but the Sixth Ward is cut adrift by this arrangement. Instead of being maintained as the centre of the city, the city is thrown upon the lower wing, and, it would seem, is to be submerged by the ascending tide. As to the poor Second and Third Districts, they will be nowhere. In a few years they will, if this project is carried out, present a faithful realization of the poet's deserted village.

Experience has proved that the population, improvements, riches and business of a great city will always cluster around the internal terminus of its most important source of commerce.

If, then, the Jackson Railroad is to be what its projectors have designed, it is to be the main artery of our railroad system, and the Capitol hope street, must certainly displace the *centre* of the city, which for some years seemed gradually fixing itself upon the lower level of Canal street. The city of Baltimore is one of the striking examples of the great influence the location of the main depot of a great railroad has upon the centre of business. In Baltimore we would, here, seem have a new district built up at the expense of the present ones, if this project of the way location of the depot is persisted in.

It is to be hoped, Mr. Editor, that the board of directors of the Jackson Road will re-consider this matter. They should remember that this undertaking has been presented to the people and Legislature of this State, as a great civic work in which all should join for the common interest. They should not forget that incalculable benefits were promised to every part of the city, and the advantages were to be distributed with strict impartiality. They should be reminded that this has been made a corporate affair by the assessment of a tax upon the whole parish, and that not only a sense of justice and fraternity, but even common honesty should prompt the board to locate the main depot at a central point. They should not be carried away with the idea that they may now do as they please, and that the Common Council has no further power to force them to do what is right and proper. The wide and commodious streets may be yet granted or refused, it is time yet to refuse and repeal the tax assessed upon the property of the city in general, it is time to plead its unconstitutionality, it is time for the people in their primary meetings to take a bold stand and prevent a great public error which has long to the mass from being made the plaint instrument of private interest or sectional feeling. PUBLIC.

## Rascality of the Russian Police.

A silver tablespoon, says a late visitor to St. Petersburgh, was stolen out of my kitchen. I at once complained to the chief of the police, and on the very same day the thief was discovered. It was a journeyman baker, who lodged in a street. He had taken the spoon and sold it to a shell keeper on the Schukinderwe. The thief was duly punished, the receiver's shop was closed, and my spoon was taken to the police station. It was worth about 1 rouble, but was a christening gift to my child, and on that account I valued it, and spared no pains to recover it. The police certainly did so. I was referred from one to another, and at last the Commissary, in whose custody the spoon was, said to me frankly, "I was asleep yesterday about such a trifle. I had spent more money in cocades, he said, than the thing was worth, and I was likely to spend twice as much more before recovering it, for there were a thousand obstacles to its being given up. "To day," I replied, "all those obstacles will be surmounted, and, to morrow I shall have my spoon." "The devil you will!" quoth the guardian of public order and security. "May I beg to know how you propose to manage that?" "Very easily, I replied, "and to show you how certain I am what I advance, I now make you a present of the spoon, and I am nevertheless perfectly persuaded that to morrow you yourself will call and return it to me." The schnaspirze laughed till he was faint to hold his sides. "Cap ital! he cried, I believe your conceit carries round to me, a fortnight or more will elapse." "Yes," I replied, also laughing, "were I such a fool as to make a compliment, which, moreover, I have no right now to do, having made you a present of the spoon. But it so happens that I dine to day with Perowsky, and over the dessert I will propose to drink a bumper of this curious riddle, "how, in St. Petersburg, can one dispose of one's property, when it is in the hands of a thief?" The Prince, fond of this riddle, that one must make a present of the property, will, perhaps, astonish him. What is pretty certain, however, is, that if you will be first with me to morrow, you shall use your soup with the spoon in question. Whether your breakfast with me in uniform or out of uniform, depends upon the hour at which the solution of my riddle may make upon Perowsky." Again the man in the office laughed, but this time the laughter was somewhat forced. My spoon, the baker is not this a new simile to lack earnestness and force.

