DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES, M'CLURE & CO.
A. B. HAYES...J. E. M'CLURE...J. C. LARUE...J. O. PIERSON.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receive for all subscriptions exceeding one week. SEMI-WEEKLY—*Five Dollars* per annum, in advance. ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, of ten lines in Pearl type, $1 each insertion. Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year. MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per square

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages.

Charity Hospital Report.

For the 24 hours preceding yesterday, 6 P. M.

Number of admissions, various diseases	46
Discharged, Yellow Fever	6
" " Other Diseases	18—24
Deaths, Yellow Fever	4
" " Other Diseases	2— 6
Remaining, in Main building 455, Lunatic Asylum 115, total	570

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the City of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending September 28, at 12 o'clock M.

Dysentery 3, Diarrhœa 1, Yellow Fever 5, Hepatitis 1, Uncertain 1; Total 11. 11 were white. 1 was under 10 years of age.

Where born—NewOrleans 1, Ireland 6, Germany 2.

A. HESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

ANOTHER STEAMER.—The gentleman who has charge of the telegraphic office in this city informed us, at a late hour last night, that the steamer due (the America we believe) had arrived during the afternoon. We may, therefore, expect her news to-day, by telegraph.

☞ We learn from a dispatch received last evening, says the Charleston Courier of the 23d inst., that the sales of Cotton at New York amounted at an average for some days past, of about one thousand bales per day, without any change in prices. Flour was declining in prices, with rather a limited demand. The steamer United States had not yet arrived.

FIRE IN PENSACOLA.—We regret to learn that a destructive five occurred at Pensacola on the 25th instant, at 3 o'clock in the morning, laying a large portion of the city in ruins. We are not in possession of full particulars, but learn that about forty houses were burnt, including Mr. Barclay's store near the wharf, and all the houses on the two blocks north. The fire crossed thence to Saragossa street, opposite the Florida house, which was also burnt, with it, it is supposed, a large portion of its contents. There was, we learn, no insurance upon the property destroyed. For particulars of this fire, we refer to the letter of our obliging correspondent, Grand Bayou, in another column.

NEW SPANISH PAPER.—Our friends Aleman and Gomez, have issued a prospectus for a new Spanish paper to be called "La Risa," to be a kind of humorous, satirical, literary, illustrated gazette. We wish them success.

QUICKEST.—The steamboat Gen. Worth, Capt. T. C. Charles, arrived in port early yesterday morning, discharged 2308 bales of cotton, and left at half-past 5 o'clock the same evening, with the largest up freight of the season. When Capt. Charles arrives at the top of his speed, we should like him to let us know it.

THE CRESCENT.—Our neighbors think that our intellect sunk under the weight of the ninety columns of Colonel Benton's speech. It would no doubt have been so, if we had not borrowed some *gas* from them to buoy up our waning powers.—*Delta.*

We are rejoiced to find that the mind of our contemporary found in the "ninety columns" so much of its natural aliment.

☞ Music, of late years, has become an important auxiliary in political campaigns, which proves that there is more melody than harmony among politicians.

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION.—The campaign has commenced in earnest, and political processions are the order of the night. The democrats of the Third Municipality, with music, banners and transparencies, paid a visit to the Second last night, and for an extempore effort the turn-out was creditable in both numbers and arrangement. Some of the democrats had a hearty laugh at the expense of an out-and-out whig, Major M——, who, with a couple of political friends, seeing the procession halted on St. Charles street, opposite the Taylor Club room, supposing the gathering to be "one of 'em," and wheeled into the ranks. While waiting for the order to march he was absorbed in the contemplation of the highly artistic representation of the "Hero of Buena Vista," which embelishes the transparency in front of the Club room, and was not awoke from his abstraction until three tremendous cheers for Cass and Butler rang in his ears. "Let's go," said the Major to his friends.

☞ We are obliged to the officers of the steamer Iowa, for late St. Louis papers.

CROPS IN FRANKLIN PARISH.—A planter from the vicinity of Hurricane, in Franklin Parish, says the Concordia Intelligencer of the 23d, was in our office on Wednesday last. He informed us that the Cotton crops in the uplands of Franklin were developing better than had been expected after the storm of the 18th ult., and the long-continued ravages of the boll worm; that they were better than any that he had seen in Tensas or Concordia, and gave better promise than the crops of the same parish at this time last year.

PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.——The connection between the Spring Creek, at Bellefonte, Centre co., and the Susquehanna Canal, at Lock Haven, along the valley of the Bald Eagle, is at length complete. The boat "Jane Curtin," Capt. White, arrived at Bellefonte on the 2d, having made a fair trip from Philadelphia to the very heart of the iron region, at the base of the Allegheny mountains, and to one of the most luxuriant agricultural portions of the State.

