DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES, M'CLURE & CO.

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Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

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 receign 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. persquare.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

ANOTHER DUEL PREVENTED.—It used to be in New Orleans, that the advent of summer was invariably followed by any number of affairs of honor, and one waking up of a fine morning, the first news he would hear, perhaps, would be of half a dozen parties having exchanged shots in the suburbs. The caloric produced by the Presidential contest seems to have as much effect as the summer solstice, and our young bloods are as "ardent as a Southern sun can make them," while every day the mercury threatens to grasp the freezing point. Within the last three or four weeks we have had to notice the arrest of at least a score of persons who were about to meet in mortal combat, and we are assured that an incredible number have gone to the field and satisfied their wounded honor. They have fought, however, invariably with a noiseless weapon, and have come off with nothing worse than scratches. Yesterday, through the instrumentality of Mr. Pierre Morel, an affair in the Third Municipality was stopped. He appeared before Recorder Seuzeneau and made affidavit that Pierre Morel and a man named Plancheand intended to fight a duel, a challenge having been passed between them. Both were arrested and compelled to give bonds of $500 each to keep the peace.

☞ The whigs are to hold a mass meeting in the *Place d'Armes* on Saturday night. They will doubtless have a very large assemblage, as the excitement of parties is becoming very much aroused, and each will strain every nerve to excel the other.

☞ A barbecue is to be given to the volunteers at Port Hudson on the 19th inst. Gen. Taylor has been invited to attend, and will be present upon the occasion.

GREAT DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—There was a perfect *furor* among the democrats last night. From every part of the city the clubs met at the St. Louis Exchange. For upwards of an hour, ward after ward in all the Municipalities was sending its quota, with bands playing and banners flying, until the St. Louis, up and down stairs, was crowded to suffocation and the street in front filled with the "unterrified." The principal meeting was held in the ball-room, but this would scarcely hold a tithe of the assemblage, and a couple of meetings were organized in the bar-room, each of which had its orator, as well as the up-stairs people. In the street two crowds, who could not obtain entrance to the building, were harangued *à la* Mike Walsh. The enthusiasm bordered on frenzy. The meeting (or rather meetings) adjourned about 9 o'clock, to march through the streets, and, with the Chalmette Guards in the advance, then paraded the principal thoroughfares for about an hour.

TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.—The democratic grand torch-light procession will take place on the 23th inst. As this will be the demonstration *par excellence* of the democratic party, we expect it to be a brilliant affair.

OUTRAGEOUS.—While the General Council was in session last evening, an individual named Michel, a public weigher, entered within the bar of the chamber, and coming behind the chair of Mr. W. H. Wilder, a member of the Council, slapped Mr. W. with both hands, one on each cheek, so violently, that he was for a short time stupified. Mr. W. had no power of resistance, as the chair in which he sat, like those of the other Councilmen, is so high backed as to overtop the head by a foot or more. As soon as he recovered from the blows, he rose to find his assailant, but he had already effected his escape, and by the time his arrest was thought of, he was beyond reach. Mr. Wilder says he knows of no cause whatever for the assault. Whether a cause exists or not, persons should be taught that the halls of deliberative bodies are not the places to vent their spleen, whatever they may see fit to do elsewhere.

REMOVAL.—Mr. Barnett has removed his large and extensive assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing to No. 13 Camp street, two doors from the City Bank, where he is prepared to supply the wants of his friends and the public, either wholesale or retail.

☞ Lieut. J. F. Schenck, U. S. N., bearer of dispatches from the Pacific to our Government, arrived at Philadelphia on the 30th ult., in the bark Emily, from Kingston, Jamaica.

APPOINTMENTS.—W. Van Voorhies, of Tennessee, and for some time chief clerk of the Sixth Auditor's office, is appointed agent of the General Postoffice Department, for California. It is said that Samuel Yorke Atlee, will receive the appointment of Postmaster at San Francisco.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Cornelius S. Bogardus, naval officer for the district of New York, in the State of New York, *vice* Michael Hoffman, deceased.

A CHANCE FOR AUTHORS.—A purse of $1000 is offered by the proprietor of the "Flag of Our Union," for the best tale contributed to his columns, and $500 for the second best. The offer is, of course, designed to draw forth the best of talent.

☞ John S. Austin, charged with the murder of Timothy Shea, at New York, has been bailed in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Louisiana.

