The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE. — NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 23, 1852.

THE DAILY BEE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 23, 1852.

DEDICATION OF ODD FELLOWS' HALL.

The imposing ceremony of dedicating the beautiful structure reared by the Order of Odd Fellows at the corner of Camp and Lafayette streets, and devoted to the noble purposes of Friendship, Love and Truth, took place yesterday in the midst of an immense throng of the Brethren of the Order, and a numerous train of ladies. Previously, however, to the consummation of the solemn and impressive rites of dedication, the various lodges, encampments, &c., formed in Lafayette Square, and uniting in procession, marched along the route indicated by the programme. The spectacle was truly beautiful. The previous night had been succeeded by a calm morning, marked by a vernal balminess and warmth of the atmosphere; and though the streets were yet somewhat muddy, they offered no serious impediment to the Brethren. The lodges were out in very large numbers. The splendid regalia of the Order, the glittering jewels, the emblems decked out with the emblems of authority, the Grand Lodge with its magnificent apparel, and the Encampment with its peculiarly rich and gorgeous habiliments, the bands of music, the crowds that lined the side-walks, windows and balconies, and the beauty of the day—all combined to render the occasion one of the most interesting and agreeable we have ever witnessed.

The Lodges pursued the line of march agreed upon, and after returning from the lower part of the city, and arriving in Camp street, opened on both sides to allow the Grand Marshal and the members of the Grand Lodge to pass through the ranks, each Lodge following in its turn, reversing the order of the procession. The specious hall room of Odd Fellows' Hall was completely filled by the assistants, and members unable to find accommodation, were compelled to forego the pleasure of witnessing the dedication. Grand Master D. Conner, esq., occupied a lofty seat on the platform, and on his right, the Rev. Grand Chaplain, and on his left, the Orator of the Day, ALEXANDER DIMITRY, Esq. The Marshalls, Heralds, and other officers of the Grand Lodge filled the platform, while below, extending through the vast proportions of the hall, were the brethren, intermingled with the softer sex.

The ceremony of dedication began by an eloquent and feeling invocation to the throne of Grace, by the Rev. C. W. WHITALL, after which the Grand Master announced through the Marshall, that the dedication should proceed forthwith. Whereupon the choirs of ladies and gentlemen executed the following Hymn to Charity—the words being by Brother G. W. CHRISTY, and the music by Brother LE HACHE.

Love. Hail! thou God-Created Virgin!
Principle of love divine;
Garlands of pure thought entwining,
Decorate thy holy shrine!
Be thy teachings deep engraven,
On the tablets of each soul;
Deeper sinking in their treasings,
When misfortune's surges roll!

What is death, and what misfortune,
When in Charity we stand!
Linked arm in arm for friends and a home;
Through darkness and storms of weather;
Hear, O hear, the Orphan's prayer.

Trouble Sista.

Sadden'd and lonely, I scarcely roam,
Seeking in vain for friends and a home;
Through darkness and storms of weather;
Hear, O hear, the Orphan's prayer.

Love. Not one will cherish, or breathe in my ear,
The fulness of Hope, which banishes fear;
Or sooth my distress in whisperings mild,
And make me forget I'm a fatherless child.

Faith. Father in Heaven! before Thee I bow!
Friend of the friendless, look down on me now;
Save from error's luck heart unbelief,
All that is lost me, a fatherless child!

Charity. Heareben and Hemsalem, to whom shall I flee,
Save it be, Father in Heaven, to Thee!
Alone in the world, no mother to mourn,
None other will take me, a fatherless child!

Chorus for Male Voices.

Day thy gushing tears of sorrow
Let Orphan's Aid dispense;
Waiting not until the morrow
Now we offer them a home.

First Voice. Friends with warmest hearts shall meet
Second Voice. Words of kindest tone shall greet them,
Chorus. { From Heaven, Love and Truth, shall impart,
{ Gratitude for that brow of thine.

A brief address from the Grand Master and a parting benediction by Grand Chaplain WHITALL closed the ceremonies of the day.

ORLEANS THEATRE.—The début of Mr. BORDAS in "Le Reine de Chypre," last evening, drew together a very large audience at the Orleans, composed chiefly of gentlemen, but very few ladies having graced the opening of the operatic season. The manager of Mr. BORDAS was complete, indeed we have never had such a tenor in this city. His voice is fresh and remarkably flexible, possessing that rare combination of strength and purity which is so seldom found in conjunction. His acting manner is natural and unaffected, and he has not since succeeded in establishing himself as a favorite with the New Orleans public. It is needless to say that he was most enthusiastically applauded and called out at the close of the performance.

This evening "Le Fille du Regiment" will be performed.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—We publish to-day the proclamation of the Governor, naming upon Thursday the 25th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving. The proclamation was late until the present moment inserted in the official paper through an error in the direction of the advertisement.

