# DAILY CRESCENT.

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

A. H. 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 rate—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*.....
The city will accept for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
SEMI WEEKLY—*Five Dollars* per annum, in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion.....Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the editorial page, of ten lines (of Pearl type), $1 each insertion.
Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per square

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 24, 1848.


☞ See First and Fourth pages.

ANOTHER WHIG DEMONSTRATION.—The mass meeting of the whigs last night, on Canal street, was a great turn out. At an early hour in the evening a meeting of respectable dimensions of itself was gathered around the platform at the corner of Carondelet street, and soon, Club after Club, from every part of the city, and from Lafayette, swelled the gathering into what is termed in reportorial parlance "an immense meeting." The galleries near were filled with ladies, and not a few of those territorial representatives who can talk but cannot vote, mingled in the crowd on the street. Colonel Sykes (we believe he has been dubbed Colonel) called the meeting to order and announced the officers. *En passant*, let us say the Colonel is the "great embodiment" in New Orleans. Is it a Club to organize, the Colonel is the man to do it; is it a procession to form, the Colonel is on hand, and everybody is asking where he is. He is emphatically a working man, and is more useful to a party than half a dozen commonplace orators. He called the meeting to order by announcing Alexander C. Bullitt as President, and the nomination was received with an universal shout of approbation. Twelve Vice-Presidents to represent each Municipality and half a dozen Secretaries completed the list of officers. Mr. Bullitt, on the meeting being organized, made a few brief remarks pertinent to the occasion. He was succeeded by Judge O. P. Jackson, who made a short, pithy, and energetic speech—such as all speeches should be at this stage of the game. His speech did not occupy more than half an hour, and, at its conclusion, the meeting gave birth to a numerous procession, which paraded the principal streets. To the Spanish Taylor Club was assigned the post of honor—the advance, in the procession. This portion of the whig strength turned out in great style—all were mounted, and every man wore a red cap, (some said they were Red Republicans,) and carried a flambeau.

THE MAGNOLIA.—Our readers will find in another column, a prospectus of a monthly periodical under this title, devoted to the interests of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, by Mr. Van Benthuysen. The order in the South-West is certainly much in need of such a journal; and Mr. V. B. is every way qualified to carry the proposed project to a successful issue. We will recur to the subject again in a few days.

GEN. KEARNY.—This gentleman, who has been for some time free from disease, but still so low as to make his recovery doubtful, was removed three or four days since, says the St. Louis Republican of the 17th, by easy stages, to the residence of a friend in the country. The experiment promises, we understand, the most beneficial results. Change of scene and of air has effected a marked improvement in his condition, and strong hopes are entertained of his restoration to health.

BADGES.—We were yesterday shown a very handsome and appropriate badge, got up for the "Chalmette Guard" Club. It can be had at the bar of Mr. Canterbury's house, on Chartres street.

ELECTION RETURNS.—'Our Aunt Betsey is a single-minded creature. "Waiting for the returns," said she, "just as if there hes'nt been enough of 'lection. It's just like the men, though; they are never satisfied. Bimeby they'll want to do nothing but 'tend 'lection, and then see where temperance principles will be. Returns, indeed. Let them wait till the time comes round."—*Phila. City Item.*

☞ Daniel Webster arrived in New York city on the morning of the 14th inst., and is at the Astor House.

ONLY THINK OF IT.—The annual report of the Comptroller of New York shows that the expenses of that village, for the current year, are $2,709,452, equal to about $1 08 on every $100 of taxable property, being about 21 cents on the $100 over the assessment of last year.

☞ The amount of wine already made this year in the neighborhood of Hermann, Ohio, is about 6000 gallons. Its worth, on an average, is $1 25 per gallon. A considerable amount, however, remains to arrive, as the Catawba grape has not yet attained perfect maturity.

☞ The Louisville Courier mentions the shipment of 1630 barrels of lard from that place for Liverpool.

☞ A light frost occurred in the neighborhood of Montgomery, Ala., on the 19th inst. The temperature here, although at times uncomfortably cool, has not been down quite to the freezing point.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—The Madison (Ia.) Banner notices an altered note of the Northern Bank of Kentucky—changed from one to five—dated Nov. 9, 1846—No. 260—letter E. payable to J. Davies—vignette, a lady sitting, with one arm on a ball, with a train of cars in the back-ground. There are no $5's of this plate. Look out for the fraud.