☞ The banks of the Mississippi, says the Southern Tribune of the 7th, are caving by wholesale; there has been within the last three weeks, in the neighborhood of the Grand Levee, five large caves; two at the Grand Levee, by which Mr. Narcis Carmouche lost forty or fifty cords of wood, and also about eight hundred barrels of corn, that had been placed on the bank to be transported across the river to his plantation on Cat Island.

HEALTH OF BATON ROUGE.—The Baton Rouge Gazette says that town is healthy, and regrets that a different report is in circulation. In a population of 3000 there has at no time been more than twelve persons sick of all diseases this fall.

AN EARLY VISITER.—A slight frost was seen on the fences and house-tops, on Monday morning, the 2d inst., at Livonia, Bayou Grosse Tête.

THE CANE CROP.—The Planters' Banner of the 5th inst. says: "On Sunday and Monday mornings last, there was a slight frost in some parts of this Parish, and from the appearance of the cane (being slightly seared) we should say that it is ready for the mill. It is now reduced to a certainty that the crop of sugar will be short fully one-third, the cane being small and dry.

NEW SUGAR.—Five hogsheads of new sugar were shipped on the steamer Uncle Sam, on Wednesday last, says the Louisiana Chronicle of Saturday, from the plantation of Dr. Ferrier, of Point Coupée. This we presume is the first lot of new sugar that has been shipped for the city this season. We are informed that several of the Point Coupée planters have commenced grinding, and we hope to hear in a few days, that the sugar planters of this parish have commenced operations. Wm. D. Carter, of East Feliciana, commenced grinding some week or ten days since. He has informed us that his cane is now yielding about a hogshead to the acre. He also shipped several hogsheads on Thursday last.

The Present State of Ireland.

We still remain in doubt as to the character of the Irish insurrection. The latest advices which have reached us leave us in the dark in regard to its extent or probable chance of success, so that we can as yet form no decided opinion. We would not willingly aid in holding out expectations which may never be realized, nor would we delude with false hopes those who wish for the freedom of Ireland. We have been before deceived by exaggerated accounts, and it is quite possible that we may be again misled; but, notwithstanding the unfortunate issue of the last attempt at rebellion, we have never lost all faith in the ability of the Irish to disenthral themselves from the tyranny of Britain, nor a certain degree of belief that they may yet achieve their liberty. That moment may now have come; but we cannot proclaim this as a fixed conviction until we have something much more definite than we have already heard, and till the insurgent forces gain some real and tangible success. To express a different opinion at this time would only result in exciting hopes which might in another week be dashed to the ground. Still, we would not despair. We see no reason to do so. The appearance of things is certainly more encouraging than it has been for a long time, for we have positive evidence that at least a portion of the people have been weaned from the delusion of moral suasion, and are willing to resort to physical force, by which alone they can accomplish any thing. Yet, although we would not be over confident, we shall not be deterred, through fear of being called false prophets, from expressing our real views, and we do not hesitate to say that we think the insurrection far more formidable to the British Government, and to have more prospect of success than is generally believed. We do not believe, as the British papers assert, that the rebellion is owing entirely to local causes; we do not believe that in every instance the people have been defeated by the police forces when they came in contact with them; nor do we believe that all the losses have been upon the popular side. Viewing the subject calmly and dispassionately, it appears to us that all the probabilities of the case are against these things, for if they were true, it is reasonable to suppose that the people would soon have become disheartened, and abandoned the enterprise. But since the first news of the outbreak, two steamships have arrived, and still the Government seems as far as ever from crushing the rebellion. This fact shows it to possess a strength far beyond that which newspaper reports attribute to it. It is true, no decisive blow has yet been struck; but if the patriots have gained no advantage, neither has the Government: they still maintain a position of armed defiance, and their forces are doubtless momentarily increasing. The fact of the Irish press being unusually silent proves nothing more than that they have not the freedom to speak their real sentiments. If they had that privilege, we might hear quite a different story. As it is, we must be content to sift what little truth we may from the mass of falsehood with which the columns of the British press is encumbered. This is certainly difficult—perhaps it is almost impossible—but, as we have no other resource, we must be satisfied with it.

It is said that the insurrection is owing merely to local causes. This may be true, but it does seem to us to have been the result of some well-planned and preconcerted system of organization, and, in fact, all the circumstances tend to confirm us in that opinion. But if the contrary were true, it would prove nothing more than that the people goaded to desperation by want and misery, the effects of tyranny and misrule, had determined to die by the sword rather than by starvation. Almost every part of Ireland which has been at all disaffected to the British Government is in this condition, so that if famine and distress has driven a portion to insurrection, all may be affected in the same manner by the same causes. The very assertion that the oppression of the landlords had become insupportable to a great portion of the people, is acknowledgement of the evils under which they labor. We will not say that we think this rebellion will be successful, yet we must sincerely wish for such a consummation. A few days will probably bring us sufficient information upon which to found a more decided opinion.

