DAILY CRESCENT.

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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*.....
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WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ Recorder Baldwin yesterday resumed his duties in the Police Court of the Second Municipality. It is due to Alderman Golding, who has presided during the absence of Mr. Baldwin, that he has discharged the duties of the office in an enlightened and impartial manner. The prisoner ever found in him a considerate judge, and justice, a rigid enforcement.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—This Court was occupied yesterday with civil cases of no public interest.

THE CHALMETTE GUARD.—In accordance with the call published yesterday, the young democrats of this city met last evening at 116 Chartres street, for the purpose of organizing a Club to be called the "Chalmette Guard." Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large number was in attendance. The Club was organized by the election of Mr. Fabre as President, and Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were appointed to represent the three Municipalities, Algiers, Gretna, Lafayette, and Carrollton. We understand that there are already 200 names appended to the list of members.

WHERE ARE THE CHALMETTE GUARD!—On Monday night about an hundred of the Fillmore Rangers marched in a body into Hewlett's, after the meeting in the Third Municipality. Governor Johnson happened to be in the room in close conversation with a few choice democrats, who, fearing the presence of the Rangers augured unsafety to His Excellency, were about forming themselves into a "Governor's Guard," when the Rangers advanced and took the whole party prisoners. They were then arraigned at the bar on an accusation of thirst, and pleading guilty, they were made to suffer the penalty of thirst insatiable. His Excellency determined to be up to his captors, and a pinch above them, so he charged them again and again to the tune, report says, of an L.

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

DUEL STOPPED.—It has been understood for some days past that a duel was to have been fought yesterday between Mr. Boutet, editor of the new democratic paper "The People," and Mr. J. A. Bonneval, in consequence of some affront given to Mr. Boutet by the latter gentleman, in a controversy concerning an article that appeared in the People denouncing Millard Fillmore as an abolitionist, etc. Report was, that the duel was to come off at 2 o'clock. Previous to that time Mr. Bonneval had been arrested by officer Petrie of the Second Municipality, and on the officer's information he was required to give bonds of $2,000 to keep the peace. In the First Municipality Mr. François J. Letellier appeared before Recorder Genois, and made affidavit of the belligerent intentions of the gentlemen, as he had been informed. Mr. Boutet had not been arrested up to 2 or 3 o'clock.

☞ The Secretary of War has returned to Washington.

THE NEW CUSTOMHOUSE AND THE SECOND MUNICIPALITY.—By reference to our report of the proceedings of the Council of the Second Municipality, it will be perceived that body has taken a course in relation to the buildings being erected on the "Neutral-ground" in Canal street, by the Customhouse commissioners, which leaves it in the power of the Council to cause the removal of the buildings at its pleasure.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY. We understand that Aldermen McNeil, Duplessis and Dupré, composing the Finance Committee of the First Municipality Council, have tendered their resignations to the Mayor. It is reported that the financial embarrassments of the Municipality have been the cause of the resignations.

"THE TREMONT."—The Messrs. Keenan, favorably known to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, have taken the "Tremont House," on St. Charles street, (recently kept by Mr. Irwin,) and have made extensive alterations for the accommodation of the public. Their Restaurant is furnished with every luxury the markets afford; and as to their liquors, those who are judges of the article, say they rank A. No. 1. The toast of the office is, "success to the Tremont."

☞ Dan Marble closed a highly successful engagement at the Chicago Theatre week before last. The Chicagonians appear to have been "tickled to death" with his personations of "Isaiah Shattuck," and his benefit at the close of the engagement was a bumper.

☞ We learn (says the Savannah Republican,) that the two wharves at St. Augustine were destroyed by the late gale. The water was at one time a foot and a half deep in the post-office. Nearly all the enclosures in town were blown down, and very few houses have escaped injury. We may anticipate bad news from Key West, Havana, and perhaps the Windward Islands.

☞ Col. Sumner, of the Columbia South Carolinian, has disposed of one-third of his interest in that paper to A. T. Cavis, a practical printer, who will take charge of the mechanical department, Col. S. continuing to be the editor.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—There was to have been a called meeting of this body last evening, but a quorum not being present at the appointed hour, no business was transacted.