RIVERS.—The steamer Red Wing arrived at St. Louis, from Galena, on the 19th inst. Her officers report the Upper Mississippi about on a stand, with three feet on the Lower Rapids. There is still four feet in the Illinois, and three and a half feet on the principal bars in the Missouri—both streams reported falling. Opposite here the water is nearly at a stand, with seven and a half feet in the channel to Cairo.

☞ For a list of School Books for sale by J. B. Steel, see his advertisement in another column.

☞ The NewYork Sun of the 19th inst. says: "A great number of emigrant vessels arrived on Saturday, bringing 1050 passengers from Liverpool; 744 from Havre; 148 from Glasgow, and 294 from different ports in Ireland. Total, 2232. During yesterday, 762 emigrants arrived—565 from England, 84 from Ireland, and 118 from Bremen.

☞ The Charleston papers boast of the continued good health of their city. They say that their bills of mortality show a less proportion of deaths than those of any other city in the Union.

[Telegraphed to the Memphis papers.]

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 21, 9 P. M.—The letter which General Taylor wrote in June last, to the Independent Taylor party of Maryland, has been published, with his consent, in the Baltimore papers. He fully approves of the course pursued by Judge Saunders and his associates in the Philadelphia Convention.

Boats up report two feet six inches water in the channel at Flint Island.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 8½ P. M.—The river has fallen two inches in the last 24 hours. The mails from Philadelphia and New York failed to-day. At Pittsburg, at dusk, there were two feet seven inches in the channel, and the weather very cloudy.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21, 8½ P. M.—There is no marked change from yesterday; but the market is, if anything, duller. Flour $3 75@3 88½ ℔ bbl. The first receipt of new Flour sold to-day at $4 00 ℔ bbl....The Grain market is without change....Sales of Whiskey at 16c. ℔ gallon, a decline of ½c.

Great Fire at Pensacola.

PENSACOLA, September 25, 1848.

Eds. Crescent:—Our citizens were aroused about three o'clock this morning by the ringing of the Old Market bell and cries of fire It was found to have originated in a vacant house on the beach, formerly known as the "Bull's Head," and consumed almost one-third of the town, leaving a vacancy resembling very much the "burnt district" in New Orleans, after the fire in May, 1843. I give you the names of some of the sufferers, but to what extent they have lost I am unable to ascertain at present, for the streets are full of furniture, etc., and every one is striving to select his own property, and convey it to some place of security. G. W. Barkley, wholesale grocer; Jos. Quigles, wholesale grocer; —— Walkin, retail grocer; Frederick Lowmaster, retail grocer; —— McKneal, confectionary, fruit, etc.; Thomas Conlin, baker; Capt. James Forsyth's beautiful dwelling, and other buildings attached; Mrs. Garnier's dwelling; Sebastian Barrias, retail grocer; the Masonic Lodge; two sailor boarding houses, known by the names of Globe and New York houses; Vincent Byrne's dwelling; the Mansion House, occupied by Col. Daniel Saint; Mr. Inergrity's residence and other property. The "Mug," and a vast number of creole fishermen, whose names are not recollected, were rendered homeless in two or three hours. I understand that a majority of those who were most able to sustain a loss were fully insured in your city. The square fronting on the beach, and bounded by Palafox, Saragoza and Baylen streets, was entirely consumed, not a single house remains. Also, the one below, bounded on the west by Barcelona street, the entire row on the north side of Saragoza, between Barcelona and Baylen streets, and several scattering tenements, shared the same fate. The wind was strong from the northeast, which carried the sparks over the bay, otherwise there would not have remained a single house in Pensacola. Every exertion was made to arrest the flames by blowing up houses, etc., but with no avail—race our fire companies were out in *full force*. It would have amused one of the New Orleans boys to have witnessed their proceedings; every man and boy was foreman, and the machines would have answered a better purpose as playthings for the "little niggers," than fire engines. I understand that they lost one of them on the water's side, where they had, at least, half a mile to play on.

The "dangue," a disease, I believe, of Moorish origin, has been prevailing here to a great extent. Although very disagreeable, it seldom proves fatal.

Indisposition has prevented me from giving you information respecting the navy, which has been published.

Yours respectfully, GRAND BAYOU.

LETHE.—Not many weeks since a gentleman was seen (*Jeemes* would say "might be seen,") walking on the Bayou Road, at an hour that would argue regularity of habits, did early rising constitute that main source of the stream of happiness, as we are told, in the celebrated couplet attributed, if we recollect rightly, to Byron:—

"Early to bed and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise."

