DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c

☞ The Eastern mail due on Saturday morning failed totally; that due on Friday came through on Saturday, and that due on Saturday came through yesterday.

See Supplement for a Tale, News, etc.

☞ We commence this morning the publication of the arrivals at the principal hotels. As the season advances we shall continue to make such additions to our local reports as the wants of the community may require.

SALVAGE BY NATIONAL VESSELS.—The remarks of the members of the profession have brought to light numerous decisions in which salvage has been allowed to national vessels, as in the case of the Eugénie, saved by Com'r Carpender. The case of the Amistad is the only one reported in the American books, but instances are quoted of payments made by arrangement. It does not appear that the actual salvage to be paid to Com'r Carpender is in dispute. He abandoned the claim after having made it. What the ingrate Frenchmen demands is satisfaction for the *detention* which Com'r Carpender imposed for a few hours; and the irascible diplomat appears to have added a quarrel with Com'r C. for having expressed the opinion that he had a right to the claim, which he had nevertheless waived. Salvage would be a case for the courts if Com'r Carpender had made it, and the Eugénie could have defended. Damages for the detention would be a case for the law also, if the owners of the Eugénie desired to claim them. What was left for diplomacy is the request of the French Government that Com'r Carpender should be *censured* for what was at most only a trifling irregularity in saving a French ship, cargo and crew. The peasant in the Eastern story was rewarded for saving his monarch from drowning and then beheaded for profanely touching the royal person. The Frenchman seems to insist, in this case, only on the punishment, forgetting the service altogether. The whole proceeding of the French Government, in pressing this demand, is extremely illiberal. It is a case in which they should have referred the applicant to the courts for redress, and dismissed his personal complaint against Com'r Carpender as mean and frivolous.

☞ We thank the officers of the Falcon for late Louisville papers.

☞ The October number of De Bow's Commercial Review has been issued by the publishers, Weld & Co. It contains its usual variety and amount of commercial and general information.

"City Gossip" on third page.

CAVING IN OF THE LEVEE.—The Levee in front of the First Municipality, from St. Louis to the Pontchartrain Railroad, is giving way rapidly. As the river falls, the Levee must sink still more; it has already receded from one to four feet, and in some places much lower. One of the wharves below the market has been carried away, and fears are entertained for that building. We have annually to report a disaster of this kind in this section, but it has not for years before assumed so serious an aspect.

☞ We thank the officers of the Aleck Scott for St. Louis papers.

TELEGRAPH CHARGES.—The correspondent of the Charleston Mercury writes from Baltimore, on the 30th ult., that "the Directors of the Southern Telegraph Company, at their meeting in Washington, have re-established their former rates to newspapers, charging them full prices, the same as individuals, to take effect after the 15th of October." We are praying anxiously for the restoration of the Western line. Competition is demanded in these telegraphic lines more than any thing else now used by the public.

THE LADY ALICE, OR THE NEW USA.—A further supply of this much sought-after work has been received by J. B. Steel, No. 14 Camp street. To those who have not yet perused it, we say buy it immediately, or you will be behind the reading age. "Have you read the 'Lady Alice'?" is a standing question at present.

☞ We thank the officers of the America for late St. Louis papers.

MOBILE IMPROVEMENTS.—A greater number of buildings were erected in the city of Mobile during the last twelve months than during any twelve months for the preceding eight or ten years. The Herald says there now is a sounder and more profitable business done than was done in any of the previous ten years.

☞ The Ohio did not get over the Bar until 5 o'clock on Friday evening.

DISTRICT CLERKS.—There are in the parish of Orleans five District Courts, and each of these courts has a clerk. Every voter in the parish has a right to vote for a clerk in each of these five courts; for the courts are of concurrent jurisdiction and are all of them for the whole parish—not for a particular district of the parish. We make this statement because we understand some of the voters were under the impression that they have a right to vote for only one District Clerk.

