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*.....
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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.
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THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 19, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ By the programme published in another column, it will be seen that the Orleans Temple of Honor, No. 3, will celebrate their anniversary to-day, by a grand procession; after which there will be an address and various exercises at the Baptist Church above Julia street. The other Temples of Honor and the Divisions of the Sons of Temperance will join in the celebration, which, we presume, will be a very imposing display, as the members of the Order already number a great amount in this city. We are glad to see evidences of their prosperity, and we sincerely hope that their future may be even more prosperous than their past career.

THE ELECTIONS.—We are yet in the dark as to the result of the Ohio and Pennsylvania elections. The telegraph has been out of order for a day or two, so that we are deprived of any information from that source. There was a report in town yesterday that a dispatch had been received by the Western line stating that Weller had been elected Governor of Ohio, and that the whigs had secured a majority in the Legislature. We place no confidence in these reports, however, and caution our friends against giving credence to them, as they may only be put in circulation for betting purposes.

ELECTION STATISTICS.—The repeated calls we have had for the condensed statement of the five past Presidential contests, published a few days since in the "Crescent," induces us to insert it again, to supply the demand. It will be found on the first page.

☞ We are obliged to the steamer Mohawk for late papers.

THE CRESCENT CITY CASE AGAIN.—The lawsuit in which the owners and agents of this steamship are interested, is assuming a very litigious aspect. Yesterday Harris & Morgan, through their counsel, Messrs. R. M. Carter and C. W. Horner, took two rules on the plaintiffs, returnable on Friday next; the first to show cause why the injunction should not be set aside, on the grounds that Oliver Palmer, the security on the injunction bond is not a sufficient security, and that all the proceedings are in violation of law. The second, to show cause why the said defendants should not be authorized to bond the assets and other property enjoined and sequestered in this suit, by giving sufficient bond. Another rule was also taken by the said counsel, on behalf of Charles Morgan and J. Howard & Son, also defendants and residents of the State of New York, on the plaintiffs, to show cause why this cause should not be transferred to the U. S. Court for the Fifth Circuit of the United States.

☞ The Mississippian states that H. S. Foote of Mississippi, is coming to this city, intending to speak three times in public—on the 27th, 28th, 29th.

ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The acadamy for young ladies under the direction of Mrs. Van Nooten, situated on the corner of Camp and Delord streets, is one of the best institutions of its kind in the State. It was founded under the auspicies of the Rev. Dr. Hawks. Mrs. Van Nooten is an accomplished lady—every way competent to undertake the direction of such an institution as she has under her charge, and we know that her pupils prove, by their rapid progress in knowledge, the attention bestowed upon them, and the merits of the system of tuition adopted.

The Whig Mass Meeting.

The whig demonstration at the St. Louis Exchange has seldom been surpassed in numbers and enthusiasm in New Orleans. The ball-room up stairs, in which the principal meeting was held, was literally crammed during the first hour, and even at the close, excessively warm as it was. The gallery surrounding the ball-room was filled with ladies, who manifested their gratification in the general enthusiasm, by waving of handkerchiefs, and even went so far beyond their native timidity, in one or two instances, as to attempt the masculine hurra.

Col. J. B. Walton called the meeting to order and announced its organization by the appointment of Col. Robert McAlpin, president of the Fillmore Rangers, as chairman, and a host of vice-presidents, among whom was a large number of the Veterans of 1814-15. Col. McAlpin, on taking the chair, made a very happy address, not the least merit of which was its brevity. He was followed by Mr. W. Hunt, who promises to equal his brother Randell as an orator. His speech last night was excellent, and was received with decided marks of approbation. Mr. Cyprien Dufour, another promising aspirant for oratorical fame, next addressed the meeting, in French. Last came Prentiss himself, whose appearance on the stand was greeted with a succession of deafening cheers, and with waving of handkerchiefs in the gallery. He spoke for upwards of an hour, and acquitted himself of a masterly effort—a speech of strong argument, keen invective and pungent wit. He opened with a brilliant compliment to the ladies. "Our thanks, our heartfelt thanks," said he, "are due to the galaxy of beauty present. Methinks it would be proper to remove those more gaudy lights before us, (the chandeliers) and continue our proceedings with the light of the glorious orbs that surround us." Some villain, and we presume a democrat, near us, at the termination of this beautiful compliment, whispered:

"The lights that shone,
Now dim and gone."

It should be remembered there is a license for hyperbole in speaking of the fair.

