to exert his reason rather than follow the dictates of a degrading sensuality—the other, a heroine in a field, more truly noble and exalted than the conquering of empires.

DAILY CRESCENT.

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

A. B. HAYES..J. E. M'CLURE..J. C. LARUE..J. O. PIERSON.

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 receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.

SEMI-WEEKLY—*Five Dollars* per annum, in advance.

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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.

MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per square.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 20, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

☞ It is probable that some time before we know what lucky individual is destined to fill the Presidential chair for the next four years, we may be informed who has been selected for the less important stations of Governors of Pennsylvania and Ohio. There is a probability that such an event has taken place; it is generally believed that elections have been held in those States, and that some one has been elected in each of them; but we are utterly at a loss to decide what is the result, although the telegraph has made some desperate efforts to inform us. But *cui bono?* We shall know all about it in good time, and then those who have lost money, will, we hope, bear their losses philosophically, and the winners pocket their gains with complacency and dignity.

☞ We thank the officers of the steamboat Diadem for late papers.

THE TEMPERANCE ANNIVERSARY.—The Orleans Temple of Honor, No. 3, one of the most influential and numerous of the many Temperance Associations that have grown up in New Orleans during the last five or six years, yesterday celebrated its anniversary. Late in the afternoon, the Templars and some members of the other Societies, among whom we were pleased to notice several youths, formed in procession at the Temple Hall, on Tchoupitoulas street, and marched through the principal streets, as appointed by the programme, with an excellent band of music at the head. The respectability of the body, and the beauty of the Regalia of the Templars were noted and admired. The procession was not as large as was anticipated, but this is accounted for by the absorption, at this moment, of the public mind in politics. The celebration was concluded in the Baptist Church on St. Charles street. The house was full, and a large part of the assemblage consisted of ladies. The exercises justified the general interest. Messrs. O. M. Wozencraft and J. W. Crockett, and another gentleman who appeared in the stead of the Rev. Mr. Binn, but whose name we did not hear, successively addressed the audience in brief impromptu speeches. The virtue of temperance was well argued, and its benefits illustrated by interesting anecdote. The object of the Association which was celebrating its anniversary were fully explained, and its secrets shown to be necessary for a proper discrimination in the distribution of its charities. Prayer and ode were mingled with the addresses, and when the meeting dispersed there was an universal expression of satisfaction.

☞ The telegraph is again in working order.

DE BOW'S COMMERCIAL REVIEW.—We have received the September number of this excellent work, and find that it contains a large amount of interesting matter; fully sustaining its former reputation. This number contains among other articles a dissertation on "Sugar," by Dr. Evans, of London, "British America," "Vine Culture at the South," "California, New Mexico, and the passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," and a variety of interesting miscellaneous information. There has been some delay in the issue of this number, but we believe a like accident will be avoided in future.

☞ The weather is becoming rather cool at nights, although the days remain comfortably warm. Many strangers are arriving and citizens returning, but the low state of the western waters may tend to retard the commencement of the business season.

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

THE CHOLERA.—There seems no longer to be any doubt that the cholera will again visit our shores. Whatever hope that it would not do so we may have had, must be dispelled by an attentive examination of its present course, and a comparison with the features which characterized it during its last transit around the globe. The same peculiarities which were visible then, are seen now, and already the dreaded disease, after having devastated Asia, and the eastern provinces of Europe, has arrived as far west as Paris, having ravaged Berlin and Constantinople, Moscow and St. Petersburg. The approach of the disease, we are happy to say, is not now contemplated with so much fear as was formerly evinced; but whether this is owing to less dread of the thing itself, or to the fact that the great political events and changes which are now agitating the world, have caused the cholera to be in some degree overlooked, we cannot say. In either case however, it is right that we should look calmly upon the coming of the destroyer, for nothing predisposes so much to disease, as fear. Yet although we may not fear it, it is nevertheless a subject worthy of serious attention. Our city, it is probable, will be visited by the epidemic, and we think that every precaution should be taken to make it as light as possible. All accounts concur in stating that the disease is milder now than before, and more easy of management, and we feel confident that, if proper measures be taken in time, we can mitigate it greatly, if not keep it away entirely. It is the duty of the authorities to take some measures to effect this; being forewarned we are forearmed; but if we are negligent now, we may regret our carelessness when it is too late.