The sun had barely bronzed the Orient sky—(whew!) Our traveller locomoted towards him with a laggard step, but it was evident—if the paradox will be allowed of a man moving towards an object to get ahead of it—with a desire to head Mr. Sol. Our pedestrian cast sundry glances before and behind, and on the right and left, as if he was looking for some land-mark. Coming to a house on the border of the city, he found at the door one of the inmates. Resting himself upon his stick he proceeded to interrogate:

"Can you—can you, sir, tell me where,"—(a long pause.) "D—n the thing—where's my memory."

"Your memory, sir! Indeed I cannot."

"You're trying to be sharp this morning, my friend. No, not my memory, sir—where is, where is—well, where the Devil am I!"

"You are on the Bayou Road, sir. You seem to be a stranger; where did you come from?"

"That's just what I want to know; if I could recollect where I came from, I could recollect where I want to go. As my friend Judge —— would say, I'm in a category. D—n the thing, let me see—hum—Oh, yes; now I have it. Where is New Orleans, sir!

"New Orleans! There it is, sir," said the man at the door, pointing to the dome of the St. Charles, "plain in sight," to use a pet phrase of the writer whose lucubrations appear in one of our contemporaries, under the head of editorial correspondence.

Our pedestrian moved off stiffy and slowly, muttering something about Hewlett's—up all night—New Orleans in spots—ought to be able to spot New Orleans.

☞ The Charleston Courier states that a new cotton factory has just gone into operation in that city, and is turning out already some 12,000 to 15,000 yards of heavy cloth per week, which meets a ready sale as fast as made.

CAPTAIN MURDOCH EXONERATED.—It will be seen from the intelligence by the Europa, that the investigations of the coroners' juries in England relative to the loss of the Ocean Monarch, have resulted not only in the entire exculpation of Captain Murdoch, but much to his honor, and that of his crew.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—On board the packet Erie, on the Miami (Ohio) Canal recently, the Captain was robbed of $34 in money, about $150 in passage tickets, and $500 in notes of hand. In the course of an unsuccessful search for the lost money, etc., a large number of counterfeit bills were taken from one of the passengers. A gentleman who was present, says that the counterfeits consisted of one $20 note on the Bank of Indiana; two $10 on the Northern Bank of Kentucky; one $5 on the Bank of the Valley of Virginia; three $3 on the Bank of Sandusky; one $5 on the Bank of Caledonia, New York; eight $5 on the Bank of the Valley of Virginia, not filled up.

PENALTY FOR RAISING A FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.—In Taunton, the other day, a boy was fined $50 for raising a false alarm of fire. A few inflictions of a like punishment in this city would be of infinite service.

☞ It is stated upon the authority of the Township Trustees, that there are two thousand paupers in Cincinnati dependent upon the public for support.

THE IRVING HOUSE, NEWYORK.—We take the following description of this splendid new hotel, from the New York Tribune of the 19th:

This magnificent establishment opened on Wednesday last to public inspection and reception. Before Saturday evening 12,000 of our most distinguished citizens and strangers had visited it. When completed it will occupy the whole square on the "fashionable side" of Broadway, between Chambers and Reade streets, opposite Stewart's dry goods palace. At present it extends 125 feet on Broadway, and 200 feet on Chambers street. The cost of the house is estimated at $500,000, and Mr. Howard has already expended $70,000 on furniture and plate alone. The cooking is done by steam on the basement floor, and at dinner the dishes are carved from a newly-invented steam-table at the end of the dining rooms. From the basement hot water is sent to the seventh story, where the washing of the house is done. The drying is by steam also, by which in a few minutes, shirts are washed, dried and ironed. The unfortunate traveller who should have but one shirt, need not lie in bed for it; it can be done for him while he washes his face! A steam engine works a pump, which can throw a stream of water some seventy feet above the seventh story. All the smoke, smell and heat of the kitchen are carried clear above the house by a monster chimney. The dining halls are beautifully arranged. The Gentlemen's and Ladies' adjoin, and, by numerous doors, can be thrown into one, where 400 persons can dine within sight and hearing of each other. Every room, even to the top of the house, is plentifully supplied with Croton water. Water-closets and baths are numerous throughout the house, on different stories, and supplied with the ever-flowing Croton on improved plans.