FORREST.—Mr. Forrest has drawn fashionable and crowded houses, since his engagement commenced in Boston.

STEAMBOATS AND RIVERS.—There had been thirty-two steamboat arrivals at this port from 10 o'clock, Saturday morning, up to dark last evening—a space of sixty hours. From daylight yesterday to the hour of noon, there were thirteen—nearly three per hour. A slight rise in the Ohio is sending a great many from that quarter; yesterday and the evening previous, there were eight or ten, some of them out three and four weeks from Cincinnati. The steamer Illinois, which arrived last evening, reports having met twenty-two steamers between New Orleans and Cairo, all bound down—some fifteen or eighteen from this city. At dark, last evening, there were thirty-eight steamers in port.—*St. Louis Republican, 17th.*

COAL.—The value of the coal exported from Pennsylvania to other states in the year 1847, was over ten millions of dollars.

CRIME IN BOSTON.—The Boston Christian World of the 7th has the following upon the subject:

Notwithstanding the profuse expenditure of money to provide means for the intellectual and moral culture of the young, notwithstanding the *extraordinary* day and night police, of stalwart men, with their badges and batons, for the preservation of the public peace—there are ten times more riots, burglaries, arsons, murders, thefts, and licentious deeds than there were only one or two years since. It is frightful to feel the insecurity there is, whilst walking the streets in the evening. A gentleman who has been frequently in New Orleans, Havana and London, observed to us that there was vastly more of safety in those cities than in Boston. We can account for this in no other way, than by attributing the increase of crime to an increase of temptation; and by supposing that either the organization of the police is extremely defective, or that the men who compose it are wholly incapable of discharging its duties. Here is old Boston—the renowned Puritan city—once so orderly and respectable, with its venerable board of selectmen, overseers of the poor, fire-wards, etc.; O, how fallen! how degraded!

A NEW KINK.—A stage agent in Erie recently had himself buckled up in the boot of a stage, and as a pack of trunk thieves made a demonstration on the baggage, he leapt out and secured one of them. The thief was held to bail in $1000.

PLANK ROADS.—Plank Roads are coming into use very rapidly in Ohio. They are said to be earning forty per cent. per annum on their cost.

## Political Parties—Prospects, &c.

We are now close upon the presidential election. In two weeks from this day, the people of the United States will be engaged in the very interesting, and not less exciting business of choosing a President and Vice President of the Republic, and within seven days of that time, we shall almost certainly know who are elected to fill those high stations. The last state elections, prior to the final contest, are concluded; but judging from the sanguine calculations of each party, they do not seem to afford a very sure indication of the result. In truth, the two great states of Pennsylvania and Ohio present a perfect evidence of the fallibility of human judgment, for each has gone precisely the way every one thought and predicted it would not go. At Pennsylvania the Democrats stand aghast, while the Whigs become nervous whenever they look at a table of Ohio election returns. Not the most confident Whig would two weeks ago have insinuated a doubt of Longstreth's election, though many claimed Pennsylvania for Taylor in November; nor could a Democrat be found so daring as to deny that Ford would be chosen governor of Ohio by from five thousand to ten thousand majority. But we are all liable to err, and never more so than when engaged in the pleasant task of electing a president, or governor, or congressman in advance of the time specified by the law. The people are then very likely to upset all our arithmetic, and make us false prophets at least.

