an amicable arrangement between the Hungarian and Sclavonic party. A compromise has been proposed. The latest news speaks of the Croats having been beaten back after a sanguinary action.

The Prussian Ministry has been formed; Gen. Von Pfuel, with the portfolio of Minister of War, being at its head. The new Cabinet is decidedly anti-democratic, and is unpopular. On the 25th the Ministers were to be called upon by the Assembly to reply categorically as to their intentions with regard to the military gagging act which the Assembly insists on. They then consented to carry out the wishes of the Assembly; that is, they are prepared to issue a monition to the army to abstain from all demonstrations of a political character, and have declared themselves prepared not only to resist reaction as well as anarchy, but they shall consider themselves bound upon all occasions to adhere to the resolutions of the majority. Great excitement prevails in Berlin, and a late letter states that the popular ferment has been increased by a rumor of the King's intended flight from Berlin to Konigsberg.

The riots at Frankfort were completely put down on the 25th Sept. It is said that the insurrectionary demonstration against the Assembly was the result of a deeply laid and well-concerted scheme. It is now positively ascertained that the republican members and their party intended no less than to murder the leading conservative members of the Parliament, and to establish a reign of terror.

The city of Cologne, too, had riots on the 25th inst., in consequence of the police arresting some persons who were accused of conspiracy. A mob assembled and liberated the prisoners, after a smart scuffle with the police. Some school boys made an attempt to construct a barricade with the loose stones of a pavement that was being newly laid, but the disturbance was effectually repressed by the intervention of the civic guard. The radical papers have been suppressed, and the city is declared to be in a state of siege.

The Grand Duchy of Baden has been the scene of fearful disorders. Some German anarchists and republican fugitives invaded the Duchy, under the command of the notorious Struve. It appears that Mr. Struve crossed the frontier of the Grand Duchy at the head of 2000 men, with two field pieces, marching in the direction of the Lorrech district, in which at the present moment there are no means to defend the country. His troop is composed of Italians, Poles, French and Germans—the leavings of the insurrections in Lombardy, Posen and Kandern. The military have been sent out against him, and of course he will be put down. He has issued manifestoes of his object; he wants to establish a German Republic, and calls upon all true-hearted German men to join in his holy crusade. Friborg, in the Black Forest, and some other towns have been taken by him. A telegraphic dispatch in the Times of yesterday, says: "The insurrection in Baden is at an end, and the insurgents have dispersed."

ITALY.

It is reported, but not credited, that Charles Albert will shortly resign the crown of Sardinia in favor of his son.

It was stated in the Paris journals of Monday that four French frigates had arrived at Venice, and landed 4000 men, but this statement has since been officially contradicted. Nothing of the kind has been in contemplation.

Austria has pronounced positively the terms on which she will treat for the pacification of Lombardy. She claims a double right to the possession of this part of Italy. First, that which springs from the treaties of Vienna; and secondly, that of conquest in consequence of the victories of Radetzky. She proposes a general congress of the principal powers of Europe, for the definite settlement of all the questions respecting Italy. Without expressing in a precise manner her ideas upon this subject, it appears that Austria intends to propose to the future congress an organization for Lombardy similar to that of the Grand Duchy of Warsaw under the Emperor Alexander. The place intended for the proposed congress is Innspruck.

The atrocities in Sicily have been suspended. The English and French, in conjunction, imposed an armistice on the 13th inst., and both the King and the Government at Palermo agreed to treat. The terms are not known. It is to be regretted that this interference did not arrive until after the sacking of Messina and the accompanying horrors. It appears that at Messina the King's troops lost 450 artillerymen, 600 Swiss and 1200 Neapolitans; 1000 wounded were taken to Reggio and 700 to Naples. On the side of the Sicilians there are about 1000 killed, and a number of women and old men. The total loss on both sides is said to be 7000 persons.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The overland mail, with dates from Calcutta to the 7th, and Madras to the 12th of August, and from Hong Kong to the 25th of July, arrived in London on Sunday last. The intelligence brought by this arrival, with respect to the state of affairs in Moultan, continues to be of the most encouraging kind. Lieut. Edwards and his gallant brothers in arms, Lieut. Lake and Gen. Cortlandt, in conjunction with the Sikh forces under the Sheikh Emamoodeen, had been attacked on the 1st of July at Dewan by Moolraj. A smart action ensued, which lasted upwards of six hours, and resulted, like that of the 18th of June, in the total discomfiture of the Moultanees. Moolraj commanded in person, and maintained the action with considerable bravery until a cannon ball struck the howdah of his elephant and prostrated him in the dust, after which mishap he escaped on a horse into the city of Mooltan, under the walls of which the village of Sadoosam is situated. His followers soon followed the example of their chief, and were hotly pursued by the British forces, who only relinquished their attack on reaching the gates of Mooltan. Four guns were captured on this occasion, with a loss to the British of only 18 killed and 70 wounded. It seems that this second great success, at a season of the year when Indian troops are supposed to be incapable of moving, has at last opened the eyes of those in authority at Lahore, and that they have actually made up their minds to send a strong force to support Lieut. Edwards. Maj. Gen. Wish is to support the reinforcement. Not the slightest symptom of a disposition to sympathize with the revolters had been manifested in the adjoining countries. In Scinde all was tranquil; in Affghanistan Dost Mahomed was reported to be planning an expedition against Balkh. From neither Scinde nor Peshawur have we any news of interest.

CROPS IN ALABAMA.—A letter dated Sumter county, October 12, to the Mobile Herald and Tribune, makes the following remarks:

"The corn crop in gathering is found to be very good—and the unusually favorable season will cause the cotton crop to exceed the expectations of the most sanguine a few weeks ago. I am beginning to think it will be a fair average; and you know from my former guesses, that *my* opinion is worthy of regard, because for the last three years my estimates, made as early as the middle of November, have been every year within less than 5000 bales of the Mobile receipts, except that after the great flood last year in December. In consequence of that calamity I amended my estimates by 30,000 bales. It is yet too early to venture an estimate of your receipts for the present season, but in due time you shall have one; but I will risk this much—that the receipts will, I believe, be quite up to the general estimates."

☞ The people of the Brazos River, Texas, have held a convention, over which Mr. J. B. Miller presided, the object of which was to promote the navigation of that stream. The report of the committee appointed to recommend the best mode to attain the desired object presents the subject in a very favorable light. It is estimated that $6000, judiciously expended, is a sufficient sum to clear the river of all the obstructions from the mouth to the Hidalgo Falls, a few mile above Washington. The committee apportion this sum out among the counties interested, and recommend that books be opened for subscriptions. Two light-draught, substantial steamboats, designed expressly for this river, are now being built above Pittsburg.

THE SPANISH DEBT TO ENGLAND.—By a Parliamentary return just issued, it appears that there is due to the Naval Department of the English Government from the Queen of Spain, for supplies of naval stores, provisions, etc., for the hire of transports, and for the subsistence of the men belonging to the British Legion employed in her service, £11,133 3d. There is also due to the Ordnance Department, for arms and ammunition, £553,037—making, in the whole, a debt of £564,159 3d.

☞ The entire shipments of coin from New York during week before last, were $283,240, including $175,000 to Havre, and $105,000 per steamer to Bermuda. The entire shipments since 1st January, have been $9,611,175.

A FORGER CONVICTED.—A dispatch from Boston of October 17, says: "Miller, whose trial for forgery has been proceeding for the last few days, was convicted to-day."

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

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THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages.

HAVANA.—We received yesterday Havana papers to the 12th inst. We find them more than usually dull, hardly containing a single item of interest.

☞ For the foreign news, which we publish this morning, we are indebted to the Picayune of yesterday evening—in advance of the mail.

PENNSYLVANIA.—In order that gentlemen who delight in betting may make their calculations with skill and caution, we would inform them that of the thirty-six counties of Pennsylvania from which full returns have reached us, excluding Philadelphia city and county, Johnson has 104,170, and Longstreth 105,434; while in the same counties in the Presidential election of 1844, Polk had 108,589 votes, and Clay 103,591—showing in these counties an actual decrease of the entire vote of 2576, and an absolute falling off of the democratic vote of 3155, and an absolute gain on the whig vote of 579. Among the counties included in this calculation, is Schuylkill; in this county in 1844, the vote stood for Polk 3404, for Clay 2571; this year for Longstreth 3538, for Johnston 4264—showing that the democratic vote has increased 134 and the whig 1693. [This great increase proves conclusively that if augmentation of population be the test of prosperity, the coal region of Pennsylvania is very prosperous.] In Philadelphia city and county the increase on 1844 is 4821, or an increase at the rate of over eleven per cent. If the increase throughout the State has been one-fourth as rapid, it is apparent that many thousand votes were not polled. Now the question for the interested to solve is, can this vote be brought out in November? If so, how will it go? There gentlemen is a chance to calculate, and a wide margin for speculation.

☞ We are obliged to the officers of the steamboat Montezuma for Mobile papers.

STEAMSHIP CRESCENT CITY.—We learn that this steamship was got off on Tuesday night by the assistance of the towboats Ocean, Mary Kingsland, Daniel Webster, and the U. S. steamship New Orleans, and anchored inside the Bar, without receiving any damage, and will proceed to sea on Friday, after taking in her coal and freight.

☞ Dr. Stone arrived in town yesterday, in good health and spirits.

A BEQUEST TO THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.—Francis McCardle died in the Charity Hospital early in this month, and bequeathed to the Sisters of Charity in that institution, all his worldly wealth, consisting of $800 in money, deposited in a bank at St. Louis, Mo. The sum is to be distributed equally among the following Sisters. (We give the names assumed on entering the Sisterhood, and the family name): Julia alias Julia Shirk, Sophia alias Teresa Gillmeyer, Octavia alias Mary McFaden, Teresa Frances alias Ellen Sheridan, M. Judith alias Frances Bradley, M. Paschal alias Ann McMillen, Estelle alias Mary Ann Holmes, Mary Rose alias Ellen Fehan, M. Benigna alias Susan Cosgrove, M. Ludovica alias Mary Drighea, Pulcheria, alias Bridget Noddy, Florentine alias Ann O'Brien, Avellina alias Mary McDermott, and Regina alias Jane L. C. Smith. Sister Regina, who is at the head of this branch of the Sisterhood, is constituted sole Executrix; and in the event of the death of one or more of them, the money is to be distributed among the living in the same proportion.

This bequest was made by one of the hundreds who, day after day, in their sickness and in their dying moments, are ministered to by these incomparable women. How full of true religion and exalted charity is their institution! Their only ambition in spending a life in good deeds, is the smile of their Master; and their next chief desire that those deeds may be secret. They bury their names, and all human knowledge of them from the world; and a day of their self-assigned task, performed by those less pure of motive, challenges and obtains the praise of mankind. Well worthy are they of all the liberal and generous may give, for it is not given to them but to aid their benevolence—a benevolence that knows neither creed or country.

STEAMBOAT BOOKS.—J. B. Steel has on hand a splendid assortment of steamboat books and stationery of all descriptions, suitable for persons connected in any manner with river navigation. We advise our friends to give Steel a call, and examine for themselves—we are confident they will be suited. See advertisement in another column.

THE FALCON.—The steamship Falcon sailed from New York on Monday, the 16th inst., for New Orleans via Havana. She is now due here. The following is the list of her passengers:

For New Orleans.—R. W. Montgomery, wife, 3 children and servant; A. B. Benshaw, wife, child and servant; Messrs. Josephs, Urquhart, J. C. Marsh, J. E. Allen, Chew, J. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Thos. Slidell and son; Mrs. Wortendyke and servant; Mrs. S. Cammett, Mrs. Clark, 2 children and nurse; Mr. C. C. Frost, lady and servant; Mr. W. H. Fox, lady and servant; Mr. Isaac Bell, jr., lady and servant; Mrs. Jane M. Cangin, Mrs. Leonora A. Dugan, Messrs. J. Davis, jr., A. H. Way, G. Plummer, S. G. Band, E. Reilly, L. Gibbons, Wm. Alling, J. A. Horton, J. S. Goodwin, J. E. Matthews, H. Danow, J. U. Carrie, P. A. Launaze, A. Dutilh, F. F. Lord, Hamilton, J. Bigley, Isaac Lumley, E. Wolf, J. Davis, Theodore Gardiner, R. G. Sager, J. W. Van Pelt.

For Havana—Messrs. Edwin Churchill, H. Robinson, F. Wand and lady; Mrs. Taylor, St. Juan Yano de Osma, Mr. D. Borges.

ATTENTION FIREMEN!—We are requested, by Gen. Lewis, to call the attention of our Firemen to the fact that the law requires the rolls of their companies to be delivered to the Sheriff "in all of October," and therefore he cannot receive them after the last day of this month; and as a matter of course, all members of companies, where the rolls have not been handed in, will be subject to jury duty. Up to this date, less than one-half of the lists have been received; and it would be well for those interested to attend to it without delay.

LA RISA.—Our friends Aleman, Gomez & Co. have just issued the first number of a satiracal and humorous periodical in the Spanish language, called "La Risa." In appearance it is really excellent, and the typography is unexceptionable, as is also its literary qualities. We cordially wish our friends success in their new undertaking.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—The annual session of the Grand Division of Louisiana met in New Orleans, on Monday evening, the 23d inst., in the Hall of Pelican Division No. 1, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, Lewis Dillard of this city, G. W. P., presiding. Between sixty and seventy representatives were in attendance. The reports of the different Divisions of the Sons of Temperance show that the order is increasing and in a very healthy condition. The Grand Division was in session two evenings, and transacted a large amount of business for the benefit of the order. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year.

R. W. Powell, G. W. P.; a delegate from Crystal Foun Division No. 4.
Benj. F. Lyons, G. W. A.; a delegate from Clinton Division No. 18, East Feliciana.
Edwin L. Lewis, G. Scribe, a delegate from Liberal Division No. 17.
Ariemas Hill, G. T.; a delegate from Pelican Division No. 1.
Rev. H. G. Bliss, G. Chaplain; a delegate from Fountain Division No. 12.
William Watson, G. C.; a delegate from Pelican Division No. 1.
W. W. McGanty, G. S.; a delegate from Pelican Division No. 1.
Lewis Dillard, P. G. W. P.; a delegate from Pelican Division No. 1.

The Grand Division adjourned to meet, at their next quarterly meeting, in Baton Rouge.

THE ELECTION LAW.

In order that every citizen may know his rights; that the ballot-boxes may be protected from fraudulent votes; and that none may in ignorance attempt a violation of the law and make himself amenable to its penalties in attempting to exercise a suffrage to which he is not entitled, or in a manner which the law condemns, we have made the following synopsis of the Constitutional and Statutory provisions applicable to the coming election in this city. We have arranged the matters under appropriate heads, so as to be more easily referred to and fully comprehended:

I—HOW THE ELECTION SHALL BE CONDUCTED.

"The election for Electors shall be conducted in the *same manner* which the law may, at the time, prescribe for *the election of Representatives to the State Legislature*."—*Act February 2, 1825, Section 2.*

II—WHO MAY BE ELECTORS, AND HOW THEY SHALL BE VOTED FOR.

"Every voter shall vote for five* persons, all of whom reside in different electoral districts from each other, and in case any ticket shall contain two or more names of persons residing in the same district, the first of such names only shall be considered as duly voted for.

"Two persons inhabiting the same district shall not be chosen electors by the people; wherefore, that person in each district, who upon this examination, at the seat of Government, of the returns of the votes hereinafter provided for, shall be found to have obtained a greater number of votes throughout the State than any other candidate residing in the same district with himself, shall be one of the electors, and no other person in that district shall be an elector, however great may be the majority of votes which he may have obtained over any other person residing in a different district.

"No person shall be an Elector who at the time of his election is not a qualified voter in the parishes composing the district in which he is chosen."—*Act Feb. 2, 1825, Sec. 4, 5, 6.*

III—WHO MAY VOTE FOR ELECTORS.

"That on the first Monday of November, in the year 1828, and on the two following days,† and on the same days of the same month in every succeeding year in which a President and Vice-President of the United States are to be chosen, or at such other period as may be designated by the Congress of the United States, *every citizen of this State, having had the qualifications requisite to vote at the preceding election for Representatives in the General Assembly, or who shall afterwards have acquired them, shall be entitled to vote* for five persons* as Electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States, in the manner hereinafter prescribed."—*Act Feb. 2, 1825, Sec. 1.*

IV—WHAT ARE THE QUALIFICATIONS REQUIRED, AND WHAT DISFRANCHISES THE CITIZEN.

"In all elections by the people, every free white male who has been two years a citizen of the United States, who has attained the age of twenty-one years, and resided in the State two consecutive years next preceding the election, and the last year thereof in the Parish in which he offers to vote, shall have the right of voting: *Provided*, that no person shall be deprived of the right of voting, who at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, was entitled to that right under the Constitution of 1812. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at, going to, or returning from elections.

"Absence from the State for more than ninety consecutive days, shall interrupt the acquisition of residence required by the preceding section, unless the person absenting himself shall be a house-keeper, or shall occupy a tenement for carrying on business, and his dwelling-house or tenement for carrying on business shall be actually occupied during his absence, by his family or servants or some portion thereof, or by some one employed by him.

"No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, no pauper, no person under interdiction, nor under sentence of any crime punishable with hard labor, shall be entitled to vote at any election in this state."—*Constitution, art. 10, 11, 12.*

"Any citizen of this state who shall after the adoption of this constitution, fight a duel with deadly weapons with a citizen of this state, or send or accept a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within the state or out of it, with a citizen of this state, or who shall act as second, or knowingly aid and assist in any manner, those thus offending shall be deprived of holding any office of trust or profit, and of enjoying the right of suffrage under this constitution."—*Constitution, art. 130.*

V—HOW THE QUALIFICATION OF THE VOTER IS TO BE ASCERTAINED.

"That when any person offering to vote shall be challenged, or the commissioners shall be in doubt as to his qualifications, they shall administer to the person so offering to vote, the following oath or affirmation, to wit:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear (or affirm), that I have been two years a citizen of the United States; that I have attained the age of twenty-one years; and that I have resided in this state two consecutive years next preceding this election, and the last thereof in this parish; and I do further solemnly swear (or affirm) that since the adoption of the present constitution of the state of Louisiana, I have not fought a duel with deadly weapons with a citizen of this state, nor sent or accepted a challenge to fight a duel with deadly weapons, either within this state or out of it, nor am a citizen of this state; nor have I acted as second, or knowingly aided or assisted, in any manner, any person thus offending; and I do further swear (or affirm) that I have not voted in any other precinct, so help me, God! If a naturalized citizen, any one of the commissioners of election may require that he shall state the place where he was naturalized."

"That should any person offering to vote refuse to take and subscribe the oath prescribed in the foregoing section, his vote shall be refused by the Commissioners.

"That when any person offering to vote is objected to, the Commissioners shall administer to him the oath required by law, and at the request of any person the Commissioners shall enter on the roll against the name of the person objected to, the words "sworn in," to be used as evidence against said voter on a trial for perjury."—*Act Jan. 25, 1847, Sec. 16, 17, 18.*

VI—WHERE THE VOTER SHALL VOTE.

"No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held in this State, except in the parish of his residence, and in cities and towns divided into election precincts, in the election precinct in which he resides.—*Con. Art. 13.*

"That each voter shall vote in the precinct in which he resides at the time of the election, and he shall be deemed to reside where he has lodged or slept for the last three months. *Provided, however*, that no person shall be deemed to have lost a residence in one district until he shall have acquired a residence in another."—*Act Jan. 25, Sec. 20.*

VII—PENALTIES FOR PERJURY: FOR ILLEGAL VOTING: FOR RECEIVING ILLEGAL VOTES; FOR THREATS, ETC., TO OVERAWE OR INFLUENCE COMMISSIONERS OR VOTERS.

"That in all cases where the oath prescribed by this act shall be administered by the Commissioners of election, any person swearing falsely in the premises, shall be deemed guilty of the crime of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, be punished in the same manner as other persons found guilty of the crime of perjury."—*Act Jan. 25, 1847, Sec. 19.*

"That any person who shall knowingly vote without having a legal right so to do; or who shall be guilty of voting a second time at the same election, shall be liable to prosecution before the District Court of the parish in which he votes, by information or indictment, and on conviction shall suffer a fine of five hundred dollars, and imprisonment for twelve months at hard labor in the penitentiary."—*Act Jan. 25, 1847, Sec. 22.*

"That any Commissioner or Commissioner, who shall knowingly receive an illegal vote or votes, shall be tried therefor, on indictment or information; and on conviction shall suffer a fine of one thousand dollars, and imprisonment in the penitentiary for two years at hard labor."—*Act Jan. 25, 1847, Sec. 24.*

"That if any person or persons shall use threats, menace, intimidation or violence, or raise or excite any riot or tumult at any election within this State, with a design to influence unduly, or to intimidate or overawe the Commissioners, or shall obstruct or interrupt such Commissioners, or any other officer, in the discharge of his or their duties at such election; or shall by threats or violence attempt to overawe or influence unduly any voter at such election; every person so offending shall, on conviction, suffer imprisonment not exceeding six months, and pay a fine to the State not exceeding five hundred dollars, and shall moreover be liable in damages to the party injured."—*Act Jan. 25, 1847, Sec. 24.*

* Instead of FIVE we now vote for SIX Electors, under the apportionment of 1841, and accordingly the State is divided by the act of February 27, 1844, into six electoral districts, as follows: 1st. The Parishes of Plaquemines, St. Bernard, the Third Municipality, and the Faubourg Tremé; 2d. The First Municipality, except Tremé, and the Second Municipality of New Orleans on the right bank, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, St. James, Ascension, Assumption, Lafourche Interior, and Terrebonne; 4th. St. Tammany, Washington, Livingston, St. Helena, East and West Feliciana, East and West Baton Rouge, Point Coupee, and Iberville; 5th. The counties of Attakapas and Opelousas, and the parishes of Rapides and Avoyelles; 6th. The counties of Natchitoches, Ouachita and Concordia, and the parishes of Catahoula and Franklin.

† Changed to ONE day by the State Constitution and act of Congress, to-wit—The Tuesday after the First Monday in November.

With the exception of the details as to the opening and closing the polls, making returns, appointing Commissioners, &c., the above contains the law governing the coming election. The rights of voters and the duty of the Commissioners are alike clear. There can be no excuse for depriving the legal voter of his franchise nor mitigation of the crime of giving or receiving an illegal vote. We hope that good citizens of all parties will take such measures as will call out the full vote of the city, and will at the same time protect the ballot boxes against the desecration and frauds too apt to be attempted in times of high party excitement. Vote fully and fairly, but let the vengeance of the law fall with speed and certainty upon all who attempt to violate it, whatever may be their rank in society or whichever the party they belong to. The purity of the ballot box is the only guarantee of public liberty and private safety.

OHIO ELECTION.—The following is from the New York Journal of Commerce of the 17th: "The Ohio Statesman contains returns for Governor from seventy-two counties, giving Ford, Whig, 19,932, and Weller, Democrat, 20,461. Twelve counties remaining to be heard from, which in 1846 gave a Democratic majority of 515. We observe, however, that some of the counties are differently reported in the Cincinnati Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.—Returns from all the counties in Pennsylvania, eleven of which are unofficial, give Johnson, Whig, a majority of 221.

☞ Ex-Gov. Doty is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Northern District of Wisconsin.

☞ The Whig Convention of the city of New York has nominated Frederick A. Tallmadge for Recorder, Cornelius V. Anderson for Register, and A. W. Bradford for Surrogate.

☞ Up to the morning of Monday, the 16th, there had been in the Vermont House of Representatives fifty unsuccessful ballotings for speaker.

MILITARY.—The ship Birmingham, Capt. Sturtevant, arrived at Savannah on the 18th, having on board Capt. Anderson's company 2d Artillery, for Augusta. Also Capt. Royland's company, attached to the same regiment, Lieut. Totten in command, and Lieut Van Buren.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

COLUMBUS, Oct. 24, 1848.—I have the Baltimore Sun of the 20th inst. The Niagara had arrived from Liverpool. The sales of Cotton for the week were 24,000 bales. Fair Orleans quoted at 4¾d. Middling, at 3¾d. Indian Corn, 35c. to 38c. 6d. ⅌ quarter. Flour, 32s.@33s. ⅌ bbl. The money market easy. No further political news.

The official vote of Pennsylvania not received. The Sun makes Johnson's majority 206. Nothing further from Ohio. At New York on the 19th, cleared ship Pactolus, Moses, for Havre. Cotton, fair, 6¾c.

Second Dispatch.—OCTOBER 23.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Philadelphia Ledger sums up Johnson's majority at 179. The North American states the official vote as declared at Harrisburg as 263 majority. [It is to be hoped that we will reach the truth in a few days.—*Ed.*]

OHIO.—In Ohio the result is close and doubtful. Dispatches from Columbus of the 20th, say that Ford is elected by 200 majority. The Legislature is not yet settled.

The letters by the Niagara have not arrived.

The steamship United States was positively to leave Southampton on the 12th inst.

MARKETS.—At New York on the 20th, Cotton had declined ½ cent.

EXECUTION.—Langfeldt, the murderer of Mrs. Rademacher, was executed at Philadelphia, on the 20th. He refused to make any confession.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

[Telegraphed for the Charleston Mercury.]

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—6 P. M.—The steamer Niagara, with one week's later intelligence, has been telegraphed off Boston.

The Cotton market has been quiet to-day, but the tendency of prices is downward. The quotations for Rice are unchanged. The sales of Flour reached 10,000 bbls., at $5 31 to $5 56. Sales of 40,000 bushels of Corn, at 69 to 73c. The quotations for Wheat are unchanged. Government Stocks have advanced ¼ per cent.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19—6 P. M.—The result in Pennsylvania and Ohio is still doubtful. The chances in the former State are in favor of the whigs; in the latter, in favor of the democrats. The official returns will be necessary in both cases to decide who is elected.

Bostona beat Free Trade to-day over the Canton Course, in two two mile heats—time 3:46—3:47.

Louisiana Crops—Politics, etc.

WASHINGTON, ST. LANDRY PARISH, Oct 18, 1848.