We learn that already over two hundred guests occupy the apartments and surround the table. There are over 270 rooms, capable of accommodating over 350 guests. When the Hotel is finished there will be comfortable room for 500 guests. About 150 servants are employed in the various departments. The parlors are beautifully finished, gorgeously furnished and beautifully situated on Broadway. There are several bridal bed-rooms where Eve might have whispered love to Adam after she was expelled from Paradise, without regretting the change! The curtainings are as chaste and light as the feathery drapery of a Summer sky, and the other belongings as splendid as those of the chamber of a Sultan. The smoking-room and bar are on Chambers street, where is also a splendid dressing saloon over which presides Charles Ridgway, the unrivalled hair-cutter, wig-maker, etc., formerly of Wall street. In this dressing saloon is a marble washstand supplied with hot and cold water which cost $1000. But we cannot notice everything worthy of remark about this house. Nobody but a *Howard*—a Philanthropist—could have thrown under one roof so many comforts for poor vagabond humanity.

Maine Election.

The Portland Advertiser has returns from 324 towns, as follows:

Counties.	Towns.	1848. Hamlin.	Lorm.	Scatt'g.	1847. Bronson.	Dam.	Scat.
Cumberland	29	3968	5,424	169?	3092	4501	878
York	22	2192	375 8	285	1725	2792	426
Lincoln	35	4598	427?	832	3429	2347	560
Hancock	24	1572	1126	194	1327	1810	158
Washington	30	2080	2172	406	1486	1895	282
Kennebec	33	4241	2271	1418	3777	1753	943
Oxford	25	1216	2684	836	839	2234	531
Somerset	25	1881	1756	922	1964	1610	517
Penobscot	29	2886	3924	1111	2403	3 13	897
Waldo	21	1204	3169	769	1315	2913	538
Piscataquis	19	786	1050	424	636	927	448
Franklin	11	616	1002	601	553	834	441
Aroostook	15	235	424	15	196	419	32
Total	324	27,455	32,304	10,904	21,731	28,248	6,591

Dana's plurality is so far 5419, lacking 4786 of a majority.

In the Legislature, as far as heard from, the House stands 69 democrats, 57 whigs, 10 VanBuren and 1 Taylor democrat....There remain 14 towns to be heard from.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Hendrick B. Wright and Samuel P. Collings are rival democratic candidates for Congress in the Eleventh District, comprising Columbia, Luzerne and Wyoming counties. A similar feud in '46 let in Chester Butler, the present whig member.

☞ The State Elections take place in Georgia and Florida on Monday next.

☞ Samuel F. Vinton, of the Second District, Ohio, has consented to be a candidate for reélection to Congress.

☞ The Montrose (Pa.) Democrat, in an article on the nomination of Mr. Wilmot, thus defines that gentleman's position: "We have the best assurances that he does not intend to meddle with the campaign so far as the Presidential issue is concerned, unless driven into it by the imprudent, indiscreet course of those few individuals who are bent on hounding him down at all hazards. If they drive him into it, the guilt be upon their own heads."

☞ The Clay Whigs of the 17th Ward of the city of New York, held a meeting on the 18th inst. They resolved to go for Clay—right or wrong.

☞ The Cincinnati Herald and Signal have been united, and the joint concern is called the Globe—after its Barnburning namesake in New York, we suppose.

☞ There was a very large Democratic ratification meeting at Tammany Hall, New York, on the 18th. Michael Walsh and others made speeches.

☞ Stephen C. Bonham decline to serve as a Taylor Elector in Delaware, and comes out for Cass and Butler.

☞ The address of the free soil state convention of Massachusetts is understood to be from the pen of John G. Palfrey—the only avowed anti-Taylor member of Congress from that state.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—The Rev. Stephen Bush and his wife, says the Traveller, sailed from Boston on the 16th inst. in the ship Minstrel, for Singapore, from whence they go to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, to join the mission of the Presbyterian board established at that place. The mission, which has at times appeared discouraging, is now claiming the attention of Christians in this land, and calls for their sympathies and their prayers. Those now in the field are greatly encouraged at its prospects, and hope, ere long, to see the worship of the numerous false gods give place to the holier and finer adoration of Him who rules the heavens and the earth.

COLONIZATION.—Moses Allen, Treasurer of the Colonization Society, acknowledges the receipt of $500 from a gentleman, and $50 from a lady, to be devoted to the service of the Colonization cause.

☞ The funeral of Capt. Alexander Slidell McKenzie took place at St. Mark's Church, N.Y., on the evening of the 15th. The church was crowded with spectators, leaving hardly room for the escort, in which was a detachment of the U. S. Marines. There were present many distinguished officers—among others, Com. Perry—and the scene was most impressive, and well suited to the occasion.

☞ The Albany Evening Journal announces the death of Judge J. P. Cushman, of Troy, N. Y., on the 16th inst., aged 65. He was a member of Congress in 1816, and succeeded the late Judge Vanderpool, as Judge of the 3d District, in which office he was succeeded by Judge Parker, upon arriving at the age of 60.