DETENTION OF THE SOUTHERN MAIL.—The mail from the south had been very irregular for a few days previous to the latest dates. The Baltimore Sun of the 28th says that the mail due on Wednesday the 27th, did not reach there till Thursday, being detained by the bursting of a flue in the locomotive, just as the train was preparing to leave Petersburg. The mail due on Thursday did not get in till Friday evening, caused by the breaking on Thursday of the machinery of the steamer Baltimore, which had to put back to Alexandria and transfer her downward mails to the Osceola.

PASSENGERS BY THE FALCON.—The following is the list of passengers by the Falcon for Chagres: Mrs. Basham, Mr. King, Mrs. Eli, Mrs C. J. Ross, Madame Arnaud, Dr S. M. Wheaton, Dr. O. A. McCracken, Mr. Warner, W. Magee, J. Couch, T. M. Smith, G. W. Plume, R. B. Westbrook, J. Sparks, E. W. Malone, S. Lyle, E. W. Croft, F. Nolan, F. Felan, J. C. Rose, R. Mack, E. Lynn, T. Orr, T. Thomson, W. Kelly, J. W. Reed, Kelly, M. A. Hill, A. J. Gamble, J. Fagan, J. Kinsey, J. Curtis, T. Morris, J. Fallonton, J. Beeles, H. Frazer, L. M. Reid, H. Steichler, M. Zellerback, D. Kerlick, W. P. Gilbert, C. E. King, S. T. Gibbs, C. Stewart, J. Mooney, W. T. Wills, S. J. Lewis, G. H. Axford, G. W. Rohebel, J. Kehoe, J. S. Beisiger, Jacob A. P. Dollam, R. T. McLanahan, J. Van Osten, E. Adams, C. W. Perrill, J. Pritchard, C. J. Clark, J. M. Martin, M. Hands, J. D. Lowe, W. Kirk, H. Rich, E. Lambright, L. T. Fish, W. Fitzhugh, J. Young, H. Bennett, W. Marks, F. A. Rapelan, G. W. Morris, J. Stetson, A. L. Fisher, B. F. D., G. C. Coon, C. B. Clarke, A. F. Brown, I. A. Sexton, J. D. Dench, M. Colling, J. Roth, J. G. White, T. J. Frea, T. Meyer, W. D. Garvin, D. A. Fabens, S. M. Bowman, W. Jacobs, G. Buck, E. W. Oberbeck, J. J. Campbell, R. Hoton, W. D. Smith, W. Morgan, T. M. Scott, T. Reynolds, T. P. Sherer, C. Page, E. S. Meacock, P. Cameron, R. Bingham, J. W. Bigelow, G. T. Weaver, S. B. Smith, R. J. Morris, J. Usher, M. White, H. Keller, E. Calderon, E. L. Melbourne, S. Smith, F. Gault, W. Ingraham, S. Jones, G. Rainer, J. Watson, J. Brown, J. T. Hoottell, R. Miller, Gehlen—and 86 passengers from New York, previously reported on the arrival of the Ohio.

☞ We would most earnestly call the attention of the young men and all those desirous of acquiring that most useful and necessary language, the French, to the card of our friend Mr. Eugene Edris, who is now engaged in forming his classes. We have a personal knowledge of Mr. Edris, and can therefore recommend him without the slightest hesitation, as being one of the very best teachers of the French language in this city. His office is in No. 28 Duncan's Buildings, Exchange place. He also teaches Book-keeping of which he has a practical knowledge.

"A BIRD."—The Pelican is "nothin' else." To-day the famous house reopens, after undergoing a thorough repair and with new furniture and decorations commences the season. The proprietor, Mr. Bell—Charley Bell, if you wish it so—is one of the most attentive of landlords, and of course knows how to provide for his host. The "Pelican" is celebrated for its lunches and good liquors, and to day its bill of fare offers a double attraction.

☞ Our friend BEARD sells, this day, at the residence of Dr Campbell on Camp street, a portion of his fine furniture; after which, 36 dozen lots of extra choice "Black Jack" and "March" Madeira, imported by the Deverin [illegible] The sale commences at 11 o'clock.

The Governmental Difficulties.