The precise result in both Pennsylvania and Ohio is yet involved in a fog, which we think we will be unable to see through clearly, till we receive the returns from each by mail. The last telegraphic report is, that Johnston is elected governor of Pennsylvania by 250 majority, and Ford of Ohio by 200, and that the Democrats have elected a majority of the Ohio legislature. Thus in these two great states, having a popular vote of 650,000, the difference between the two parties is but little more than 400. This is rather close—a little too crowded for comfort. On the 7th of next month a much larger aggregate vote will be polled, and it may be possible that the result will be changed in each state. The effect of these elections has been to impart renewed confidence to the Whigs, who now claim Pennsylvania as safe for their candidate; but the Democrats view the matter in quite a different light. They say that the vote for canal commissioner is a much surer test than that for governor, that Johnston was personally popular, that he received the Native and Free Soil vote, that bank influence was exerted in his favor, and that a great many Democrats staid at home—not knowing there was an election going on we suppose. These may be very good excuses; but what party ever failed to find excuses when unexpectedly beaten? The Whigs deny all these things, and say their triumph is destined to be a permanent one. Now, who shall decide between all these conflicting opinions? We shall not attempt it until after the election, when we can do so without fear of contradiction.....As to Ohio, we are quite as much confounded as in regard to Pennsylvania. Ford's election was conceded by a very large majority, although the Democrats claimed the state for Cass, on account of the Free Soil movement which they thought would give more Whig votes to Van Buren than the Clay majority in '44. But it happens that if Ford is elected at all, it is by so small a majority as to be merely a nominal one, while the Democrats have carried a majority of the Congressional delegation, and probably of the Legislature. The Whigs say that Ford was defeated because he would not avow himself openly for Gen. Taylor, while the Democrats assert that if he had done so he would have been very badly beaten. Here again we shall not attempt a solution of the perplexities which surround the question, but shall leave the seventh of November to decide.....As far as the Congressional elections have been held, parties remain about as in the last Congress. The democrats have elected 5 in Maine; 7 in Pennsylvania; 4 in Georgia; 7 in South Carolina; 11 in Ohio; 6 in Illinois; 2 in Iowa; 5 in Missouri, and 1 in Arkansas—total 48. The whigs have 1 in Maine; 1 in Vermont; 17 in Pennsylvania; 4 in Georgia; 1 in Florida; 9 in Ohio, and 1 in Illinois—total 34. It must be recollected that in Pennsylvania, Mr. Wilmot, elected as a democrat, is opposed to Cass, while Mr. Howe, whig, is against Taylor. In South Carolina, Mr. Holmes is a democrat on national politics, but in favor of Gen. Taylor. In Ohio, four of the whigs chosen are Van Buren men, namely: Messrs. Giddings, Root, Crowell, and Campbell. We think, however, that in Congress they will be divided as we have stated above. Three districts in Vermont failed to elect in September; as the next trial, as a plurality elects, two whigs and one democrat will probably be chosen. The whig gain in Pennsylvania is about an offset to the democratic gain in Ohio, so that if the democrats expect a majority in the next House of Representatives, they will have to work a little harder than they have yet. So far they have done nothing towards overcoming the whig majority.

CONGRESS.—The following are the names of the gentlemen elected to the Thirty-first Congress, from Pennsylvania.

I.....Lewis C. Levin, Taylor Native.
II.....Joseph R. Chandler, Whig.
III.....Henry D. Moore, Whig, gain.
IV.....John Robins, Jr.,* Democrat.
V.....John Freedley, Whig.
VI.....Thomas Ross, Democrat.
VII.....Jesse C. Dickey, Whig.
VIII.....Thaddeus Stevens, Free Soil Whig.
IX.....William Strong, Democrat.
X.....M. M. Dimmick, Democrat.
XI.....Chester Butler, Whig.
XII.....David Wilmot, Free Soil Democrat.
XIII.....Joseph Casey, Whig.
XIV.....Charles W. Pitman, Whig.
XV.....Henry Nes, Whig.
XVI.....J. X. McLanahan, Democratic gain.
XVII.....Samuel Calvert, Whig.
XVIII.....Andrew J. Ogle, Whig.
XIX.....Job Mann, Democrat.*
XX.....Robert R. Reed, Whig.
XXI.....Moses Hampton, Whig.
XXII.....Joseph W. Howe,† Free Soil Whig.
XXIII.....James Campbell, Whig gain.
XXIV.....G. W. Smith, Whig.

* Will be contested by John S. Littell, Whig.
† Mr. Howe is a Whig, but repudiates Taylor, and goes for the Buffalo movement.

CONTESTED SEAT IN CONGRESS.—The Whig candidate for Congress in the 4th Congressional district, Philadelphia, protests against the election in Penn district, on the ground that an officer was a candidate for the office of commissioner of that district, and against the election in the district of Richmond, on the ground that the ballot boxes were left for some time at a tavern, and the votes were not counted off until the day after the election.

MARYLAND POLITICS.—The Hagerstown News says, "There is a report in this place that Francis Thomas has declared for Taylor upon Free Soil principles." It will be recollected that the Ex-Governor, some time since, over his own signature, declared in favor of Free Soil.