CONGREGATIONAL METHODISTS.—The decision of Judge Edmonds, adverse to the Methodist Centenary Church in Brooklyn, and requiring them to receive the preacher appointed by the General Conference, induced a large portion of its members to relinquish the property, and form another and an independent society with the pastor of their choice. Several other Methodist Episcopal Churches have also recently established or declared their independence; we believe two more in Brooklyn, one in New York, three in Philadelphia, and some in other parts of the country. A Convention of pastors and delegates from those in these three cities, and their neighborhood, met a short time ago in Philadelphia, and formed what they call the "Brooklyn Association of the Pastors and Delegates of the Congregational Church."

FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine new steamboat Car of Commerce, was unavoidably detained till this evening. Capt. Sharp will take good care of his passengers, and can take them up stream on about two feet of water.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY CONGRESS.—The Clerk of the House of Representatives publishes a long detailed statement of the appropriations made by Congress at its last session. They sum up thus:

For the deficiencies in former appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1848	$15,115,699 88
For Revolutionary and other pensions	453,520 31
For the support of the Military Academy	144,472 00
For the service of the Post Office Department	4,451,700 00
For Fortifications	583,600 00
For the support of the Indian Department	901,134 68
For the support of the Navy	9,878,136 77
For the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Gov't	4,956,459 19
For the support of the Army	10,612,416 28
For the erection of Light-houses, etc	184,000 00
Miscellaneous	151,161 03
Total	$47,481,844 12

Telegraph Dispatch for Daily Crescent.

Arrival of the Britannia.

The steamer Britannia arrived at New York on the 17th, with Liverpool dates to the 30th, and reports a decline of an eighth of a penny on the better qualities of Cotton. No general news given in the dispatch, which is as follows:

We received yesterday a dispatch from New York, dated the 18th, announcing the arrival of the Britannia from Liverpool. A portion of the dispatch is quite unintelligible; and we can only gather from it that Fair Cotton had declined at Liverpool an eighth of a penny, while other grades are unchanged. Ordinary quoted at 3¾d....American Flour, 32s.@33s. ℔ bbl....Indian Corn, 34s.@37s. ℔ quarter....Trade follows something about "France, Germany a Republic," which we cannot make out.

Second Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—The Britannia has arrived, bringing Liverpool dates to the 30th September. *Sept. 30th*—COTTON—Fair and better qualities declined an *eighth*; Middling, unchanged....RICE—fine white, thirteen shillings per hundred weight....BACON—very dull...LARD—unchanged. FLOUR—thirty-three shillings and six pence....MEAL—seventeen to eighteen shillings....WHEAT—eight shillings and four pence for Red, and eight shillings and eight pence per seventy pounds for White....CORN—thirty-four to thirty-seven shillings. [General political news in another dispatch.]

Third Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—The Cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day amount to 1000 bales....Sales of 12,000 bbls. Flour at $5 12½@$5 62½ ℔ bbl., according to quality.... About 40,000 bushels Corn taken at 65@71c., the latter rate for flat Yellow....Mess Pork dull at $12 75....Lard in bbls. brings 8½c. ℔ lb....The steamship Falcon sailed for New Orleans this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

ELECTION NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. —[No date, but suppose from the time it was received, to be the 17th.]—PENNSYLVANIA.—Johnson, Whig, has so far twelve hundred and fifteen majority over Longstreth, Democrat—four Democratic counties to hear from. A dispatch just received from Harrisburg, states that Longstreth is elected. The result is very doubtful....Paynter, Democrat, is elected Canal Commissioner by over fifteen hundred majority....*Legislature*: Senate—Whigs, twenty-one; Democrats, twelve. House—Whigs, fifty-one; Democrats, forty-nine. [The Senate is composed of 33 members, and the House of 100; so the Whigs have a majority of 9 in the Senate and 2 in the House—on joint ballot, 11.—*Eds. Crescent.*]....*Congress*—Thirteen Whigs and nine Democrats—[two districts to hear from]....The Democratic vote on Congress is more favorable than that on any other part of their ticket.

Second Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17.—The reports to-day show a gain of one hundred over the news of yesterday, in favor of Johnson, the Whig candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania. The Whigs in Philadelphia believe Johnson is elected.

Third Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Oct. —[No date, most probably the 17th.] The result in Pennsylvania of the contest for Governor is very doubtful. The Democrats claim the election of Longstreth. The Whigs on the contrary appear confident that Johnson has succeeded by a very small majority. It is conceded that the Democratic Canal Commissioner is elected.

The question as to who has succeeded in Ohio—Ford or Weller—is still unsettled.