The National Intelligencer of the 28th ult. contains the following paragraph on the subject of the reports that have been circulated in respect to the diplomatic difficulties of the Government:

"A statement is going the rounds of the Opposition press that an angry correspondence has arisen between this Government and the British Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Crampton, about the British claim to the Mosquito Coast. The whole story is a sheer invention. In this respect it is very like another ridiculous story circulated, that the Secretary of State had advised that Madame Poussin should not be received at the President's, and that M. Poussin resented it by insulting the Government. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no foundation whatever for such a statement, or for any part of it. There were no unkind feelings between M. Poussin and any member of the Cabinet. The sole cause of our Government taking offence is to be found in the correspondence of M. Poussin alone."

We have given our readers repeated caution against crediting the gossip about the social relations of the French Minister and his family, to the members of the Government.

In the Mosquito affair, the denial of the Intelligencer is not ample. It may mean no more than that there has been no "angry" correspondence between the Government "and Mr. Crampton" about the British claim to the Mosquito shore; or that the correspondence, whatever it may be, has not been held with Mr. Crampton. It does not by any means affirm that the subject has not been under discussion between the two Governments. Several journals, which are not "opposition" journals, undertake to say that the correspondence was with Lord Palmerston, and that Mr. Crampton was only the medium of communication. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune writes to say that Mr. Clayton opened the subject by a notification to, or through the British Minister, to the following effect:

"That the claim she set up for the exclusive privilege above referred to, could not be recognized by this Government, nor suffered to interfere with the rights of any American citizen or body of citizens who might claim the privilege of navigating said river. Mr. Clayton further informed him, that the United States did not seek to secure the exclusive privilege of this route, but that it should become (if I may use the expression) a great national highway, open upon equal terms to all nations. The Secretary of State went further, and insisted that the Mosquito King not possessing the right of the exclusive navigation of this stream, in any aspect of the subject in which it could be viewed, that he could not of course confer that privilege upon any nation or body of men, and as a natural consequence the claim of monopoly on the part of Great Britain must fail. These are the simple facts, and in contending for which, the Union asserts that Mr. Clayton has been roughly and unceremoniously handled. How near *the truth* this is, will be made manifest when the correspondence is laid before Congress.

"I admit that the correspondence has been conducted with some degree of warmth, but *deny* that anything indecorous, unbecoming or improper has been permitted by Mr. Clayton, or been received from the British Legation. In this, as in the correspondence with M. Poussin, Mr. Clayton has maintained an elevated and dignified tone, and exercised his accustomed prudence."

Now, on the "supposition" that Mr. Crampton furnished this paper to Lord Palmerston, and that he communicated Lord Palmerston's dispatch in reply, the Intelligencer's statement is literally true, that there has been no "angry" correspondence on the subject, and may be equally true that there has been no correspondence at all with Mr. Crampton.

In regard to the Poussin difficulty, the Washington Union contains the following statement of a further communication from M. De Tocqueville:

"We understand that the last and long letter of M. de Tocqueville, to which we referred in our yesterday's paper, expressed very conciliatory sentiments, and a strong desire to remove all difficulties in regard to M. Poussin's notes, and that the character of this communication has been informally made known to our Government, but not by M. Poussin. We think it proper to add, that we derive these statements in no shape, direct or indirect, from himself."

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun undertakes to trace the difficulty back to the appointment of Mr. Rives, as follows:

