DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
By HAYES, M'CLURE & CO.
A. M. HAYES...J. E. M'CLURE...J. C. LARUE...J. O. PIERSON.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.... Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
SEMI-WEEKLY—*Five Dollars* per annum, in advance.
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 second page, of ten lines in 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.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 10, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston, consequently we received no papers from the north or east of that city.

☞ We received last evening a dispatch from Montgomery, dated Nov. 8th; but its contents were not so perfect as the returns previously published.

☞ We are obliged to the steamer Orleans for late Texas papers.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—This popular establishment will open for the season on Saturday night. The performances are—"The Soldier's Daughter," and an original farce called "Great Attraction." By Saturday we shall probably know who is elected, and then the defeated ones can go and solace themselves with the drama.

☞ Our readers will see by a reference to the advertisement in another column, that Dan Rice's Circus is in town, and will open in a few days.

☞ We would call attention to the advertisement of Madame Young, the celebrated female philosopher, in another column.

☞ By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Messrs. Walter & Gray furnish a superior lunch to-day at the New Commercial Exchange.

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

☞ Our city yesterday was remarkably calm and quiet to all appearance; but notwithstanding its apparent quiescence, almost every person was in a state of internal excitement. The whigs felt pretty certain that they had achieved the victory, but did not seem willing to give full expression to their exultation until some more certain returns should be received which would definitively settle the question. The democrats were quiet, we suppose, because they had nothing to make a noise about, though many of them were disposed to give up the election as a gone case. In a few days we resume we shall know certainly whom the people n the exercise of their sovereign power have chosen to preside over the destinies of the nation for the next four years. Whoever the fortunate individuals may be, a great many must necessarily be disappointed, and perhaps a still larger number highly delighted; but we hope that the victors will exhibit magnanimity in their triumph, and the vanquished bear their defeat with fortitude. As for ourselves, we do not think that the eternal salvation of the country is to be greatly affected by whichever persons may become incumbents of the Executive Magistracies.

THE WEATHER.—The weather for the past few days has been perfectly delicious. Yesterday the air was as mild and balmy as if it were May instead of November. We cannot expect, however, that this temperature will continue long. Winter is fast approaching, in fact it is almost here, and overcoats and cloaks will soon be in demand. It is reasonable to suppose, from the amount of bets which have been made upon the election, that one portion of the community will obtain those necessary articles for nothing, while the other half will have to pay double.

☞ The Galveston News states, that the Crescent says, the Grisettes who had arrived in town had fled from the Red Republicans. We think the News must be mistaken in saying so. Much sympathy as we may feel for the pretty Grisettes, we have too much respect for the Red Republicans to think they would be so wanting in gallantry. We have taken the Republicans under our especial protection, and we don't want to have them abused.

THE RIVERS.—At Louisville on the evening of the 1st inst., there were 3 feet 4 inches water in the Canal; during the 24 hours preceding the river had risen 3 inches. The weather was cool and windy. At Pittsburg on the evening of the 1st inst., there were 5 feet 1 inch water in the Channel, and weather cloudy. At Cincinnati on the evening of the 1st inst., the river had risen 5 inches during the 24 hours preceding.

SANTA FE.—By the way of St. Louis we learn that Col. Washington's command was about a day's march from Santa Fé on the 11th ult. Mr. Charles J. Asbury, of Johnson county, was killed, supposed to be by the Apache Indians, about twenty-five miles this side of El Paso. He was returning from that place to meet his wagons, which he had left a few days before. As he had not been seen, search was made, and after some days, his body was found, with the body of a Mexican servant, who had accompanied him. From the wounds upon the bodies, it was supposed that they had been shot from some concealed point in the chaparral, on the roadside. The indians are making incursions into every neighborhood, as they have complete control of the country, and the withdrawal of the United States troops has given encouragement and confidence to them. The prospects of trade, and the sale of merchandise in Chihuahua, were flattering.

TEXAS—*Death of Gen. Baker.*—The Galveston News learns from a private letter from Houston that Gen. Mosely Baker died on the 4th inst., after a very short illness. The letter does not state the nature of his disease. "We have only time to say," says the News, "that in his death Texas has lost one of her oldest and most eminent citizens. Gen. Baker has been a man of great activity and enterprise through life. He participated largely in the war of our revolution, and we believe all have conceded to him the reputation of a brave soldier, an able officer and a true patriot."

RANGING COMPANIES.—The Western Texan states that Capt. B. F. Hill has been authorized by the Governor of Texas to raise a company for the protection of the frontier. The same paper also states that Capt. H. E. McCulloch has been authorized to reorganize his company at the expiration of their present enrollment.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES IN TEXAS, &c.—The following is an extract from a letter to the Galveston News of the 5th inst., dated at Seguin, Oct. 20th:

"I have but little of interest to write you, except that we have unfortunately got into another Indian war, and that, too, through the blundering conduct (or something worse) of our rangers, in an expedition that went up to the head of the Gundalupe some two months past, and it is said killed some of the Lipans, and drove off a quantity of their horses.

The Indians have killed some twelve or fifteen persons, and taken a great number of horses from this upper country, and all for retaliation. I have been informed that the Governor has authorized the raising of a force to operate against them. The volunteers are to meet on the San Marcos, near Gonzales, on the 22d instant, for the purpose of organizing.

The Indians up to this time have killed but one or two old Texans.

If anything of consequence in this Indian war should occur, I may inform you.

Crops in this neighborhood are very bad, with the exception of pecans. We have had a great drought—the roads and streets are deep in dust at this time."

FROST.—On the mornings of the 2d and 3d inst., there was frost in Augusta, Ga., sufficiently severe to kill all vegetation, particularly cotton.

The Presidential Election—The Crescent.

The great contest is over. The battle has been fought, and the victory won. It is decided by the people which of the candidates for their suffrages shall preside over the destinies of this great country, for four years to come. The smoke which yet hangs over the battle field makes it difficult to decide with any degree of certainty upon whose banners victory has perched, and millions of hearts are beating with alternate hope and fear of the result. But no one thinks of further opposition, whatever it may be. The will of the people, expressed in constitutional forms, is the supreme law, which all recognize, and the decision to which the people have come, a judgment from which no one dreams of appealing. The contest has been a warm one. Every weapon of offence and defence has been used by the respective parties. Men's feelings, passions, and prejudices have been aroused. Much has been done in the heat of the controversy by both sides, which, in cooler moments, the actors will regret. But as all acquiesce in the result, whatever it may be, so should each endeavor to forget and forgive all causes of annoyance, or all subjects of enmity which may have arisen during the struggle. Whig or democrat, every citizen is, before all, an American—a brother of the same great family—having an equal interest with his fellows in the prosperity, happiness, and perpetuity of this glorious Republic. We may differ as to men and measures, but, embarked in a common bottom, we must sink or float together; and certainly the safety of the ship will not be secured by quarrels among the crew or mutiny against the officers. That the defeated party should be dissatisfied, is natural—but of what avail will be complaint—what use is there in losing one's temper! Every one entertains the highest opinion of the purity of his principles, the immaculate honesty of his party, and of the surpassing patriotism and wisdom of its leading men; but where both sides have this opinion, it may, after all, be possible that both have some reason for it, and that there will not be, in reality, any such remarkable difference in the general policy which the two parties will pursue in the administration of the Government, whatever may be their professions before the people. At any rate, we may be certain that whoever is President, the sun will give the same light and heat—the winds and tides will pursue their allotted course—the earth will lose none of its fertility, and man none of his intellect or energy. None of the elements of individual happiness or of national greatness, can be annihilated—the progress of social improvement will not be impeded, and the bright destiny of our country can neither be delayed nor changed.

"Few are the ills that men endure,
That laws can either cause or cure;"

but each man's fate depends mainly upon himself.

We hope, therefore, that our friends of the victorious party will use wisely and moderately their victory, and that our friends who are defeated will not at once give way to despondency—imagine the country ruined—lose their confidence in the capacity of the people for self-government, and let their disappointed patriotism prey upon their vitality to the injury of their personal interests, without advantage to any body else. On the contrary, now that the matter is irrevocably decided, let us put on the smile of content, drop all bickerings and hard feelings, endeavor to say our prayers with a clear conscience, and buckle to the stern realities and everyday business of life.

Some wise man once said that he was the true public benefactor who made two blades of grass grow where one had grown before, and we think that the best patriot is he who improves his country, by the diligent pursuit of his own welfare in the thousand branches of industrious enterprise which are open to all. It must be confessed that we have of late had rather a surplus of showy and windy patriotism; speeches, songs, hurrahs and processions, are all very well in their way, but they are too unsubstantial for long-continued and general use; it is as well, therefore, to return at once, and with good grace, to the less ornamental, but far more useful, modes of manifesting our love for our country and mankind.