☞ A gentleman in Philadelphia was knocked down by an omnibus recently, and one wheel passed over his head. The same instant a dray was passing, and the wheel passed over his leg. Neither injury was of a serious character.

REFUSING TO SWEAR.—George Anderson, a butcher, refused to be sworn or answer any questions before the Albany grand jury; whereupon the Court fined him $150, and ordered him to be confined for thirty days.

DISMISSED.—The four midshipmen who were concerned in a duel at Annapolis, Md., a few months since, have been dismissed from the service. The names of these gentlemen are Byrd W. Stevenson, Francis G. Dallas, Walter Queen, and John Gale.

FROM HAYTI.—By an arrival at New York from Port-au-Prince, the Tribune has received files of the *Moniteur Haytien* to the 19th ult. The papers are filled with official statements of the trials of military criminals condemned in the late rebellion. Among those who received sentence of death were Brigadier Gen. Andre Télémaque, Cols. Duperval, Delva, Lelois, Bourjolly and Wagnac, beside a number of inferior officers. Other officers were condemned to imprisonment and degradation. There is no local news of any kind.

INTERESTING, RELATIVE TO VENEZUELA.—A traveller who arrived at New York on the 16th reports, that on the 24th August last, a steamboat, bearing the American flag, entered the harbor of St. Thomas; rather an unusual occurrence. She turned out to be the Augusta, of New Orleans. On her deck two individuals were pointed out as the *aides* of Gen. Paez, who was still on the island, in daily and anxious expectation of the arrival of this steamer. It was said she carried a considerable quantity of the munitions of war, to be landed on the main land. On the 22d and 23d August, a small schooner was cruising off the harbor of St. Thomas, beating up for recruits to the war on the main land; but, as she did not enter, it was inferred that her success did not extend beyond communicating with General Paez. The exactions of his successful rival, Monegas, had caused the appearance of an American and British vessel of war, for the protection of their respective fellow-subjects. He had exacted the large sum of $20,000 (duties already paid to the preceding government,) from one American mercantile establishment, and on their refusal to re-pay, confiscated all their property. The people of St. Thomas, who are said to have upwards of one million dollars outstanding debts, due to them on the main land, anticipate with great delight, the speedy downfall of Monegas, and the ascendancy of Paez.

☞ The Quebec Gazette states that the Emigrant Tax is doubled, that is to say, raised to twenty shillings, from the 10th inst.: and that permission has been granted for two American schooners to proceed from sea, up the St. Lawrence and the Canadian Canals, to the Lakes.

☞ Wm. Easby, Washington, D. C., has obtained a patent for a method of converting fine coal into solid lumps. Patented August 29, 1848. What he claims is the formation of small particles of any variety of coal, into solid lumps by pressure.

FERRY BOAT SUNK.—About ten days ago, the ferry-boat plying between Bayou Sara and Pointe Coupée went down in front of the latter place. Little hope is entertained of raising her.

☞ The yellow fever has entirely disappeared from Staten Island, near New York.

[For the Daily Crescent.]

Hon. A. H. Sevier.

The career of the distinguished statesman whose name heads this article, while it yields a passing tribute to the value of institutions which leave genius to pursue unimpeded the path to distinction, also reads to the aspiring and persevering youth of our happy land an impressive lesson of advice and encouragement. Not among the least of the happy effects which have been produced by the beneficent influence of our form of government, is that displayed in the general intelligence of the people, in the genius and talent by which so many of them are distinguished, and in the readiness with which all unite in recognizing and appreciating these truly ennobling qualities. Short as has been our national career, few if any of the nations of the earth, whether ancient or modern, can boast of such an array of illustrious names as that which already adorns our annals. And as time rolls on, with its changes and developments, may we not hope for occasion to add to a list, which now forms our greatest source of national pride?

If there is any description of ancestral pride, which may be indulged in without offence to our republican feelings, it is that having reference to those whose blood purchased the rich inheritance we enjoy. The subject of this notice belongs to a race, eminent for their patriotism and gallantry during the most trying periods of our national history. The Sevier family sprung from a Huguenot of the name, who emigrated to South Carolina about the middle of the last century. Subsequently they removed to North Carolina, and settled on the waters of the French Broad. They were identified with most of the military events of the Revolutionary War in the South, and were always conspicuous in the conflicts with the Indians, so frequent in the early settlement of that region. His grandfather, Col. Sevier, (afterwards Governor of Tennessee,) held an important command at the memorable battle of King's Mountain, and two of his uncles belonged to the gallant band who, under the leadership of Marion, kept the spirit of liberty alive in South Carolina, when hope itself was banished from that State by the overthrow of Gates. In fine, from the earliest settlement of the country down to the time when the battle of Nicko Jack was fought, the Seviers were ever foremost among the defenders of the soil, whether the enemy were British, Tories or Indians, and on all such occasions they distinguished themselves for gallantry. One of his uncles, familiarly known as Jack Sevier, rendered himself famous by his attempt to separate from North Carolina, and to form into an independent state, that portion of her territory then known as "Frankland." The Legislature of North Carolina passed an edict of outlawry against him, and authorized the Governor to offer £300 for his apprehension. His defiance of the authorities, his arrest, and his rescue at Lincolnton, are matters of history which need not repetition here.