☞ Col. Benton, in his "advice gratis" to the Californians, charges the defeat of the bill at the last session of Congress to "lies sent here by Col. Mason and the notorious Col. Jonathan D. Stevenson." Col. Mason is the Governor of California, and Col. Stevenson the commander of the New York Regiment.

AMERICAN STOCKS IN LONDON.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce, of the 30th ult., says: "Mr. Corcoran's arrangement for the sale of $5,000,000 of the new United States loan in London, does not seem to have been definitely concluded at the time of the America's departure, though nothing unfavorable had occurred. At least this state of the case is to be inferred from the only letter of his that has been made public to-day. The senior member of the house with which the negotiation was pending, was absent from England, and Mr. Corcoran himself had also gone to France for a few days. He still expects to return in the steamer of the 23d September. His negotiations had been conducted with privacy, and none of the circulars mention them, nor do they appear to have become known at all in the monetary circles at London. Meanwhile American stocks maintained their prices, with a moderate business, but not more so than was proportioned to the general dullness of trade."

Western Markets.

[Telegraphed to the Baltimore Sun.]

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1, 1848.—The Flour market was rather heavy under the foreign news. The Eastern demand is smaller....The market is active for wheat and corn at former rates....Rye is active and buoyant.....Nothing of moment done yesterday in Provisions, and the prices are somewhat unsettled....Sales of Rye flour at $3 per barrel....Sales of Cornmeal at $1 75@$1 87½ per barrel....Sales of Western Butter at 10c. per pound....Whiskey 18½c. per gallon....It has been raining here all day. There is 2½ feet water in the river channel.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 1, 1848.—The steamer's news has unsettled our market for Flour—prices remain as last quoted.... The Grain market is without change....No change in Provisions—prices as last quoted....It has been raining all day, and the river is now rising.

Moderation.

An eminent foreigner, M. de Tocqueville, a member of the French Assembly, has paid our country the highest of compliments in saying that the Americans are the only people in the world who understand rightly the principles of Democracy and their application to a Republican form of Government. It is not for us to say whether M. de Tocqueville is correct in his opinion, although the slight degree of egotism with which our national character is certainly tinctured, might induce us to be very credulous of the truth of his remark, and assume the credit it may bring us without much opposition upon our part. The assertion was not, however, made hastily by the person who uttered it, for no foreigner has had better opportunities of judging the character of our people, and none could bring to bear upon the subject a more unprejudiced mind, or one gifted with greater powers of discrimination and analyzation. Our readers will doubtless recollect, while many of them probably have read, the work of Tocqueville, entitled Democracy in America. That book was almost entirely free from the vulgar prejudices which seem to have influenced most foreign writers in treating of our country, and it must be gratifying to every American to know that its author, after some years more of experience under a monarchy, and when his own people are about to adopt our democratic principles, is more than ever confirmed in his favorable impressions of us, and still adheres to the opinions of our institutions and national character which he had formerly expressed. Whether in saying that the Americans are the only people who understand practical republicanism De Tocqueville meant to imply a doubt of the ability of France, successfully to imitate us, we will not attempt to decide; but if such are his views, we sincerely hope that time may prove them erroneous. Democracy is founded upon truth and based upon justice, the laws of which are applicable to all mankind, and are not brought into existence by peculiar circumstances operating upon one portion of the human race. The eternal principles of right are the same in every country, and among every people, and must ultimately be every where recognized and acted upon.