"It seems that when the subject of the appointment of a Minister to France was mooted by the people, the press and the Government, M. Poussin being of a naturally excitable disposition, strong impulses and generous republican sentiments, manifested great interest in the selection; and when the name of Mr. Rives was mentioned in that connection, and the papers gave currency to the rumor, so that his name was constantly associated with that mission, he (M. Poussin) waited upon Mr. Clayton in an unofficial manner, and very frankly told the Secretary that the appointment of Mr. Rives would be exceedingly unpopular in France, and, indeed, it might be considered an insult to his Government—and for the oft repeated reason, that Mr. Rives in his letter to Gen. Jackson, informing him of the indemnity of 25,000,000f., he boasted of having over-reached Louis Philippe, and obtained more than he expected, or was perhaps our right. Mr. Clayton replied that it was decided to send Mr. Rives, and that certainly the French Government would not think of refusing our plenipotentiary, upon such grounds. Finding that Mr. Clayton was not disposed to be influenced by his judgment, M. Poussin protested in his character simply as Minister, and thus the interview terminated. Poussin communicated with his Government, and received in reply from M. de Tocqueville *an approval of his course!* and Mr. Clayton was so informed, unofficially. This, therefore, is the great affront, and not that Poussin's better half is not considered *au fait* with the *haut ton* of this city, and consequently not fit to be invited to the grand dinner *Diplomatique*, which the President gave in honor of the corps. Poor Poussin has had to suffer because of this slander upon his lady; but in the end, when all developments take place, he will appear the better. I understand he is about to prepare an *exposé*, which will be published on his return from New York."

There may be truth in this, but we doubt it. The cause of complaint against Mr. Rives is futile. There never was anything in it at the time. Mr. Rives wrote an indiscreet letter, but it takes a great deal of ingenuity to manufacture it into a boast of having overreached or cheated the French Government. If it had not been for party eagerness to find fault with the administration at the time, nobody would ever have thought of treating it as anything more than a piece of vain-gloriousness on the part of a minister a little proud of his success in a difficult mission. The French never made any complaint, although they had every inducement and invitation, from the course of the politicians on this side of the water. In regard to its effects upon the Indemnity quarrel, we have the published authority of Mr. Jay, who was reporter of the Commission, corresponding to our Chairman of the Committee, in the French Chambers, to whom the subject was referred, that Mr. Rives's letter was not thought of by the Chamber in their treatment of the question. We do not mean that Mr. Rives may not have been made unpopular with the French by this and other matters connected with Louis Philippe and his administration, but the cause of his unpopularity as specified is too absurd even for the heedless M. Poussin to have put forth as a reason why the Government of the United States should not send Mr. Rives to France.

There are rumors of further difficulties at Washington between the Secretary of State and Sr. Carvallo, the Chilian Ambassador. He is married to the daughter of James H. Caustin, formerly of Baltimore, now a clerk in the Department of State. It is said that the Ambassador obtained from a clerk in the Department some papers, which Mr. Clayton contends he had no right to use in prosecuting a Chilian claim against the Government.

☞ It is rumored that the Pope does not mean to resume his residence at Rome, but at Bologna. This city has water communication with Venice, is surrounded by a wall, and has twelve gates.—*London News.*

Yes, and thousands of sausages, if his holiness should be fond of 'em. As to the "water communication with Venice," that's a small matter. Sausages, excellent, reliable, unquestionable sausages constitute the "connecting links" between Bologna and all parts of the civilized world.—*Boston Post.*

Appointment by the President.—[OFFICIAL.]

Solomon F. Halliday, of Florida, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Newnansville, Florida, vice George H. Smith, who declines the office.

☞ H. W. Ellsworth, late Chargé to Sweden, has returned to the United States.

WISCONSIN POLITICS.—Nelson Dewey, the democratic candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, declines to be considered the candidate of the free soilers, which that party had tendered to him.

☞ The New Hampshire democrats are to hold a State Convention at Concord, on the 18th inst., to nominate a candidate for Governor.

☞ The recall of Mr. Donelson, American Minister at Frankfort, is said to be determined at Washington, on the ground that the mission itself is no longer necessary.

☞ The letter of Mr. Clayton in reply to M. de Tocqueville was dated on the 8th, and the dismissal of M. Poussin on the 14th; but in consequence of an error of the mails, both went forward together in the same packet.

☞ The Pennsylvania State elections for Canal Commissioner (by general ticket throughout the State) and for members of the Legislature take place to-morrow, the second Tuesday in October. Governor and Members of Congress were elected last year.

COMMISSIONER TO SPAIN.—According to the Baltimore Sun, the President has appointed S. Teackle Wallis, of Baltimore, a Commissioner to Spain, to examine into the validity of the claims set up by parties to large tracts of land in Florida, prior to the cession of that peninsula to the United States.