Its companion, "Cabin and Parlor," is a superior production. It evinces vigor, argumentative power, close observation and research, and has altogether a broader scope and wider range. The contrast between the mild and protective bondage of the South, and the destitution, degradation and vice of the free blacks of the North—the thorough exposure of the hollowness and hypocrisy of the Abolitionists provoked by their incessant efforts to entice the slaves from their masters, and then by their systematic neglect and contempt of the miserable blacks, who purchase the name of liberty with the loss of comfort, food, employment and all that renders existence tolerable, is admirably executed. Apart from the main object of the work, and considered simply as a novel, the story is peculiarly graceful and touching. The heroine is a girl of high principles, exquisite feeling, and rare fortitude and firmness. HORACE, the ambitious and high spirited youth, presents the author with a fine opportunity of delineating the almost calley slave life of a subordinate clerk or errand boy in a northern city. Uncle PETER, the able hero, is a picture of his kind; while the several colored personages introduced are made to preserve their individuality, while exhibiting felicitously and accurately the predominating traits of the negro race. "Cabin and Parlor" does not directly controvert Mrs. STOWE, and will, therefore, stand a chance of being read at the North, but every line of it is a masterly refutation of the vile slanders in which that much be-praised work abounds. We think it is calculated to diffuse correct information among those liberal and rational citizens of the Free States, who, while from constitutional scruples, they will not sanction any invasion of our domestic institutions, are most, though sheer ignorance, to regard slavery and the condition of the bondsman, with sentiments of unmitigated horror.

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## Foreign Items.

It has been officially ascertained, that twenty-two communes were more or less devastated by the recent inundations of the Rhine, and that this total has exceeded two millions of fr.

EMPTION OF ETNA.—The *Giornale di Catania*, of the 20th ult., says:—"We have is now running down near Mile, beyond Zafferana, at the rate in a straight course open is, and threatening its complete destruction. It has, however, been turned aside by some obstacle, and is now flowing down an immense vallone or ravine which forms a watercourse in the winter to carry off the rains from Etna. If, however, this ravine should be completely filled by the lava, the rains must find another course in their way downwards, and will cause a good deal of damage from not having their regular bed or way. The destruction of property by the lava has latterly been very great, and what the lava had spared, has been much damaged by the heavy showers of sand which fall in their vicinity, quite hot."

FATAL CONFLICT AT A BALL.—The lockesmiths of Copenhagen assembled with their wives and female friends a few days ago in a public house to have a dance. Six soldiers presented themselves and demanded admission. They were at first refused, but the stewards at length consented to allow them to enter, provided they would lay aside their swords. The soldiers declared they would not do so, and went away in anger. Presently they returned with several of their comrades, each had a drawn sword in his hand. The door was closed, they broke it open but the workmen being more numerous expelled them. Irritated at their defeat, the soldiers made an attack every body who passed. A police patrol arrived and ordered them to disperse. They refused; a conflict ensued, and three of the policemen were mortally wounded.

Shortly after, between 100 and 150 soldiers from the barracks in Silver street, rushed about streets armed with swords, and struck every one they met, shouting as they did so, "Down with the citizens! Hurrah for the soldiers!" Some of them even attempted to force their way into the houses. After a while detachments of cavalry and artillery arrived, and the ringleaders were arrested. The next day the soldiers and non-commissioned officers were confined to their barracks, and an order was issued that henceforth soldiers and non-commissioned officers should not appear in arms except when on duty. The number of persons wounded in the outbreak was 35, and of killed 6, one of the latter being a woman.

An immense eagle carried off, at Lexvigstrand, near Tonyem, a child five years of age; after the lapse of seven weeks, its skeleton was found high up in the fell.

TERRIBLE FIRE.—A fearful conflagration broke out on the 2d instant at the prosperous manufacturing town of Grafenthal, at the south east side of the Thuringen forest in the Meiningen territory. Upwards of 250 houses and factories have been destroyed, and only 20 houses, with the church remain standing. More than 1000 persons are roofless, and have lost all they possessed. The calamity is said to have been the result of wilful incendiarism on the part of a skinner who was menaced with bankruptcy, and whose calcined body was found among the ruins of the house.

LLOYD'S.—An English Magazine gives a full account of this wide spread and magnificent institution of commerce, with its 296 agents in foreign and colonial ports—its prodicious amount of underwriting, its immense means of furnishing succor to wrecks, seamen and passengers, and its liberal contributions to objects of charity.—Lloyd's may be called the great commercial senatorium of the world, which receives a tribute from every nerve that trade agitates, or tempests disturb, or hurricanes shock. Lloyd's has 217 underwriters, 1368 members, 500 subscribers, 3 Admirals, 2 Generals, and an income of £12,000 sterling per annum. Lloyd kept a tavern, called the "Pope's Head," where the Society of Underwriters used to meet, after the great of fire of London, which burnt them out in Lombard street, where they remained till the year 1774, when they purchased quarters in the Royal Exchange. Lloyd's agents may be found in every part of the civilized world.