A HARMONIOUS SPECULATION.—The New York *Journal of Commerce* of the 12th says: The United States Mail Steamship Arabia, which sails to day for Liverpool, takes out no freight, twenty-five hundred barrels of apples. Her passengers will consume at least three thousand barrels, and the Pacific on a late trip had a large number, which brought in Liverpool a market shillings per bushel, or seventeen dollars per barrel. They were the best Newtown pippins, selling there about 60 per barrel. The freight figured in at 50 per barrel—leaving a handsome profit to the shipper. The experiment with which fruit-bottle manufacturing of this description will be established, depending by good order and considerable pressure, to spice an extensive trade.

Sentence of the Admiralty.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

New York, Nov. 18.

Decline in Cotton—Advances in Breadstuffs, Oilcloth Rice—Shipwreck and Loss of Life and Property on the Coast of England.—The steamer Atlantic arrived this morning, bringing 70 passengers, and the largest mail of the old list.

On the 6th, 45 miles west of Cape Clear, she exchanged signals with a steamer supposed to be the S. Carolina. On the 9th in lat. 49, long. 41, she saw a steamer supposed to be the Europa.

Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 3.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday, were 12,000 bales, of which speculators took 2,000 bales. The arrival of the Asia on Sunday, caused a decline in the market, prices declined 1-16d, and in some cases nearly ⅛d. The sales on Monday and Tuesday were 13,000 bales, of which speculators took 3,000 bales. The following were the Fair Orleans 4¾d. Middling 4 3-16d.; Fair Mobile 4⅛d. Middling 4 1-16d.; Fair Uplands 4⅛d. Middling 3¾d. On Tuesday the sales to-day are estimated at 6,000 bales. The market opens quiet at unchanged prices.

BREADSTUFFS.—Wheat has advanced 2d. and Flour 3d. Corn is unchanged with a moderate business. Coffee is unchanged. There is a large speculative demand for rice; sales of 500 tierces at 24s.

Trade at Manchester was rather dull at slight decline in prices.

Consols closed at 100⅜@100⅝ for money and account.

HAVRE, Oct. 30.

The sales of Cotton for the week have been 14,000 bales at 96f. for New Orleans true ordinaire. Sales to-day of 1000 bales. Stock 17,500 bales.

ENGLAND.—Parliament will assemble on the 4th. No opposition is anticipated to the election of the speaker. D'Israeli's financial scheme is said to consist of a repeal of the malt tax, a reduction of the sugar duties, and a repeal of the tax upon all incomes over £50 per annum, and a double property tax. The sugar duties and the malt tax have been abolished temporarily.

A new steamship company, called the Magdalena Steam Company, is announced to run for the river Magdalena and Santa Martha, New Grenada.

Five bales of Buenos Ayres Cotton had been received at Liverpool; the quality was good.

Phillips' Fire Annihilator Factory, at London, had taken fire accidentally, and been burnt to the ground.

The Governor-in-Chief quashed the proceedings against the soldiers who shot some of the Irish populace at the Six Mile Bridge.

The recent storm on the Eastern coast of England had proved very destructive, involving a great loss of life. Among the vessels wrecked are the brig Amalet, with all on board; the St. Heleen, with all on board; the Agnes, with all on board; the Lizzie, with all on board; a schr. and ship unknown, a Swedish ship, and the brig Wiesenthal, in each all on board, having perished.

The Northern, Victoria, Naiad, Sophie, Frederick, Brilliant, Cherub, Kilda, Ruffleman, Volante, Brittania, Sarah Hardwick, Merchant, Sisters' Mate were also driven ashore and badly wrecked, but portions of their crews were saved.

The cargo of the Elizabeth, valued at £100,000, was plundered by the people on the beach. Many other vessels were disabled.

The coast was strewed with portions of wrecks and dead bodies, and a regular system of plunder was pursued by those on shore.

Eight of the crew of the Elizabeth Patton, of Baltimore, arrived at Glasgow. This vessel was wrecked on the 30th of September.

FRANCE.—It is said that the President has signed a decree, which will soon be promulgated reducing the four and the old four and a half per cents to three per cents, and the five per cent stock to four per cents.

Abdel Kader had renewed his oath not to disturb Algeria.

A tragic story is afloat in regard to the discovery of an extensive military conspiracy in the garrison of Pontarlebois against Napoleon. The details are meagre and the story is considered dubious. The Minister of Marine has ordered the returns of trade with America to be made out preparatory to the establishment of a trans-Atlantic packet line.

The Senate would meet in the Hall formerly used by the Chamber of Peers, and it was believed would hold but four sittings. The time on the Plebiscite would take place on the 21st and 22d, the suffrages would be counted by the Legislative Corps on the 31st of December, and the proclamation of the Empire would take place on the 3d of December.

Nothing new had transpired relative to the marriage of the President.

BELGIUM.—M. Brouckere had succeeded in re-organizing the Belgian ministry.

SPAIN.—Bravo Murillo had assumed charge of the Colonial department of the Government.

ITALY.—The Sardinian Ministry had again resigned.

TURKEY.—Nafiss Pacha, the Turkish Ex-Minister of Finance, had been arrested upon the charge of mal-administration of the affairs of his office.

The Druses of Syria, encouraged by Russia, had commenced hostilities with the Turks.