In a contest such as the one through which we have just passed, the position of an independent paper, pledged to take no part in the strife of parties, is one of peculiar delicacy and almost thankless labor. Be ever so upright and impartial, and men, in the heat of partisan zeal, will find something to carp at and condemn. A simple fact, which may tell against one or the other side, if published, will be laid hold of by some eager fault-finder, as an evidence that you are an enemy in disguise, or that this, that, or the other person connected with the paper, is making use of its pretended independence to further his own views. That *The Crescent* has not escaped criticisms of this kind we know, but we know, also, that they have not been deserved. Divided in political sentiments as the proprietors are, and doing, in their personal exertions, the best they could for their respective parties, as they have done, they have been perfectly united on one subject—a determination that the paper should be kept free from the passions and excitements of the hour, and aloof from all participations in the canvass, in order that it might secure the confidence of all as a faithful chronicle of the important events daily taking place—that its statements might be relied on, and no one have cause to complain that he had been misled by any thing found in its columns. How far this purpose, firmly entertained, has been carried out, we are willing to let all men of all parties, in their cooler moments, decide. As it has been for the past, so it will be for the future. Having passed through the ordeal of this canvass unscathed, there need be little apprehension, that we shall succumb to weaker temptations, and hereafter deviate from our prescribed course. We intend to follow the advice which we have given to others, and so take the past and present as it is, without regret, complaint or murmur, or without any very strong manifestations of rejoicing, and to endeavor to see how far we can serve our country, in time to come, by disseminating useful information, laboring to enlighten the people and improve their condition, advocating those measures which we believe will be beneficial to the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural interests of our common country—in short, by making, if we can, the Crescent the best newspaper published.

THE REVOLT IN VIENNA.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, after narrating the events of the sad and terrible outbreak at Vienna, says: "They seem pregnant with more important consequences than any that have happened since the dethronement of Louis Philippe. Should the Emperor endeavor to crush the rebellion by summoning the aid of Jellachich and Radetsky, or by appealing to Russia, it is not improbable that France might step in on the side of Democracy, and thus create a general war. It will also be important to observe what effect will be produced by the news when it shall reach Naples, where the King has been attempting a similar course of stealthy but almost insolent reaction, and where a promising opportunity for a fresh rising on the part of the Constitutionalists will be afforded by the absence in Sicily of all the effective troops of the kingdom. Spain, likewise, may be sympathetically affected, and it can also scarcely fail to strengthen the ardor of the Red Republicans in Paris."

CONSTANTINOPLE.—The late destructive fires in this capital have at length aroused the attention of the Government to the necessity of constructing the houses of some more durable substance than wood. The building of any more wooden houses is strictly forbidden. The Government had an idea of ordering them all to be re-built of stone or brick, but this was found to be too expensive. It is now in contemplation to build them of lath and plaster, to be coated with a species of cement, which, when dry, will be smooth and hard like stone.

LIABILITIES OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.—A widow of a man who was killed some time since on the Buffalo and Niagara Railroad, in consequence of the cars running off the track, has obtained a verdict of $4000, in a suit against the company.

The Revolutions in Europe.

In the great excitement caused by the recent election in this country, and the undivided attention which has been bestowed upon that important business, we have almost entirely lost sight of the wonderful events which are occurring upon the theatre of Europe, and the radical changes which are there being effected in the structure of society. As we have now passed that epoch in our domestic history which necessarily demands and absorbs for the time being all our thought, we are now at liberty to turn once more to our transatlantic brethren, and view the interesting scenes which they are enacting. That the present era is the most important in the annals of recorded history, there can be no doubt; but being immediate spectators, we deem the great events which are passing around as of less consequence than if at a future period they should be presented to us decorated by the pen of the historian, as the acts of a by-gone age. In the progress of the human race every change in the form of society should be a transition from a lower to a higher state. Through two stages we have already passed: the barbaric, when the wild but free wanderers from the north and east darkened the imperfect enlightenment of the Roman Empire; the feudal, which succeeded the establishment of the barbarian monarchies on the ruins of the old Empire, and now we have arrived at what we are used to hearing called the very ultimate boundary of human advancement—the civilized system. Through these three stages, Europe has nearly passed, and is now struggling to ascend a step higher in the scale of existence, and to achieve her disenthrallment from the social abuses which weigh so heavily upon her masses. The genius, the master-spirit of modern civilization, is capital. The tyrants of the earth govern by its influence, and only rule while it is employed in their favor. To get rid of this slavery of humanity to wealth, to change the relations of society so that this great engine of power shall be more equally distributed, is the end and aim of the revolutions which now distract the European continent. In many places the movement is going forward without any fixed object in view, directed by no particular theory, but merely animated by a hatred for existing institutions, and a desire for their destruction. In Germany, in particular, the revolution seems to be of this character. There the people, as yet, understand little of the science of social organization; but merely feel the evils under which they labor, and which result from the present system. They have formed no plans—they have no theories—but seem impelled by a vague and resistless desire to pull down and destroy without knowing what kind of a structure they are going to erect upon the ruins of the prostrate edifice. From this state of things there is no knowing what may result, but it is certain that from the universal confusion some change must be produced, and where only evil is destroyed there is at least some chance of good taking its place. This, we believe, is what the German reformers desire. Their present aim is only to free themselves from the corrupt and time-worn institutions which oppress them, and then let things take their course, adopting only such reforms as may be suggested by the people.

In France, where for many years the most enlightened philosophers of the nation have bestowed their attention upon the problem of social organization, the people have adopted particular theories which they desire to see placed in practical operation. These theories are based upon different principles, and, therefore, are widely different in their natures. In fact, the two principal sects of socialists are diametrically opposed to each other in the bases of the systems they wish to establish, although they both attack the present unequal distribution of property, and both, we believe, profess to be opposed to the purely commercial spirit of civilization. The people of France are possessed of a strong military feeling, which is far nobler than that for commerce. The excellent correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune holds the following language upon the subject, which, although it may not be in accordance with the opinions generally received, is at least worthy of consideration:

"My visit to Holland has shown me how much superior the military is to the commercial spirit. I see that the military spirit has been the salvation of France, and made it what it is, the leader of nations and of the civilized world to a noble destiny; and that war, notwithstanding it is a horrible thing, has a redeeming side in it. War develops the passion of ambition. Ambition excites the sentiments of personal pride and dignity: it elevates the thoughts and principles of men. The peasant, made a soldier, becomes a man; but commerce transforms a man into a coward and a cheat."

We have before, we believe, given a sketch of the history of one sect of the French socialists—the followers of St. Simon; at some other time we will endeavor to say something of the Fourierites and the Communists.

☞ The steamship United States, Capt. Hackstaff, was to leave New York for this port on the 4th. Should twenty or more passengers offer for Havana, the United States would touch at that place. Upon her return from New Orleans, she will resume her trips to Havre, leaving New York on 10th December, and Havre on the 8th January, touching at Southampton each way.

GEORGE MCDUFFIE.—We copy with much pleasure the following paragraph from the Hamburg (S. C.) Journal:

"We are gratified to announce, on the authority of a letter to a gentleman in this place, that the health of this distinguished gentleman is greatly improved; and that strong hopes are entertained by his physician of its complete restoration. Should such a gratifying event occur, it would not only be hailed with delight by his numerous friends and admirers, but would furnish the strongest evidence of the efficacy of the *Water Cure*—a system, we truly believe, that is destined to confer upon mankind much signal benefit and blessing."

HEAVY FAILURES.—The N. Y. Herald of the 31st ult. says: "There were two large failures announced in the street yesterday—one a large domestic goods commission house in Broad street; and the other, a large grocer house in Front street. The first is extensive, and will fall heavily upon many Northern and Eastern manufacturers. The last will fall more directly upon parties in this city."

THE BRIDGEPORT DEFALCATION.—We understand that Beach, the young man who is charged with having defrauded the "Bridgeport Bank," undoubtedly made his escape in the steamer for Europe. P. Barnum, Postmaster in that city, takes passage in the next steamer for Europe in pursuit. Rumor says that the amount appropriated by this juvenile disciple of Swartwout is about $21,000; also that he exchanged in New York, prior to his departure, about $10,000 in the bills of the bank where he had been employed, for gold. The affair has created intense excitement in our sister city, and many reports are in circulation. The officers of the bank will probably soon give the facts to the public.

HORRIBLE MURDERS.—We learn from the Brandon (Miss.) Republican that on the evening of the 1st inst., a horrible and brutal murder was committed on the railroad near Petrie's Mill, in Hinds county, on two men by the names of Blake and Atway, by a Mr. Hughes. The circumstances are as follow: Hughes was a contractor on the railroad, and had employed Blake and Atway to work for him. For some provocation unknown, they took Hughes up, and after stripping and tying him, lashed him severely. After satisfying themselves in this manner, they left Hughes on the spot, as they supposed, dead. Hughes, however, soon recovered, and, smarting under the lash, procured an axe, went to their lodgings, and murdered them both in their sleep. Hughes is now in the custody of the proper officers, and has confessed the bloody deed.

☞ The Houston (Texas) Advocate gives the proceedings of another public meeting at Texana, in which, after premising that they considered the apportionment bill of the last Legislature "unconstitutional, illegal, and unprecedented," it was resolved that the Governor be requested to call an extra session of the Legislature to deliberate on this subject, and also "to pass a law to quiet the Mexican grants to resident colonists for their headrights."

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

First Dispatch.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 8—*Georgia.*—Democratic majority in Cass, 887; Bibb, 100; Pike, 53; Wilkinson, 25; Twiggs, 84; Jones, 11; Crawford, 32; Cobb, 454; Chatham, 106.... Whig majorities—Muscogee, 474; Upson, 318; Harris, 467; Baldwin, 58; Washington, 66; Houston, 23; Effingham, 83; Columbia, 267.

Second Dispatch.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 9—*Georgia.*—Harris, 430; Richmond, 303; Monroe, 127; Upson, 318; Chatham, 106; Putnam, 94; Effingham, 83; Houston, 23; Baldwin, 58; Washington, 66—for Taylor.....Twiggs, 84; Pike, 53; Crawford, 32; Wilkinson, 25; Jones, 11; Bibb, 94—for Cass. Whig gain in 17 counties, 1295 over Clay's vote. [On reference to our tabular statement, it will be seen that our correspondent is in error.—*Eds. Crescent.*]

Third Dispatch.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 9—*Alabama.*—Lowndes, 250; Dallas, 210; Autauga, 115—for Taylor. The counties of Mobile, Butler, Montgomery, Macon, Autauga, Dallas, Chambers, Talladega and Coosa, are reported to have given 2400 gain over Clay's vote in 1844. [We think this somewhat exaggerated. Polk's majority in the State in 1844, was 11,462.—*Eds. Crescent.*]

Further particulars of the Hibernia's news confirm the intelligence heretofore received, of the crisis in Austria. All Europe is in a state of alarm. Vienna is in the greatest consternation. Large forces are accumulating around the city. They will probably not bombard it, but cut off the supplies and endeavor to starve the inhabitants into submission. Russia stands ready to assist the Emperor with an army of 200,000 men....There is a rumor in Paris that Charles Albert has recommenced hostilities....At Liverpool cotton has a downward tendency; fair 4½—sales 25,000....The position of Cavaignac is critical, his influence is waning.

NEW YORK—Cleared: Washington and St. Charles. Arrived: Sarah Sands. Boston—Arrived: Gen. Wool and Ann Rogers; Cleared: Walter R. Jones and Florence. Bath—Sailed: Sarah Louisa. Baltimore—Arrived: E. P. Chapin....The steamship Crescent City put into Wilmington for fuel—all well.

Dates from Montevideo are to the 10th of August. The town of Colonia has fallen into the hands of Oribe.

The mail confirms the telegraphic report of the election of William Upham as United States Senator from Vermont. The Secretary of the Treasury has given orders for the payment of the Mexican indemnity—an aggregate of $1,500,000. At Charleston cotton has declined ½c.

ELECTION RETURNS.

At an early hour this morning we received the following dispatch—it will be perceived that it is dated on the *eighth*, and gives no particulars:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Nothing definite from Maine or New Hampshire. In Massachusetts there is no election by the people. If we can place any reliance on the reports received to-day, Taylor has carried New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Ohio, it would appear, has gone for Cass. There are all kinds of reports as to Illinois.

GEORGIA.

We give below the returns from this State as far as they have reached us, and we believe they are nearly correct. Judging from these returns the vote will be very close. In the 20 counties given the whigs have gained 88 on the late election, and 614 on the last Presidential election.

	Pres't, '48. Taylor.	Cass.	Congress, '48. Whig.	Dem.	Pres't, '44. Clay.	Polk.
Baldwin	58		283	228	324	303
Bibb		100	599	692	796	862
Cass		887	662	1213	654	1139
Chatham		106	643	576	817	835
Cobb		454	637	1008	658	943
Columbia	267		405	196	492	307
Crawford		32	361	396	377	454
Effingham	83		156	106	132	87
Harris	467		759	329	845	464
Houston	23		626	638	659	732
Jones		11	672	389	357	455
Monroe	127		721	588	798	707
Muscogee	474		1141	840	1190	980
Pike		53	677	758	659	871
Putnam	94		363	289	429	351
Richmond	303		586	404	903	647
Twiggs		84	369	358	388	467
Upson	318		603	423	643	354
Washington	66		525	408	629	505
Wilkinson		25	380	412	387	500
Whig gain	88		Whig gain on '44		614	

LOUISIANA.

We have few additional authentic returns of the Louisiana election. Lafourche is reported to have given 502 for Taylor; Assumption is variously reported from 88 to 200, and Ascension from 52 to 200 for Taylor. West Feliciana has given Cass 16, and East Feliciana 4.

FURTHER RETURNS.—*Taylor Majorities:* Lake Providence 31; Tompkins' Bend 93; Hard Times 18; Assumption 183; Lafourche Interior 508; Vidalia, majority not stated....*Cass Majorities:* East Feliciana 28; West Feliciana 4.

MISSISSIPPI.

Claiborne county gives Taylor a majority of 108, and Rodney (Jefferson county) 64.

THE CRESCENT JOB OFFICE.

All New Materials of the Latest Style.

☞ The proprietors of the "*Daily Crescent*" would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have added an extensive JOB OFFICE to their establishment—and are now prepared to execute all kinds of printing *on the most favorable terms*, viz:

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, LAWYER'S BRIEFS, BILLS OF LADING, DRAY RECEIPTS, CARDS, POSTERS, STEAMBOAT BILLS, &c., &c.,

in every style.

All their materials—Type, Presses, etc.—are entirely new, and the very latest improvements, which will enable them to execute their work in a manner not to be surpassed in this city. The Presses are from the foundry of Messrs. R. Hoe & Co., New York, which is a full guaranty of their excellence—the type is from the well-known foundries of Messrs. George Bruce & Co. and John T. White; and has been selected with great care to adapt it to the business wants o this city. o6

☞ Crystal Temple of Honor No. 4.—A called meeting of this Temple will be held at Temple Hall, Canal street, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, 13th inst., at 7 o'clock. Members are requested to be punctual....Brother.
T. W. VAN WYCK, W. C. T.
n10

TO POLITICIANS!

☞ It has been estimated that, during the present campaign, which has been so hotly contested, not less than

☞ THREE MILLION DOLLARS ☜

have been bet upon the result....Some persons have bet money; some have bet houses; some, lands; some one thing, some another; but by far the greatest number of bets will be paid in

Rich and Fashionable CLOTHING,

such as black, blue and fancy-colored cloth Dress and Frock Coats; blue, brown and drab Pilot Cloth Paletots and Sacs; French and English black Cassimeres and Doeskin Pants; blue, olive and fancy-colored do; black and colored cloth Embroidered Vests; colored Cassimere Vests, of all qualities and styles; fancy-colored Tweed and Cedringtos Paletots, Sacs and Overcoats; indeed, Coats, Vests and Pantaloons—"new rigs"—of every variety of goods and fashion of pattern.

RICHARD SANDS,
corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets,

Having received, by the latest arrivals from New York, a splendid assortment of the above articles, would call the attention of politicians to the fact, believing that they will not fail to perceive the facility with which they can pay their Clothing bills at his establishment. He will cheerfully accommodate Whigs, Democrats, Barn-burners, Free-soilers, No-party men and Every-party men—he is not particular, in fact, any body in want of Clothing can obtain with him great bargains. Call and examine his magnificent stock, any how. n8tf

MADAME YOUNG.

THIS celebrated Philosopher (late of New York) having returned to the city, can be consulted at No. 37 Hevia street, daily, (except on Sundays,) from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Madame Y. makes no pretensions to Magic, but she *will* inform all who consult her, of their Disposition and Character, and leading Transactions of the Past, Present and Future, as well as if she had known them from birth.

Terms—For a Lady or Gentleman, $1 00. n10 3t*

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

A SUPERIOR LUNCH will be served up at half-past 10 o'clock at this Establishment, consisting of Prairie Chickens, Partridges, Baked Redfish, Fried Oysters, Oyster Soup, &c. &c.
n10 1t WALTER & GRAY.

HATS AND CAPS.

300 DOZEN BLACK SOFT BUENA VISTA HATS—Now landing from Steamships United States and Galveston, and Ship Mary Ann. Also—A very large assortment of every other kind of HATS and CAPS.

N. B.—Also an Invoice of GUTTA PERCHA STIFFENED MOLESKINS, just in store, and for sale cheap, by JOHN DURBRIDGE,
n10 28 Customhouse street, up stairs.

DIARIES! DIARIES!! DIARIES!!!
For Sale at No. 14 CAMP Street.

DIARIES of all sizes and styles, for the Professional man, Merchant and Mechanic. Also—An assortment of IVORY TABLETS, FANCY MEMORANDUM BOOKS, and BALL and LADIES' TABLETS of every variety.

Just received and for sale at the New Orleans Stationers' Warehouse. [n10 4t] J. B. STEEL, 14 Camp st.

EXTRA PAY.

THE undersigned is fully prepared to execute all papers necessary to procure THREE MONTHS' EXTRA PAY, and collect BACK PAY and EXTRA PAY due the heirs of deceased officers and soldiers who served in the late war with Mexico. Office in New Commercial Exchange, directly under Major Dashiell's office. WM. MONAGHAN,
n10 1m* Late Capt. Co. F, 8th Regt. La. Volunteers.

CARTS WANTED.

FIFTEEN to twenty double-team BOX CARTS will find constant employment at good wages, by applying to the subscriber. SAMUEL L. FORGAY, 299 Poydras street,
n10 1f between St. Paul and Gironde streets.

JOHN C. LARUE, *Attorney and Counsellor at Law*, 29 Gravier street. n10

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The Charleston Courier of the 4th inst. says: "It gives us great pleasure to announce that a telegraphic communication from the Mayor of the city of New York, to the Mayor of this city, received last evening, with a copy of which we have been politely favored, announces that "the cholera is not in New York at all."

FORESTALLING THE CHOLERA.—The Washington City Common Council have adopted a resolution appointing a Health Committee on the part of each board, and a resolution requiring the Board of Health to take especial precautionary measures in view of the approach of the Asiatic cholera.

FIRE.—On the 1st inst. a part of the Georgia Penitentiary at Milledgeville took fire. In a few seconds the entire roof of the building was in a blaze; it soon communicated to the provision house, then to a bark-mill attached to the tan-yard. The destruction of the buildings named, and loss of perhaps $1000 or 1500 worth of provisions, is about all the damage.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

HEWLETT'S....A Snyder, Madison parish; Capt P Weeks, Pensacola; R Mansfield, Bayou Sara.

PLANTERS'....Capt J A Hopkins, R I; J Caulfield, Ct; J S Charles, C A Kingsley, J G Cochran, N Y; J Whink, Ala; H M Bassett, New Carthage; J Rockins and brother, Phila; T J Hall, Del.

VERANDAH....A Hill, N D Chamberlin, J M Drennan and lady, H K Ashbridge, F W Farrer, N O; R R Mann and lady, N Y; Chas H Flower, Red River; E Phillips, Bayou Sara; S Barber and lady.

ST. CHARLES....J H McRae, Jos W Allen, W K Easley, R D Denton, W S Pickett, lady and two children, Geo E Payne, C Crescent, T H Lockett, N O; Wm Calvert, Mobile; Lt Col P O Hebert, U S A; Maj J H Miller, 4th Art.

☞ 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. do. Frock do.	12 00 to 20 00
Blue, brown and drab Pilot Cloth Paletots and Sacs	10 00 to 17 00
French black, blue, brown and mulberry Cassimere Paletots and Sacs	18 00 to 22 00
Black and fancy colored Cremonia Doeskin Paletots and Sacs	18 00 to 25 00
Fancy colored Tweed and Cedrington Paletots, Sacs and Overcoats	7 00 to 12 00
Black, blue and drab Beaver cloth Paletots and Sacs	14 00 to 16 00
Plaid Cassimere and Heather plaid do. do.	8 00 to 9 00
Tweed, Cedrington and plaid Cassimere Polka and Lamarine 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 00
Black and blue French and English Cloth Cloaks	16 00 to 35 00
Blue Pilot Cloth Cloaks	16 00 to 20 00
Extra Superfine Blankets, Paletots and Sacs	16 00 to 18 00
Blue, drab, dos-colored, green and white do. do.	5 00 to 15 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	4 00 to 5 00
French and American Cotton made Pants	1 00 to 2 50
Tweed and Satinet Pants	2 50 to 4 00