ANECDOTE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—In the garden of Walmer Castle, the Duke, one day, saw a young man, who he supposed to be belonging to the gardeners, busily engaged in some inscrutable occupation on the ground.—The Duke approached, but still could not solve the mystery. "What are you about?" he asked, in his point blank way. "It's a pot I said I'm feeding," said the boy whispering, and they're going to send me to school, and the toad will die." "Never mind, go to school," said the great captain; "I'll take care of the toad." And so he did. The boy went to school, and subsequently he received a letter, which reported the well-being of the toad, in the well-known autograph writing of "F. M. the Duke of Wellington." Is not that good.

Some English people were visiting an elegant private garden at Palermo, Sicily, and among the little ornamental buildings they came to one upon which was written "Non aspetto." Dello, in "Don't open." This prohibition only served to excite curiosity, and they very naively proceeded to display the inquisitive owner's injunction. On opening the door, a forcible jet of water was squirted full in their faces—a very just, though not very severe retribution.

PAYING THE NATIONAL DEBT.—The Commissioners of the British fund debt have given notice that £489,740 7d will be applied toward the deduction of the debt, during the quarter ending on the 5th of January next, that amount being one-quarter of the surplus revenue over expenses for the fiscal year ending July 5, 1852.

The London Economist furnishes a list of the imports of leading articles into Great Britain for the first seven months of the present year as compared with the same period in 1851. A remarkable diminution in the imports is observable in the face of increased consumption; but the facts speak for themselves and are reliable. It would appear that the stocks on hand early in 1851 must have been very heavy, and are now much reduced.

*Imports into Great Britain from January 5th to August 5th.*

| | 1851 | 1852 |
|---|---|---|
| Molasses, cwt | 449,000 | 372,000 |
| Tobacco, lbs | 10,574,938 | 5,929,740 |
| Wine, gallons | 3,333,000 | 4,476,384 |
| Wool, lbs | 47,515,572 | 39,495,652 |
| Grain, qrs | 5,414,796 | 3,228,422 |
| Flour, cwt | 3,171,651 | 2,417,040 |
| Olive Oil, tons | 8,962 | 4,778 |
| Currants, cwt | 227,325 | 90,767 |
| Raisins, cwt | 56,892 | 30,235 |
| Potatoes, cwt | 406,000 | 200,000 |
| Beef, tcwt | 13,000 | 49,000 |
| Pork, cwt | 125,000 | 66,000 |

## Clippings from the Knickerbocker.

"S's" anecdote is welcome:—I entered a log school house one day, where a "Yankee" teacher was holding forth upon the question—"If a man saw his wife and mother in the water drowning, which should he help out first?" The question was considered with animation upon both sides for a while when a 'backwardness' began to manifest itself. The president desired debaters, 'if they had any thing to say, to continue on.' After a pause, a peaked looking man in the back part of the house got up and said, with considerable diffidence and embarrassment—Mr. President: I think if a man saw his mother and wife in the water drowning, he ought to help his mother out first—because, if his wife did get drown, he could get another one; but he couldn't get another mother, not easy." This settled the question and the verdict accordingly.

DELICATE DISCRIMINATION.—A cluster of clever "our cousins" from the private gossip of a friend in St. Louis, is referred to the editor: "Speaking of 'brute creations,' reminds me of a specimen of the 'flat head tribe' to be seen at the Museum, which I and a friend saw about those days. He is an amateur sports man, and owns a beautiful setter slut, his constant companion. Walking one day with a lady a few days ago, she remarked to him, 'What a fine dog you have Mr. M——!' 'Miss,' said he, that is not a dog: it is *one of your own sex.*'"

THE PRIVATE COCKNEY.—Speaking of the English cockney, on the Erie Railroad, mentioned in this department of a late number, who complained that the conductor didn't 'blow an 'orn so that one could hearit,' a town friend writes: "What is the mark for sale in front of you? said a fow-ardling clerk to a fow-ardling clerk to a cockney lad just 'arrived from 'merry England.' 'O Hell, Sir!' he replied. We laughed considerably at the profane announcement of the initials, 'O. L.'

PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, a journal abstaining from party politics, in an article reviewing the Presidential contest, concludes with the following deserved tribute to our present estimable Chief Magistrate:

"There is a last peculiarity in this contest, which is would be ungenerous not to mention. The President who has given office has fulfilled his duty in so noble a manner that the most bitter partisans, whoever he may be, will find it difficult to rival him. We, at least, will be just to Mr. Fillmore. The splendid or so rising luminary shall conceal from us the setting sun. Called to the helm of government unexpectedly, and in the stormiest times, Mr. Fillmore has steered the ship of State with a firm hand, regardless alike of scathy within and angry tempests without. Gifted, fortunately, with a judicial rather than an inventive genius, he has been neither his OWN dupe nor the tool of others. The temptations of local popularity have failed so effectually to seduce him from the path of duty, as have the allurements of a second term, or the cajolery of interested demagogues. For ourselves, we would rather be Mr. Fillmore, retiring from office, than either Pierce or Scott assuming it; for his glory is assured, and THEIRS—alas! who shall speak for the future?"