PERSIA.—Four hundred Baal's and been executed on suspicion of being accomplices of the Shahs, who were noted assassins.

Trade in Persia was very dull.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.'S CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, November 3, 1852.

Cotton has received a sudden check from the more favorable report of the weather for the crops of the Asia, and prices have given way 1-16d per lb generally, without any material change in the demand except at a decline of fully ¼d per lb. The sales yesterday and to-day 19000 bales, the market closing heavily. We have no intelligence to-day, but end Saturday 3d per bbl. Indian corn unchanged.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON.—The London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* remarks that the rapidly increasing consumption of this article in the United States, the improving condition of the social relations of Europe, and the augabstracting wealth of Great Britain and her Oriental and Australian empire, combine so indicate that consumption in the aggregate must continue to increase, and occasion serious considerations to all connected with the cotton trade, respecting the *future supply* of the raw material. The *Economist* estimates the consumption of cotton for the year 1852, as follows:

	Bales.
Great Britain,	3,626,750
France and remainder of continent,	1,319,636
United States,	603,000
	3,963,386

The stock of cotton in the ports of Great Britain at the close of 1851, was 494,000 bales: it is expected to be considerably less at the close of the present year.

INVASION OF ENGLAND.—The correspondent of the N. Y. Courier, in a late letter, presents the following views of the oft-talked of invasion of England by Louis Napoleon, and of the effect such a movement would have on the United States:

The apprehension of this invasion may seem to you chimerical; because of its apparent impracticability; but the late Duke of Wellington died in the conviction that it would be attempted. England is bestirring herself vigorously and sparing no effort in the way of preparation for the coming shock. Indeed, since beginning this letter, a gentleman just arrived from the other side of the Channel has told me that, so soon as the President's Bordeaux speech, in which the Empire was declared in a great measure, every dock yard man was set to work, and every ship out of commission was overhauled. And well does it behoove the great rival of France to be up and acting, if she would successfully meet the onset of such a well-ordered host as is now counting Louis Napoleon to the Palaces of the Tuileries.

It is thought that an army 90,000 strong, thrown simultaneously on the shores of England and Ireland, would find ample employment for all the regulars, not exceeding 30,000, which Great Britain has in hand, although they should be backed by as many irregulars as could be mustered. And even with a position like that one-third of the French armament, with a proportionate quantity of shipping carry ing it, were to be destroyed, still it is calculated that enough would remain to turn the least glimmering of fortune to a good account.

Now, should a war arise between the two great maritime powers of Europe, if America could keep clear of it, her profits by the carrying trade would be almost incalculable. But what chance is there of her being able to remain neutral amid innumerable seizures of her merchant ships in consequence of "orders in Council" and "Imperial" Decrees all so much the had elapsed, she; would find herself involved as a party to the strife. Then, does it not behoove our men in authority to spare time enough from their party politics, to examine the means at our disposal against such a contingency? Is it not their duty to make more efficient provision than there is in existence for encountering the perilous trial?

I have been indeed to send you these remarks in consequence of the conspiracy lately drawn between the rapidly increasing navies of France and England and the regularly decreasing navy of the United States.

TRIAL OF CAPT. MCLANE.—The trial of Capt. George McLane before the Military Court Martial at New York, was concluded on the 13th inst. The finding of the Court will not be promulgated until it is approved by the proper authorities at Washington.

In the defence made by Mr. R. O. Burnett, Lieut. McLane's counsel, the charge against Gen. Pierce which was the original cause of the difficulty, was thus attributed:

Above the disagreeable occurrences that ensued, and now form the subject of the present charges, he was influenced chiefly after his return to Jalapa. Of slights, real or imaginary, he had received from Gen. Pierce, but few; and neither a letter or a message from that officer, could have left upon his mind the impression to be different from Capt. McLane; but if it was not until he (Capt. McLane) had joined Gen. Pierce's staff at Puebla, that he learned from distinguished officers of the army and the newspapers were overrun. With one of these officers he had had a full conversation, and from him received the first intimation that he had been accused of the passage, by a portion of the army, from a temporary depression of spirits, to that of habitual drunkenness. Many of the officers of the army, who had been entitled to every respect, Capt. McLane was informed, were in the habit of the most intemperate indulgence, and it required the words and honor, no less than what he had to the quiet gentlemanly deportment of Capt. McLane, to satisfy any reasonable man, that Capt. McLane could be guilty of the habit. Capt. McLane paid particular attention to satisfying his mind in this his public character, he had the pain and mortification to find that the charge was true, and proceeded to remind Gen. Pierce, that as a gentleman and officer, and Gen. Pierce, that as a gentleman and officer, and as the Commander of the forces, it was his duty to do every thing in his power to prevent [illegible]

Successes in [illegible] impossible for the [illegible]

[illegible] Gen. Pierce [illegible] and the [illegible] Capt. McLane [illegible] Gen. Pierce [illegible] Capt. McLane [illegible] Gen. Pierce [illegible] Capt. McLane [illegible] Gen. Pierce