BRUTALITY OF THE IRISH LANDLORDS.—The London Dispatch gives a heart-rending picture of the work of depopulation now going on in the South of Ireland, and especially in the county of Limerick and County Clare, under the supervision of unfeeling landlords. It was stated in a copy of the Limerick and Clare Examiner, received by a former arrival, that one thousand houses had been demolished, and the poor inmates thrown upon the world to survive or perish, as chance might direct, in the union of Kilrush, within the space of a few weeks. A later number of the same paper says that three hundred have since been added to the melancholy list. The very week before the America sailed, twenty-three families in Kilrush—comprising more than one hundred human beings, many of them helpless infants and aged persons—were expelled from their homes, which were levelled with the earth by a "wrecking party" under the direction of the landlord and sub-sheriff. "In the name of a God of mercy!" says the Dispatch, "will no one put a stop to these deeds?" The same paper has the following: "Over one hundred human beings have been cast out on the world's bleak common, from the estate of Sir William Fitzgerald, at Liscannor. The houses are tumbled down, and the unfortunate people are squatted by the road-side in huts. They were under-tenants to a middleman named Sheahan, who was ejected for non-payment of rent.

☞ The French passengers on board the American steamer United States, which lately put back, addressed a letter to Captain Hackstaff, expressive of their high confidence in vessel and commander, and regret that they could not wait to finish a passage so pleasantly begun.

River News, Markets, etc.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3, 1848.—James Monaghie, the engineer of the steamboat Edward Bates, at the time she burst her boiler, has been indicted for manslaughter. Our markets generally are without change. It was raining hard yesterday; to-day the weather is unseasonably cold.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 3, 1848.—The steamboat Loyal bound down the river to St. Louis, ran upon a "Polk-stalk" opposite Cloverport, and sank. The boat will prove a total loss, but the cargo is saved. We were visited by a storm yesterday, which has occasioned a disagreeable change in the temperature of the weather.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3—6 P. M.—The stock market remains unchanged. Treasury notes (6's) 103, and U. S. new loan 104¼. Exchange on London 9@9¼ ⅌ cent premium. The weather has been disagreeable and rainy most of the day. The flour market is not quite so firm as yesterday, but at the close prices were as last quoted. Sales of 15,000 bbls. at $5 62½, $5 68¾@$5 75 for Genesee brands. Southern $5 68¾@$5 75. Oswego $5 62½. A considerable portion of the sales were for export. Corn meal $3 12½@$3 25. Rye flour $3 87½. There is a good supply of wheat. Sales of Genesee at $1 28@$1 29, and 15,000 bushels red at $1 14@$1 15. Corn is steady, with sales during the day of 40,000 bushels at 66@68 cents for mixed, and 71@72 cents for flat yellow. Sales of oats at 33 cents, and rye at 69 cents....Provisions continue firm; sales of mess pork at $12 75@$13 00, and prime at $10 00; mess beef $13 00; bacon unchanged; lard 8½@9 cents. There continues a good demand for sugars, and prices firm, with a slight improvement. Molasses as last quoted. Rice is quiet, and no change in prices. Coffee firm. The cotton market is rather heavy, and prices in favor of buyers. Sales to-day of 800 bales at yesterday's quotations. Whisky is dull; sales of 300 bbls. at 24½ to 26 cents, as to quality.

[By Telegraph for the Charleston Mercury.]

NEW YORK, October 5—6 P. M.—The Cotton market is heavier to-day, and the business done has been at a small concession....Rice—the sales are light, but prices steady at former quotations....Grain—Prime red wheat, $1 16; sales 20,000 bushels corn, prime white, 70; prime yellow, 73; sales 40,000 bushels....The foreign news by the Hermann has produced no marked change, and the market is nominally as it was previous to her arrival.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3—P. M.—The stock market is steady, but not active. Treasury note 6's 103, and U. S. 6's, new loan, 104¼@104¾....The flour market is firm, but not active—sales of a few hundred bbls. western and Pennsylvania brands at $5 50@$5 56¼; corn meal $3 12½@$3 18; rye flour $4 12½. Not much doing in grain. Sales of red wheat at $1 14 and white do. $1 20; corn is in moderate request, and no change in prices; oats 34 cents; rye 69@72 cents.... Provisions are steady, but not active. Mess pork $12 87½@$13 00; prime $10 00 beef unchanged; bacon steady. Sales of lard at 8½@9¼ cents ⅌ lb. as to quality....The grocery market is steady; sugars firm; rice unchanged....The cotton market is dull—no sales of moment. There has been ⅛ cent ⅌ lb decline since the steamer....Whisky is selling at 27@28 cents ⅌ gallon in bbls.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3, 1848.—Flour is firmer, business being done to-day at a slight advance—$3 93¾ is asked, and $3 81¼ offered, for a fair sample....Whisky 17¾ cents in bbls. A heavy north-easter is prevailing.