ELECTION NEWS.—After carefully examining the above dispatches and other sources of late news, we are still in the fog as to who are the successful candidates for Governor in the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio. In Pennsylvania, the reports have narrowed it down to so low a figure that it will require the *official* vote to determine the question. The official vote of each county was made up at the county seat on the 13th, and would reach Harrisburg in the course of a week (not earlier—perhaps later,) from all the counties. The mail facilities of the Northern tier of counties are not of the most expeditious kind. So our friends of both parties must keep cool for a day or two longer.

From Ohio our return ought to be more reliable, as the State is compact, and has telegraphic and daily mail lines traversing it in different directions; but here, too, there is a great conflict in the reports.

In the present state of the news, we would advise both parties to pay no attention to the thousand reports put in circulation, as they are frequently circulated for gambling purposes. A little prudence may save their pockets.

In the Evening Edition of the Picayune, we observe a telegraphic dispatch, dated Charleston, 18th inst., which states—"By the official vote, the election in Pennsylvania is very close. Johnson is 400 ahead, and Potter county to be heard from." It is not probable that the *official* vote had been received at Philadelphia of one-half the counties on the 17th; so when the "round numbers" of some thirty-odd counties come to be pruned, it may alter the figures several hundreds either way....The vote in Potter in '44 was—Polk, 554; Clay, 240—314 majority. For Governor, same year—Shunk, 527; Markle, 202—325 majority. In '47, Shunk, 530; Irwin, 183—majority, 347.

The same dispatch states—"Ford is believed to be elected in Ohio. Both Houses of the Legislature are whig."

The following particulars of the Pennsylvania and Baltimore elections were received by express to the Picayune yesterday:

[From the Baltimore American, Oct. 12.]

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—The returns from this State, it will be seen by the details given below, continue to be highly cheering to the whigs. We annex those that have reached us since our paper was issued yesterday morning:

[From the items here subjoined, we make up the following comparative table.—*Eds. Crescent.*]

Counties.	Gov. 1848. Johnson.	Gov. 1848. Longstreth.	Gov. 1847. Irwin.	Gov. 1847. Shunk.	Pres. 1844. Clay.	Pres. 1844. Polk.
Allegheny	2868	....	5763	4453	8082	5743
Adams	750	....	1946	15 8	2960	1891
Berks	....	4276	3357	8088	4600	8054
Beaver	500	....	2904	2534	2592	2172
Bucks	....	100	4241	408	4862	5251
Carbon	....	193	484	786	512	995
Chester	800	....	5152	4614	6970	5540
Columbia	....	1100	1566	2913	1788	3370
Clinton	....	150	695	996	788	879
Dauphin	975	....	2790	1872	3085	2401
Delaware	400	....	1719	1484	2950	1466
Erie	1490	....	2598	1578	3521	2225
Franklin	893	....	3219	2732	3801	3388
Fayette	....	500	2113	2811	2854	3423
Greene	....	1000	880	1914	1418	2254
Lebanon	820	....	2149	1600	2637	1781
Lancaster	4300	....	8741	4931	10295	5943
Lycoming	....	450	1528	1874	2912	2829
Lehigh	....	443	2239	2583	2559	2811
Luzerne	....	800	2017	2296	2693	3300
Montgomery	....	730	5729	5141	4491	5598
Northumberl'd	....	450	1231	1971	1547	2686
Schuylkill	750	....	2863	3720	3571	3404
Sullivan	....	180	130	317	(new Co.)	
Philada. City	4500	....	6512	2998	7017	5369
" County	1500	....	7095	12392	13072	13482
Union	1200	....	2463	1479	2788	1769
Washington	300	....	3325	3321	3874	3573
Westmoreland	....	2500	2857	4725	2872	4768
Wyoming	....	160	655	809	814	690
Warne	....	425	686	1291	899	1657
York	....	100	2163	4006	4227	5671
Total	21,969	13,397	....	....	116,000	105,369

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Oct. 11.—The contest in this Congressional District (the XVIIIth), now represented by Andrew Stewart, has been well contested. In Fayette, Dawson, dem., has 100 majority, and 1007 in Greene. Somerset, the remaining county in the District, has not been heard from officially, but reports say she has given 2000 maj. for Ogle. If this is correct, he is certainly elected.

Members of Congress Elected.

II..Joseph R. Chandler.*	XIII..Joseph Casey.*
III..Henry D. Moore.*‡	XV..Henry Nes.*
IV..John Robins, Jr.†	XVI..Jasper E. Brady.*
V..John Freedley.*	XVIII..Andrew J. Ogle.*
VII..Thaddeus Stevens.*	XIX..Job Mann.†
IX..William Strong.†	XX..Robert R. Reed.*
XI..Chester Butler.*	XXI..Moses Hampton.*

* Whigs. † Democrats. ‡ Gain.