☞ The following gentlemen have been returned from the respective Districts in South Carolina, for the Congress of the United States: I—Gen. D. Wallace; II—Col. J. L. Orr; III—Jos. A. Woodward; IV—Gen. John M'Queen; V—Armistead Burt; VI—Isaac E. Holmes: VII—W. F. Colcock.

"A WHIG AS IS A WHIG."—John M. Botts in declining the public dinner tendered him by Whigs in New York city, predicts that, in 1852, (if Henry Clay is alive and *sound*,) the Whigs will unite in one universal motto, "*Henry Clay, the People's Candidate, and no Convention.*" Mr. B. says they *will* do that man justice before he dies, if God will spare him for the purpose, and no Banquo's ghost need hope to shove him from the stool, by his zeal in behalf of a more available candidate.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN WISCONSIN.—We learn from the Milwaukie Sentinel, that the Legislature of Wisconsin have made no provision for the election of Presidential Electors in that state. The Sentinel says:

"A bill for the purpose was introduced into the Assembly, passed by that body, subsequently amended in the Senate, thence returned to the Assembly, and there, through some culpable neglect, dropped. This defect, though not a fatal, is a serious one, and might embarrass the election."

Governor Dewey has, however, issued a proclamation, appointing the 7th proximo as a day for a general election, as is usual by the governors of the other states.

FOR OREGON.—Judge Bryant, lately appointed to the Supreme Court of Oregon, expects to leave for his destination about the 10th of November. He will embark at New York or Norfolk for Chagres, cross the Isthmus, and meet a mail steamer, which will take him up to Oregon. His family, under the care of a brother, will leave St. Joseph, Mo., about the first of May next.

MISSIONARIES.—The bark Kate Hastings, which cleared at Boston on the 13th inst., for the Cape of Good Hope and East Indies, has as passengers Rev. W. Ireland and lady, missionaries.

☞ The Wesleyan General Convention in session at Cincinnati, has for President Rev. Daniel Worth of Ohio, a kinsman of Gen. Worth.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—The editor of the Boston Signal has come out with a ticket for 1852, he says: "Taking counsel of no spirit but the Supreme One, we make the following nomination: For President of the American people; in 1852, Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts; For Vice-President, Wm. S. Archer, of Virginia."

☞ Jesse R. Burden, M. D., has been elected President of Philadelphia college of medicine, in place of the Rev. J. B. Durbin, D. D., resigned.

☞ California-struck people can get to their destined Eldorada in the ship Silvie de Grasse, Capt. Rich, which will be dispatched from New York on the 1st of November for San Francisco, Monterey, &c. Cabin passage, $250; steerage, with provisions, $150.

☞ Sir Wm. Colebrooke, Governor Reid's successor as Governor General of the Windward Islands, had arrived at Barbadoes.

☞ At a recent examination of girls in Cheshire for the right of confirmation, in answer to the question, "What is the outward and visible sign and form in baptism?" the reply was, "The baby, sir."

☞ The total number of immigrants arrived at New York, from the 1st to the 12th of October, inclusive, is 4,609—from Ireland 2,467.

BOSTON WATER WORKS.—The water of Cocituate Lake was, for the first time, let into the aqueduct of the Boston Water Works on Thursday morning, the 12th inst., in the presence of the Mayor, the Water Commissioners and Engineers.

☞ The Manchester Examiner mentions an argument advanced by a Bolton man to prove that the moon was not inhabited—no Scotchman had been known to visit it.

☞ Bishop Hughes, of the Catholic diocese of New York, is opposed to the establishment of the Cistercian order of monks in his diocese. He desires the recall to Ireland of the two Cistercian monks who have come out for that purpose.

☞ The Secretary of War acts as the Secretary of the Navy during Judge Mason's absence from Washington.

☞ Thomas D'Arcy Magee, the Irish refugee patriot, is in Philadelphia, having escaped from Ireland under an assumed name.

GARDE MOBILE.—The vote of the Garde Mobile in Paris is rather significant. Out of ten thousand, eight thousand voted the entire radical ticket, Raspail, Thoré and Cabet. After the desperation with which this Garde Mobile fought against the Red Republicans, the unanimity with which they have gone for their candidates betokens a change of views, hostile to the government.

DON'T CARRY WEAPONS.—A young man named John Dawson, was killed at Pittsburg, by falling upon a bowie-knife which he carried in his sleeve.

MILLIONS ACRES OF BOUNTY LAND.—Of the regular army, about thirty-five thousand men are entitled to bounty lands. The volunteers who are entitled to these lands are about fifty-five thousand. Fourteen millions four hundred thousand acres of land will be required to satisfy the claims of the soldiers in the Mexican war. This land, at the Government price, is worth eighteen millions two hundred thousand dollars.

☞ The filling up of the dock at the foot of Delancey street will add near two acres to the city of New York.

HUNT, ALIAS WEBB, THE FORGER.—This ingenious and industrious personage has received, at Albany, as reward for his evil deeds, a sentence of five years to the State prison. The forgery of which he was convicted was a check upon the Albany Exchange Bank for $1800. Webb, it is not doubted, drew $90,000 from Philadelphia, New York, and Cincinnati banks, some years since, in connection with the forger Reed, who lately died in England.

REFORMING BACKWARDS.—We see it stated that the people of Michigan wish to reëstablish capital punishment. We hope it is a mistake.

LOCOMOTIVE SPEED.—The Lowell Courier says that a new engine, called the Camilla, built by Hickley & Drury, and designed for speed, ran for the first time on the Boston and Lowell Railroad on the 14th inst. It has driving wheels of 6½ feet in diameter, and is capable of running a mile in a minute.

EMIGRATION TO WESTERN VIRGINIA.—The Winchester Virginian states that large numbers of emigrants have passed through that town within a month past, principally bound for that noble region, Western and Northwestern Virginia. That country is advancing at a giant pace. New towns are rising and old forests are falling in every part of it.

VERY SLOW WORK.—The Dry Dock at Brooklyn, N. Y., is expected to be finished this time next year. There are 200 men now at work upon it, and there are 240 other men employed about the Navy Yard there.

THE GERMAN HECKER.—The arrival, by the steamship Hermann, of Hecker, the German revolutionist, has been the most exciting incident of the week. He has had a warm reception in New York. Hardly had the steamer made the land, when a delegation of the Common Council boarded her, and took captive the political hero; and warming with the occasion, gave him a most fraternal greeting....His political history is soon summed up. A distinguished lawyer at Baden, he was also for a long time the leading member of the Legislative body of that Duchy. After the French revolution of February, and the consequent political agitation in the German States, he was chosen as member of the preliminary Assembly of Frankfort, gathered together for the purpose of establishing a new constitution for Germany. He then took the lead as an advocate of republican institutions, and urged with all the might of a hearty sincerity and great ability, the immediate organization of a German Republic, and for awhile had just hopes of success. Subsequent events, however, from a reaction in public feeling and desertion of the republican cause on the part of professed friends, led him to the extremity of arms....Hecker raised the standard of rebellion; some three thousand men joined him. After repeated defeats by the regular troops, he fled to Basle, in Switzerland, his followers being gradually dispersed; Tiedemann, his brother-in-law, son of the celebrated Professor, and Kroeninger, two personal friends, alone remained with him. A reward has been set upon his head, his property confiscated, and he comes to this country to await the issue of events....Hecker is a thorough republican, and though an ardent social reformer, he eschews all alliance with the French communists. No one questions Hecker's sincerity; he has staked his high position and his wealth upon the issue.... Personally, Hecker is a noble specimen of the Saxon; has a fine manly person, lithe and well knit, and capable of fatigue; has the German personal characteristics, the clear ruddy complexion, the curling light hair, and flowing beard and moustaches, a full, eloquent blue eye, the sanguine temperament. He is yet a young man, between the age of thirty and forty, full of life and activity. He is much admired as a popular orator, fluent and spirited. He is the idol of the German youth, whose sympathies are mostly republican. His name is sung in every popular refrain, his portrait adorns every window, picture-shop, and pipe-bowl in Germany, and he is the popular toast in every social treat at the German universities. Consistently with his democratic principles, he came over in the steerage of the ship, and in true manliness of character avoided every opportunity of being lionized.—*New York Literary World.*

CRUISE OF THE CYANE.—We extract the following interesting account of the cruise of the Cyane from the Washington Union:

The U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander S. F. Du Pont, just arrived from the Pacific squadron, in a very short passage of sixty-two days from Valparaiso, has had a most active and brilliant cruise. She sailed from the United States in August, 1845, and her crew have been particularly distinguished throughout the war; no crew have ever had the good fortion to perform so much service in a single cruise. The Cyane was on the west coast of Mexico when the war broke out, and only left there after the receipt of the news of peace. This ship's company participated in the taking of Monterey, and garrisoning that town—the first offensive operation on that coast. They were in the fights of Com. Stockton at the Mesa and the Rio Gabriel; they destroyed the gun-boats of the enemy at Guaymas, cut up their shipping in the Gulf of California, blockaded the ports of San Blas and Mazatlan, and were a part of the force of Com. Shubrick when he took that place; and two of her officers, Lieuts. Rowan and Selden, had the command, one of the shore party and the other of the water party that surprised and routed a large body of the enemy at Urias. The ship's company also garrisoned in part La Paz and San José, Lower California. It was Capt. Du Pont, with 100 of his crew, who so gallantly landed at San José, in the face of an overwhelming force of the enemy, and forced his way two miles through a perfect ambuscade, and under a constant and heavy fire, to the town of San José, to relieve our garrison under the command of Lieut. Heywood, who had been twenty days surrounded by the enemy, and in great distress. Capt. Du Pont afterwards mounted seventy of his men, under command of Lieut. Selden, and pursued the enemy in the interior of the country. Lieut. Selden was successful in entirely breaking up the insurgents, bringing back and depositing on board ship their Commander-in-chief and twenty of his people as prisoners. It will also be recollected that it was the boats of the Cyane, under Lieut. Harrison, that cut out the enemy's brig Condor, in the port of Guaymas, under the fire of their musketry; and also whilst the ship was blockading Mazatlan, her boats signally defeated the enemy's boats sent off to defend a vessel attempting to run the blockade, and landed and spiked all the enemy's cannon at San Blas. Her crew have been remarkable for their discipline and good conduct, acting as soldiers, both infantry and mounted men; and they have been in seven fights on shore, and their loss has been one officer and one man killed in battle, with a large number wounded. Some of the crew have been wounded in several different engagements. After this long, successful, and meritorious conduct of Capt. Du Pont, and the officers and men of this ship, they have arrived home—their service performed so far away, that very little is recorded; so that the relatives of these brave and devoted patriots scarcely know of their deeds of patriotic daring. No promotion, no brevets await them, as it is unknown in the navy. It is to be hoped that some distinguished mark of esteem may be shown Capt. Du Pont and his officers and crew, so worthy and deserving, and that their services will not be unappreciated by their fellow-citizens. These noble tars, having served as foot and dragoons, cannot be tamely received by their countrymen.

END OF AN ELOPEMENT.—The body of Bacon, the master of the St. Luke workhouse, England, who eloped with the wife of the schoolmaster of the institution, and perished on board the Ocean Monarch, has been found, but that of the woman has not.

BAIN'S AND MORSE'S TELEGRAPH.—The New York Courier explains the difference between these two systems, so far as rapidity of operation is concerned, as follows:

Morse's Telegraph (or any other, except Bain's) can only transmit matter as fast as one person can write it, because only one operator can work at a time. On Bain's plan the matter is prepared beforehand; and then wound upon a cylinder; when it is to be transmitted, the cylinder is turned and this can be done with almost any degree of despatch; for example, in transmitting the President's messages by Morse's system, it can only be done as fast as one man can write it. On Bain's system, the message can be cut into one or two hundred parts and put into the hands of as many men. It can thus be made ready, wound upon the cylinder and wound off again, almost instantly. This is the theory of the instrument: whether it will be fully sustained by practical results remains to be seen.

ACCOUNTED FOR.—The mysterious disappearance of a young lady from Rocester, N. Y., who had previously arrived from Canada, is accounted for. She had fallen in with an old lover, and they both concluded to emigrate to the West, and have probably anchored themselves securely in the harbor of matrimony before this time.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Dr. T. N. Haller, of York, Pennsylvania, publishes an account of a cure performed in a decided case of hydrophobia, the patient being a lad twelve years of age. The boy was bitten in April last; the unquestionable symptoms did not appear until the 2d of October. The treatment and result are thus described:

Doctors McIlvain and Fisher were called in consultation, and the patient was ordered two grains of acetate of lead and two grains Dover's powder every four hours—to drink freely of diluted acetic acid, and have his spine freely rubbed with equal parts of Granville's lotion and olive oil. Under this treatment (although but little was hoped) he commenced in ten hours to show symptoms of amendment, and has been gradually improving to this time. He has now taken eighty grains of each article, without producing any other sensible effect upon his system than tranquilizing the spasms and producing sound sleep. He is at present very much debilitated, but craves food and water; rests well, and is anxious to be at play with his associates. Should any change occur in this case, I shall send you the result.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—In the Circuit Court held at Newburg, N. Y., lately, Gilbert W. Oliver recovered a verdict of $8000 against the New York and Erie Railroad Company, as compensation for severe injuries sustained by him four years ago, making him a cripple for life, by an accident to the train in which he was. The accident was caused by a defect in one of the wheels, which broke, and the cars were thrown into a gully.

EXPORTATION OF ENGLISH FELONS TO AMERICA.—According to the London Times, an association in England, of which Lord Ashley is President, are busily at work weeding English society of the thieves, felons, pickpockets, and reprobates of all descriptions, and sending them out to this country. The Times denounces this expedient as "an intolerable injury unjustifiably inflicted on the United States."

EDUCATIONAL CONTRAST.—Out of every hundred persons in England, forty cannot write their names. In Massachusetts, according to the last census, but one person in every 200 persons is in this condition; and nearly all these are recent emigrants from Europe.

☞ An incendiary was shot at St. Louis a few nights ago, while setting fire to a lumber-yard. He died of his injuries.

PAYING FOR SLANDER.—Julius Ware, who, two years since, was put in for $800 damages for slander of Maria E. Ames, on a second trial at Springfield, Mass., has had the amount increased against him to $1100.

☞ Eight houses were destroyed by fire in Montreal, at the head of St. Lawrence street, a few days ago, together with a cider manufactory.

LATER FROM HAYTI.—Port-au-Prince papers to the 17th ult., show that the Government had seized the occasion of the prevailing tranquility, to exercise its clemency by remitting the penalty of death incurred by several individuals recently convicted of treason, and it was expected that the public security would be speedily so firmly established as to admit of their unconditional liberation.

ASSAULT WITH A RAZOR.—In Boston, on the 11th inst., William Mills, colored man, assaulted Lorenzo Henderson, also colored, with a razor, and laid one of his arms open from the shoulder to the elbow.

VILLAINY.—Capt. McFie, and nine of the crew of the schooner Ann, from Liverpool to Quebec, fearing that the vessel would sink in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, fastened down the hatches on 113 immigrants, and escaped in the boats. The victims of the heartless villains burst from their prison and were happily rescued by the Captain of the ship Princess Ann.


☞ **Louisiana Democratic Association.**—At a Stated Meeting of the Louisiana Democratic Association, the following resolution was ordered to be published:

*Resolved*, That the Louisiana Democratic Association recommend at the Evening Torch-Light Procession on the 28th inst. that the Democrats of the City arrange themselves with their respective Wards, as far as practicable. o21 B. B. LEE, Secretary.

*CASS AND BUTLER CLUB.*

☞ **Sixth Ward, Second Municipality.—A Regular** Meeting of this Club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock....The attention of every Democrat residing in this Ward is earnestly invited to this Call, as it will be the last meeting previous to the Torch-Light Procession.
o24 DAVID JOBSON, Secretary.

☞ **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 $36 00 |
| Do. do. do. do. Frock do. 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 23 00 |
| Fancy colored Tweed and Cottington 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, Cottington and plaid Cassimere Pelts and Lamartine Coats | 7 00 to 15 00 |
| Blue Pilot Cloth Boulevards | 7 00 to 9 00 |
| Black and fancy Tweed, Heather plaid and fancy Cassimere plaid Boulevards | 5 00 to 6 50 |
| Black and blue French and English Cloth Cloaks | 16 00 to 25 00 |
| Blue Pilot Cloth Cloaks | 18 00 to 20 00 |
| Extra Superfine Blankets, Paletots and Sacs | 16 00 to 18 00 |
| Blue, drab, dog-colored, green and white do. do. | 5 00 to 10 00 |

PANTALOONS:

| | |
|---|---|
| French and English black Cassimere and Doeskin Pants | 5 00 to 11 00 |
| Blue, olive and fancy colored do. do. | 4 00 to 9 00 |
| Mixed Doeskin, Cassimere and Redding Cord Pants | 4 00 to 5 00 |
| French and American Cotton table Pants | 1 50 to 2 50 |
| Tweed and Satinet Pants | 2 50 to 4 00 |

VESTS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests | 10 00 |
| Colored Cashmere Vests of all qualities and styles | 2 00 to 9 00 |
| Black Cloth, Cassimere, Merino and Bombazine Vests | 3 00 to 3 50 |
| 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 8 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.,
o21 34 Magazine street.