Editors Crescent: I have been cruising about this parish and Avoyelles for the last month, and as something about the crops may be interesting, I drop you a line. The cotton crop will turn out much better than was anticipated in August, after the gales during the latter part of that month; but the sugar crop, although it never looked finer, yields but little, in consequence of the dry weather; cane, which looks as if it would produce a hogshead and a half to the acre, turns out only about 900 pounds on most of the plantations—the cane being too dry to make anything more.

Soulé, Preston and Benjamin have all been hard at work illustrating the principles of their respective parties, in this part of the State; and it is rumored that they all come together at Marksville to-day. It is certain that all three are in the parish of Avoyelles at this time, explaining the principles of democracy and whiggery. Let old Nick take the hindmost, say I. On the subject of the approaching election Opelousas is as unexcitable as a block of wood—a majority of the whigs thinking that their cause is bound to succeed, and the democrats ditto. Time will tell the story.

Truly yours, A.

Louisiana.

☞ We regret to be compelled to announce the death of James Douglass, formerly editor and proprietor of the Bayou Sara Ledger.

BARBECUES, ETC.—There was a whig barbecue at Pattersonville in this State on the 14th instant. Dr. Walter Brashear was called to the chair, and an appropriate number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries were chosen. The democrats were respectfully invited to join in the discussion, and Messrs. Splane and Clendennen, being called upon to represent the democracy, responded to the call. Judge Moore, Duncan, and Dennett, were appointed to speak in behalf of the whigs. Messrs. Robert Brashear and D. D. Richardson being called upon by the crowd, offered brief and appropriate remarks....On the 15th inst., the whigs of Pointe Coupée gave a barbecue, at the New Road, in honor of Gen. Taylor. Messrs. Preaux, Thorpe, Wood, Brewer, Bonis and Provosty, addressed the people, ...The friends of Taylor and Fillmore were to give a barbecue, at Morganzia, in the Parish of Pointe Coupée, on the 25th inst....There will be a democratic barbecue given at the Spring near the town of Bayou Sara, on Thursday the 2d day of November.

THE CROPS.—The St. Francisville Chronicle of the 21st inst., says: "For the past five weeks we have had but one slight shower, which scarcely laid the dust. The cotton planters of our parish have had a most favorable fall for gathering their crops. The sugar planter, however, has suffered materially for want of rain. The citizens of Point Coupée have been blessed with two copious showers of late.

GOOD PICKING.—We copy the following from the Louisiana (Carroll) Journal: "We were handed the following weights by Mr. Barclay, overseer on Mr. T. M. Parish's plantation in this parish. He assures us that the hands named picked the weights annexed to their names, on the 27th ult.: George 520, Charles 500, Abe 430, Indy 410, Peggy 505, Daniel 440, Henry 420, Manuel 410; average 454½ pounds to the hand.

AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—On Thursday night about 12 o'clock, says the Baton Rouge Gazette of the 21st inst., David Chambers, being then on the watch at his sugar-house in this parish, and standing near the top of the carrier, was caught in the cog-wheel, and before the machinery could be stopped, was most awfully crushed. He fell on the wheel backwards, and his neck, right shoulder, and arm were completely mashed. He must have been killed instantaneously. There being no white person present at the time of the accident, an inquest was held on the body early yesterday morning, who returned a verdict "that the deceased came to his death by being accidentally crushed on the cog-wheel." Mr. Chambers was one of the most useful citizens in our parish, a good planter, enterprising, industrious, and persevering. He was always foremost in anything having a tendency to improvement either in agriculture, arts, or sciences. His loss will be sincerely deplored.

☞ At a theatrical dinner, Mr. Terry was prevented, by his professional duties, from attending till late in the evening, which Mr. Matthews observing, he immediately filled up his glass, "to the *late* Mr. Terry."

Married:

On the 11th inst. at Newark, N. J., by the Rev. M. H. Henderson, I. MARSH DENMAN, of this city, to MARY R., daughter of the late Abraham Cross of Newark.

☞ Odeon Temple of Honor No. 5—Will hold a called meeting at Crystal Fount Hall, No. 222 Tchoupitoulas street, THIS EVENING, (Thursday,) at 9 o'clock. Brethren will please be punctual, as business of importance to all will be acted upon....By order of the W. C. T. [c26 1t] J. M. WAYMOUTH, W. R.