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARRIAGES.—In France, marriages are conducted on a very different plan to those in England. On this side of the channel, young ladies never choose for themselves, or if they do, their choice must be approved of by their parents or guardians, as the law absolutely prevents the possibility of any marriage without the written sanction of paternal authority. To marry without this, which cannot be done under the age of twenty-five years, requires legal proceedings and formalities, which are generally repugnant to a modest lady; fear are on the hand, who will rue their, cities, fathers, and parents, dragged as to three months' public notice, calling that everybody to witness their impatience. I might have remark that elopements, or, as they might be termed in English, "runs in Green Geese," are out of the question in France, because the young lady, in consequence of the above mentioned provision of the law, would probably rather resume under the imposition of having offended public decency. It must therefore, be well understood, that no marriages can take place without the express consent of the parents. In many happens, and probably sometimes does, then parents above the point which the law has placed at their bonds.—*Le Marriage en France.*

☞ Mary is an orphan in Boston, who has passed the enormous age of one hundred and twenty two years! He is not in possession of his faculties, and much of the time is delirious. He may yet live a hundred years, if he lives long enough to be one quarter of a hundred. He was born in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty two! He is not in possession of his faculties, and much of the time is delirious. He may yet live a hundred years, if he lives long enough to be one quarter of a hundred. He was born in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and twenty two!

☞ Mr. Ferrett, of Philadelphia, is an enthusiast in the cultivation of Medical and Surgical works.

## COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1852.

THE COTTON market opened this morning with every indication of a very active business, and we have to record the sale of 1,500 bales, including 300 bales of Orleans, at steady prices.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—(OFFICIAL) AND STOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inferior | 4½ do | Fair | 5¾ do |
| Ordinary | 4½ do | Fully Fair | 5¾ do |
| Good Ordinary | 4¾ do | Middling | 5¾ do |
| Good Middling | 5 do | Middling Fair | 6 do |
| Middling Fair | 5½ do | Fine | 6½ do |

We have to-day a sale of about 500 bales of Tobacco, in private terms.

Sugar was in good demand and 500 hds. changed hands at previous rates. Fair 4 3-4@4 7-8c; fully fair, 5@5 1-8c. Molasses was in good demand and 200 bbls. sold at 18c ⅌ gallon.

The Flour market is very firm, with ship of 1000 bbls. at $4 at the Ohio, and $4 50 for Lodi and Illinois. Extra brands $4 12@4 25. There is scarcely any Corn at the Landing; a lot of 500 sacks was sold at 62c ⅌ bushel.

Provisions are in good demand. Pork is very firm; sales of 300 bbls. Prime at $16 50@17. There was an active enquiry for Bacon, and 200 casks were disposed of at 6 ¾@7c ⅌ lb.—Nothing worth noticing was done in Lard.

Sales of Whiskey were made at 19@19½c ⅌ gallon for rectified.

Exchange is in good demand. Sterling 109@109½.—Paris 5f 25@5f 17½.

EXCHANGE OUT DOWN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sterling | 9½ | ⅌ cent prem |
| French | 5f 17½ | ⅌ cent dis |
| New York, city day bills | 1¼ | ⅌ cent dis |
| Do. Check | 1¼ | ⅌ cent dis |
| Boston, city day bills | 1¼ | ⅌ cent dis |
| Philadelphia, city days | 2@3 | ⅌ cent dis |
| Havana, at sight | 1 | ⅌ cent prem |

Freights are firm. Two ships were taken for Liverpool at 5d.

Steamboat Departures—This Day.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Red River | Frances Jones, Hoffman | 5 p m |
| Berbonne | Frank Kimball, Fuller | 4 p m |
| Mobile | Oregon, Hayes | 4 p m |
| Plaquemines | J. T. Dowell, Cathcart | 9 a m |
| Vicksburg | Magnolia, Buchanan | 5 p m |
| Warrenton | Louisiana, Jackson | 5 p m |
| Louisville | W. B. Chilton, Spotts | 5 p m |
| Red River | Flora, McKinnon | 4 p m |
| Donaldsonville | Mary Fish, Fish | 10 a m |
| St Louis | Columbus, Smith | 5 p m |
| Cincinnati | Yorktown, Wilkinson | 12 m |
| Red River | St. Charles, Applegate | 5 p m |
| Pittsburg | Ben Sidney, Sidney | 5 p m |
| Nashville | Ed Howard, Northern | 5 p m |

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

MR. EDITOR.—Please announce that GEORGE F. BRIGHT, Esq., has been for that purpose appointed Clerk in the Treasury Department, will be supported for the office of Treasurer by MANY FRIENDS.

