DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

☞ Our readers will, we trust, excuse for a short time, the occasional scarcity of reading matter in our columns. The pressure of advertisements curtails our available space. We shall endeavor to make up the deficiency by issuing Supplements frequently, until we can get under weigh in our enlarged form, which we hope will be shortly.

We are in daily expectation of the materials ordered. We shall then present to our friends a sheet large enough to display all their advertising favors, and to give increased interest to the reading columns.

FROM MEXICO.—By the arrival of the British steamer Teviot in Mobile Bay, we have received a file of late Mexican papers, but they contain no news of any consequence. We refer to an interesting letter from our correspondent at Vera Cruz.

THANKS.—We are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Radovich, of the brig Titi, for Havana papers; to the steamers Oregon and California, for a renewal of their favors in sending us Mobile papers; to the courtesy of the officers of the Concordia, for copious files of Memphis papers; to the obliging clerk of the Saladin, for Louisville papers; to the America, for St. Louis papers; and to the Princess, for Natchez papers.

The Accounts by the Niagara.

These accounts in full have been much delayed in reaching us—not having arrived until yesterday—although the Niagara reached New York on the 19th, and Halifax on the 17th.

There is a good deal of interest in them, especially in relation to the Turkish controversy with Russia. We have placed on our first page some extracts showing the progress and state of the affair at the date of the Niagara's sailing. The telegraphic accounts by the Europa, since, do not show any material change, further than that they confirm the decided intervention of England and France in support of the position of the Sultan. The Emperor, it seems, has a claim, under an old treaty, to demand the surrender or expulsion from the territory of the Sultan of his "subjects," who may have committed a capital crime, or been guilty of rebellion or treason. But it is the opinion of the ablest advisers of the Porte that the treaty does not comprehend this case. These Hungarians are not "subjects" of Russia, but of Austria, and Russia has no right over them. Besides, the Porte, under the treaty, would have the option of expelling them, instead of surrendering them, and a very easy way of doing so would be to put them on board of some American vessel, and send them over here, where the Emperor Nicholas would find his arm too short to reach them.

☞ The steamship E. A. Ogden (coming up) passed the telegraph office at the South-west Pass, at 12 o'clock, M., yesterday.

SHIP CHARLES CHALONER ASHORE. — The British ship Charles Chaloner, Capt. Broadfoot, from Liverpool, for New Orleans, got badly ashore on the 26th inst., 42 miles to the westward of the South-west Pass. Mr. Mure, H. B. M. Consul and consignee of the vessel, has furnished us with the following extract from a letter from the Captain:

"I am sorry to inform you that I have got ashore with the ship Charles Chaloner, about 42 miles westward of the South-west Pass, owing to an error in the chronometer. I send my chief mate to you for assistance, as the vessel is in twelve feet water, drawing fifteen. Yours, etc."

We learn that the towboats Ocean and Star were dispatched to her assistance on Sunday evening.

☞ The Concordia Intelligencer of Saturday says: "The young man, McComas, who officiated as postmaster here for a short time, and disappeared suddenly at a time when cries of mail robberies were loud, has been arrested at Cincinnati by Mr. Poindexter, an agent of the Postoffice Department. Having been taken thence to New Orleans, he was brought up to Natchez yesterday morning, with the view of taking the road to Monroe, where the U. S. District Court will convene in the course of a few days."

MUSICAL.—McConnel Reisingei, a violinist of celebrity, has arrived in this city, and proposes to give a concert next week, of which due notice will be given. This is Mr. Reisingei's first visit to New Orleans, but his reputation has preceded him, and the testimony of the press at the North awards him a very high rank in his profession, as a composer of Ole Bull and Sivori.

☞ An article of much length and uncommon ability lately appeared in the New York Evening Post and the Journal of Commerce, reviewing the Poussin correspondence, and deciding against Mr. Clayton on every point. A correspondent of the New York Tribune charged that the article was written for hire, and that the Secretary of State had received satisfactory evidence that it had been paid for by M. Poussin. The writer of the article has addressed an indignant letter to the editor of the Tribune, in relation to this statement, and the editor states that he is made aware that there is no foundation in truth for the statement that the article in question was in any way hired, paid for, or promised, by M. Poussin, or his friends for him; or that either of the papers received pay for publishing it. It is not stated who is the writer, but we infer from the expressions of the Tribune that he is recognized as a man of standing and character.

☞ John P. Gallagher, of Virginia, has been appointed third Auditor of the Treasury, vice Hagner.