Several hits were made during the speech that made the democrats present feel as if they had come in contact with an electric eel. For instance: after arguing the impropriety of demanding from a candidate for the Presidency pledges as to what he would or would not do if elected, and the unfitness of a man who would bind himself to any given platform, regardless of the changes which time and circumstances might make necessary in the opinions of a chief magistrate, as Gen. Cass he said had, he wound up by saying "such a candidate is like a bottle of Congress-water. It is filled at Saratoga, corked and wired, and can undergo no change until it is used." The democratic wits will have to take hold of him.

Between the speeches, songs were sung by the Glee Clubs, and a magnificent banner was presented by Mr. Samuel Flower, in behalf of the whig ladies of the Second Municipality to the Union Rough and Ready Club. The flag was received for the Club by Mr. David Bayley. Both gentlemen made very handsome addresses, and the Union Club was further complimented in the person of Mr. Bayley, by being the recipient of some floral favors from the gallery.

The meeting in the ball-room was but a fraction of the assemblage that had gathered. As on the occasion of the democratic mass meeting at the same building, a few days since, branch meetings were organized down stairs in the bar-room, and in the street. With them the programme was the same as up stairs. They were addressed by supernumary orators, and in the intervals of speech, songs were sung.

At about 10 o'clock the whole adjourned, and every whig went home with his spirits up to the highest point.

Blackwood's Magazine.

Unquestionably the ablest periodical published in the world, at this time, is Blackwood's Edinburg Magazine. As the great exponent of Toryism in the ranks of periodical literature, it has acquired and sustained a reputation co-extensive with the civilized world; and its authority, in the high position which it holds, must be regarded with respect and consideration even by the opponents of the ideas to the support of which all its great energy and ability are directed. Thes inking cause of Conservatism, in truth, needs a strong support to sustain its tottering fortunes, and in Blackwood it has found an organ to which every one must be willing to accord the praise of exalted literary merit. At this epoch in the history of society, when old forms and dynasties are fading away before the breath of popular impulse, it is to be expected that all the subtleties of Tory logic and sophistry will be brought to bear, and accordingly we find that almost every number of Blackwood contains an article expressly appropriated to some of the Continental States which are now struggling to reform their institutions. In the September number we find an article with the rather inharmonious title—"What would Revolutionizing Germany be at!" It is written with the elegance of diction and diffuseness of style which characterizes articles from the same source; yet, notwithstanding the harmony and mellifluous flow of its sentences, it can hardly convince any one that the people of Germany are not right in the war they are waging against the superannuated institutions which should have passed away with the feudalism of the middle ages. "What would revolutionizing Germany be at?" says the author. "In spite of all one sees and hears, or rather does not hear, it is impossible not to recur to the question again and again; for, after all, in Germany we are among thinking men, and children as they may be in political life, thinking men they are." There is a kind of conceited ignorance about this, which is very characteristic of the Englishman—an ignorance affected, because unreal; and conceited, as it contains the assumption very natural to the Island monarchists, that in comparison with them the people of all nations are children in political life; from which it is to be inferred that, with nations as with individuals, the ignorant must of course defer in all things to the instructions of the more experienced, who assume to point out the true path to be followed. But this would be rather a one-sided bargain, and the Englishman seems to forget that one can never learn without at sometime making a commencement; and it appears to us, that the more nations progress in political knowledge the less will they be inclined to follow the example of Great Britain. Yet notwithstanding his ignorance, the writer, in the paragraph next succeeding that we have quoted, himself points out one of the things which "revolutionizing Germany would be at." He says, "All the Utopian schemes—all the impractical theories of all parties, who put themselves forward in the revolutionary movement, be their tendencies monarchic, constitutional, or republican, aspire then, to the setting up of an ill-defined idol of modern German political fancies—'German unity—one great and powerful Germany united—one great united German Empire.'" This is the great bugbear which has affrighted the Englishman from his propriety, and driven his pen to the writing of so many consecutive sentences of harmonious nonsense. It is not German republicanism which he fears—it is not German constitutional liberty that he dreads; but it is the spectre of "the great and powerful United Germany" which weighs heavily upon his mind, and tortures him with visions of the prospective overthrow of British power whenever it shall come in contact with this great "German unity."