Mr. Sevier was born in Green county, East Tennessee, in the year 1803. At this early period and for many years after, the schoolmaster was almost unknown in that district of country. Notwithstanding this as well as other disadvantages which surrounded his boyhood, his fervent desire for improvement enabled him to triumph over them all, and to acquire an education which, though comparatively very limited, was superior to that usually enjoyed by the people of Eastern Tennessee. Here he passed his youth, and until he attained his nineteenth year, when, mounted on a good horse and with a few dollars in his pocket, he bade adieu to the mountains and streams, hallowed by the associations of home and the recollections of childhood, called into action the adventurous spirit of his race, and, "in quest of fortune's slippery ba'," started for the West.

His steps were first directed towards St. Louis. Among the letters which he carried with him to Missouri, was one to Col. Benton. That great statesman took a lively, if not an unusual interest in the youthful stranger. He discovered in him those high mental characteristics, which, he felt convinced, needed but a proper field to bring about a glorious development. And that he had a presentiment of the elevated position which his protegé was destined ultimately to attain, appears by the following characteristic anecdote: Mr. Sevier called one morning upon the Colonel, whom he found reading a book. After the usual salutations, Col. Benton, addressing Mr. Sevier in his peculiarly formal manner, remarked—"Mr. Sevier, I have been reading the Campaign of the celebrated Corsican in Egypt. He says, sir, that Egypt is a great country, but that it wants a man! Now, Mr. Sevier, we have a great country near us; but it, too, wants a man! Go to Arkansas, sir—go to Arkansas!"

Mr. Sevier promptly acted upon this advice, and soon afterwards reached the Post of Arkansas, then the Seat of Government of that territory; but without a cent of money in his pocket, and with no other capital to start on the business of life than that afforded by health, youth, strength, a clear head, a brave heart and a determination to elevate himself above the circumstances by which he was surrounded. For some time after his arrival at this place, he wrote in one of the Government offices for a small salary, and the hours not thus employed were devoted to the study of law, in which he made a rapid proficiency. Meanwhile, his frank and manly bearing, the uniform kindness of his deportment, and his intelligence, won him the friendship of numbers and the regard and good wishes of all. Having at length obtained his license to practice, under circumstances which reflected additional credit upon his name, the elder members of the bar purchased him a horse and furnished him with money necessary for his expenses in performing his first circuit.

A very few years placed him, if not at the head of the bar of Arkansas, at least among its leading members. Wealth and professional distinction were showering their favors upon him, when the world of politics—a higher and more brilliant, if not a more tranquil and profitable sphere of action—was opened to his view. The American people are quick in their appreciation of sterling qualities; and seldom do they err in distinguishing between the gold of worth and the brass of mere pretension. His comprehensive mind took in at a glance the great political questions which divide public opinion in the United States; and he was not aware that in the frank outpourings of a lofty spirit, he taught his hearers to regard him as the possessor, among other qualities which claimed their respect, of those which enter into the composition of a political leader and a great statesman.

His political career has been an unbroken round of successes. Never has he failed of being elected on any of the numerous occasions when the people have called for his services. Perhaps no man's public life has been signalized by such repeated evidences of confidence from a constituency, as has Mr. Sevier's. And what illustration of his general merits could be furnished, stronger than this? But let us briefly recapitulate: His first appearance in public life was as a member of the Territorial Legislature, in which capacity he served two terms. A striking evidence of his talents and of the high esteem in which he was held, was adduced by by the fact, that although but twenty-two years of age, he was elected Speaker of the House. He next appeared in the Senate, to which he was elected two succeeding terms, beating on each occasion the opposing candidate, Gen. Hogan, one of the most popular and influential men of the Territory. He was still a member of the Senate of Arkansas, when he was nominated by the unanimous vote of both Houses to fill the place of Delegate in Congress, left vacant by the death of the Hon. Mr. Conway. Without a vote, and consequently without influence, the position of a territorial delegate furnishes few occasions for the development of distinguishing traits of character. He was, perforce, a passive, but yet a deeply interested spectator of the mighty political struggles which agitated the country at the time. But a mind so active and untiring could not remain idle, while the possibility of being useful existed. Perhaps the solid benefits which, during this period, he was enabled to confer upon his constituents—among the rest, the sale of Loveless' Purchase, and the exchange of lands effected with the Cherokees—demanded from them a richer return than could have been expected for the highest efforts of statesmanship on the most prominent general question of the day. But it was not until Arkansas was admitted into the Union, that he attained a station where his talents found scope for their full development. From that time until last March, when he was appointed Minister to Mexico, his career in the United States Senate has been too prominent to call for any extended notice of it here. Suffice it to say, that upon none of the great questions which have engaged the attention of Congress during the last twelve years, has he failed to leave either the impress of his genius, or the marks of his well directed patriotism.