We are led to these remarks by the fact that the American people are now about to exercise the most solemn and important duty which can devolve upon them. They are upon the eve of choosing from among themselves those who are to administer the laws for the next four years, and to decide upon the political principles in accordance with which the Government is to be conducted. It is not for us to endeavor to impress upon any one the importance of this duty, it must be apparent to all, and it would be superfluous for us to attempt to make it more manifest. It is the duty of every citizen of the republic, as it is his right to express his opinion and to make his choice known in the manner designated by the laws. In the discharge of this duty it should be remembered that however we may differ with others, they as well as we are entitled to the full expression of their convictions, and therefore any act which could lead to unnecessary excitement, or which would have a tendency to array one part of our people in hostility to another, should be carefully avoided. Appeals to prejudice, while they can weigh nothing in the scale of reason, inflame the passions and detract from the proud position which we should occupy in the eyes of the world. Thus far we are happy to say that the canvass has been conducted if not with moderation, at least with forbearance. In the midst of the displays of partisan feeling which have almost necessarily been elicited, there has been but little of the asperity and bitterness which too frequently characterize our political contests. It is true that there may have been some exceptions; but we are glad to see that they, the few instances which have occurred, have met with a decided manifestation of disapprobation from a large majority of the community. We hope that this spirit of fairness will continue uninterrupted to the end of the campaign. We have but few weeks yet before us till that time, and we are confident that every one will after the election be better pleased with himself should he have acted with becoming forbearance, than if he had given way to the excitement of passion and partisan prejudice. We have all faith in the good sense of our people, and we believe that essential quality will prevent any collision, or exhibition of personal violence. Any course of conduct which should produce such a result would not only be disgraceful to the aggressors, but would inevitably bring discredit upon our republican institutions, and impair the belief of others in our ability to govern ourselves. We should by all means endeavor to merit in the future, as we have in the past, the high praise bestowed upon us by M. de Tocqueville.

☞ The American Minister at the Court of Berlin, Mr. Donelson, has opened official communications with the Central Executive of Germany, and in his quality of diplomatic representative of the United States, recognized the new Government of that country.

☞ The runaway schooner Ostrich, which so mysteriously disappeared from New York the night of her arrival from South Carolina, with a cargo of corn, was brought up at New Bedford. The Captain and some of the crew in charge were arrested. The telegraph did the business.

☞ Plank roads, by a late decision of the Supreme Court, are considered in law the same as turnpike roads, and consequently private individuals cannot recover damages for injury done to property by the proper and reasonable repairs of such highways.

A TURKISH VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Turkish brig Ararat, arrived at Boston from Constantinople on the 29th ult., said to be the first ever known at that port. She relieved the British bark Shannon, bound to New York, with 170 passengers, on the 26th ult.—the crew on short allowance, and part of the passengers sick.

☞ The suspension bridge case at Niagara Falls has been decided adverse to the application of the stockholders for an injunction against Mr. Ellett, the engineer and contractor for the construction of the bridge. This decision does not, however, go to the merits of the controversy, but merely dissolves the preliminary injunction heretofore granted.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax papers of the 25th ult. state that the corn crop in Nova Scotia is very light, and that the wheat is almost destroyed. The oat crop is not heavy, and the early potatoes are nearly all destroyed by the rot; the late crops, however, are in a better condition. Much suffering is anticipated among the poor settlers.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM PUERTO CABELLO. An arrival at Nantucket on the 1st inst. brings advices from Puerto Cabello to the 12th of September. The squadron under General Monagas, consisting of ten vessels, left Puerto Cabello on the 25th of August last to attack the fleet of General Paez, and the Constitutionalists at Puerto Cabello a few days afterwards received advices of the utter defeat of their squadron. The Commodore's vessel was sunk, and himself and several of the officers made prisoners, and the residue entirely dispersed. Gen. Paez was at St. Thomas on the 4th of September, but it was expected he would leave soon, either for Curaçoa or the squadron, supposed to be lying near the Island of Margrada. General Paez has issued an address, declaring his determination to continue to use every effort to restore the Constitution of his country, and to overthrow the military despot who, he says, has waded to power through the blood of the people's representatives, shed in the halls of Congress in January last....Flour was selling at $15 to $15 50.

DEATH BY A BABY-JUMPER.—A child, about six months old, of Mr. Washington Howe, Boston, was exercising in a baby-jumper not long since, when the hook to which it was attached in the ceiling gave way and fell upon the child's head, penetrating the child's brain, and causing death.

Foreign News, by Telegraph.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CAMBRIA.

[TELEGRAPHED TO THE DAILY CRESCENT.]