☞ At a Democratic Mass Meeting held on Wednesday evening, October 25, at the Vegetable Market, in the Third Ward of the Second Municipality, the meeting was called to order by Mr. J. L. Carman. Col. H. W. PALFREY was called to the chair, and Messrs. Davis, Flowche, Pride, Doss, Barry, Dunand and Lock were appointed Vice-Presidents. Spirited addresses were delivered by Messrs. Reynolds, Howard, Kelly and Forbe....On motion, the meeting adjourned to form a procession.
Richard Terrill, M. A. Finch, } Secretaries. H. W. PALFREY, Chairman. c26 1t

☞ Steamboat Rough and Ready Club.—The members of this Club will meet THIS EVENING, Oct. 26th, at 6 o'clock, at the WHITEHALL, on Commerce street, to join the Fillmore Rangers at the MASS MEETING at St. Mary's Market, Common, corner alt....By order. THOS. M. CONVERSE, Pres't.
H. Marks, Secretary pro tem. c26 1t

TAYLOR MASS MEETING!

☞ First Ward, Second Municipality.—The friends of TAYLOR and FILLMORE are requested to meet in MASS MEETING, at J. Maitre' Coffee House, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Market streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.....The Meeting will be addressed by several speakers in German and English.....The different Rough and Ready Clubs throughout the city are invited to attend. c26

☞ Cass and Butler Club—Fifth Ward, Second Municipality.—*PUSH ON THE COLUMN!*—A meeting of the Club will be held at Banks's Arcade, Magazine street, on FRIDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. All the Democrats of the Ward are earnestly requested to attend, as the meeting will be addressed by several eloquent speakers. Our political brethren from other Wards are invited to attend. Come one, come all!....By order,
WM. C. TERRELL, Secretary. c26 1t

☞ The members of the Club are requested to meet at half-past 6 o'clock, on the same evening, at the office of Mr. Richard Terrell, No. 20 Banks's Arcade, to make necessary preliminary arrangements. The members of Committees are requested to be punctual.

☞ The Club and the Democrats of the Ward will meet at the Magnolia House, corner of Good and Lever streets, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at 6 o'clock, to join the Torchlight Procession.

☞ The Democracy of the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality, are invited to meet at the Clubroom, No. 95 St. Charles street, at 6 o'clock, P. M., on SATURDAY next, to join the Torchlight Procession. [c26 1t] D. JOBSON, Secretary.

☞ The Pioneer Guards—Will meet at 6 o'clock on SATURDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at Olds & Reynolds' (late Jaber') Coffee House, at the corner of Carondelet and Common streets, prepared to formed in procession. [c25 1t] D. ALDRICH, Marshal.

☞ Cass and Butler Club—Second Ward, Second Municipality.—The Club will meet at their Hall, corner of Polymnia and Sycamore streets, on SATURDAY EVENING next, 28th inst., for the purpose of joining the Torchlight Procession. The Democracy of the Ward and all friends of Cass and Butler are invited to attend. [c26 1t] JNO. C. TAYLOR, Secretary.

☞ The P. L. R.'s Will meet at the Wigwam, on SATURDAY EVENING next, at the usual hour.
J. X. S., Chief. c25 1t

☞ NOTICE.—James Gulick Fire Co. No. 17—Will attend a Special Meeting on FRIDAY, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M....By order of [c23] EDMD. CLARKE, 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 $20 00
Do. do. do. do. Frock do.....12 00 to 20 00
Brown, brown and drab Pilot Cloth Paletots and Sacs....10 00 to 17 00
French black, blue, brown and mulberry Castor Pelatots and Sacs.....18 00 to 22 00
Black and fancy colored Cromonia Doeskin Paletots and Sacs.....16 00 to 20 00
Fancy colored Tweed and Cullington 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, Cullington and plaid Cassimere Polka 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 Boulevards.....3 00 to 6 50
Black and blue French and English Cloth Cloaks.....16 00 to 35 00
Blue Pilot Cloth Cloaks.....18 00 to 20 00
Extra Superfine Blankets, Palentes and Sacs.....16 00 to 18 00
Blue, drab, doe-colored, green and white do. do.....5 00 to 16 00

PANTALOONS.
French and English black Cassimere and Doeskin Pants..5 00 to 11 00
Blue, olive and fancy colored do. do. do..4 00 to 9 00
Mixed Doeskin, Cassimere and Redding Cord Pants.....1 00 to 5 00
French and American Cotton ade Pants.....1 50 to 3 50
Tweed and Satinet Pants.....2 33 to 4 50

VESTS.
Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests.....
Colored Cashmere Vests of all qualities and styles.....3 00 to 5 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
Velencia.....2 50 to 3 50

SHIRTS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c.
Superfine all linen Shirts—stitched bosoms;
Superfine English Muslin Shirts; do. Yora 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 r