His appointment to the post of Minister to Mexico was the result, not of the partiality of the President, by whom he is regarded as a friend and esteemed as a patriot and statesman, but of a concurrence of opinion among the members of the Cabinet and the leading friends of the Administration, that he, of all others, was best qualified for the difficult and important mission. The disinclination he at first expressed to assume duties so delicate and responsible, elicited the above fact, and left him no alternative but to acquiesce in the arrangement. To persist, under such circumstances, in refusing to accept the post, would have been, in his eyes, a dereliction of duty. The address as well as the happy combination of conciliation with firmness, which he displayed in Mexico, in neutralizing discordancies on the one hand, and soothing wounded pride on the other, without ever losing sight of the honor and interests of his country, realized the expectations of his friends and admirers, and brought the war and his mission alike to an honorable conclusion.

Mr. Sevier is now enjoying, at his home in Arkansas, a respite—we hope it will prove a short one—from his public labors. In November next, the Legislature of Arkansas will be called on to elect a United States Senator: and already his friends have named him for the station. It is true, other gentlemen of ability have been mentioned in connection with a nomination for the vacant seat. But without meaning to be understood as depreciating the merits or undervaluing the claims of those who may be placed in nomination against him, if, indeed, there should be any such, we cannot help expressing the hope, that the people of Arkansas will prove constant to one, who has ever proved faithful to them—that they will hold in their service a man, whose career has been not more creditable to himself than advantageous and honorable to his State—that they will continue to regard him in the favorable light in which he is regarded by the country—and that, by his election, they will maintain the high and influential position which Mr. Sevier has acquired for the State among her sisters in the Confederacy. But we have no fears that the people of Arkansas will prove insensible to the manifold advantages which they would possess in the presence at Washington for the next six years of Mr. Sevier as one of their Senators. The future already foreshadows a state of political affairs, which, if realized, will call into requisition the greatest powers of the mind, the best feelings of the heart, to avert the dangers which may beset the ship of State. Such a man as Sevier, in such an emergency, would exercise the moral force of a million of ordinary mortals.

A WESTERN SHIPPING PORT.—On the 8th inst., there were in the port of Chicago, on Lake Michigan, eighty sail vessels with a capacity for about 950,000 bushels of grain. Besides these there are a number of propellers and a few steamboats that take cargoes, constantly leaving port.

WASHINGTON AND NEW ORLEANS TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—The Stockholders of this Company met in Washington on the 14th inst., and on the 16th inst. elected the following named gentlemen for officers and directors for the year ensuing, viz:

Daniel Griffin, of Columbus, Ga., President, and Director *ex officio*....H. C. Cammack, of New Orleans, Vice President....Amos Kendall, of Washington, Treasurer, and Director *ex officio*....George Wood, of Washington, Secretary....*Directors*.—B. H. French, for Washington D. C.; Charles P. Osborne, for Richmond, Va.; Benjamin Jones, for Petersburg, Va.; R. Smith, for Raleigh, N. C.; George McNeil, for Fayetteville, N. C.; J. M. Deassusure, for Camden, N. C.; Edward Sill, for Columbia, S. C.; Alex. Black, for Charleston, S. C.; Artemas Gould, for Augusta, Geo.; R. R. Cuyler, for Savannah, Geo; Elam Alexander, for Macon, Geo.; Charles T. Pollard, for Montgomery, Ala.; Wm. W. Pamlico, for Cahawba, Ala.; Alex. Stoddard, for Mobile, Ala.; H. C. Cammack and James E. North, for New Orleans, La.; and John J. Haley, at large.

TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The 2d regiment of Infantry, of Gen. Riley's California brigade, arrived at New York, 650 strong, under the command of 1st Lieut. Hayden.

☞ Fourteen steamboats are reported to be aground in the Ohio.

☞ The editor of the Minden Iris has seen a hog's tail petrified.