The following telegraphic dispatch was received by us yesterday from Mobile, by mail:

NEW YORK, [no date.]—The Cambria has arrived at Boston, in thirteen days from Liverpool. The Cotton market is lower, [how much not stated.] Holders anxious to sell. The sales of the week at Liverpool were 26,000 bales. The market for Indian Corn was steady—quotations, 35s. to 37s. per quarter. Sweet American Flour sold at 33s. to 33s. 6d. per barrel.

The aspect of affairs in France is threatening. It is thought that Cavaignac will not succeed in establishing the Republican Government.

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES.—The Philadelphia Bulletin states, that on the 28th ult. the solemn service of ordination to the ministry of Mr. Samuel Jones Smith, of Hindostan, and Mr. H. L. Van Meter, of Philadelphia, took place, the first a licentiate of the First, and the latter of the Fifth Baptist Church, in that city.

☞ Rev. E. R. Tyler, editor of the New Expounder, died at New Haven (Ct.) on the 28th ult.

CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF MILWAUKIE.—The Rev. Mr. Heiss, Secretary to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Henni, writes to the Kirchen Zeitung, denying the story of the 50 Jesuits and 90 Students that were coming with Bishop Henni to establish themselves in Wisconsin.

☞ Edward Everett has been selected to deliver the oration before the New England Society, in New York city.

☞ Daniel Webster attended the Essex County (Mass.) Agricultural Association, and delivered a eulogium upon agricultural pursuits, designating them "first among occupations, as charity is first among virtues."

☞ Joseph R. Chandler, who has been a member of the Philadelphia Council since 1832, has retired from that body, having been nominated for Congress.

JEROME, THE SAILOR.—The ceremony of presenting to Frederick Jerome the freedom of New York city in a gold box, took place on the 29th ult., at the Mariners' Church, in the presence of an immense crowd of seamen and other spectators. The lady rescued from the Ocean Monarch was on the stand. Mayor Havemeyer presided, and the Rev. Henry Chase offered an impressive prayer.

☞ Snow, a foot deep, is lying on the mountains on the north side of the St. Lawrence, below Quebec. It is thought to betoken a mild winter.

MISCELLANEOUS.—The Boston Republican is informed that a letter has been received by the Free Soil Committee of the Eighth District, from Mr. Mann, in which he accepts the Free Soil nomination for Congress. Mr. Mann has accepted the nomination of the whig party also.

☞ J. W. L. Childers, Mayor of Mobile, has resigned in consequence of ill health.

GREAT WHIG MEETING AT SALEM, MASS.—The whigs of Salem had a very large meeting on the 28th ult., numbering some 4000 persons, who were addressed by Rufus Choate and others. The meeting was enlivened by the burning of Bengola lights, ascension of rockets, and the illumination of the buildings. A delegation was present from Boston and many other places.

DEATHS AND BIRTHS IN LONDON.—The number of deaths in London during the week ending September 9, was 1020, being twenty-two more than the week before, and forty-eight above the average of the five preceding summers. The deaths from epidemic, endemic and contagious diseases were 483. The births in the week were 1337.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

We have devoted a good deal of time in collating the following statement of the returns in 62 counties of the 92 in this State, from the various sources accessible to us, but feel no great confidence in their entire accuracy, as the sources from whence we gather them by no means agree—yet we think they will not be found materially differing from the truth.

In our table yesterday an error escaped us in the addition of one of the columns, which put a wrong face on the returns. However, the error was so glaring that it was easily detected.

	Congress, '48. Whig.	Dem.	Gov'r, '47. Whig.	Dem.	Pres't, '44. Whig.	Dem.
FIRST DIST.	King.	Jackson.	Clinch.	Towns.	Clay.	Polk.
Appling			106	193	152	142
Bryan	10		112	69	103	72
Bullock	15	341	34	382	17	410
Camden			89	181	104	218
Chatham	642	576	776	582	817	835
Effingham	156	106	175	110	193	86
Emanuel			195	269	107	231
Glynn			121	33	92	23
Laurens			455	22	285	15
Liberty	40		165	142	179	190
Lowndes			422	355	427	361
Montgomery			224	27	238	34
McIntosh		22	125	117	127	114
Tattnall			291	76	228	64
Telfair			183	150	177	158
Thomas			441	330	348	257
Ware			205	205	150	160
Wayne			62	81	138	95
SECOND DIST.	Calhoun.	Welborn.				
Baker		269	246	425	223	506
Decatur			391	385	383	546
Dooly			317	517	269	507
Early			152	368	211	419
Houston		12	667	7	659	723
Irwin			66	313	22	324
Lee	150		320	206	335	121
Macon	98		383	321	331	245
Marion	6		450	470	417	256
Muscogee	285		1029	852	1190	980
Pulaski		134	279	397	247	457
Randolph	20		673	683	606	735
Stewart	231		767	786	852	813
Sumter	140		571	466	650	444
THIRD DIST.	Owen.	Carey.				
Bibb	543	646	602	665	706	862
Crawford		35	364	454	377	454
Harris	291		785	409	815	464
Monroe	133		688	679	793	[illegible]
Pike		94	737	835	659	877
Talbot	58		741	815	855	912
Twiggs		59	367	414	360	467
Upson	180		611	356	643	385
FOURTH D.	Williamson.	Harrison.				
Carroll		456	302	705	355	767
Campbell			251	569	205	543
Coweta	76		758	645	777	744
Fayette		241	417	644	412	705
Heard		96	355	452	293	436
Henry	64		888	878	858	819
Merriwether		220	729	792	688	926
Newton	803	494	913	442	1025	554
Troup	569		1023	433	1055	487
FIFTH DIST.	Calhoun.	Harbert.				
Cass	663	1213	731	1341	655	1339
Chattooga			350	426	284	324
Cherokee			597	657	517	813
Cobb	637	1008	718	975	795	943
Dade			68	286	46	247
DeKalb	754	948	759	990	580	969
Floyd	559	654	569	600	359	425
Forsyth			453	657	454	731
Gilmer			297	786	219	511
Gwinnett			736	711	779	763
Murray		303	502	949	393	699
Paulding			277	391	218	324
Walker			625	770	447	686
SIXTH DIST.	Harris.	Cobb.				
Clark	82		646	437	596	420
Elbert			986	174	909	186
Franklin		588	354	1032	379	1059
Habersham			446	784	323	907
Hall		292	527	683	489	697
Jackson		155	613	674	192	694
Lumpkin		421	539	973	695	1254
Madison			336	365	347	327
Rabun			59	299	38	224
Union			360	743	237	554
Walton		154	526	724	525	763
SEVENTH D.	Stephens.	Day.				
Baldwin	44		317	315	354	307
Butts		104	243	354	243	434
Greene	629	32	705	131	780	132
Jasper		22	429	471	438	536
Jones		17	406	443	397	455
Morgan	392	229	303	281	443	348
Oglethorpe	523	124	470	152	636	241
Putnam	44		388	512	430	351
Taliaferro	440	32	363	68	396	67
Wilkinson		22	388	513	387	560
EIGHTH DIST.	Toombs.	Lawson.				
Burke	456	321	590	370	656	411
Columbia	403	136	489	292	493	307
Hancock	177		456	221	415	320
Jefferson	403		339	92	579	108
Lincoln			297	175	286	179
Richmond	586	464	679	468	862	747
Scriven		13	195	229	257	278
Washington	118		612	558	629	556
Warren	531	305	575	325	641	368
Wilkes	321		421	348	430	388
Total	12,377	11,409	41,931	42,320	42,106	44,155
Majorities	968		1,389		2,049	

RECAPITULATION....SIXTY-TWO COUNTIES.

	Congress, '48. Whig.	Dem.	Governor, '47. Whig.	Dem.	President, '44. Whig.	Dem.
I..	863	1046	1407	1402	1456	1707
II..	930	406	5475	5204	5550	5280
III..	1365	934	4795	4616	5237	5127
IV..	1002	1517	5465	4981	5493	5438
V..	2313	4130	3279	4853	3273	4375
VI..	82	1540	3305	4310	3146	3857
VII..	2072	654	4192	3040	4354	3431
VIII..	2910	1286	4536	2904	5002	3533
	12,377	11,409	32,236	31,622	32,962	33,248
Majorities,	968		604		786	

Whig gain since 1847, 304; do. since 1844, 1754.

Political Intelligence.

NEW YORK.—John A. Dix accepts the free soil nomination for Governor.... Benjamin Squire is the whig nomination for Congress in the 18th district, and Charles E. Clarke in the 19th.... Luther Betts is the democratic (old hunker) nomination for Congress in the 10th district.... John Bradley takes the place of Charles E. Clarke on the electoral ticket.... Almiran Fitch is the anti-rent candidate for Congress in Delaware county.... Horatio Ballard, of Cortland, is the candidate for Congress, of the free soil democracy, in the twenty-fifth district, comprising Cayuga and Cortland counties.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The following communication from Daniel Webster relative the electoral vote, will be read with interest:

BOSTON, September 29, 1848.

Dear Sir: There is no difficulty at all in regard to the question propounded in your letter. If those who write about it would be at the trouble of reading the law, they might save themselves labor.

The act of Congress provides that "when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such a manner as the State shall by law appoint.

The standing law of Massachusetts does provide that, if the electors be not chosen by a majority of votes, they shall be appointed by the Legislature. Yours truly,

DANIEL WEBSTER.

MAINE.—The Augusta *Age* gives returns in all but five towns and fourteen plantations, as follows:

For Governor.—Dana, (dem.) 39,604; Hamblin, (whig) 39,121; others, 12,012. Those not heard from, gave last year, democratic, 405; whig, 165; others, 109.

A Convention of Free Soilers was held in Augusta, Maine, on the 28th ult. Addresses were delivered by Charles Sumner, of Mass., John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and John Van Buren, of New York, which were received with enthusiasm. The following electoral ticket was put in nomination:

Electors at Large.—Manly B. Townsend, Washington County; Joseph Adams, Cumberland County.

District Electors.—1st, John T. Perry; 2d, General James Appleton; 3d, Ezekiel Holmes; 4th, Calvin Gorham; 5th, Drummond Farnsworth; 6th, Franklin B. Muzy; 7th, William A Crocker.

Five of the electors are democrats and four whigs; at the last Governor's election, three of them voted the democratic, three the whig, and three the liberty tickets. From one to two thousand electors were in attendance at the Convention, and the best spirit prevailed. On Thursday night, John Van Buren addressed a large and attentive meeting at Portland.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Free Soil State Convention met at Providence on the 27th. Dr. Hiram Cleaveland President. The liberty party electors appointed in March last, withdrew their names. Joshua Leavitt and others, of Massachusetts, severally addressed the Convention. The following electoral ticket was formed:

Electors at large—Joseph Veazie, John De Wolf. District 1, Asa Sisson, Jr.; district 2, Geo. H. Church.

MARYLAND.—The free soil party have completed their electoral ticket, placing upon it the following gentlemen:

For the State at large—David Gamble, of Frederick county, and John Reynolds, of Cecil county; and for the Congressional districts, Darius Thomas, E. B. Cunningham, Edmund H. Lewis, J. Hampden Williams, Ella P. Howard and S. S. Stevens.

Five out of these eight gentlemen belong to the counties. The triangular contest may now be considered fully commenced in Maryland.

THE MORMON VOTE.—Orson Hyde, Mormon leader in Iowa, has denied publicly having sold the Mormon vote at the late election for $1000. The matter is a subject of considerable discussion in the newspapers of that State.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MR. CLAY.—The National Intelligencer publishes the following extract of a letter from Mr. Clay to Col. Hamtramck, late of the Virginia volunteers:

ASHLAND, September 19, 1848.

My Dear Sir: * * * Ever since I knew of the Philadelphia Convention having decided against my nomination as a candidate for the Presidency, I have written many letters, uniformly and explicitly declaring that I would not consent to any further use of my name in connexion with that office, and that I would not consent to accept a nomination if it were tendered to me. Of no person, or association of persons, have I, at any time, given the least countenance or encouragement to use my name as a candidate for the office since the decision of that Convention. *I shall deeply lament if I have any friends who will not conform to my wishes on the subject.*

With many thanks for your friendly feelings and long attachment to me, I am your friend and obedient servant.