BALTIMORE CITY ELECTION.—The election yesterday for Mayor and Members of the City Council of Baltimore passed off quietly, and with a degree of good order at the polls highly creditable to all parties. The result for Mayor is as follows: Stansbury, dem., 9950; Griffin, whig, 9064; Stansbury's majority, 886....The first branch of the City Council will comprise six whigs and fourteen democrats; last year there were five whigs and fifteen democrats. The second branch consists of four whigs and six democrats; last year, five and five.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—I. E. Holmes, J. A. Stoddard, Mr. Burt, and General Daniel Wallace, are re-elected to Congress as far as heard from. All understood to be Cass men, excepting Mr. Holmes. It is supposed that Mr. Orr has been elected.

☞ The Louisville Courier says, a petition is in circulation for the establishment of a new county in Kentucky, to be formed out of parts of Meade, Hardin, Jefferson, and Bullitt counties.

From Corpus Christi and the Rio Grande.

We have received from Corpus Christi a full file of the Star from its first number.

We judge from the following, which we extract from the Star, that the entrance to Aransas Bay, heretofore considered very difficult, is comparatively easy:

ARANSAS PASS.—We were much surprised on crossing the bar, a short time since, to find so much water, and the entrance to the bay attended with so little difficulty. There is between nine and ten feet on the bar, and the distance across is so short, that were a vessel to strike, two "swells" would jump her over, and so simple is it, that few strangers, even, would mistake the channel, which is at once seen by running well to the South. Once in, the best of anchorage can be obtained. Captain Simpton, who knows every inlet from Sabine to Tabasco, stated a few days ago that he would rather bring a vessel over this bar than any other on the coast, and he was of the opinion that there was very near as much water when he crossed it, as could be found on the Galveston bar. When the dredging machine shall have done its work, and deepened the channel for a short distance at the entrance of Corpus Christi bay, the vessels from New Orleans and the North will have no more difficulty in reaching Corpus Christi than they now have in crossing the bar.

A train of carts had come in from Laredo loaded with wool and hides. Ere long trains and pack mules were expected from all points on the Rio Grande.

Some six or seven Mexican families are on the road from the Rio Grande to Corpus Christi. They propose settling there, and are represented as honest and industrious in their habits. Such, says the Star, would be an acceptable acquisition to any place growing up as Corpus Christi now is.

One of the traders recently arrived from Laredo, says that a mining company, with a capital of $100,000, were making arrangements to work the mine between Laredo and Monclova, and that some of the machinery had already arrived. The mine is said to be a very rich one, and has not been worked since the expulsion of the Spaniards.

THE VALLEY OF THE NUECES.—From the following description of the valley of the Nueces, we should infer that it is one of the most desirable parts of Texas. It is, says the Star, watered from springs of pure water rising in the mountains, and for salubrity of climate, rich land and grazing, cannot be surpassed. There are no swamps or pools of stagnant water, the prairies being high and rolling in the whole extent from the mountains to the bay, though sloping somewhat gradually to the bluff of the river Nueces.

The following is an extract from a document prepared by a citizen of Nueces county, for one of his friends in another part of the country:

"In no part of Texas, and you know I have been pretty much all over it, have I seen the equal of the Nueces valley. With the Lapan Indians, before any whites settled here, I traversed the whole valley, and so struck was I with its general beauty, its rolling prairies, susceptible alike of cultivation and for grazing purposes, (for the latter purpose it having no equal I believe under the sun,) that it was with difficulty I could decide on any particular spot. Down to the very bay there is but little *waste* land, most of it being fit for cultivating purposes, and none but what is good for grazing. Therefore, if any of you wish to raise stock, you cannot do better than come to the valley of the Nueces, which is unsurpassed from the mouth of the river up to the Laredo crossing from Bexar. The country is now receiving additional population, and will soon fill up."

The Nueces valley includes Corpus Christi and the beautiful and extensive bay on which it is situated; and if the rest of the valley compares with this masterpiece of Nature's handiwork, we will endorse the extract above unhesitatingly.

[From the Star of the 26th ult.]

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—Mr. S. F. Miller came in from Rio Grande City on Saturday for goods, bringing with him a number of pack mules. From a conversation with Mr. Miller, we learn that Mexicans are coming in freely for goods, and that there is a scarcity of those articles known as "Mexican goods." He says that the idea entertained that the country is flooded with goods is very erroneous. It is true that in Monterey and Saltillo there are large amounts, but they are not suited to the trade, having been principally brought in whilst our army occupied the country, and selected by persons who knew not the leading articles in Mexican trade. The Mexican traders prefer crossing the river for goods, even if there be an American on their side with a stock, for the general belief that goods are cheaper on this side has taken such a hold on them that it cannot be eradicated. Besides, they do not have to pay so *high a duty* when they purchase on American soil.

Fifteen miles above Rio Grande City, at the Garcia Rancho, on this side the river, a town has been laid out, and there are already some thirty Americans there, with two stores or trading houses; the place is called Roma. Still higher up and immediately opposite Mier, Mr. John Hays is building, and we have heard from another source that a number of Mexican families will move over. A little below Guerrero families are settling and improving.

The land lying on this side and on the banks of the Rio Grande, have belonged for years to Mexicans living on the opposite bank, who have been deterred from settling on them from fear of the wild Indians. Now that the country is in the hands of the United States, and protection is certain, they are moving over, and will continue to do so until the whole country there is settled up.

All these points, Mr. Miller says, look upon Corpus Christi as their depot, not only from the facility but from the cheapness of transportation.

☞ Mr. Corcoran has completed his negotiations in England and France, and has written that he will return in the steamer of the 30th September. His arrangements are for the sale of $3,750,000 of the new United States loan, and for borrowing $2,000,000 more on the security of deposits of the stock. The purchasers are Messrs. Baring Brothers, Messrs. Overend, Gurney & Co., Messrs. Denistoun & Co., and as many others in London, and Messrs. Hottinguer, of Paris. It is understood that these houses do not intend to retain much of this stock themselves, or to put it into market, but to transfer it to various other parties, whom they represent, for permanent investment.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN FLORIDA.—The Tallahassee Sentinel of the 10th says: "The brig Eliza Ann, which arrived at St. Marks on the 7th, had on board passengers who left New York by the brig Wakulla. They report that the brig Wakulla was again dismasted off Cedar Keys in a gale, on the 25th ult. She lost all her spars, sails, boats, deck-load, and sprung a leak. At one time, passengers and crew had abandoned all hope, as she was within half a mile of breakers, and driving upon them with fearful rapidity; but Providence interposed—the wind chopped about and she drove off again. She was subsequently towed into Key West by another vessel, and is now being repaired; most of her cargo, being more or less damaged, has been sold for the benefit of the underwriters. The storm was light at Key West, but we learn that it has wholly ruined the town of Tampa, and done considerable damage at Charlotte's harbor. On the Atlantic coast it is reported to have been severe. At Jacksonville two houses were blown over. At St. Augustine it is reported that the streets were flooded and fish caught in them. A vessel was driven on shore almost high and dry. The passengers of the Wakulla report that a U. S. Government vessel foundered in this gale in the vicinity of one of the Florida reefs."

☞ The adventures of Kit Carson, written by D. L. Brown, of Cincinnati, are now in press and will be issued shortly.

A BLOODY AFFAIR.—In the Louisville Journal of the 10th instant, we find the following:

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Robert Ewing, a young man of a very highly respectable family in this city, rode to the house of Mr. Wm. H. Kelly, on the corner of Main and Preston streets, called him out, and, for some alleged grievance, struck him with a whip. Mr. Kelly seized his assailant by the collar, whereupon the latter drew a pistol and shot him, the ball entering near the left ear, breaking both jaws, entirely severing the tongue near the roots, and lodging, as the surgeon supposed, near the right ear. Mr. Kelly was alive last night, but it was not thought that he could live long. Mr. Ewing, after shooting Mr. Kelly, remounted his horse and rode off. The marshal informed us last evening that he had heard of him four miles from the city on the Salt River road, and sent two police officers in pursuit of him.

☞ Hydrophobia is prevailing to an alarming extent at Alexandria, Campbell county, Ky., among the cattle, dogs, etc.

[For the Crescent.

Kendall's Ride with Jack Everitt.

Eds. Crescent: Did you ever hear of George Wilkins Kendall's ride with Jack Everitt? It occurred in Camargo, shortly after the battle of Monterey. Jack is a notorious Indian fighter and border ranger, and is as well known along our southern frontier as Col. Jack Hays himself. He is a particular friend of Col. Kinney's, the founder of Corpus Christi, and had accompanied the latter in some of the desperate forays upon the Indians and Mexicans made by him during the earlier stages of his settlement at that place. Kendall had heard a great deal of Jack Everitt, both from McCulloch's Rangers and Col. Kinney, and had frequently expressed a wish to see him and converse with him. Consequently, as soon as the Colonel saw Jack come galloping into Camargo he brought him to Kendall's quarters and introduced him. George was delighted with the appearance of Jack, and said that he had frequently heard of him, and was glad to make the acquaintance of one so renowned for his deeds of gallantry and skill. Jack, being about "half-snapped," grasped the proffered hand and exclaimed—

"George Kendall, eh? George Kendall of the Picayune, eh? Well, I've heard of you and your paper often enough, and I'm damned glad to see you—you look like a tramp! What do you say, old fellow, let's have a turn round! I know all about these parts, and can show you something more than you think of. Will you come?"

This was just what Kendall wished, and he at once acceded to Jack's request, and the latter brought up his horse, an old gray, blind of one eye, but powerfully built.

"There, do you see that horse?" said Jack. "He's a damned good horse. Kinney gave him to me, and he knows what a horse is. He's not much to look at, but once get him agoing and he'll go through hell itself, if you put him at it. Get on, Kendall, and I'll mount behind, and show you sights—I will, *sure*."

Kendall demurred to this arrangement, and said he would walk, if Jack would ride; but this Jack would not hear of, and, after some slight argument, Kendall finally gave up the point, and mounted the old gray, while Jack got on behind.

General Patterson was at that time Governor of Camargo, and had issued an order that no person should ride through the plaza faster than a walk, and the sentries posted around said plaza were ordered to stop all persons who should attempt to exceed the prescribed gait. Kendall was aware of this order, and when he took the reins of the old gray horse had no apprehensions of his running away from him. But Jack, who was behind him, wore a pair of large Mexican spurs, and, wishing to show the running capabilities of his horse to Kendall, he clapped the spurs into his sides, and off went the old gray at a tremendous pace, straight for the plaza. Kendall tugged and pulled at the rein, but in vain: the old fellow had got the bit in his mouth, and the spurs in his sides, and there was no such thing as stopping him.

"Jack, for God's sake, help me to stop him!" shouted Kendall, turning his head round, and casting and appealing look at Jack, who was digging his spurs into the horse's sides. "Help me to pull him up, want you?"

Jack was a little deaf, as well as drunk, and, thinking that Kendall was praising the hope, only answered, "He's a damned good horse!"

"Yes; but he's going right for the plaza," said Kendall, in a feverish state of excitement. "Help me to stop him, or the sentry may shoot one or both of us."

"Kinney gave him to me," muttered Jack, still under the impression that George was admiring the horse's pace.

By this time they had reached the plaza, and the sentry's bright musket, gleaming in the moon's rays, met Kendall's eye.

"Jack—I say, Jack, catch hold of the damned rein, will you? I can't hold him, and the sentry will fire, by God! Help me, will you?"

"Oh," says Jack, "he has n't got to the top of his speed yet. He's a damned good horse, I tell you!"

Dig went the spurs into the horse's sides, and away flew the old gray across the plaza, and was out of sight before the sentry had time to cock his musket. Kendall now determined to stop the horse, at all hazards, and, seeing a large pile of *adobas* (sunburnt brick) laying in the middle of the street, he put the old gray's head in that direction, and ran him directly into the centre of the heap. Away flew Kendall and Jack in one direction, and away went the old gray in another. Fortunately, no bones were broken, and, rising and shaking himself, George turned to look for his companion, who was leaning upon his elbow in the middle of the street, and exclaiming, "I told you he was a damned good horse!"

Kendall was afterwards heard to declare that the happiest moment of his life was that when he found himself off the old gray and perfectly sound. He was never known to ride with Jack Everitt again. C. C.

Corpus Christi, Oct. 2, 1848.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO POLITICAL PARTIES.

The Joint Committee, appointed by the Democratic State Central Committee, the New Orleans Central Rough and Ready Club, the Chalmette Guards, and Fillmore Rangers, (the first two representing the political organizations of the state, and the last two the most numerous political associations in the city) to take into consideration the dangerous height to which party excitement has been carried, and to devise means whereby collisions may be prevented and public order secured, have adopted the following rules and regulations, which they trust will, when carried into effect in the spirit in which they were conceived and promulgated, not only remove all apprehension of unpleasant strife, but create a feeling of courtesy and good-fellowship among the members of the two opposing parties:

1. It is understood and agreed that no club or procession of either party shall pass by or through a meeting held (by advertisement or otherwise known) by the other.

2. It is mutually understood and agreed that when both parties have processions on the same night, they are so to approach within one entire square of each other; that when the heads of columns find each other meeting in the street, each shall file off to the right, up or down the next street, so as to leave a whole square intervening.