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. 20p

SEASONABLE CLOTHING.

☞ By the Crescent City, Maid of Orleans, Manchester and Gossee, 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 2tp2tw 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 Paper Mache 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 2tp2tw 12 Camp street, opposite City Bank.

GORDON PLUMMER,
*ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.*

☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Notary, No. 5, Royal street, *New Orleans.* je 20 1tat nov.

☞ **Bartholomi's Pink Expectorant Syrup** is superior to any other preparation offered to the public, for all disorders of the liver and lungs. It has proved so astonishingly beneficial for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, etc., that many physicians daily employ it in their practice, and esteem 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 procured only at 52 POYDRAS Street, by COMSTOCK & CO. o10 6t

☞ **The Americo-Graefenberg Theory does not** prevent that one medicine can cure all diseases. It would be imprudent to flaunt such a doctrine in the face of an intelligent community. It is the language of quacks and pretenders. But in the series of medicines offered by the Graefenberg Company, EVERY DISEASE will find its antidote.
☞ For Agents, see Graefenberg's Series, on fourth page. o3

☞ **Important to Health.**—No family should neglect to have on hand a few bottles of BILLINGS' *CARMINATIVE SYRUP*, the infallible remedy for Bowel complaints, which occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other period.

☞ This remedy never fails in the most obstinate cases of Diarrhœa....Wholesale Depot, 72 Camp street, New Orleans.
je1 D. HANSBROUGH.

☞ **To Country Merchants, Planters and Physicians.**—Please see the advertisement of RUSTE & PADDOCK upon the Fourth Page, headed as above. my10

☞ **See advertisement**, on the first page of this paper, headed "*TO PLANTERS AND FAMILIES*," of Comstock & Co.'s celebrated Medicine and Magical Pain Extractor Depot, No. 95 Poydras street, where all that is sold is warranted GENUINE and PURE. je1 6m

☞ **Strangers in the City**, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 86 Customhouse street. an16 2m

DENMAN'S ROSENDALE CEMENT—Landing from Bark Lowell, for sale by
o21 JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

TO RENT.

NO. 72 *CAMP STREET*—The Second Floor and all the Rooms above are to be rented from the 1st of November next. Apply to
o20 WELD & CO., 72 Camp street

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. PEAKSON informs his patients that he can be found daily at his Office from 9 A. M., to 5 P. M. Dr. Pearson's many improvements in Dental Surgery are too well known and appreciated to require enumerating. His BLOCK TEETH are particularly worthy the attention of those requiring artificial ones. His prices are graded to suit the circumstances of all. Office at his residence, *Jackson street*, near Canal. s2 2p tf.

NEW GOODS! .... NEW GOODS!
THOMPSON & NIXON,
Fashionable Clothing Store,
*No. 44 CANAL STREET,*

HAVE received by late arrivals, a Large Stock of SEASONABLE CLOTHING, of superior styles, to which they respectfully solicit the attention of their friends and purchasers generally. o18 2dptf

PLANTATION CLOTHING.

5000 heavy Long Kersey MONKEY JACKETS;
5000 " " PANTALOONS;
7500 " Twilled Red Flannel SHIRTS;
5000 " " Hickory do.
.... Also ....
WOOL HATS, BROGANS, BLANKETS, YARN SOCKS, etc.

☞ The above Clothing is made in the strongest manner, warranted to give the utmost satisfaction, and will be sold on accommodating terms. N. C. FORGER,
s21 2dp corner Customhouse and Old Levee sts.

CLOTHING.—REMOVAL.

M. BARNETT has removed his store to No. 13 *CAMP STREET, two doors from the City Bank*, where he is now prepared to supply the City and Country Trade with a full and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting in part of the following—
Black Cloth Dress and Frock COATS;
Superior Black and Brown Cloth OVERCOATS;
Black, Blue, Olive and Brown SACS and PALETOTS;
Fine Black and Blue Felt do. do.;
Blue Mackinaw