The Germans are a thinking people he says, and the admission is fatal to his argument. They *are* a thinking people, and the result of their deep reflection has been to convince them that only a combination of the elements of popular strength, through the whole of Germany, is necessary to enable the people successfully to combat their oppressors. The ambition of kings and princes, each of whom seeks only his own personal aggrandizement, may for some time prevent the consummation of this cherished project; but their resistance will only precipitate their fall and hasten the triumph of Democracy, and the establishment of Republicanism. Even now the thrones of Germany are trembling, and their occupants barely tolerated. The spirit of hereditary loyalty is gone, the people no longer respect the name of king, while the divine right of princes to sway the destinies of mankind is openly denied. The Republican idea, produced by serious reflection—for Blackwood says the Germans are a thinking people, is deeply impressed upon the German mind, and its effects are daily manifested by insurrection and revolt in every part of the Empire. The barricades, the fortresses of democracy which have so often of late arisen in the streets of Vienna, Berlin and Frankfort, are evidences that only concert of action is wanted to insure the demolition of royalty. The calm, serious temperament of the German people, the advanced state of education which exists in many of the provinces, and particularly in Prussia, are guaranties that whatever liberal institutions may be produced from the present universal confusion, will be established upon a permanent basis. The writer in Blackwood has asked a question, and we think we can answer it. To get rid of thrones and kings and princes, to achieve the triumph of democracy and the establishment of republicanism, and to improve the social condition of her people, these are the things which revolutionizing Germany would be at.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.—At the anniversary commencement of this institution, on the 4th inst., twenty-one young gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Among the number we notice the name of Allen Carr of Louisiana. The annual address before the Alumni Society, was delivered by Mr. William Walker of this city. "The Unity of Art" was his theme, and Mr. W. is said to have acquitted himself with great ability in its composition and delivery.

FOR CINCINNATI.—The steamer *Car of Commerce* will leave this evening for Cincinnati. She is a new and elegant boat, and made her first trip down the Ohio river without getting a-ground at the lowest stage of water that has been this season. The writer of this was a passenger on her downward trip, and can cheefully bear testimony to the polite attention which Capt. Hart and his officers extend to their passengers.

☞ Several Lodges of the I. O. of O. F. have given in their adhesion to the late decision of the Grand Lodge of the United States.

"MONTEZUMA HALL."—This is the name given to an establishment opened last evening at No. 86 St. Charles street. The proprietor was a resident of Mexico for a long period, and no doubt contributed largely by his excellent fare and accommodating disposition to increase the desire entertained by Americans to "revel in the Halls of the Montezumas." We leave the public to judge whether his liquors have deteriorated or improved by age since the conquest.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL.—The Court assembled on the 11th inst., on board the Pennsylvania, at Norfolk, but after organizing, adjourned to allow the counsel for the prisoner another day to prepare his defence.

☞ Maj. Edelin, U. S. Marine Corps, who is appointed to the command of the Marine Barracks at Gosport, arrived at Norfolk on the 11th inst.

☞ A savage outrage was perpetrated the other night at Cincinnati, upon John Garnhart, a boarder at the "Green Tree Hotel." He was accused of stealing $15 from one of the boarders, which he denied, whereupon they tied him, kicked him, beat him with a board, horsewhipped him, and threw him out on a pile of wood in the yard, to die. His cries brought assistance, and the authors of the outrage were arrested and committed for trial.

Herr Hecker—Macready, &c.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9, 1848.

Something that troubled Presidents Washington and Adams fifty years ago—an article called "Red Republicanism" now-a-days—has been paraded at Tammany Hall lately. I mean, of course, the meeting last Saturday night, to compliment Mr. Hecker, and listen to a speech from him and other ultra radicals. All day long the great fold of the flag of "gold, red and black," had been flaunting from the staff at the top of old Tammany, joined with our own "Star-Spangled;" and at night, the immense room was an absolute jam of human beings. The Socialists, National Reformers, and Free Soilers, gathered in great force; Old Hunkerism, and all sorts of Conservatism, looked on with a sour face, and retreated from the scene. It was a gala time for all the highest and most enthusiastic doctrines of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!" I, too, caught the enthusiasm, and though I understand German about as much as Choctaw, found myself cheering the Herr as loudly as the rest. Ah! there is something in the breast that bursts all control, in responding on such occasions to high and lofty dreams of political perfection—the wish to stab all sorts of tyranny that have for so many ages enchained the physical and mental powers of the "lower orders" of human kind! The popular feeling in New York would, even now, receive such men as Rollin and Blanc with joy. We do not so much wish their doctrines tried here in America, for we are doing well enough; and every successive ten years shows an opening still wider of radicalism—about as fast and as far as the people can stand it. But there is a deadly hatred toward the oppression and misery which the continent of Europe has received as its black legacy from the past. Devastation and blood seem horrible enough, but folks think they are not much worse than the wretchedness of stagnation, poverty, and death, for the millions of the old world.