Telegraph Dispatch for Daily Crescent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—6 P. M.—The Cotton market is dull, with a downward tendency. The sales to-day are 1100 bales. The market for Flour is heavy. The sales reach 10,000 bbls. at $5 50@$5 62½, the latter rate for Genesee....Wheat in request, and 19,000 bushels Ohio sold at $1 15@$1 20 ⅌ bu. 40,000 bushels Corn taken at 67c. for mixed to 76. for prime yellow....Sales 500 bbls. Mess Pork at $11 75 ⅌ bbl....Of Lard, 500 bbls. at 8¾c. ⅌ lb.

CHARLESTON ELECTION.

CHARLESTON, October 11.—The Taylor ticket is triumphant. Elected as State Senator, Porter—218 majority, and gives 467 majority. [This contradiction we do not understand.]

GEORGIA ELECTION.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 10, 10 A. M.

Dist. I. Eleven counties heard from. Majority for King (whig), 568....II. Majority for Wellborn (dem.), 78....III. Majority for Owen (whig), 489. IV. Majority for Haralson (dem.), 201....V. Nine counties heard from. Majority for Hackett (dem.), 2319....VI. Eight counties heard from. Majority for Cobb (dem.), 1707....VII. Majority for Stephens (whig), 1500....VIII. Majority for Toombs (whig) 1602. Lincoln county to hear from.

Besides the above, we have gathered a few additional returns from the Georgia papers, which we arrange as follows:

	Congress, '48. Whig.	Dem.	Gov'r, '47. Whig.	Dem.	Pres't, '44. Whig.	Dem.
FIRST DIST.	King.	Jackson.	Clinch.	Towns.	Clay.	Polk.
6 Counties	859	1046	1407	1402	1436	1707
Camden		124	89	181	104	218
Glynn	104	24	121	33	92	93
Wayne		8	62	81	138	95
SECOND DIST.	Calhoun.	Wellborn.				
10 Counties	955	406	5475	5204	5550	5280
Early		260	152	368	211	419
THIRD DIST.	Owen.	Carey.				
8 Counties	1305	834	4795	4616	5237	5127
FOURTH D.	Williamson.	Harrison.				
8 Counties	1602	1517	5455	4961	5463	5438
Campbell		347	231	569	205	543
FIFTH DIST.	Calhoun.	Hackett.				
5 Counties	2613	4126	3279	4855	2573	4375
SIXTH DIST.	Harris.	Cobb.				
6 Counties	82	1540	3066	4510	3446	4857
Madison		11	336	365	347	327
SEVENTH D.	Stephens.	Dey.				
10 Counties	2072	654	4193	3040	4554	3431
EIGHTH DIST.	Toombs.	Lawson.				
9 Counties	2910	1286	4536	3004	5003	2533

RECAPITULATION....SIXTY-EIGHT COUNTIES.

Congress, '48. Whig.	Dem.	Governor, '47. Whig.	Dem.	President, '44. Whig.	Dem.
I.. 963	1202	1679	1697	1779	2043
II.. 955	666	5627	5572	5761	5629
III..1305	834	4795	4616	5237	5127
IV..1602	1864	5706	5569	5608	5081
V.. 2613	4126	3279	4855	2573	4375
VI.. 82	1551	3402	4875	3623	5184
VII..2072	654	4193	3040	4554	3431
VIII..2910	1286	4536	3004	5003	2533
12,502	12,183	33,217	33,219	34,359	35,373

Majorities, 319 ... 2 ... 1012.

Whig gain since 1847, 321; do. since 1844, 1433.

THE ELECTIONS.

FLORIDA.—We have returns from one more county—Franklin—which gives 20 democratic majority. The whole democratic Legislative ticket is elected. In '45, the democratic majority was 7—whig 106; democratic 113.