Col. Hamtramck. H. CLAY.

Foreign Items.

We notice that Queen Victoria, during her recent visit to Scotland, made her first appearance at Aberdeen in a Paisley shawl.

It is said that in Lyons suicides are following each other with frightful rapidity. As many as four in a day have occurred, and they are attributed to pecuniary distress.

The act of Parliament which permits the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Pope, forbids the receiving of any ambassador in return who is in holy orders.

The King of the Belgians has refused to receive the French Minister, because he was once a shoemaker in Brussels.

In consequence of the frequent collisions of railway trains on curves, a signal has been invented in England, which promises good results. It is worked by a crank, which moves a wire on poles like the electric telegraph, and operates at a distance of three-quarters of a mile. If a train approaches, the look-out turns the crank, and a signal is made at the distance mentioned, and there is time to stop before any danger occurs.

The castle where the Queen of England is residing, was once the seat of Sir Robert Gordon. It has been leased for twenty-seven years by Prince Albert. The description of the condition of the place when the royal family took possession of it would make a chapter in one of James' novels. The furniture was ancient, and all untouched, old pictures, dimity hangings, an old piano, and an old bagatelle table, were there in full keeping, with tiled floors in the halls, and old fashioned fireplaces with iron bars to burn wood, and figures of knights doing the mantlepiece duty of the Caryatides.

Mr. Macready, when taking leave of the Liverpool audience, previous to his embarkation for this country, said his professional tour in the United States would be "short."

A family of Africans, *Bushmen*, is exhibiting at Edinburgh.

Such is the improvement of trade in Yorkshire, that a large number of American orders will remain unexecuted, from the pressure of work in the factories.

Encke's comet is expected to arrive at the point of its orbit nearest the earth on the 19th of October, at forty millions of miles distant. It will be barely visible to the naked eye. Its period is 1210 days.

The Irish remittance letters sent out for this country are now all opened and examined by the postmasters, to see what "sympathy" goes along with them.

The increase of American ships in the trade of the United Kingdom during the last year is noticed in the English papers. It has gone up from 35,000 to 50,000 tons.

A song in honor of Robert Owen's return from the United States has been written and published by a lady, Mrs. Capt. Greenfell. The first line is "Hail, hail, our Victor's safe return."

There is a rumor the Pope is about to abdicate.

Dr. James and his wife, missionaries from the United States, were recently lost in a vessel off Hong Kong.

The number of persons who have travelled on the British railways the six months previous to the 30th of June, was over twenty-six millions.

It is asserted that Dr. Paley's celebrated work on natural theology, is a wholesale plagiarism from the Dutch of Dr. Nieuwentyt.

The Italian Opera has just closed a most successful season at Dublin.

AN INTERNATIONAL ANTI-WAR CONVENTION.—A convention for the purpose of influencing the public opinion of the Christian and civilized world, in favor of substituting some other and more rational mode of settling international differences than an appeal to brutal force, was to be held at Brussels on the 20th, 21st, and 22d ult. The practical points to be brought forward for consideration were the introduction of an arbitration clause in all international treaties—the establishment of a high court of nations for the settlement of international disputes—and the general disarmament of nations. Considerably more than one hundred gentlemen, from Great Britain alone, expressed their intention to be present. The invitation is confined to those who hold that all war is inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity.

☞ A New York firm sends Queen Victoria some barrels of fine flour, for her domestic use. Her subjects are more in want of it than she.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—To be U. S. Court at New York, on the 30th ult., in the case of Grinnel, Minturn & Co. vs. C. W. Lawrence, collector, decided that on the importation of Canton goods from London, the cost of freight from Canton to London is not to be added in estimating the duties. The decision involves, the Express understands, nearly half a million of money.

ANOTHER PATHY.—After Allopathy, homeopathy and hydropathy, we have now aeropathy, by which Dr. Chapennier introduces all therapeutical agents into the system through respiratory organs in the form of vapor. The next will perhaps be vinopathy as an offset against Priessnitz and Father Mathew.

☞ A new tragedy, "Love's Martyr," by Lieut. Mayne Reid, is about to be produced at the Walnut street theatre, Philadelphia.

☞ The Hungarians—in addition to the plague of war and sickness—are now visited with the plague of locusts, threatening them with that of famine.

☞ The Free Soilers were to have a grand mass torchlight procession in New York on the 4th.

☞ The steamer Cherokee, a fine new steamship of 1250 tons burthen, intended to ply between New York and Savannah, is nearly ready for active operations.

☞ The British steamship Acadia, Stone, for Liverpool, was to leave Boston on the 4th inst.

☞ The case of Dandridge Epes, who was tried for the murder of Adolphus Muir, is to be carried up to the General Court of Virginia.

☞ Louis Philippe, the Niagara Chronicle learns, has purchased Stamford Park, Upper Canada, and will shortly establish his residence there.

☞ The loss of the propeller Goliah, on Lake Huron, has been confirmed. Not a single person escaped.

☞ Joseph S. Hammond, Cashier of the Dorchester and Milton Bank, Mass., is missing.

THE SHOOTING CASE AT AUBURN.—Kilepoose, who shot young Beach while attacking his house, at Albany, New York, underwent an examination and was discharged.

☞ There were 138 deaths in Philadelphia week before last—adults 60, children 78. By consumption 11, dysentery 10, cholera infantum two. Deaths in Boston for the same period, 65.

☞ Fall and Winter Clothing—
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S ONE PRICE STORE,
No. 34 Magazine Street.

☞ By second arrivals per steamer Falcon, and ships Maid of Orleans and Rebecca, we have received a most magnificent assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers. The following is a partial list:

COATS:
Black, blue and fancy colored Cloth Dress Coats;
Do. do. do. do. do Frock do.;
Blue and brown Pilot Paletots and Sacs; [Sacs,
Real French black, blue, brown and mulberry castor Paletots and
Black and fancy colored Cermonix Doeskin Paletots and Sacs;
Fancy colored Tweed and Cedrington Paletots, Sacs and Overcoats;
Black, blue and drab Beaver cloth Paletots and Sacs;
Plaid Cassmere and Heather plaid do. do.;
Tweed, Cedrington and plaid Cassimere Pelks and Lamartine Coats;
Blue Pilot Cloth Boulevards,
Black and fancy Tweed, Heather plaid and fancy Cassimere plaid Boulevards;
Blue, drab, dee colored, green and white Blanket Paletots and Sacs;
Black and blue French and English Cloth Cloaks;
Blue Pilot Cloth Cloaks.

PANTALOONS:
French and English black Cassimere and Doeskin Pants;
Blue and brown do. do. do.;
Mixed Doeskin, Cassimere and Rebbing Cord Pants;
French and American Cotts made Pants;
Tweed and Satinet Pants.

VESTS:
Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests;
Colored Cashmere Vests of all qualities and styles;
Elegant patterns Rob Roy Plaid Vests;
Black Cloth, Cassimere and Merino Vests;
Black and fancy Silk Velvet do.;
Rich figured and stripe' Silk do.;
Splendid Tinsel Ball do.;
Valencia do.

SHIRTS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c.
Superfine all linen Shirts—stitched bosoms;
Superfine English Muslin Shirts; do. York Mill do.;
Medium quality do.; French gingham and calico Shirts;
Linen and Cordon Check do.;
Merino, flannel, gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers;
Very rich fancy Cravats;
Italian silk and French black silk Cravats;
Merino, Cashmere, Buckskin black and white Kid Gloves;
Cotton, Merino and lisle Half-Hose;
Silk and gingham Umbrellas;
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., &c.

At this establishment every article is offered at the very lowest price at which it can be sold, and NO REDUCTION can, in any instance be made.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
s30 2dp d&Wtf 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. jy11

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DEALER IN CLOTHING,

Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wear Probe. ap18 2dptf

Sands's Clothing Emporium.

☞ Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 26 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st., N. E. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. ap8

GORDON PLUMMER,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Notary, No. 21 Royal street, New Orleans. je 20 tfd nov.

☞ The Americo-Graefenberg Theory does not presume that one medicine can cure all diseases. It is idle and impudent to frame 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 antid