Theatrical goers here are falling into the Macready current with a looseness. It is singular—perhaps it might be called absurd—for Macready is little better than the "semains" of a good actor. The Literary World hits the truth of the thing in the following paragraph:

It seems to be a solemn engagement the American people have entered into with themselves, to fall into a frenzy or a *furor*, at certain periodical intervals. Whatever object may happen to catch the current at its flood, is pretty sure to be borne on to fortune. At one time it is the domesticity of Miss Bremer, then it is the diabolism of Sue, the drollery of Dickens; one day it is all nature, the next day it is all art. On the very heel of a successful engagement of that "natural actor," Forrest, we have the whirlwind raised to fill the sails of that great "artistic performer," Macready. Six months ago, Mr. Macready might have whistled for a hearing on the "merits"—six months hence his chances might be equally slender.

Highway robberies are now variegating the somewhat dull business at the police offices. A Joseph White was nabbed yesterday for attacking a German, at 1 o'clock in the morning, and robbing him of a gold watch and chain. The robbers of the $8,500 from young Commeline, at Paterson, have not yet been discovered.

An innovation has been attempted here, after the Southern fashion, in the self-nomination of Mr. Edwin Williams, of much fame in "Registers" and statistics, for the office of Register of the county. It would be a good choice.... Phonography (writing according to sound) has made many disciples here, and new classes are continually forming. Really the science is founded on true principles; but the worst of it is, few of its pupils carry its study to perfection.... Rev. Dr. Hawks, of your city, is in town. He preached yesterday at St. Thomas's, formerly the scene of his regular labors.... Mrs. Bishop continues warbling at the Park. Her voice is sweet and clear as ever—if not "more so".... You have heard, doubtless, that Fashion was beaten at the Union Course, L. I., last Friday by the Virginia Bostons. Lots of cash changed hands on the occasion; and many were the disconsolate faces.... McNulty's trial has been postponed on account of the illness of one of the jurors. It won't amount to any thing decisive.... We are to have some entertainment in the way of balloon ascensions, the current week, of a Dr. Merrill. (I hope they will prove more authentic than those which, for several successive Sundays gathered all the New Orleans boys, negroes, and curious ones, last spring around the corner of Poydras and St. Charles streets.... Yellow Jack having departed from Quarantine, intercourse by ferry with Staten Island has been renewed.... I saw, on Saturday last, a specimen of the California gold that is creating such a "sensation." It is the pure stuff, and no mistake.

MANHATTAN.

MINESOTA TERRITORY.—A convention was held at the town of Stillwater, St. Croix county, Wisconsin, on the 26th of August last, to take the necessary steps to secure early Territorial organization for the country known as Minesota Territory, formerly within the boundaries of Iowa and Wisconsin Territories. Sixty-one delegates were present at the convention. The following gentlemen were chosen officers of the convention: Samuel Burkelow, President; Robert Kennedy, Joshua L. Taylor, Vice-Presidents; Wm. Holcombe, David Lambert, Secretaries.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—By way of Panama and Kingston, the New York Herald has files of the *Neighbor* and the *Mercurio*, published at Valparaiso, to the 29th of July. They were brought by Mr. William Sewell, who came passenger, but they are barren of any news beyond what we have already given from that quarter. The dates are not later.

REMOVED.—The Boon's Lick Times, which has heretofore been published at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, is to be removed to Glasgow, on the Missouri river, and takes the name of the "Glasgow Weekly Times."

Destruction of Messina---French Affairs---The Vienna Insurrection.

We make the following extracts from a letter to the N. Y. Tribune. As the events to which they refer are of the greatest importance, we doubt not they will be found of interest:

PARIS, Sept. 21, 1848.

Messrs. Greeley and McElrath—The history of this week comprises the destruction of Messina, after five days' desperate fighting; the election of Louis Napoleon and Raspail to the French Assembly; an outbreak at Vienna; the defeat of the Hungarians in another battle with the Servians, and the progress of Jellachich and his Croats towards Pesth; the continuance of the Ministerial crisis at Berlin; the acceptance of the Armistice at Frankfort; the renewal of the troubles in Ireland; the commencement of the trial of Smith O'Brien; and the triumph of Prussian diplomacy in the provinces of the Danube.