MARYLAND.—*Baltimore*, Oct. 7, 5 P. M.—The returns of our State Election show a large popular gain for the whig ticket. McCloud, the editor of the Baltimore Republican, and the democratic candidate, has been elected Sheriff of Baltimore co.

TENNESSEE.—*Nashville*, Tenn., Oct. 3.—The Nashville Municipal Election has resulted in the choice of a whig Mayor and whig Council.

DELAWARE.—*Wilmington*, Oct. 3, 8 P. M.—The democratic majority in Wilmington is 38, and in Christiana hundred the whig majority is 157.

☞ Willis Hall, of New York, has written a letter to the Clay whigs of that city. He refuses to vote for Gen. Taylor, and expresses his determination to support Mr. Van Buren.

☞ The Wisconsin Herald of Sept. 9, contains a long report, made by a Legislative committee, in favor of the total abolition of the laws for the collection of debts.

☞ Mr. Mitchel, the Irish Patriot, at Bermuda, had been seriously ill, but was fast recovering.

☞ The venerable Samuel Breck, of Philadelphia, has presented a valuable Mineralogical Cabinet, numbering seven hundred specimens, properly classed and arranged, to Burlington (N.J.) College.

☞ The steamship Washington, from New York 20th ult., was passed on the 23d, in lat. 42, long 59.

☞ Robert J. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, returned to Washington on the 30th ult. His health is much improved.

☞ The names of Collins's new line of U. S. mail steamers between NewYork and Liverpool are to be the Atlantic, Pacific, Arctic, Adriatic and Baltic. The first two will be launched next month.

☞ The Pope, anxious to introduce religious civilization into the east of Africa, has just appointed a vicar apostolic of Madagascar.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.—Both Houses of the British Parliament, in answer to the numerous petitions of Temperance Societies, have passed a bill prohibiting all sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday morning and forenoon.

RAILROADS LIABLE FOR DAMAGES BY FIRE.—The Supreme Court of Northampton have given judgment in favor of the Springfield Mutual Insurance Company against the Western Railroad, for the amount of $623 60, with $167 65 interest—the first named sum being the amount paid by the insurance company for the burning of a house in 1845, which was set on fire by the locomotive of the Western Railroad.

☞ The colored people in Philadelphia have established a cemetery for themselves.

SPEED.—Recently, in England, on the Great Western Railroad, seventy-seven miles were passed over by an express train in seventy-eight minutes and twenty-nine seconds, including a stoppage of five minutes and thirty-five seconds. Fifty-three miles of the journey were performed in forty-nine minutes and thirteen seconds. The speed in some cases was kept up at seventy, seventy-two, and seventy-seven miles an hour.

PLAYING SOLDIER.—James Reilly has been committed at Norfolk, Va., for falsely personating Michael Cody, a returned volunteer, so as to defraud him of bounty, etc.

FATAL BONFIRE.—Two young men named Robert and Andrew Harrison, at Bergen, N. J., welcoming a political procession from Jersey City on the 30th ult., set fire to a tar-barrel. Audrew imprudently pouring spirits of camphine on the flames, his clothes were set fire to, and his brother, in endeavoring to extinguish them, was so horribly burned himself, that he died the same night. The other is not expected to recover.

☞ Lieut. Col. P. St. George Cooke, 2d dragoons, has been assigned to the command of the post at Carlisle, Pa., and in charge of the recruiting service in that quarter.

☞ Dysentery, which has for some months raged so in Lynn, Mass., continues without diminution. Some 200 persons, in all, have died.

A VILLAIN CAUGHT.—Joseph L. Glimes, the married man who decoyed a young factory girl at New Bedford to a lonely place and committed an outrage upon her, we learn from the Warren (R. I.) Star, has been arrested and sent off to the place of his crime, in irons. He represented he had been sent for her by his brother, to whom she was to be married.

☞ Another murder has occurred in New York—John Cassidy, stabbed by "Dutch Charley," on the Five Points, having died on the 1st instant.

CITY MORTALITY.—Deaths in New York last week 266. By consumption 21; dysentery 27; whooping-cough 11; marasmus 14; small pox 7. Natives of the United States 154.

FORGERY.—Lieut. A. Brea, an officer of one of the late Kentucky regiments of volunteers, has been arrested at Cincinnati, charged with forging land-warrants.

Northern Correspondence.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

NEW YORK, Monday, October 2.

Eds. Crescent: Drizzle, darkness and a warm humidity form the character of the weather here to-day; yesterday ditto. A gummy dampness penetrates everywhere; and meat and vegetables "spoil" with wondrous quickness. The trees on the Battery and in the Park have cast a good share of their leaves, and the rest begin to turn yellow. In the streets mud and hogs reign triumphant—their domain only disputed, here and there, by the little crossing sweepers, with their petticoats draggled in front and tucked up behind. A bad day for walking, shopping, or going out of doors any way!

Leonard, the seaman wounded by the Captain on board the ship Thomas H. Perkins, proves not to be dangerously hurt; on the contrary, he is recovering.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Austin, Captain of the Empire Club, charged with the murder of Shea, in Leonard street, found a verdict on Saturday that Shea was shot by the said Austin. Notwithstanding this, the latter was admitted to bail—Elijah Purdy, Daniel Sweeney and Alderman Foote becoming sureties.

Cornelius S. Bogardus has been appointed by the President Naval Officer for the port of NewYork, in the place of the late Mr. Hoffman. Orders were received last week in the Customhouse here, from Washington, for turning out the barnburners who hold clerkships, inspectorships, and so forth. Mr. Lawrence returned, for answer, that he was responsible himself for the performance of his duties—wherefor he had given heavy security; that the officials sought to be expunged were men that he had tried—many of them old officers—and found to be competent and trustworthy; and that, if the Government was not satisfied with his conduct, and the discharge of his duties, it was at liberty to appoint another Collector in his place. Thus the matter stands at present.

The VanBurenites hold a mass meeting in the Park on Wednesday evening next, 4th inst. John VanBuren and Mr. Wilmot, of "Proviso" fame, are to speak. I shall endeavor to be there, and render you an account of the personal appearance and manners of these gents.

The Tribune of this morning calls upon the members of the old "liberty party," or abolitionists proper, to vote for General Taylor——What are you laughing at?

The sum of $11,000, which sailed away from Rottenlam in the packet, accompanied by a Mr. F. H. Gernus, who "defalcated" it—and the sum of $2000, in the same way from Bremen by Mr. Martin Valerius—were nabbed by the police officers here on Saturday last.—What with magnetic telegraph and steam communication, it is hard for rogues to escape. If they flee to the uttermost parts of the earth, their character is apt to be there before them—and a police officer besides.

Macready appears at the Astor Place Theatre on Wednesday night. Many will no doubt go to see this old man, whose remains of genius even are no doubt respectable; but it is idle to claim for him, in his decay, the name of a great actor. Collins continues at the Broadway; Esmeralda at the Park; Hamblin is playing a round of tragedy characters at the Bowery; Chanfrau and Esmeralda at the National; light comic and musical pieces at the Olympic; ditto at the Chambers street....The grandest concert ever given in this city comes off at the Tabernacle to-night.....The Crescent City is to start at 4 o'clock this afternoon. MANHATTAN.

NEW ORLEANS SERENADERS.—A letter to the N. Y. Herald, says: "The New Orleans Serenaders gave a farewell concert at Liverpool on the 6th, at the close of which they sang a very pleasing musical farewell address. The audience seemed to feel it was their last night, and, consequently, appreciated the entertainment more than on ordinary occasions. Several encores occurred during the evening; and, Mr. Rainer gave "Carry me back to ole Virginny," with a depth of pathos that we have seldom heard surpassed. It was listened to with breathless silence till the close, when a vehement burst of applause from all parts of the house testified the pleasure with which it had been listened to. The New Orleans Serenaders depart for America by the packet ship E. Z. Mr. Collins, of Liverpool, and who possesses a splendid *alto* voice, takes his departure with them."

☞ Mr. Charles Braham, the son of the veteran vocalist, was to make his appearance in Liverpool, on the 9th ult., assisted by Miss Emily Grant, Mrs. A. Newton and her sister, Miss E. Ward.

☞ An Irish paper says, "Mr. Lumley gives Jenny Lind £10,000 and dinner for six each day, for thirty-six performances in the provinces, after which, it is said, she retires from the stage."

☞ Mr. Crosswell's friends in Albany offered to pay off his large indebtedness to the Canal Bank. In declining to accept this generous proposal, Mr. C. said that his friends in New York had made the same liberal offer.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The news by the Acadia having been favorable, as regards the sale of American securities, the issue of stock of the last loan has been proportionately large. The following is a statement of the issue on foreign account for the week ending Sept. 30:

Spain	$5,000	Chili	37,000
France	83,000	Germany	28,000
England	2,000		
Ireland	26,000	Total	$181,100

The amount sent to England is much smaller than usual, but that may be accounted for by the supposition that the sales which Mr. Corcoran was on the eve of making were not completed upon the sailing of the steamer. If he succeeded in effecting a sale, the issue next week will exhibit it.

IMMIGRANTS.—Total number of arrivals at New York during the month of September, 1848:

From Ireland	7,481	Spain	24	South America	2
Germany	3,870	Wales	161	Italy	22
England	2,764	Norway	81	Poland	17
Scotland	695	Sweden	15	Portugal	9
France	340	West Indies	31	Russia	1
Holland	198	Mexico	6		
Switzerland	206	Denmark	9	Total	15,917

The number who arrived at the same place from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 was 143,238, more than one-half of whom were from Ireland.

SMALL POX.—The Board of Health of the city of Washington have announced that the small pox prevails in some sections of the city. The cases are few, mild and sporadic.

LATER FROM ST. VINCENT'S.—By the arrival at St. Vincent's of the brig Transit, Capt. Nelmes, dates have been received at St. Vincent's to the 15th ult. The crops were expected to be fair, but the planters were complaining of a want of laborers. Laborers were emigrating in consequence of the low wages. There had been a total failure of the yam and plantain crop. Bonds had been given for all the W. I. Bank outstandings, and it is hoped that a little time will bring its affairs to a more satisfactory settlement than was at first anticipated. The Colonial Bank, having now the entire banking business of the colony, is supposed, with good reason, to be doing a sound and profitable business. There is a good demand for horses of all kinds, particularly good roadsters.

NEWS BY THE HERMANN.

[Telegraphed to the Charleston Courier.]

POLITICAL MATTERS.—First in importance is the Irish difficulties. It is said to be altogether a local affair, and confined to Clonmel and Carrick. The insurgents are said to be in the mountains in considerable numbers, and have formed themselves into guerilla parties. They had surrounded Carrick, and great fears were entertained that an attack on that place would be made, but they finally dispersed without making any demonstration. A large force of English troops had been sent in pursuit of the mountaineers who had banded themselves together, with the determination of capturing or dispersing them, which, from all appearances, will be the eventual result. Smith O'Brien was to be taken to Clonmel for trial, and a strong guard was detailed to convey him to that place, with the view of preventing any attempt at rescue. The rebellion had not progressed to any extent since last accounts.

FRANCE.—It is stated that General Cavaignac is gradually declining in popularity, and prognostications of an early fall from his high station are freely made. This does not surprise us, as a people that have been struggling so boldly to throw off monarchical shackles, are not likely long to remain quiescent under strict military rule.

SPAIN.—General Cordova has arrived off Catalonia, and feels confident of success in any demonstrations of conquest he may attempt.

TURKEY.—The ravages of the cholera, and repeated conflagrations, are devastating that country.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna is still the scene of continual disturbances, and has finally been declared in a state of siege. It is supposed the Emperor will be again compelled to seek safety in flight. Austria having expressed an unwillingness to surrender Lombardy, it is believed that a war with Italy cannot be avoided. Messina was bombarded for five days by the Neapolitans, when it was finally surrendered, but not until the people had mined the city.

The British steamer Britannia arrived at Liverpool on the 20th ult....Consols were selling at London at 85¼ to 85¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—*Cotton.*—There was a fair demand for this staple—5000 bales of American were disposed of on the 19th ult., 500 of which were for export, without any change in prices from those which prevailed at the time of the sailing of the America....Wheat had declined from one to two pence per bushel....Indian Corn was in fair request, but prices had given way one shilling....Cornmeal was held at 17s.

HIBERNIAN.—An Irishman appeared in Recorder Baldwin's Court as the prosecutor in a case of horse stealing. In giving his testimony direct, he said he saw two men take the horse out of his yard and close the gate after them. When the Counsel for the defence took up the cross-examination, the following dialogue occurred:

Counsel.—"Was not the rope or the halter on the horse broke!"

Witness.—"No, it was cut."

Counsel.—"Was not the horse in the habit of breaking loose; might he not have left your yard himself!"

Witness.—"And did ye ever hear of a horse laving a yard, turning round to fasten the gate—did ye now, sir!"

Counsel, by his silence, tacitly confessed that Buffon records no such remarkable instance of sagacity in the animal.

[For the Daily Crescent.]

Election Fun.

Elections either directly or indirectly are often the cause of many ludicrous scenes. The following is one that took place a few evening's since in one of our popular bar-rooms on St. Charles street:

Our friend Charley N——, a well known wag, had on the evening in question been attending the Taylor ratification meeting, and feeling pretty considerably happy, had glorified a lee-tle too strong, in consequence of which we find him about 11 o'clock at night seated on a chair, with one leg cocked over the back and his head resting on a table, smoking away comfortably. At this moment a tall, lean, fire-eating specimen (at least Charley thought so) of the newly returned volunteers entered and sank into a chair on the opposite side of the table. Charley being disturbed by the noise raised up his head and looking deliberately for some time in the other's face observed to him:

"Sir, you're from Mexico, a'int you?"

"Well, now mister, I reckon you guessed it that time," responded the other.

"Then you've seen the elephant without a doubt?"

"Seen the elephant! Look 'ere neighbor"—giving the broad brim of his hat a cock up in front, *a la* corn to sell—"see the elephant! Why, Uncle Pete's dat-ter Nance mout 'ave seen the varmint a mile off, and she's so darned cross-eyed she never was able to see through an augur hole. Why, look 'ere stranger, I'm one of the b'hoys that took the critter by the trunk and helped to hold him, while old Rough, with his coat off and trowser legs rolled up, was on one side with a long pole giving him the a-w-fulest punches, and Ginirl Scott on tother, stirring him up worse nor a volcano on a break-down at a hurricane's wedding, jist to divert his tention and make him forget which side on him gave the most everlasting pain, till they made him smoke, groan, roar, and snort, worse nor the hull French nation going it at her bigest licks, forty revolutions in a lee-tle less ner no time. Hoss, I'm pumpkins! *I is.*"

This brought a scream from Charley that would have made the hair curl on the back of a real striped Hyena. Then addressing the barkeeper—"Mister barkeeper, my friend here will take a glass of settled lightning, sweetened with gunpowder, and a thunder-bolt to stir it up. He is a perfect Salamander! *He is.*"

Charley looked around for the man that presided over the elements, but, alas! that dignitary had fainted.

Charley then whispered to his friend: "Never mind, we will go down to the Merchants' Exchange; there you can get accommodated in a glass of the warmest kind, as the Telegraph man has a contract to furnish the house with a fresh streak every five minutes."

Charley hereupon made a desperate grab at his friend's coat collar; but for the latter, what can we say? He had no doubt heard some vague rumor of there being in existence such a being as Professor Morse, and of his Telegraph, that so loved to catch the forked lightning by the tail and gradually devour it, while it riggled and wiggled in desperate agony like a sea-serpent. There he stood with his back to the wall—Charley's encomium of the fresh streaks that were dished out at the Merchants' was more than human nature, or flesh and blood, could stand—there he stood, the picture of despair and bitter hard times, whittled down to a sharp point; his short hair standing out like the stubble of a wheat field; his eyes looking as though he was trying to think of some prayer to avert his being blowed into kingdom-come in less than the fluttering of a humming-bird's wing, and with the big drops of perspiration, in little rivulets running and gamboling with joy, as they frisked from hair to hair down his shaggy cheeks. His knees and whole body shook as though he had caught a young earthquake. With a nervous grasp he plucked Charley's hand from his collar; one spring, and the chair was cleared; two or three desperate strides, and he was missed through the door.

Charley clinched his beaver, muttered something about some people's infernal presumption in giving themselves airs, etc.; and raising up on his perpendicular, gave us a beautiful specimen of diagonal walking, and finally hit the hole the carpenter left in the front of the building—where he gave one terrific whoop, bolted, and we lost him in the dark, going on his way rejoicing and glorifying the name of General Taylor.

BOOZE.

Died:

In BatonRouge, on Sunday, 1st., Mr. R. M. McHELM, of Mobile, Ala., aged about 28.

In BatonRouge, on Sunday, 1st instant, WILLIAM B. GIBBIN, aged about 40 years.

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

☞ By recent arrivals per steamer Falcon, and ships Maid of Orleans and Ashland, 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 Cermonia Doeskin Paletots and Sacs;
Fancy colored Tweed and Cochrington Paletots, Sacs and Overcoats;
Black, blue and drab Beaver cloth Paletots and Sacs;
Plaid Cassimere and Heather plaid do. do.;
Tweed, Cochrington and plaid Cassimere Polka and Lamartine Coats;
Blue Pilot Cloth Boatswains;
Black and fancy Tweed, Heather plaid and fancy Cassimere plaid Boulevards;
Blue, drab, doe-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 olive do. do. do.,
Mixed Doeskin, Cassimere and Redding Cord Pants;
French and American Cotton sale Pants;
Tweed and Satinet Pants.

VESTS:
Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests;
Colored Cashmere Vests of all qualities and styles;