BAD TEMPER.—One of the Washington correspondents writes that the new chief of the consular bureau in the State Department, having occasion for some information in his office, sent to Mr. Stubbs for aid, and that it was refused by that gentleman because he had been *removed* by Mr. Clayton.

☞ The Whig State Convention of New York has made the following nominations: For the Court of Appeals, Joshua A. Spencer; Comptroller, Washington Hunt; Secretary of State, Christopher Morgan; Treasurer, Alvah Hunt; Attorney General, Samuel Stephens; Canal Commissioner, Nelson J. Beach; State Engineer, H. C. Seymour; State Prison Inspector, Benj. Squire.

PARTY SQUABBLE IN PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Gilpin, the whig candidate for Mayor, incensed at the editor of the Sun, Mr. Wallace, for his support of the independent ticket, applied to the Collector of the port to dismiss the editor from the office he holds in the Custom-House. This was refused, but the Collector has actually "stopped his paper." The Independents are delighted, and think they have got a good electioneering argument. Their candidate is Joel Jones, late President of the Girard College.

☞ The meeting of the iron-masters of Virginia to take measures to call upon Congress to make laws to enable them to get higher prices for their iron, in other words to tax all other occupations of industry for their benefit, was, as it seems, a failure. They are more modest in Virginia than in Pennsylvania. In the latter State they are loud in their complaints that *forty* or *fifty* per cent. which they get as duties and charges, as a protection, against the cheaper article, is not more than half enough, and the country is bound to tax itself to make up the difference to them.

NEW YORK WHIG CONVENTION ON SLAVERY. The State Convention of the whigs which lately assembled at Syracuse, New York, adopted the following resolutions, defining their position on the slavery question. It will be seen that the Wilmot proviso is made one of their "cardinal principles" of political "faith":

Resolved, That the Federal Constitution was formed and adopted expressly to "secure the blessings of LIBERTY" to the people of the United States and their posterity; and that no power was given therein to extend the curse of slavery wherever we maintain that Congress has the right and is in duty bound to abolish slavery wherever it exists in the Territories of the Union, and to effectually prohibit its establishment in any portion of those Territories at any time hereafter.

Resolved, That recognizing the institution of slavery within its present limits as one of the cardinal principles of our political faith, we pledge ourselves to our fellow-citizens and the country to exercise to the utmost all the power we may possess to prevent the extension of slavery over a single foot of free soil.

LETTER FROM COL. P. H. BELL, OF TEXAS.—This gentleman, Governor elect of Texas, has written a letter to his brother-in-law, ex-Governor Wm. Smith, of Virginia, in which he denies the statement, made by many papers, of his being a whig. The following is an extract from the letter:

"In reference to my political preferences, I will briefly remark, that my life has been spent in Texas, solemnly engaged in the busy scenes which have passed in the revolution of the country. I have neither had nor possible exertions for the establishment of a Republic, and not a party. *Born to be free, however, in the Democratic ranks*; my reason would be given, if proper, here; they are to my own mind ample and satisfactory. One of many I will state, which is, that the great leading principles of democracy, rightly understood and practically carried out, will secure a greater amount of good to a larger number than the great leading principles of the opposite party. The duties of a Governor of Texas, in my opinion, have very little connection with the political agitations of the day, and, should the choice fall on me, I would discharge my duties with a vigilant attention to such measures as would result in the common good of the State, uncontrolled by party bias or sectional feeling. I would endeavor to be the Governor of Texas, feeling an equal interest in the welfare and prosperity of her citizens at all points, whether North, South, East or West."

FRANCE AND OUR NATIONAL INSTITUTE.—The Boston Daily Advertiser publishes warmly worded letters from M. De Tocqueville, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Estancelin, and M. Emile Giradin, acknowledging the receipt of diplomas of honorary membership in the National Institute at Washington, transmitted to them by the hands of M. Vattemare. M. De Tocqueville expresses friendly sentiments to the United States, as follows:

"I cheerfully associate myself, for my part, to so noble an enterprise, for I see best on this in your labors, the advantages which you derive from thus drawing nearer and multiplying the fraternal relations be'ween France and America, and I rejoice at it as a Frenchman, and as a friend of the Americans. *Avec ta grande nation hors en commerce intérêt à le savoir*, for from their union will perhaps one day or another depend the destinies of the seas."

Correspondence of the Crescent.

The Cane and other Crops—Repairing Levees.

FARM OF PLAQUEMINES, Oct. 4, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—Although the cane has much suffered from the excesses and summer rains, yet our planters, with a few exceptions, hope now to realize an average crop. Since the water has receded from our inundated fields the cane has much improved, and the present state of the weather is very favorable to hasten its maturity. I had lately the opportunity to travel in the upper part of the Parish, and before starting on my voyage, I had expected to find there a series of devastation and ruin, but what was my surprise to see every where large fields of cane in thriving condition, and extending as far as my eyes could reach.

Our planters are now much busied in cutting wood, cutting hay, breaking corn, and repairing their levees. If the syndics of the other parishes are as attentive to their duties as those of our Parish, we may feel certain that we have no danger to apprehend from the river.

In haste, etc.,

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE

Red River.....CREOLE, Rennie, 5 P. M.
Red River.....TALLAHATCHIE, Stevens, 5 P. M.
Cincinnati.....OLIVIA, Holmes, 4 P. M. Cars.
Mobile.....JAS. L. DAY, Gibbons, 5 P. M. Cars.
Bloomfield.....CALIFORNIA, Griffin, 5 P. M. cars.
Pickens.....MONTGOMERY, Reid, 5 P. M.
Paris River.....PATRICK HENRY, Crosby, 5 P. M.

☞ The Montgomery.—This magnificent passenger steamboat, Capt. J. H. Evans, will positively leave on MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., for Lake Point cane, Vicksburg, Hillsboro's Bend, Grand Gulf, Rodney and Natchez.

T. B. SMITH, 96 Magazine st.

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

LAFAYETTE DIVISION No. 9, in the Methodist church at Algiers at half-past 7 o'clock.

HARMONY DIVISION No. 15, at Crystal Feast Hall, 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past o'clock.

☞ We are happy to learn that FELICIANA TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 10 was organized on the 2d ult., at Clinton La., by D. G. W. T. S. H. Whitall. The Charter members—twenty faves in number—were all present and initiated. The following officers were installed:

R. W. Patrick.....W C T S Perrin.....W U
R. J. Bowman.....W V T John Mirton.....W D U
R. H. Deaghan.....W R J. W. Poole.....W S
R. J. Lewis.....W S R A. W. Cleveland.....W S
A. B. McKie.....W S J. J. N. Lamon.....F W C T
J. O'Callaghan.....W T

YOUNG MEN'S MAGNOLIA DIVISION No. 13 S. of T.—List of officers for the ensuing quarter:

J. Taylor.....W P G. W. Ferguson.....T
Thos. Forest.....W A Wm. Bloomfield, Jr.....C
Richard B. Clarke.....R S Saml. Jolly.....A C
J. Kelly.....A R S John W. Walker.....C
Wm. F. Taylor.....F S W. T. Bellows.....I S

Great Fire---Five Steamboats Burned!

At half past 11 o'clock last night the steamboat Falcon was discovered to be on fire about midships. A strong north wind was blowing at the time, and the flames were almost immediately communicated to the Illinois, lying alongside, below, and the Aaron Hart and North America, above. The fire raged with extreme fury, and despite the efforts of the firemen, the officers and crew, the Marshal Ney, lying next below the Illinois, also shared the same fate. The Robert Morris raised steam enough to push off; she caught from the intense heat of the burning boats, but the fire was soon extinguished with very slight damage. The Lana, American and other boats above were saved by the space between them and the fire, although in great danger at the time from the sparks, which flew thick and fast upon their decks. Nothing was saved from the boats burned, with the exception of a small quantity of baggage; the rapid progress of the flames prevented more than a hasty exit of the passengers and crews, and perhaps the rescuing of the boats' books. On the Marshal Ney they had time to fully effect this, but not to move any of the valuable cargo. Some freight and several piles of turpaulins were burned upon the levee.