☞ A man named *Legg* is advertised as an agent for a newspaper establishment at Columbus, Ohio. Bad name for an agent—they are too apt to "*leg* it."

CONTRADICTION IN TERMS.—The Reporter of the Baltimore Sun calls a man who *felt* in said Reporter's pocket for a pocket-book, an *unfeeling* rascal.

☞ Grand Rally of the Democracy of the City of NewOrleans.—A Mass Meeting of the Democracy of the City of NewOrleans will be held on SATURDAY, 30th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at St. Mary's Market, Third Ward, Second Municipality. The meeting will be addressed by Messrs. John C. Larue and J. N. Lea. s28

[From the Western World.]

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

During the present Summer, Bowel Complaints are unusually prevalent; and in some localities of a very alarming type. In Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., a very peculiar form of disease prevails, which baffles the skill of the physicians. It is there called the "Bloody Flux," and in some instances proves fatal in a few hours. It is said that in no case has a child recovered from an attack. In many places the Dysentery is carrying off great numbers.

It will be remembered that the Asiatic Cholera was preceded in its visit to this country by an extraordinary tendency to Bowel Complaints. It was frequently noticed that fruits, vegetables, and the like, which in other seasons were eaten with impunity, produced serious results; and that derangement of the stomach and bowels followed the slightest irregularity. Indeed the "premonitory symptoms" were then widely known and felt.

From a very early period of the world's history, the class of complaints under notice has committed great ravages upon human life. In all tropical countries it carries off more persons than any other form of disease whatever; and in temperate regions the same may be said, with almost equal truth. Children, especially, are its victims.

With regard to the treatment of Dysentery, great diversity of opinion prevails. In running our eye over the views of the most distinguished medical men who have written on this disease for the last two centuries, this diversity is painfully obvious.

In a malady which frequently runs its course with fearful rapidity, the principles upon which to treat the disease, and the medicines to be administered cannot be too definitely understood at the outset. There is no time for reading or experiment. Death follows delay.

We have been conversant with these diseases in various parts of the Tropics, especially in Batavia and can safely say that he who shall furnish the world with a reliable medicine for them will be a public benefactor.

We are happy to bear our decided testimony to the extraordinary value of the *Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup*. We have been informed of the ingredients of which it is composed; and do not hesitate to say that it *must* prove the best remedy ever discovered. The principle upon which it effects the salutary changes in this class of complaints is entirely new, and in beautiful accordance with medical philosophy. Indeed we cannot conceive that it *can fail to cure*; and it deserves to be ranked among the best discoveries of the age. We sincerely trust that it may pass into general use, not only in this country but in the Tropics, as we are confident it would save thousands of lives; and if used as a preventive at times when there is a tendency to Bowel Complaints, would put a stop to those desolating maladies which appear and reappear on the earth under the name of Cholera, Bloody Flux, and the like. We learn that one of the principal European Governments is in negotiation with the Graefenberg Company to supply the article in large quantities for the Cholera. s18 tf

☞ AT COST!—Selling Off At Cost!—At A. MUNROE & CO.'S, 34 MAGAZINE STREET.

☞ We will now sell our entire stock of SUMMER CLOTHING *AT COST*, comprising—

Merino Frock, Dress and Sack COATS;
Croton, Paramatta and Caspian Tweed Frock, Dress and Sack COATS;
White, Brown, Check and Striped SACKS and COATEES;
White and Fancy Linen Drill PANTALOONS;
Check Linen, Croton and Kuban de Laine PANTS;

☞ Our Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS is complete, and of recent arrivals.

☞ One Price for Goods, and no deviation.

s2 A. MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street.

☞ Removal.—C. YALE, Jr., & CO. have removed from 13 Chartres street to 27 MAGAZINE STREET, between Common and Gravier, where they will keep their usual stock of

Fancy and Staple SILK GOODS,

White Goods, Laces, Linens, Embroideries, etc. etc., and a complete assortment of MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS, to which they would invite the attention of City and Country Dealers. ly11

No. 1 MAGAZINE ST. CORNER CANAL STREET.

M. HUNTINGTON,
DEALER IN CLOTHING,

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. s24 5dptf

Sands's Clothing Emporium.

☞ Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully recall the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 85 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st.

N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. s28

GORDON PLUMMER,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.

☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Notary, No. 21 Royal street, New Orleans. je 20 1tat nov.

☞ The Anerico-Graefenberg Theory does not presume that one medicine can cure all diseases. It is idle and impudent to flatter such a doctrine in the face of an intelligent community. It is the language of quacks and pretenders. But in the series of medicines offered by the Graefenberg Company, EVERY DISEASE will find its antidote.

☞ For Agents, see Graefenberg's Series, on fourth page. m8

☞ H. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature