DAILY CRESCENT.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Fifteen Dollars a week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars per year*—half yearly and quarterly at the same rate—in advance....Single copies, *Five Cents*.... The office will accept for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
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SATUEDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1848.

Arrival of the Niagara.

At a late hour last night we received our telegraphic dispatches, which we publish in another column. It will be seen that the French Assembly have decided in favor of one Legislative Chamber and the election of the President by the people. Smith O'Brien's trial was progressing—the English Chartists are to be transported for life. Markets unfavorable. We have no time for comment.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

THE ELECTIONS.—We have received nothing decisive from Pennsylvania or Ohio. In truth, the vote for Governor in both States is so extremely close, that it will require the official vote from almost every county to settle the question, which will not probably reach us for some days to come. In Pennsylvania, the successful candidate may succeed by less than a hundred majority, if the reports through the telegraph are correct.

☞ Capt. Radovich, of the brig Titi, from Vera Cruz, 13th inst., reports the U. S. steamer Iris, commander Carpenter, laying at Sacrificios, waiting the arrival of Mr. Clifford from the capital, to bring him to the United States. Brig Nenuphar, Capt. Wilson, arrived at Vera Cruz from New York (dismasted.) The schooner Raritan sailed from Vera Cruz for this port on the 20th ult., with a large number of passengers, many of them American citizens. She had on board, also, a large amount of specie.

☞ We are indebted to the steamer J. S. Crittenden for late papers.

THE CRESCENT CITY CASE.—The rules taken on the 18th instant by the defendants on the plaintiffs came on for trial yesterday. The rule for transferring the cause to the U. S. Circuit Court was continued. The one to bond assets was by the consent of defendants dismissed, and the one for setting aside the injunction was also dismissed, the plaintiffs presenting a further bond for $15,000, with Robert Murphy as security. This cause was very ably argued by the counsel engaged, particularly by Mr. Micon, who, as usual, distinguished himself by his legal research.

☞ Thanks to Captain Gammon, of the schooner Hornet, for late Matamoras papers.

EMIGRANT'S COMING.—The first passenger ship this season, the British bark Carnatic, Captain McKenzie, arrived at this port on Wednesday, in 48 days from Liverpool, with 175 passengers, 80 of whom took steam the same day for the far West

MANHATTAN.—We refer our readers to the letter of our correspondent "Manhattan." It will be seen that he is somewhat inclined to undertake the defence of the Barnburners, and as we should be willing to listen to both sides, we advise our readers to weigh well what our correspondent says upon the subject.

DISASTER AT SEA.—The schooner Octavia, Capt. Badger, from Pensacola, bound to Laguna, with a load of lumber, experienced a heavy gale on the 11th inst., in which she was totally dismasted, and put into this port yesterday for repairs.

☞ We are under many obligations to Mr. W. C. Jones for Colonel Fremont's Geographical Memoir of California. It is accompanied by a splendid map of Oregon, and our newly acquired Mexican territories, which is, we presume, the most authentic and reliable yet published.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued the usual order for hoisting the flag at half-mast, and firing thirteen minute guns at all the naval stations and on vessels of war, in memory of the late Commodore Biddle. The officers to wear crape for thirty days.

HEALTH OF NATCHEZ.—From all we can learn from our practising physicians, says the Natchez Courier of the 17th inst., the health of Natchez may be considered as fully restored. There are very few new cases of the "dengue," or yellow fever, or whatever else it may be termed, and the sick ones are all convalescent or very nearly so.

☞ Col. Garland, who was in almost every battle in Mexico, is at Chicago, where we notice also F. J. Grund.

THE KENTUCKY SLAVE LAW.—The question of the constitutionality of the law, in Kentucky, by which free negroes coming into the State are arrested and sold for one year, after remaining thirty days, (unless they give bond to leave,) has just been decided upon by Judge Bullock. In the case of Turner Roberts, from Indiana, he decides that the law was valid and binding, and R. having violated it, must submit to its penalties.

MONROE'S CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.—We would call attention to the advertisement in another column of Alfred Munroe & Co., at the corner of Gravier and Magazine streets. The store has been greatly enlarged—in fact, doubled in size, during the past season, and is now scarcely equalled by any clothing establishment in the city. A new stock of goods has just been received, and those in need of improvement of the outer man, will find garments of every variety of fabric, and of the latest and most approved fashions.

Very Important from Tampico.

The Arco Iris of the 17th has the following important news from Tampico: "By an express which arrived yesterday morning from Tampico, we are informed that a pronunciamiento has taken place in Tampico, proclaiming independence and annexation to the United States. We have not procured the particulars, but the fact is positive. In consequence, three hundred guns and other implements of war, which by order of the government had been placed upon a vessel destined for Tampico, were disembarked."

This event may produce the most fatal consequences to the Republic, on account of the paucity of resources at the command of the government. Notwithstanding, should some sacrifice be made to arm two or three vessels which should cut off their communications by sea, while at the same time the insurgents should be attacked by land, a new dismemberment of the country may be prevented. It is believed that the same thing has taken place in Matamoros as in Tampico.

LATER FROM YUCATAN.—The Arco Iris of the 17th is informed by the captain of a vessel just arrived from Campeachy, that the Indians, to the number of ten thousand had again attacked Yaxcaba, and obliged its garrison, composed of 1400 men, under the command of D. José Dolores Paso, to retire to Tolula. The whites lost over 200 men in killed and missing. Among the first was Capt. Acosta, who directed the military operations of the troops, although they were under the orders of Sr. Paso. The government had sent from Merida Col. D. Eulogio Rosado to take command, having with him a reinforcement of 200 men.

SANTA ANNA.—The Arco Iris says that letters have been received from this illustrious individual, in which he says that he could not think of returning to the republic at present; that he is very well in his retirement, and that he would only leave it, in case the nation should unanimously call upon him, or if the territory of the republic should be invaded by a foreign enemy.

From Mexico.

By the brig Titi, Captain Roderick, we have received papers from the city of Mexico to the 7th, and from Vera Cruz to the 11th. Every thing appears quiet in the country, and we see no mention made of pronunciamientos or revolutions.

The *Arco Iris* is informed by a private letter from Guadalajara, that the quarrel between the Government and the Commandant-general of that State has occasioned the Commandant to leave for the capital. "Are not these examples," says the *Arco Iris*, "enough to make the government abolish the Commandancies? Is it not to be hoped that the people will deliver themselves from this plague!" The State of Guadalajala remains tranquil.

D. Santiago Rodriguez has been chosen Governor of Coahuila, and D. José Maria Viezca, Vice Governor.

A number of inhabitants of Vera Cruz, who had been suspected of being implicated in a conspiracy to restore Santa Anna, have denied it over their own signatures.

On the 7th instant, our Minister, Mr. Clifford, presented his credentials to the President. He made a short address upon the occasion, to which Herrera replied. Mr. Clifford's speech will be found below.

El Monitor says that the soldiers composing the garrison of Vera Cruz, are ready at any moment to pronounce in favor of Santa Anna.

Some of the prisoners who had been condemned to death on account of the late disturbances, have been reprieved.

The *Arco Iris* of the 8th says, that a revolution in favor of Santa Anna had been contemplated in Guadalajara; but the Governor having immediately sent the disaffected regiment, the 14th, out of the city, the design was frustrated.

The Government is actively engaged in taking measures for the security of Tamaulipas and the other States menaced by the Buffalo Hunters. General Minon had been ordered to take command of the Department, and Bustamente was to be placed at the head of the troops destined for Tampico Generals Aralos, Amador, and Mijia were to occupy other points. *El Noticioso*, of Tampico, says that that place is well prepared to resist the invaders. The same paper says that a vessel had arrived at the Rio Grande with arms for the Buffalo Hunters. [Doubtful.]

The ravages of the Indians have not at all abated. They do not confine their depredations to the frontier states, but have made incursions into San Luis and Zacatecas, and have committed many outrages in the neighborhood of Saltillo.

We find in the newspapers reports of movements in favor of Santa Anna in various parts of the country; but they appear to have been generally trifling affairs, and easily suppressed.

On the 30th ult., the Chamber of Deputies proceeded to the election of a President and Vice President. Senor Aranda was chosen for the first, and Senor Macedo for the second place.

The Congress of Mexico has decreed that there shall be an annual celebration to the memory of Iturbide, the Liberator of the Republic, to be celebrated in every part of the country with the greatest splendor.

The Government has officially informed Congress that the three million dollars received from the United States by way of indemnity, and the amounts received from Tampico and Vera Cruz are exhausted. Senor Riva Palacio, in giving up the ministry, had announced that there were resources for four months.

The elections for the legislature of the State of Mexico, have resulted in a majority of Monarchists and Moderates over Federalists.

GUATEMALA.—The news from Guatemala is to the 23d of August. On the 16th, Congress accepted the resignation of Carrera, and chose D. Juan Antonio Martinez Provisional President. He is one of the first merchants of Guatemala, and well known for his integrity and liberal opinion. Carrera left for Chiapas with an escort of an hundred men. "The insurgents of the mountains," says a letter dated Guatemala, August 23d," are in the immediate vicinity of this city. A committee of Congress was sent to them to make some arrangement for the settlement of their grievances, and was very well received. The State of "los Altos," which had submitted to the forces of Carrera, has declared for separation, which will be decreed by Congress. If new disorders do not take place, the Central American Federation will be reëstablished, together with the liberal institutions abolished by those who elevated Carrera to power, in spite of some ministers of religion, who are endeavoring to excite distrust of the government, by trying to make the insurgents of the mountains to believe that the Congress is composed of heretics.

Speech of Mr. Clifford, presenting his Credentials to the Government of Mexico.

SIR—Having fulfilled the duties which devolved upon me as a member of the Special Commission, and which I have exercised until this moment, I come to present my credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, near this Republic.

In continuing my relations with the Government of Mexico, it is highly satisfactory to me that the past differences between the two countries have been so happily arranged, and that there remains pending no question to disturb the hope that peace and friendship may be lasting. Permit me to assure you that I will always have a sincere pleasure in coöperating with your Excellency and the respected members of your Cabinet, in whatever may tend to preserve and strengthen the good feeling which has so happily been reëstablished. If the recent events are examined, it is worthy of observation, that although some of the aristocratic governments of the old world have fallen to pieces through the multitude of evils inherent in their systems, the two Republics of Northern America have finished a contest without any injury having been inflicted upon their institutions, and without having prejudiced the guaranties of the people, who in both plentifully enjoy civil liberty and constitutional rights, giving a new proof of the value and efficacy of Republican Institutions, and their superiority in whatever exigency may arise.

Mexico and the United States, separated only by an imaginary line, with institutions similar in many respects, should be political and commercial friends, not only now but for all future time. Such, I believe, to be the sentiments of the people and the government of the United States, to which those of your Excellency and a vast majority of the people of this Republic assuredly correspond.

The method of carrying out these sentiments is a practical question of the highest importance. I believe there are few who deny the maxim of modern times, that the bonds of commerce are those most proper to preserve friendship between nations. Let liberal relations be once established between Mexico and the United States, and I venture to prognosticate that it will never again be necessary to resort to arms. The opinion is gaining ground that commercial restrictions belong to a past age, and should never again find a place in the republican creed. I sincerely desire to see them abolished in the two countries, as well for the advantage which result to consumers, as for the guaranties it would give that peace and friendship between the two Republics would be perpetual.

Animated with these sentiments, I place my credentials in your hands.

OHIO ELECTION.

	Gov'n. 1848. Ford.	Gov'n. 1846. Weller.	Gov'n. 1846. Bebb.	Pres'n. 1844. Tod.	Pres'n. 1844. Clay.	Pres'n. 1844. Polk.
Jefferson	50	....	220	....	31	
Pickaway	100	....	183	....	297	
Ross	37	....	534	....	941	
Geauga	1108	....	744	....	1173	
Erie	*1250	....	119	....	197	
Lucas	139	....	279	....	286	
Starke		750....		69....		623
Cuyahoga	1030	....	662	....	943	
Summit	800	....	708	....	785	
Sandusky		200....		207..		217
Wayne		1100....		248....		1004
Scioto	435	....	231	....	425	
Clark	1166	....	1025	....	1322	
Harrison	299	....	261	....	269	
Montgomery	300	....	161	....	287	
Miami	750	....	670	....	915	
Franklin		53....	105	....	407	
Loraine	1000	....	487	....	163	
Columbiana		484....		813....		673
Greene	900	....	1169	....	1042	
Perry		800....		510....		746
Hamilton		1200....		1895....		1782
Morgan		75....	80	....		36
Cashocton		500....		379....		386
Lake	897	....	719	....	917	
Brown		430....		226....		544
Total	10,261	5,682.	8,304	4,347..	10,370	6 013
Majorities	4,579		3,957		4,358.	

Whig gain since '46, 622; since '44, 229.

* Probably 250.

The Washington Union of the 12th has the following telegraphic dispatch:

"COLUMBUS, Oct. 11.—*Mr. Ritchie*—The counties of Columbiana, Franklin, Loraine, Miami, Montgomery, Muskingum, Pickaway, Ross, Summit, Stark, Sandusky, Perry, Morgan, Shelby, Lucas, Guernsey, Pike and Wayne give Weller a democratic gain of 2159 over the whig vote of 1846—being greater than the whig majority of that year. The belief is that Weller is Governor."

Telegraph Dispatch for Daily Crescent.

Arrival of the Niagara.

First Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—The steamship Niagara has just arrived at Boston with one week's later dates from Europe.

Cotton—Middling and Fair New Orleans declined one-eighth of a penny—other grades unchanged. Market in favor of buyers, and small sales. [Some remarks here follow about good qualities, "nearly one-quarter pence," but whether advance or decline, we cannot make out.]

NAPLES.—Naples refuses the intervention of the French and English Governments.

GERMANY.—The Southern provinces of Germany are in a state of revolt....Austria is in utter anarchy.

FRANCE.—A scene of confusion occurred in the French Chamber on a recent occasion, and is described as unparalleled even in that excitable body—and excitable capital. It grew out of a member of the Chamber using very harsh language against the Republic. The populace attempted to scale the tribune to take summary vengeance against the offender for his unpatriotic speech. The confusion became so great that the President suspended the session. It is reported that the Government will propose [oppose ?] universal suffrage. In Cabinet Council, it was agreed that all means should be used to support the Assembly against the populace.

Second Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 20.—Niagara's news received more in detail.....*Cotton*—Fair Upland and Mobile 4d., Orleans 4¼; Middling Orleans 3¾. Sales of the week, 24,000 bales. The business is chiefly under 3¾d., and scarcely any thing doing. Prices were lower than was ever known before....*Corn*, 35s. to 36s. 6d....*Meal*, 17 to 18s...*Flour*, duty paid, 32s. to 33....*Wheat* unchanged....Money easy.

ENGLAND.—The London Chartists have been convicted, and sentenced to transportation for life.... The Queen has returned from her visit to Scotland.....The country is described as tranquil.

IRELAND.—The trial of Smith O'Brien was progressing at the sailing of the Niagara. [No particulars given.]

FRANCE.—In the French Assembly it was determined, after a very able and exciting discussion, by a large majority, to establish but one Legislative Chamber. Lamartine took an active part in the debate.....The Socialists were holding banquets throughout the country.....There was a general hope expressed in favor of the continuance of peace.

Third Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The Niagara has just arrived, having left Liverpool on the 7th inst....Cotton has declined farther. Middling Orleans is quoted at 3¾d., Fair 4¾d. Sales of the week at Liverpool are 31,000 bales...The Corn market is without change, and American Sweet Flour brings 32s. to 33s. ℔ bbl....The Money market is easy.

FRANCE.—There is great excitement in France. The Assembly have decided to have but one Legislative Chamber, and the President elected by the suffrages of the people.

ENGLAND.—The Chartist trials in London have resulted in their conviction.

From the Rio Grande.

New Paper—From Chihuahua—March of American Troops for New Mexico and California—Exciting Adventure—Review of American Troops and Mexican Hospitality—Murder—Murders—Indians, &c.

We received yesterday files of the American Flag up to the 9th inst., from which we make the following extracts:

LATE FROM CHIHUAHUA.—The Flag of the 9th says: "Mr. Henry Love, well-known as having proved himself a good and faithful soldier and fearless express-rider, arrived at Fort Brown on the 4th inst. from Chihuahua, which place he left on the 7th September. Our troops [for New Mexico and California] left on the same day, the 7th. Col. Washington, with Bragg's battery and Company H, 2d Dragoons, for Santa Fé. Maj. Graham, with four companies of dragoons, took the northern route, passing the copper mines, through the State of Sonora to California. The troops were all in good health and fine spirits, and were getting along well. Corn, throughout the entire route is very scarce, selling at $8 the *fanega*, being at least four times the usual price. Horses, mules and cattle are scarce—occasioned by the ravages of the Apache Indians, who are continually committing depredations and making inroads upon the settlements. The ranchos and haciendas through that country have been abandoned—the inhabitants congregating in the larger towns for safety.

This side of Parras, Mr. Love was detained for 24 hours at a rancho, being surrounded by a band of Cananche Indians, who, after stealing a lot of horses and mules and wounding several Mexicans, finally retired. He, also, in company with Mr. Sherman, came across a party of Apache Indians, in the desert known as the *Travesia*, at about 8 o'clock on a dark night. They hailed these Indians, supposing them to be Mexicans, and were in turn saluted with a shower of arrows. They returned the fire and retreated on the same road a short distance; then, by taking to the mountains, they avoided the Indians during the next day; but, on returning to the road, the Indians took their trail and followed them to an *arroyo*, or ravine, swelled by recent rains and of difficult passage. Here they made a stand, and when the Indians arrived within reach of their rifles, fired on them, killing their chief, whom they saw fall; they then dashed across the *arroyo*. In crossing, Mr. Sherman's horse, which had been wounded by the Indians the night before, and being too weak from loss of blood to stem the current, was instantly swept from under him, and was dashed over a fall of about 70 feet. Mr. Love threw his *lariet* over Mr. S. and brought him safely to the shore.

Mr. Love, who has made several excursions on this route, as also others, states that he has uniformly met with kind and hospitable treatment from the higher classes of the inhabitants.

REVIEW—*Mexican Hospitality.*—Col. Washington gave a splendid review at Chihuahua, before marching for Santa Fé. It was attended by an immense concourse—the review ground was surrounded by carriages filled with ladies. Gov. Trias, in return, gave a dinner to Col. Washington and all the American officers. Much good feeling was exhibited, and the utmost harmony prevailed.... There are seven or eight hundred Mexican regular troops in Chihuahua.

☞ A letter from Parras, mentioned in the Herald of Saltillo, says that a gang of thirteen robbers, under the disguise of Indians, had been attacked in the vicinity of Aguachila, by the inhabitants of that place, and that three of the band were killed and several wounded.

FROM SALTILLO—*Horrid Murders.—El Heraldo* of Saltillo, relates the assassination of one Don Francisco Parras, a lieutenant in the old company of Bejar, who was murdered at a rancho near Guilota, by a man who occupied a house in that rancho, and who had been a friend and comrade of the victim. The Herald says the authorities were diligently pushing the trial of the murderers; and adds, that in the same week the bodies of four persons, murdered in the neighborhood, had been carried to that place.

THE INDIANS.—A meeting of delegates from the neighboring towns has been recently held in Monclova, to devise efficient means of defence against the Indians, and also to carry against them, in their own strongholds, aggressive war, which alone, it is deemed, will put an end to their hostile incursions. The Government of Coahuila has appropriated $3000 for the purpose; but that sum being deemed insufficient by the meeting, additional funds are to be collected from contributors. The organization of a force to consist of 800 men, well mounted and armed, is contemplated.

RICE GARLAND.—We observe the card of Rice Garland, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the Flag, in which he offers his services to the citizens of Cameron and adjoining counties in the State of Texas, as an attorney and counsellor at law. Office at present in Freeport, opposite Matamoros.

We observe in the Flag of the 9th an announcement by the editor, Mr. E. B. Scarborough, that it will be published hereafter on the American side of the river, in Cameron county, Texas. We wish the editor additional prosperity with his Flag planted in "the land of the free and the home of the brave." The paper has been of signal benefit to the press of the United States during the war, for the early and correct information furnished through its columns. Its place is to be supplied by a paper in the Spanish language, by Mr. A. Trevino, called *El Bien Publico*. The editor promises that his "opinions will be given forth with the independence of those who, inspired with patriotism and good faith, write in favor of the people." Success to the paper.

John Van Buren—The New York Free Soilers.

[CORRESPONDENCE of the Crescent.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday, October 10.

Eds. Crescent: Last evening, by dint of an early appearance on the ground, and waiting resolutely amid those annoyances and commonplaces that fill up the first hour of a "mass meeting," I got a first-rate view and hearing of John Van Buren—saw him in the strong glare of a thousand fire-work lights, and heard every word that he utterest. This was my best sight yet of Prince John; and I tugged the matter through on purpose to give your good Crescent a full description of the great Barnburner. As to the meeting, (it was on the old spot, in the Park,) it was one of the big ones. Standing on the front steps of the City Hall, the most vitreous of moonlight bathing the whole scene, I stretched my eyes in vain to mark the confines of the mighty crowd. Lord, what a lovely night it was, though! And the great roar of Broadway and Chatham street—the dark and dim trees of the Park—long row of printers' lights in the top stories from Tammany Hall to Spruce street: know you not those features from your own remembrance? Surely you do.

The personal appearance of Van Buren would hardly warrant one in expecting from him any high evidences of intellectuality. His complexion is light; hair ditto; no beard; fall and placid blue eye; frame tall enough and stout enough, and with an evidence of youthful freshness and vigor that would attract nineteen women's eyes out of twenty:

"You may look from east to west,
And then from north to south,
And never find an ampler breast,
Never an ampler mouth;
A softer tone for lady's ear,
A daintier lip for syrup,
Or a ruder grasp from an axe or spear,
Or a firmer foot for stirrup."—*Praed.*

With his pink color, rather expressionless visage, and no earthly means of telling from his manner what tack he is going to take, John Van Buren gets small good from any earliest impressions on his audience. The matter is not mended either by the quality of his voice, which, neither deep nor sonorous, strikes you at first like the chromatic notes after hearing regular ones. But that voice reaches and pierces clearly to a remarkable distance in the largest and most noisy assembly. Mr. Van Buren has probably systematized his pitch of voice on acoustic principles, and from close experiment and practice. Nor would it be unprofitable for public speakers generally to follow his example; for some of the loudest and showiest speakers can neither be heard distinctly by those near them, or the rest at a distance. Not so with Mr. Van Buren. You have the comfort of losing not a word—not the inflexion of a syllable even. By-and-by, too, the voice becomes more agreeable, and you find it inimitably fitted to the dry and crispy humor that makes so large a portion of his address.

The fire of oratory, as we are accustomed to picture it to our minds in the historical exemplars of that divine art—the sweeping train of regal ornament—the impassioned appeal—graceful and dignified gestures—such a grand temper and port as we would identify with Cicero, or such lightning breath as in Demosthenes, or such molten scorn and persuasion as in Patrick Henry or Clay in his best days—all or either of these, in any excellence, Mr. Van Buren does not possess. His manner, on the contrary, is serene and smooth: not like the ponderous smoothness of Silas Wright, that carried with it the signs of depth that common plummet hardly could sound; but a calm complacency more like that of an indifferent, heedless child. He uses very little gesture; when he bends down it is almost a sure thing that he gives one of those sarcastic bits of humor that cut to the very hearts of his victims. And yet all seems done in good humor. There is not a particle of malignance or spite. I question, indeed, whether any one of John Van Buren's speeches shows a jot of those qualities. Honored be he, for this, at any rate! We have too much, among our politicians, of personal bitterness, and its exposure in their public proceedings. Even those at whose expense he launches his jokes may generally laugh with the rest.

If I were asked to give the leading peculiarities of Mr. Van Buren's style and matter, I should say they were condensation, clearness and wit. He often presents no very new arguments; but he invariably presents them in a new and clearer light—so clear, indeed, that they come upon your mind like an explained problem in mathematics. This is assisted by his slow and deliberate manner; no hurry, no feverish pushing forward, but every thing in its due order. The difference between him and other speakers is a good deal like the difference between a man working by the day, and another working by the job. John Van Buren never tired an audience in his life, I am sure; and never worried them by his rapidity. His wit is of the purest sort in the world. It would extort a laugh from the most morose anchorite. Nothing artificial, nothing strained; but it comes into the body of his remarks apparently just as much a matter of course as the prepositions and conjunctions. No words can describe the droll way in which he now and then turns off a sentence on some of his opponents—thousands, meanwhile, shaking with laughter, foes as well as friends. He possesses that rare faculty of appearing perfectly unconscious of his own wit; he never utters the point of a joke with an air which seems to demand, "Is n't that a good one?" While others laugh, he is cool, dry and caustic, changing not a muscle; and not a put on gravity, either.

Perhaps some free and easy spectator takes advantage of his right of "free speech" to utter a criticism or a question. He never does it a second time, however. Mr. Van Buren seizes upon the interpolation, and turns the laugh so totally upon the offeror of it, that he is fain to clinch his tongue in his teeth for the rest of the evening. His sarcasm has no venom, however; it is the edge of the keenest razor, not the tooth of the snake. It cuts so clean and clear, that you wonder for a moment whether there be any cut at all. Polished and vulgar, educated and ignorant, alike appreciate John Van Buren his humor, his logic, and his aim. There is a charming *abandon* about him; you are fully convinced that there are no hidden motives, no finesse, no clap-trap or mean selfishness, behind what he has arrayed before you. Right or wrong, whatever the man and his mind may be, *there they are*, without any tricks of curtaining or shading.

You have doubtless wondered that such a man as Martin Van Buren should have such a son as Master John. Well, I have had the same wonder. For John has utterly thrown overboard and set at defiance all the old rules and observances among professional politicians. The young men, here, would almost lay down their lives for him. He will prove the type of a thousand, before ten years are past. He will, in all likelihood start a newer and better school of political speech-making; which heaven help forward! The turgid and flippant manner, the senseless and stale matter of the whig and democratic spouters, of late years, had grown vile beyond endurance!

Newspaper reports of Mr. Van Buren's addresses, unless they are strictly verbatim, contain but a faint copy of his wit. The latter consists generally in the turn of a sentence, conveying a contrast or an image so irresistibly comic—so Hogarthian—that you cannot for your life help laughing. It is not the broad humor of puns and distortions; it is fine and diffused. It is not farce, but the highest and most intellectual comedy. It is not an idea, one of whose parts is very funny; it is the *whole* idea, so ludicrous. It is not a dashy stroke of color in the picture, making a novel effect; it is the general color, pervading the whole work.

In England such a man as John Van Buren would command any gift the government had to bestow. Perhaps it is not that his aid would be invaluable; but that his enmity would have to be bought off at any price. He could do more than argue down the First Lord of the Treasury and his measures—he could make him and them ridiculous. If I were a near friend of the President, I wouldn't have John Van Buren in the opposition, and in Congress, for the Presidential salary. Randolph's attacks had so much acerbity that there was a rebound after them; but where, in a different and purer vein, John Van Buren's lampooning paint has once touched, there remains such an appearance of the preposterous in him whose garments wear the mark, that neither high station nor erasive soap will ever get it out.

Some of the papers will probably furnish you, if you have a curiosity of seeing them, a tolerable report of Mr. Van Buren's remarks of last evening; a correct report, as I have said, is almost out of the question. The sentiments of the Radical leader, here, however, are not likely to be preserved long, as he gives them in these addresses. They are for listening audiences, not for the pages of books. They will not be preserved. His merit is, in some sort, more the actor's merit than any other. Whether the sentiments will tell in future upon the action of government, time will show.

Will you allow me, (I am sure you will) to say one word of justice to the New York Free-Soilers, for publication in a region where their movements are too often unfairly represented? Not a breath, not a thought, of unfriendliness, exists in the Van Buren party of New York, toward the South, or Southern men. From what I have heard and seen, I believe that the fraternal bond of union and good will, from this section toward the South—toward Louisiana and Texas in an especial manner—holds its brightness and its warmth unabated. At this very moment, should danger or wrong threaten any of the Southern States, or any general harm to life or property, thousands of those great masses who form the Van Buren phalanx here, would rush to your aid, and fear neither for comfort or life in giving it, as brother should give aid to brother. If I know any thing of my native State and her people, (and I have lately had an opportunity of observing them nearly all) the general heart holds this faith and love toward the South, with as true and steady a truth as human nature can know. But the democracy of New York believe in the great principle promulgated at Buffalo; and the democracy of New York were virtually excluded from the Baltimore Convention. While they live, they will adhere to that principle; nor will they submit to any injury from other portions of their party. Let a few years hence decide the right or wrong of the dispute; they are content to leave it so.

Certain persons, either in error themselves or from the worst of motives, are in the habit of painting the Van Buren party of the North as identical with the "Abolitionists." A greater or grosser untruth was never written. Nearly every document emanating from the Free-Soilers, recognizes the well understood constitutional guaranty, that over all subjects not expressly reserved to the General Government, States, whether they be North or South, have sovereign jurisdiction within their own limits. Of the remainder of the points at issue, I presume you do not desire any labored disquisition. Common justice, however, demands that no one in the South should charge the Radicals of New York with enmity toward their Southern fellow countrymen, as no one will make that charge who *knows* New York. As to any danger, from this at present warmly conducted dispute, to our Republican Union, we laugh the idea to scorn! The acorn has not yet germinated, whose product oak shall be ruffled by winds that howl the tidings of her dissolution. The man is mad, or worse, who talks of it, in the same hour with his talk of event, either probable or to be endured. MANHATTAN.

☞ Foreign goods are selling in New York by auction at low rates. German cloths worth $4 sell for $1 87. Irish linens worth 4s. per yard sell at 2s.

Married!

On Thursday evening, Oct. 19, by the Rev. Theodore Clapp, Mr. JAMES H. HEARSEY to Miss INDIANA CAROLINE PERRY, both of this city.

On Monday, Oct. 9, by the Rev. R. C. Waterston, at the Church of the Saviour, in Brooklyn, Miss HANNAH M. HATHAWAY, daughter of Capt. Wm. Hathaway, of New York, to Mr. JOHN D. COFFIN, merchant, of New Orleans.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

YOUNG MEN'S MAGNOLIA DIVISION No. 12, at Pelican Hall, cor. Common and St. Charles sts., at half-past 7.

TEUTONIA DIVISION No. 46, at Crystal Fount Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7.

JEFFERSON DIVISION No. 10, at Ætna, at half-past 7.

☞ INVITATION!

CALL AND SEE
The Largest Stock of *CLOTHING* in the Southern Country, At
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S *One Price Store*,
34 MAGAZINE ST.

☞ We have, during the Summer, greatly enlarged our Store, and our facilities for serving customers surpass those of any other establishment in the Southern Country....By recent arrivals we have received some magnificent Goods, and are enabled to place before the public the following enticing list:

COATS.
Black, blue and fancy colored Cloth Dress Coats, from $12 00 to $30 00
Do. do. do. do. do Frock do. ....12 00 to 30 00
Blue, brown and drab Pilot Cloth Paletots and Sacs ..10 00 to 17 00
French black, blue, brown and mulberry Castor Paletots and Sacs....18 00 to 22 00
Black and fancy colored Cassimere Doeskin Paletots and Sacs....18 00 to 28 00
Fancy colored Tweed and Codrington Paletots, Sacs and Overcoats....7 00 to 12 00
Black, blue and drab Beaver cloth Paletots and Sacs..14 00 to 18 00
Plaid Cassimere and Heather plaid do. do. ..8 00 to 9 00
Tweed, Codrington and plaid Cassimere Polks and Lamartine Coats....7 00 to 12 00
Blue Pilot Cloth Boulevards....7 00 to 8 00
Black and fancy Tweed, Heather plaid and fancy Cassimere plaid Roundabouts....3 00 to 6 50
Black and blue French and English Cloth Cloaks....16 00 to 35 00
Blue Pilot Cloth Cloaks....15 00 to 20 00
Extra Superfine Blankets, Paletots and Sacs....15 00 to 18 00
Blue, drab, doe-colored, green and white do. do....5 00 to 15 00

PANTALOONS:
French and English Mick Cassimere and Doeskin Pants..5 00 to 11 00
Blue, olive and fancy colored do. do. do. do..4 00 to 9 00
Mixed Doeskin, Cassimere and Redding Cord Pants....4 00 to 5 00
French and American Cotton ade Pants....3 00 to 2 50
Tweed and Satinet Pants....3 50 to 4 00

VESTS:
Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests....10 00
Colored Cashmere Vests of all qualities and styles....3 50 to 9 00
Black Cloth, Cassimere, Merino and Bombazine Vests...3 00 to 5 00
Black and fancy Silk Velvet Vests....4 00 to 10 00
Rich figured and striped Silk....3 50 to 6 00
Splendid Tinsel Ball....4 50 to 5 00
Valencia....2 50 to 3 50

SHIRTS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c.
Superfine all linen Shirts—stitched bosoms;
Superfine English Muslin Shirts; do. York Mill do.;
Medium quality do.; French gingham and calico Shirts;
Linen and Cotton Check do.;
Merino, flannel, gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers;
Very rich styles fancy Cravats;
Italian and French black silk Cravats;
Merino, Cashmere, Buckskin 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.,
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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 of
GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Fancy Articles and Gent.'s Furnishing Goods,
o20 1m 12 CAMP STREET. 3dp

SEASONABLE CLOTHING.
☞ By the Crescent City, Mail 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 3dp2w 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 Maché Work-Boxes, Portfolios 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; Guerlain'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 3dp2w 12 Camp street, opposite City Bank.

SHIRTS AT SEA.
SATURDAY, 7th inst., in lat. 28 40, lon. 80 19, LEIGHTON hung up his new card, lated with a premium medal—a queer place to fish for customers, or even to expect a nibble:

For the ship she rolled, amid billows tossed,
While it blew great guns, but nothing lost!

Premium Shirts were seen in demand by the fashionables on board the Crescent City, then preparing to promenade *El Paseo de Extremo Segundo y Plaza de Armas*, Havana. Also, again, last Friday morning, in lat. 28 50, Mexican Gulf, immediately after the great hurricane, LEIGHTON'S PREMIUM SHIRTS were sought after, to replace those which were but a few hours before expected to be shrouds.

The Crescent City behaved like a perfect duck,
For she saved us all by her good luck;
A few hours more would have been her end,
If God had not appeased the wind.

In speaking of SHIRTS, by-the-by, if poor Tom Hood could have slipped 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