3. It is understood and agreed that when two processions meet unavoidably, they shall, when within fifty yards of each other, file off to the right, and the presidents at the heads of approaching columns shall appoint each a marshal who shall remain at the point at which the columns of their respective parties shall pass off, until the whole procession to whi h they are respectively attached shall have passed; and said marshals see that every club and every person in their respective processions shall file off as herein provided.

4. It is understood and agreed that when two processions shall meet at a cross street, the one arriving first at the point of intersection shall have precedence, and the president at the head of the column coming up at right angles shall halt his procession till the one having precedence shall have entirely passed.

5. It is understood and agreed that all torchlight processions and processions in mass shall keep the centre of the street, unless in case of meeting, as provided for in the the third article, when they shall wheel off to the right and occupy opposite banquettes till they have passed each other, and accidental, wind or other processions, which may use the banquette, shall invariably march on the *right-side* banquette in the direction in which they are moving. It is agreed further, that both parties shall not have torchlight processions on the same evening.

6. It is understood and agreed that every procession and every club shall be provided with a sufficient number of marshals to keep its ranks, and straggliers which may join them, in line; and that the president of the club in advance (or other person acting for him) shall walk in front, assisted by two marshals, at least, ready to carry into effect the provisions of the third article, and when music is employed said president and marshals shall walk in front of the band.

7. It is understood and agreed that clubs, in passing and repassing each other, may or may not, as they think fit, cheer their respective friends and candidates, but that taunt, insult or reproach, are not to be used towards each other or towards individuals by whom, or whose houses they may pass.

8. The citizens at large are earnestly requested and enjoined not to interfere with, molest or insult any procession or public meeting; they may cheer and encourage by acclaims their own party when assembled in meeting or passing in procession, but they are particularly urged not to hoot at, interrupt, or give other cause of offence to any public meeting or procession of the opposite party; silence is recommended on occasions of this kind.

9. The aid of the public press and the countenance of all well disposed and peaceful citizens are invoked in behalf of the objects herein sought to be attained. The indignation of the public is asked against evil doers, intemperate and reckless persons who shall endanger the peace of the city by violence or aggressive conduct. The help of all who love order and who respect law is invoked to quell disturbances, to suppress indications of outbreak, and to put down whoever may provoke or attempt to provoke a breach of the peace.

WILLIAM W. KING, THOMAS J. DURANT,
L. J. SOULE, JOHN M. BELL,
J. N. LEA, Com. of Dem. State Central Committee.

A. C. BULLITT, WILLIAM H. GARLAND,
ROBERT B. STILLE, Com. of Central R. and R. Club.

J. B. WALTON, COPELAND HUNT,
OCTAVE LEBLANC, Com. on part of Fillmore Rangers.

C. A. TALLARIE, G. LABOQUETURBEAU,
JOHN GOODIN, A. M. DUPERU,
Committee on the part of Chalmette Guard.

NEW GOODS, IMPORTED BY
D. P. SCANLAN & CO., FOR THEIR CITY TRADE.

SILKS AND SATINS—Superb Paris styles, in all the new designs of the season: Changeable and Black Satin de Rhine; Changeable Gros d'Egypte; Changeable Pont de Soie; Pompadour and other rich styles for evening and soirees; Marcellines, Satins, and Mourning Silks and Satins.
BLACK SILKS—Plain, every width, of high lustre:
Do. Watered, very rich Paris Goods;
Do. Figured, plaid, Striped, etc.
POPELINES—From Messrs. Atkinson & Co., Dublin.
PARIS PRINTED CASHMERE D'ECOSSE AND MOUS. DE LAINES—In small, medium and bold design: Plain, Plaid and Striped Madonnas; Raw Silks; Arago, Gala and other Plaids; Victoria Cashmeres, Merinos, Thibets, Cloaknas, French Prints, French and Scotch Ginghams.
CASHMERE SHAWLS:
Rich Cashmere and Brocha Square Shawls;
Do. do. do. Long do.;
Do. Printed Turkeys do. do.;
Do. do. do. Square do.;
Canton Crape Shawls.
MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS:
The most extensive and complete assortment of Paris Embroidered Velvet, Merino, Satin and Silk Cloaks, Visites, Mantillas, Sultanas, &c.
WEDDING AND SOIREE DRESSES:
White Embroidered Muslin Dresses;
Do. do. Tulle do.;
Do. do. Crape do.;
Do. do. Silk do.;
Do. do. Satin do.;
Point Brussels; Point d'Angleterre;
Point d'Alonzo; Lace Flounces.
LACE CAPS, VEILS, SCARFS, &c.:
Maline, Jenny Lind, Republican and Thread Lace Capes, Berthas, Collars and Ruffs; British, Chantilla, Dentelle and Thread Lace Demi-Veils; Bridal and Colored Scarfs; Chemisettes and Undersleeves.
EMBROIDERIES:
Embroidered Capes, Chemisettes, Habits, Collars and Cuffs; Ladies' French Embroidered Caps; Infants' Caps, Waists, Long and Short Robes.
LACES:
Real Valenciennes, Mecklin, Regency, Point and English Thread Laces and Insertings, with every variety of English Lisle Laces and Nets.
Linen, Cambric and Clear Lawn HANDKERCHIEFS; Tape Borders, Fancy Cord do., Hemstitched Riviere embroidered do., Rich with Lace do., Limerick do.
RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PASSEMENTERIES, FRINGES and BUTTONS.
ENGLISH HOSIERY, of every kind; also, a full assortment of KID GLOVES.
The above, which we are now receiving, with a full assortment of PARIS MILLINERY, have been selected with great care and taste by an agent in France, and by one of us, from the importers in New York.
oct9 1m D. P. SCANLAN & CO., 12 Chartres st.

DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELTS, *BRACELETS, NECKLACES, GARTERS AND MAGNETIC FLUID.*
So celebrated for their wonderful effects in the cure of all Nervous Complaints, can only be had in this city at
GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Fancy Articles and Gent.'s Furnishing Goods,
o20 1m 12 CAMP STREET. 24p

SEASONABLE CLOTHING.
☞ By the Crescent City, Maid of Orleans, Manchester and Genesee, we have received from our House, No. 112 Fulton street, N. York, a large and fine stock of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING....Also, a large stock for the Country Trade....We would particularly invite those purchasing to give us a call. We shall continue to receive by every arrival the latest and most fashionable patterns....☞ Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.
MONTROSS & STILWELL,
o20 24p2w 19 Magazine street, corner of Common.

FINE FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY,
12 Camp street.
☞ By late arrivals from New York we have received a portion of our extensive assortment of FINE FANCY GOODS AND PERFUMERY, consisting of rich Papier Mache Work-Boxes, Purchase and Tables, Ebony and Rosewood Dressing Cases, Work-Boxes, Jewel-Cases and Writing Desks; Tortoise-Shell and Buffalo Combs; Hair Brushes of Ebony, Rosewood and Ivory Black; Gourmin's and Lubin's Extracts; Fine Soaps, Tooth-Brushes, Nail-Brushes, etc. etc.
GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Toilet, Fancy and Gent.'s Furnishing Goods,
o20 24p2w 12 Camp street, opposite City Bank.

SHIRTS AT SEA.
SATURDAY, 7th inst., in lat. 29 43, lon. 80 12, LEIGHTON hoisted up his new card, hoisted with a premium medal—a quiet place to do for customers, or even to expect a sitter:
For the ship she sailed, mind billows mount,
While a blow great gusts, but nothing lost!
Premium Shirts were seen in demand by the fashionables on board the Crescent City, then preparing to pronounce *El Paso de Kalpulta Segundo y Fuerte de Arizona*, Hurrah. Also, again, last Friday morning, lat. 28 28, Mr. Gold, prominently after the great hurricane, LEIGHTON'S PREMIUM SHIRTS were sought after, to replace those which were but a few hours before expected to be shoulds.
The Crescent City behaved like a patient dunk,
For she saved us all by her good luck;
A few hours more would have been hard,
If God had not sent us the wind.
In speaking of SHIRTS, by-the-by, if poor Tom Hood could have stepped into the elegant establishment of Mr. LEIGHTON, in Park Place, he would have written a very different Song of the Shirt from that with the dismal burden of
"Stitch, stitch, stitch!"
but from no lack of stitches would he have pointed in the beautiful article of dress made and sold at this admirable manufacturing establishment. Few are aware that the most important and necessary components, in making up the complete gentleman, is a Leighton Shirt and Derby Coat. With admirable discretion, they have chosen PARK PLACE, with its gray old college and rose-red towers, for their depot. Formerly, to obtain a premium for a Shirt without buttons, but Leighton's are something better; they have buttons which do not come off without the aid of scissors. If such are sent out to the Crescent City, he will have plenty of customers at his store.
o20 2tu,tsw No. 7 ROYAL STREET.

☞ 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