The Falcon, Capt Richards, was a new boat: we gave a description of her, copied from one of the Louisville papers, a few weeks since. She arrived from Paducah yesterday morning, freighted with bacon, whisky, etc., and had unloaded but a small portion of her freight, part of which was also composed of 179 bales of cotton.

The Illinois, Capt. Boltzhoover, arrived yesterday from St. Louis. Her freight consisted of 1600 bbls. of flour, 1400 sacks of oats, 1550 kegs lard, 89 hhds. tobacco, besides bacon, potatoes, etc. She had discharged but a small portion of her cargo. On board of this boat there were several farmers from the West, with their produce, which was all lost, leaving them on the Levee, without money or clothes.

The Aaron Hart, Capt. Koontz, was up for Cincinnati, to start to-day at 5 P. M. She had a large freight on board for that port and Louisville. The Marshal Ney, Capt Barnard, was receiving freight for St. Louis. A large amount of merchandise for the West was destroyed with her.

We could not learn, owing to the intense of the hour, further particulars. We understand that the North America was also heavily freighted, but in the confusion that prevailed it was impossible to glean much information. The loss of private property, baggage, money, etc., is said to be very large as the passengers generally saved nothing. We do not know the amount of insurance effected upon any of the boats, but should suppose they were partially insured.

Died:

At East Windsor, Conn., on the 20 inst., of consumption, Mrs. ELIZABETH S. BARTLETT, aged 22 years, wife of Henry T. Bartlett, of this city.

On Monday morning, the 7th inst., J. SANFORD BACHELDER, aged 26 years, a resident of New Hampshire, but lately of New York. His friends and acquaintances, also of S. W. Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS MORNING, at 7 o'clock, from the Orleans Steam Mills, Adele st., Lafayette.

☞ New Hampshire and New York papers please copy.

On Sunday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock, WILLIAM RILEY, from the County of Longford, Ireland.

☞ His friends will take place from his residence, in Conery st., Lafayette, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend, without further notice.

On Sunday evening, 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, RICHARD SWANTON, aged about 60 years.

☞ His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, on Market street, between Pecanier and St. John the Baptist.

Auction Sales This Day.

KENNIS, DRAKE & Co. will sell, at 10 o'clock, under the St. Charles Hotel—Elegant Furniture.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

PLANTERS'.

R. Arnold, " John S. McLaughlin, St. Louis; Dr. Rogers, " Austin T. Kennedy, " Mrs. Ryan and child, " H. Monroe, New Orleans; D. Long, Boston, La.; E. A. Jones, New Orleans; J. B. Hamm, " L. Kinkaid, Miss.; —— Williams, New York; J. B. Hamm, New Orleans; C. H. Burnside, Shreveport; T. W. Jones, " YERANDA.

H. G. Dewapert, Lafayette; J. B. Graham, Marion, Ala.; F. A. Stanley, New Orleans; John S. McLaughlin, St. Louis; Dr. Rogers, " Mrs. Ryan, " Mrs. A. F. Kennedy, " John D., " W. M. Lambeth, New Orleans; W. Walker, " Thomaston; A. Montanye, New Orleans; W. W. Griffey, Mobile, Ala.; C. Briggs, " Capt. Hardy, Baltimore; M. Talmer, Natchez; A. Gaw, New Orleans; H. Vouliliere and lady, Stanwyn, St. CHARLES.

W. W. W. Wood, West Feliciana; J. D. Brown, Natchez; Dan Hodges, Lake Ridge; John Bonne, New Orleans; Capt. B. Williams, " Capt. Owens, " Geo. H. Simmons, Mobile; Capt. F. M. Johnson, Mobile; A. Peterson, " A. Bissell, " C. Meyrose, " Chas. M. Waterman, N. Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Kauffman, " W. M. Rice, Houston; Jas. E. Kane, " Capt. W. Wood, Mobile; Wm. Dunbar, New Orleans.

THOMPSON & NIXON,

Fashionable Clothing Establishment,

Removed from No. 41 Canal, to

NO. 19 CAMP STREET.

PER Steamship OHIO, and other recent arrivals, the subscribers have received a large and superior stock of FASHIONABLE CLOTHING and GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS.

To which they invite the attention of their customers and the public generally, to one floor, with the convenience then it comprises till that is now and desirable in any line of trade.

THOMPSON & NIXON, 19 Camp street.

NEW FALL GOODS.

W. M. & J. LAPSLEY, 13 Chartres st.,

ARE now opening a large and rich assortment of FASHIONABLE FANCY GOODS, embracing all the new designs and fabrics. Among them are—

Brocade and Embroidered Cashmere;
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Public attention is called to the style of Hats made under special superintendence, quite superior in style and finish to any of the above.

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This will be admitted to superiority of the different styles at D'ARCY'S,
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N. B.—*To the Editor*: Sir, if you wish you may cut out advertisement, etc., notation, give us credit for it.

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Lady Alice is decidedly a work of genius. Indeed, we know of few productions in which the exercise of imagination is more apparent. It is both peculiar and original. Nothing tame or commonplace. "Whoever wrote it, or may be a great writer. He writes like a full grown man, with his subject and himself. He has unusual passages of health, strength and beauty. He has the delicacy and spirit. He is finished and elaborate in a high degree. He is strikingly impressive in his plot, and effective in bringing his incidents to bear upon his end.

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$30,000 *Worth of Dry Goods, Just Received,*

At P. J. O'DOHERTY'S Cheap Store,

Corner of Tchoupitoulas st. and St. Mary's Market.

☞ The undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies of New Orleans and Lafayette that his stock of Fall Goods is now received and open for inspection, and that every article offered will be sold at unprecedently low prices. The following comprise part, viz:

Black, Plaid, Striped and Water d'Soie;
Rich Colored, Changeable, Figured and Striped Silks;
Rich Velvet Embroidered Mantillas, Vestings and Mantillas;
Colored Cashmere Cloaks and Mantillas, very rich;
Cloths, Cirsys, Cashmeres, Silk, Brocha and Poplin Shawls;
Hosiery, Tartans, Flannels, and Dotted Muslins;
Kid, Mauchins, Rich Bow ad Crescent Plaids;
Embroidery, Pocket and Handkerchiefs;
Fine, Medium and Coarse Linen Cambrics, new;
French, German, English and American Calicoes;
Black Spanish lace, Talmatts, very rich;
Linen Sheetings and Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, etc. etc.;
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Corner of Tchoupitoulas st. and St. Mary's Market.

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October 8, 1849.

Butter Scotch;
Roast Pig; Roast Beef; Roast Veal;
Radish;
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Hopping Jean; Fricassed Shrimps; Pork and Beans;
Veal Cutlets; Stewed Kidneys;
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Asparagus Pickle and Plantation Sauce.

☞ The Books of the LOUISIANA HISTRIONIC ASSOCIATION are now opened daily at the office of the Secretary, from 10 A. M. to 12 M. at the store of E. A. TYLER, No. 29 Camp street, under the following Rule and Regulation:

"Article 19. Honorary Members shall be entitled to one Personal ticket, not transferable, and one Guest ticket, which will admit a lady or non-resident only."

R. M. McALPIN, President.

Notice to the Gas Company.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 7, 1849.

☞ We, the undersigned, in the lower part of Hospital st. not take this opportunity of informing the Gas Company that we are very anxious to get some light, as well as our houses as in the street which we have been deprived of for three successive nights. In case our request should not meet with due consideration on the part of the Company, we would respectfully suggest to them the propriety of sending proper workmen to take away the fixings, and reimburse the money paid for the same, our business being entirely stopped by the want of light.

JOHN McDONNELL, JEAN MONTEGUT,
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