☞ Lower Steamer Cotton Press.

THE second shipment of seven Hydraulic Presses, for the steamer Lower Cotton Press, will be received on MONDAY, 15th inst., at the office of the Company, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. T. FORSTALL, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the Steamer Varuna, or submarine bell Diver, will please hand in their bills, properly verified, within 10 days from date.

DELVAILLE & BORENO, 2d Old Levee.

☞ Jefferson Academy.

THE classes of this Institution are now formed for the children of Parents who intend to have their children attend. Parents who intend to have their children attend, are invited to send them early in the season. The school people are expected to commence on Monday next.

☞ Mr. Tolstard, so long attached to the establishment has sailed from France, and will resume his post early in November.

Schwabe's Apothecary,
NO 49 CONDE STREET.

ONLY depot for the celebrated Leipsic Lozenges, received per ships Telemar and Emilie Queen, a complete assortment of French and German medicines.

Perfumery, syrups and pectoral flowers.

Expected by Next Arrivals:

A complete assortment of Leeches, syringes and perfumer's articles. 1160 due Gerwek assorted to carry with washes and medicines. For sale by

SCHWABE, Apothecary, 49 Conde st.

Important Notice:
*ONE PRICE STORE.*
B. LAVIE,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally that he has now on hand, and will receive by contract arrivals, one of the finest assortments of Boots, Shoes, Hats, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, and Trunks.

The above goods are very fresh and the quality is warranted. They will be sold at the lowest prices, at the following stores:

No 9 Rue de Chartres,
Carrollton Stores, corner Poydras and Baronne streets;

No 240 Poydras street, opposite the Market.

He calls the particular attention of buyers to his store, (Carrollton Stores,) where will be found the largest and cheapest assortment of ladies' and gents' boots that can be offered for sale. n2 1m

TH. MOREAU,

151 *Royal and 36 Chartres street*,

HAS just received per late arrivals from Havre, Liverpool and Old England, from Havre, Bilbao, Gerona (Cuba), and Boston, from New York, a large portion of his seasonable assortment, comprising

Mosery generally,

such as mixed, plain, white, and colored flannel vests; do brown and bleached cotton; plain mixed, white and colored plaid shirtings; cotton and wool do; cotton do and drawers; white, brown and striped cotton; half hosery; do brown and bleached cotton; do white and colored wool do; fancy and children's stockings of all qualities; woolen and cotton gloves &c.

A large assortment of Berlin tapestry patterns, wool for do; buttons, thread, needles, cotton for embroidery.

The most complete assortment of segar cases, pocket books, from 50 cents to $2 50.

Silk, cotton, woven suspenders and children's suspenders; do elastic webbing and trimmings; Ladies' Cambric shell and ivory do; hair, clothes and comb brushes; ivory and tortoise shell combs.

Silk and fancy cravats, linen cambric, plain, hemmed and figured handkerchiefs; canes of all qualities and prices; silk and cotton umbrellas; fancy pocket knives, razors, &c &c.

The above goods, besides the articles from his own peculiar manufacture, he can hand a complete assortment of Fancy Goods, such as Ladies' Fancy Boxes, Paris, such as cravats, Tarabes soap, Rosinas imperial, Cologne, Cologne soap, and Rose water.

He has on hand, as heretofore, all the relates to hats, and a skilled artist will always be attached to the establishment, to make and repair hats of that article.

Genuine Jouvin's Gloves at $1 per pair.

He sells himself of the great variety of goods he offers the public that his store and hair dressing saloon are supplied and ready for the reception of his customers. n21

☞ French Warranted Seeds.

Amedeo, Horticulturist, Botanist, Seedsman, Florist, Nurseryman, Plant Cultivator, Greenhouse, Hot House and Conservatory Gardener, Importer of French Garden Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Shrubs, Trees, Vegetable Marrow, Asparagus, Spinach, Radishes, Cabbages, Onions, Radishes, Lettuce, Leeks, Cucumbers, Leek, Tarragon, Oyster Plant, Thyme, Cherville, Cauliflowers, Turnips, Beets, Carrots, Parsnips, Cabbages, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, Pumpkins, Tomatoes, Egg Plants, Cayenne Pepper, Sweet Marjoram, Sweet Basil, Sweet Thyme, Sweet Fennel, Sweet Marjoram, Sweet Basil, Sweet Thyme, Swe