The destruction of Messina is one of the most heroic, desperate and bloody affairs that ever occurred in wars of independence. The Neapolitan forces bombarded the city for five days, and on the 5th and 6th of September attempted to carry it by storm, but were repulsed, though the discharges from the citadel, which has throughout been held by the troops of Ferdinand, were incessant and terrific, and were aided by the mortars and cannon of the fleet and the entrenchments without the walls. On the 7th, with their city almost in ruins, the Messanese attempted to negotiate an armistice; but, faithful to the spirit of the people, the leaders would not accept the conditions that the Neapolitan commander offered. On the 8th the final assault took place; the majority of the inhabitants had left the city the night before; only the fighting men remained to resist to the last moment. The Sicilians held their positions most gallantly, and retreated fighting. The Neapolitans entered the city, which was little more than a mass of ruins already. As its defenders withdrew from street to street, indomitable in the midst of their battered and smoking homes, they set fire to what was left undestroyed. Their antagonists followed them into a quarter of the city which had suffered the least in the bombardment, when suddenly a mighty explosion, like an earthquake, completed the ruin, and buried in one destruction the remaining edifices of Messina and thousands of the mercenaries of the tyrant. The city had been conquered, but in its stead the conquerors held only a blackened and worthless mass of devastation.

In this struggle I grieve to say that outrages were committed by some of the defenders of liberty which should not have stained so heroic a resistance. Wrought up to the extremest fanatical hatred of the assailants, a portion of the most ignorant class of the population mutilated the bodies of the fallen Neapolitans, carried their heads on pikes through the streets, and perpetrated other horrible excesses, which at such a moment the authorities were unable to prevent. But these things, it should be remembered, were not the work of the people of Messina, but only of the worst part of them, and can shadow but not obscure the courage and persistance in spite of which they were vanquished. The King of Naples may now be able to conquer the whole of the island, as he has in his possession its main fortress, but he will conquer it only by exterminating the inhabitants and devastating their fields and villages. Conquer *them* he cannot.

In Paris the matter echoed by all voices and filling all ears, is the election of Louis Napoleon to the Assembly. He is chosen in five Departments certainly, and probably six, everywhere by large majorities over all competitors. In Paris he distances Fould, the second choice, by above 30,000 votes, and Raspail the third by more than 40,000. All the moderate Republicans regard the result as a severe blow at the Republic, and lament it; the Legitimists rejoice at it: "A Napoleon was fatal to the Republic of '48—a Napoleon will be fatal to the Republic of '48," and a second Restoration will be, they think, more fortunate than the former. The Red Republicans are not sorry; they regard it as a blow not at the Republic but at the administration of Cavaignac, and the state of siege of which they are impatient to be rid.

The outbreak at Vienna was of a social character. Indeed, next to Paris, Vienna is the chief centre of that misery and disquiet among the working population which do not allow social ideas to develope themselves pacifically, but force them to become the watch-words of revolt. A certain Herr Swoboda had established there a society something on the principle of M. Proudhon's Exchange Bank, which loaned its bills to the *ouvriers* on the pledge of their labor. Each borrower was to repay the loan made to him in moderate installments, and with the funds thus received the notes were to be finally canceled. The base of the operation consisted in the confidence placed by the public in Herr Swoboda and his establishment; but as the present crisis is not favorable to confidence in anything, the bills became a drug in the market, and no longer answered their purpose. This left the *ouvriers* without resources, and the demonstration was the consequence. They demanded that the Municipality should guarantee the bills, and thus restore them to credit; the Ministry refused, saying that Herr Swoboda's Bank was a private establishment with which they could not meddle one way or the other. The people, desperate and impatient, attacked the Hotel of the Minister of the Interior, and broke into it. The Minister ordered a body of regular troops into the city, barricades were raised, and a repetition of the Paris insurrection was feared. The difficulty was however appeased for the moment without bloodshed.

With the entry of the soldiers the students came forward to take part in the difficulty; they claimed the right to maintain order in the city, and called for the withdrawal of the troops. The Assembly declared itself in permanence; it was reported to the Hall that the troops were advancing towards the University—the public were greatly excited—the National Guards were doubtful, and several companies of the line were about to join the students in the collision that seemed at hand. The Assembly sent a Commission to the University, which was received with all honors—the students guaranteeing that they would maintain order without the presence of the troops. The Assembly, on the return of the Commission, passed a vote ordering them to be withdrawn in an hour. This satisfied the people, who greeted the representatives with loud applause as they came out after the close of the session. The next day, (the 14th,) two millions of francs were voted by way of assistance to different branches of industry.

THE FIRST TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury gives the following account of the establishment of the first temperance society:

It may be interesting to the friends of the cause to know, as a mere matter of history, that the first temperance society on record was established by the Freemasons of Italy, just a century since. On the 28th April, 1738, Pope Clement XII issued his celebrated Bull forbidding the practice of Freemasonry by the members of the Roman Catholic Church. Many of the Masons of Italy continued, however, to meet; but for the purpose of evading the temporal penalties of the Bull, which extended in some instances to the infliction of capital punishment, they changed their exoteric name, and called themselves *Xerophagists*. This is a compound of two Greek words signifying "those who live without drinking." This title they selected, because they then introduced a pledge of total abstinence into their bye-laws; and hence the Freemasons of Italy may claim the honor of having taken the initiatory step in that great reformation which has since done so much good to mankind.

FIRE.—Last week the gin house of Mr. D. McMillon, Sumter county, Ala., was consumed, with thirty bales of cotton. It was set on fire by a young negro carelessly playing with a box of matches.

☞ In Albany, N. Y., about one hundred buildings of a neat and substantial character, are going up on the burnt district. The Journal says that the buildings fronting Broadway are of a neat appearance, and when the street is built up, being now several feet wider than before the fire, will command a good share of the business of the city.

☞ Mr. Charles Wilson, of Springfield, Mass., has patented an invention for cutting stone, which bids fair to effect wonders in the process.

☞ Shepperd Leffler, member of Congress from Iowa, lies dangerously sick at his residence in Desmoines county.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—Mr. W. R. Walton, a son of Judge Walton, was killed on the St. Charles road, opposite the Prairie House, near St. Louis on the 7th inst. He was driving a wagon, when the horses ran, and, it is thought that, in getting out, he must have been caught between *the spokes of the wheel*. His head was dashed to pieces.

☞ Incendiaries have been at work in Spring Garden and Penn Township, Philadelphia.

LOSS OF BARK T. W. HOXIE.—Capt. Preble, of the bark T. W. Hoxie, arrived at New York, who on Monday, the 9th inst., in the French brig Two Brothers, states that he sailed from Savannah on the 16th ult., with a load of lumber, bound to Portsmouth, N. H., and that on the 22d, lat. 33°, lon. 70° 20', while under close reefed topsails, was knocked down on her beam-ends in a sudden change of wind from N. N. E. to N. W., but after cutting away the lanyards of the rigging fore and aft, the masts went by the board, and she righted full of water. The inside of the cabin was all washed away, and lost all the fresh water. On the 22d, the schooner Brazil, Handy, from New York for Rio, fell in with the wreck, and took all hands off. On the 25th, lat. 35° 20', lon. 69°, the Brazil spoke the British ship Dublin, Skoulfield, from Mobile for Liverpool, who took Capt. Preble and two men from her, who were transferred to the Two Brothers, on the 30th, in lat. 38°, lon. 63° 20'. Wm. Porter, boy, belonging to the Hoxie, died on board the Brazil, 24th ult., of bilious fever.

☞ The New York papers of the 9th inst., contain the arrival of a large number of vessels that have suffered materially from the recent gale along the coast.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—The New York Tribune says, that on Friday evening, the 6th, while a clerk in the employ of Drew, Robinson & Co., of 52 Wall street, by the name of R. O. Crommeline, was passing from one manufacturing establishment to another, in Paterson, N. J., with a package containing $8500 in bank notes, he was attacked by two young men, who struck him several violent blows, inflicting a severe wound on his face, and they then forcibly took the valuable package from him and decamped. Mr. Crommeline, on recovering himself in some measure from the stunning effects of the blows, raised an alarm, when persons went in all directions in pursuit of the daring robbers, and two young men were arrested yesterday on suspicion of being the guilty parties, but Mr. C. was unable to identify them positively; they were, however, detained for examination. It seems that Drew, Robinson & Co. have been accustomed for sometime past of sending an agent to Paterson every fortnight with a considerable amount of uncurrent small bills for the manufacturers there to pay their hands with, and that on this occasion, Mr. Crommeline had just left $2000 at one establishment, and was proceeding to another with the before-named amount, when he was robbed.

Louisiana.

THE CROPS.—The Plaquemine Democrat of the 14th says that there has not been any rain there for a month past; the consequence is, the cane crop has considerably suffered, the cane having become dry and pithy. The planters have many of them commenced grinding, and others will the ensuing week. In the course of ten days, all the sugar manufactories will be in full blast.

The Sentinel says that a full crop of sugar will be made in Iberville.

The Baton Rouge Gazette of the 14th, says: "Several of our planters have commenced grinding. We understand that the cane does not yield well, it is suffering for want of rain. Every thing is parched up, and travelling is rendered very uncomfortable on account of the dust. No favor from Providence would be more thankfully received in this neighborhood at this time than a few refreshing showers."

The Planters' Banner of the 12th says that the planters in all directions in the parish are making active preparations to commence sugar-making immediately. Some have already commenced. The sugar that has thus far been made is said to be of an excellent quality. It is generally believed that the sugar made this season in that section of the country will be a good article, which will in a great measure make up for the shortness of the crop.

ALABAMA COTTON.—The Sumter Whig says that the cotton crop of the lower part of Sumter and Choctaw counties is turning out much better than was expected, and expresses the opinion that owing to the fine weather the crop throughout all South Alabama will be much larger than last year.

TURPENTINE.—The Mobile Herald of Tuesday says that on Saturday last 110 barrels of virgin turpentine, the product of that State, were landed and sold on the wharf at Mobile, at $3 per barrel.

[Telegraphed for the Charleston Mercury.]

NEW YORK, October 12—6 P. M.

The markets are unchanged. Sales of 1000 bales of Cotton, prices steady. Sales of 100 tierces Rice, at $3 81½. Flour, $5 25 to $5 50. Sales of 40,000 bushels of Corn, at 69 to 71. Treasury Notes and Government 6's have advanced ¼ to ⅛.

Rivers.

OHIO.—At Pittsburg on the 9th inst. 3 feet 2 inches water reported in the channel. No rise mentioned. At Cincinnati, on the 9th, river stationary. At Louisville no rise of consequence reported. At Cairo, falling, with 28 inches on the bars to Louisville.

MISSISSIPPI.—The Upper Mississippi is falling, with 3 feet water on the Lower Rapids. At Cairo, slowly falling, with 7½ feet in the channel to St. Louis.—*Cairo Delta.*

FROM RIO JANEIRO.—The following is a letter from the correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, dated Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 19:

Gentlemen—On the 7th inst., by the Courier, Capt. Wolfe, I forwarded you a Price Current, with a postscript that Sr. Macedo had been appointed Brazilian Minister to the United States. I stated also that this Macedo was Minister at Berlin, and had been removed to the United States; in this I was mistaken—Mr. Macedo was Minister at the Court of Austria, not Berlin.

By the steamer from Rio Grande, with dates to the 31 inst., the accounts are that the market there is overdone with Baltimore flour; and prices are expected to be very low soon. A cargo would not then bring over $19. Havana and Gallego were selling at $25 to $27, being all on hand. In Domestics nothing was doing. Of Lard, large stock on hand and prices low. Dry Hides 6½c. on board for United States. Salted Cow 2½d. ⅌ lb.

THE BUFFALO HUNTERS.—We give place to the following note from a friend, to correct an error of our correspondent, "Chaparral." The error was unintentional on the part of our correspondent, we are perfectly satisfied, yet it is but fair to give the correction:

Eds. Crescent—Gentlemen: In your paper of the 18th I read an article from your correspondent, "Chaparral," dated at Corpus Christi. The second paragraph of that article, relating to the "Buffalo Hunt," contains the following:

"About this time some two hundred men came down from your city, and landed at St. Josephs. Their object was to join in a 'Buffalo Hunt' on the other side of the Rio Grande, but as those who owned the range had not invited them, they were in a dilemma, from which they were only extricated by the liberality of two or three of the merchants here, who kindly sent them provisions and many of them back to New Orleans."

I am not aware that any person or persons, in particular, "OWNED *the range*," as your correspondent facetiously expresses himself, unless he lays claim to the whole. The latter portion of the paragraph I pronounce positively untrue.

A BUFFALO HUNTER.

Circular.

Instructions to Collectors and other Officers of the Customs

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 29, 1848.

As the 14th section of the tariff act of 30th August, 1842, enacts that the drawback to be allowed upon the exportation of foreign sugar refined in the United States shall be equal in amount to the duty that was paid on the foreign sugar from which the refined was manufactured, and no more, to be ascertained under such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; and it being found, upon due investigation of the subject, that the drawback of "two cents and one-sixth of a cent," authorized by the circular instructions of the 17th of February, 1847, is greater in amount than the duty paid on foreign sugar from which the refined is now being and hereafter may be manufactured, owing to a reduction in the foreign market value on which the import duty of 30 per cent. is assessed under the tariff act of 30th July, 1846, it became proper further to regulate the matter in conformity with the law.

The drawback hereafter to be allowed on due exportation of foreign sugar refined in the United States, imported since the 1st day of January, 1848, under the present tariff, if exported within three years next preceding the day of importation, is fixed at 1½ cent. per pound, subject to the deduction from said drawback of 2½ per cent., prescribed by the 15th section of the tariff of the 30th of August, 1842: Provided always, that the exporter of such refined sugar shall by his own affidavit and other evidence, prove to the satisfaction of the collector receiving the export entry of said refined sugar for the benefit of drawback, that the foreign sugar from which the same shall have been manufactured was imported since the 1st day of January, 1848.

McCLINTOCK YOUNG, Acting Sec. of the Treas.

☞ Two large merchant flour mills will soon be erected in Augusta, Ga., which it is thought will require four or five hundred thousand bushels of wheat annually. The mills will be ready for the next harvest. They will be erected upon the Canal whose ample water will propel the machinery.

GEORGIA.—In all but three counties in Georgia, the democratic majority is 784. Two of the counties to be heard from are in King's district, and one in Toomb's.

DELAWARE.—The Inspectors' election has resulted in an aggregate whig majority of 198.

Married:

In Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., by the Rev. Gabriel Pape, GEO. G. LEVI, of this city, to Miss HANNAH LIPMAN, of the former place.

In Baton Rouge, on Monday, 25th inst., by the Rev. J. B. Ferguson, Mr. JAMES B. FERGUSON, Jr., to Miss ELIZABETH M., daughter of John McNairy Robertson, of that place.

Died:

At Houston, Texas, on Sunday, 8th inst., after a severe illness, of yellow fever, H. C. DAVIS, Esq. [Lexington (Ky.) papers please copy.]

In West Baton Rouge, on the 12th inst., Madame GERTRUDE SHERBURNE.

In Baton Rouge, on the 12th, M. PIERRE LADOUCEUR.

In Baton Rouge, on the 11th, of dropsy, Mr. PETER SANCHEZ.

☞ **Grand Temple of Honor, State of Louisiana.** The officers and members of the Grand Temple will meet THIS DAY, at half-past 3 o'clock, at No. 222 Tchoupitoulas street, for the purpose of joining the procession of Orleans Temple of Honor No. 3.... The Brethren are requested to be punctual. R. L. BRUCE, G. W. T.
J. K. GILE, Acting G. W. R. o19 1t

☞ **Temples of Honor.**—The OCEAN NO. 2, CRYSTAL NO. 4, and ODEON NO. 5, Temples of Honor, will assemble at No. 222 Tchoupitoulas street THIS EVENING, at half-past 3 o'clock precisely, to assist in the celebration of the Anniversary of Orleans Temple of Honor, No. 3. Brothers of the order will please bring their regalias with them. R. L. BRUCE, G. W. T.
J. K. GILE, Acting G. W. R. o19 1t

☞ **Orleans Temple of Honor No. 3.**—The officers and members of this Temple, together with visiting brothers, will assemble at their Hall, No. 222 Tchoupitoulas street, THIS DAY, 19th inst., at half-past 3 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of celebrating their first anniversary. T. B. HEARTT, W. C. T.
J. F. SMITH, W. R. o19 1t

☞ **Bartholomi's Pink Expectorant Syrup** is superior to any other preparat on offered to the public, for all disorders of the lungs and throat. It has proved so astonishingly beneficial for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, etc., that many physicians daily employ it in their practice, and extent it a superior and invaluable medicine. Every one who is afflicted with Consumption, we recommend to make immediate use of this Syrup, which may be found only at 20 POYDRAS Street, by COMSTOCK & CO. o19 6t

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

☞ Bye-cent 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. Frock do.;
Blue and brown Filot Paletots and Sacs; [Sacs,
Real French black, blue, brown and mulberry caster Paletots and
Black and fancy colored Cremonia Doeskin Paletots and Sacs;
Fancy colored Tweed and Codrington Paletots, Sacs and Overcoats;
Black, blue and drab Beaver cloth Paletots and Sacs;
Plaid Cassimere and Heather plaid do. do.;
Tweed, Codrington and plaid Cassimere Polka and Lamartine Coats;
Blue Filot Cloth Boulevards;
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 Filot 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 ade 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 vests; do.;
Rich figured and striped Silk do.;
Splendid Tinsel Rich do.;
Valencia do.

SHIRTS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c.
Superfine oil linen Shirts—stitched bosoms;
Superior English Muslin Shirts; do. York Mill do.;
Medium quality do.; French gingham and cotton Shirts;
Linen and Cotton Check do.;
Merino, flannel, gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers;
Very rich styles Stock Cravats;
Italian and French black silk Cravats;
Merino, Cassimere, Berkshire black and white Kid Gloves;
Cotton, merino and linen 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.,
o20 2tp d&Wtf 34 Magazine street.

☞ **Removal.**—C. YALE, Jr., & CO. have removed from 12 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,