VESTS:

Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests	10 00
Colored Cassimere Vests of all qualities and styles	3 00 to 5 00
Black Cloth, Cassimere, Merino and Bombazine Vests	3 00 to 5 00
Black and fancy Silk Velvet Vests	6 00 to 10 00
Rich figured and striped Silk	3 50 to 6 00
Splendid Tissel Ball	4 50 to 8 00
Valentia	2 00 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.,
n7 6t 34 Magazine street.

☞ See advertisement, on the first page of this paper, headed "*TO PLANTERS AND FAMILIES.*" ☜ Comstock & Co.'s celebrated Medicine and Magical Pain Extractor Depot, No. 89 Poydras street, where all that is sold is warranted GENUINE and PURE. jel 6m

TO RENT.

TWO ROOMS, on Carondelet street, below Poydras—suitable for an OFFICE, or PARLOR and BEDROOM, to be rented either furnished or unfurnished. Apply at this office. n10

TO LET.

A TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, on Clio street, between Apollo and Bacchus streets. Inquire of R. SEATON, No. 216 Carondelet street. n10 1f

HATS AND CAPS.

EVERY VARIETY of pattern, shape and quality of HATS, and CAPS, always on hand. Winners and losers in the late Election can call and see for themselves.
n9 3t C. D. BUNCE, 30 Canal st.

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. o15 2tptf

PIANO FORTES.

HENRY PARSONS, *96 Camp street*, (new store) four doors below Poydras, offers for sale a very extensive stock of PIANO FORTES, from J. Chickering, Nunnas & Clark, Gilbert, and A. H. Gale & Co. This stock comprises a great variety, embracing the much esteemed Æolian, which is rapidly gaining in public favor.

SECOND HAND PIANOS taken in exchange, and tuning and regulating done at short notice. je30 1f

BY THE FAIRFIELD.

I HAVE received a still further supply of those superior GUTTA PERCHA STIFFENED HATS. All those gentlemen who did not apply before the other invoices were sold are requested to call soon, and not subject themselves to another disappointment, as the demand is very great. [n9 3t] C. D. BUNCE, 30 Canal st.

TABLE CUTLERY.

A GOOD assortment of Table KNIVES and FORKS, of both American and English manufacture; Silver-plated Table FORKS, SPOONS, BUTTER KNIVES, STEELS, etc. etc. Also, a variety of goods in the House-furnishing department, for sale by
n7 6t ALEX'R HILL, No. 56 Camp street.

COAL! COAL!!

CITY COAL YARDS.—OFFICE and YARDS Nos. 332 and 334 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, three squares above St. Mary's Market.—Always on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail, either by cargo afloat or out of yards, in any quantity—*PITTSBURG, STAFFORDSHIRE, ENGLISH CANNEL and TRADE WATER COAL.*

Steamships coaled and trimmed with dispatch; Steamboats, Towboats, Foundries, Cotton Presses, Sugar Refineries, Hotels, Smiths, Mills, Plantations on the upper or lower Coast, Water and Gas Works, supplied with any quantity of the best PITTSBURG COAL at the lowest market rates with dispatch. Families, Steamboats, etc. supplied with the best quality of Pittsburg, Anthracite, English Cannel and Trade Water Coal, well screened, delivered in any parts of the cities of New Orleans, Lafayette and environs at the lowest market prices.

☞ All orders strictly attended to.
Contracts entered into to supply yearly.
McBEAN, WILLARD & CO.,
n7 3m 332 Tchoupitoulas street.

AMERICAN OYSTER SALOON and RESTAURAT—No. 44 ST. CHARLES STREET.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has reëpened this well-known establishment in a new and elegant style, and hopes, by his unwearied attention to business and his great experience, to retain and increase the kind and liberal patronage heretofore extended by the lovers of good cheer. Having made ample arrangements for procuring Mobile, Barataria and Cat Island OYSTERS, together with GAME and