ACCIDENT TO THE NIAGARA.—This steamship met with a serious accident after leaving Halifax for New York. She experienced a severe gale from the northwest, during which she lost cutwater, and received other damage. On the 18th, when 24 hours out from Halifax, the side lever attached to the larboard engine broke directly in the centre, which rendered it useless. One of the engineers being at his post stopped the other engine as soon as possible; but before it could be stopped, the piston rod and side rods of the air pump were bent or broken, and damaged the cylinder head. In fact, the engine was pretty well used up, and will take at least a month to repair it. As soon as the wreck of the engine was cleared away, the ship was got under weigh and proceeded to New York. There was a flaw discovered in the side lever; but whether it was caused by the shock when the figure-head was carried away, or not, is not known.

OLYMPIC.—An excellent bill to-night ought to secure a goodly patronage for this favorite resort. The farce of "Family Jars" will precede "Blue Beard," which is to be played for the last time.

☞ We have received from Victor Hébert, 149 Chartres street, the first number of a new French periodical, entitled the "Revue du Nouveau Monde." It is published semi-monthly, in the city of New York. Its contents are varied and interesting, displaying a high order of literary merit.

☞ King, the Monarch of the White Palace in Gravier street, has got back, and is busy putting his dominions in order. Setting figures of speech aside, he has brought out a very large stock, and is ready to receive custom for every thing in the Dry Goods line, from Osnaburg and Homespun up to the most delicate Laces. Mr. K. informs us that he has made large advances on merchandise, and will receive fresh goods by every arrival.

☞ The important sale of Mrs. Col. Grayson's Furniture, etc., will be continued this day, at 10½ o'clock, commencing in the second, or best bedroom story, and will be closed before 1 o'clock. Persons desirous of purchasing will do well to attend.

☞ The attention of the public is called to the extensive sale to take place this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of J. A. BEARD, (moving to town,) at Greenville, near Carrollton, of elegant Furniture, Family Servants, Mule, Cow, Barouche, Horse, and a fine collection of exotic and other Plants....Persons wishing to attend the sale will have an opportunity of doing so, by taking the 9 o'clock cars, corner of Perdido and Baronne streets.

☞ The sale of Household Furniture at the residence of Wm. Lapham, Carondelet street Row, has been unavoidably postponed to Wednesday, 31st October, at half past 10 o'clock. See advertisement.

Memphis Convention.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

MEMPHIS, Wednesday Morning, Oct. 24.

The Convention was organized yesterday by the appointment of a Chairman and the selection of one member from each delegation to compose a committee for the nomination of a President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Lieutenant Maury was chosen President of the Convention—not, however, with the sanction of the Louisiana delegation. After the Lieutenant had taken the chair, he made an address, stating what he thought to be the objects of the Convention, and pointing out the means best suited, according to his opinion, for attaining those objects. The scope and tendency of his remarks fully proved that the Louisiana delegation were right in opposing his nomination.

It was known at an early period yesterday morning—at least by the New Orleans and Mobile delegations—that the views of Lieut. Maury were opposed to what we considered the true interests, not only of our own cities and the Gulf coast generally, but also to the interests of the West and South-West, and particularly of that portion of the States drained by the Mississippi. We knew that while regarding the subject of an isthmian communication between the two oceans as coming within the legitimate objects of the Convention, he was disposed to look with a skeptical, if not unfriendly eye, on the road across Tehuantepec. Hence it was that his presidency could not receive the sanction of the Louisiana delegation. We were, however, overruled. The Lieutenant was chosen entirely in consideration of the letter he wrote some months ago, to show that Memphis would be the best terminus for an overland railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It was not generally known what his present views are; and the majority of the members of the Convention seemed to forget how much the residents at Washington were, during the last winter, placed under the influence of the New York capitalists, headed by Howland & Aspinwall. Even had Lieut. Maury's opinions been strictly accordant—as they are not—with those entertained by a majority of the Convention, still he should not have been chosen to preside over this large body, gathered from all parts of the country. The position of an officer of the Navy, unless he possesses remarkable talents and acquirements, isolates him, to a greater or less degree, from the movements of a society almost entirely commercial and agricultural. Nor did his opening address show that he was so far able to divest himself of professional prejudices as to look on the objects of the Convention from the same point of view as that occupied by a vast majority of the people of the United States. After thanking the Convention for the kindness they had manifested in appointing him to preside over their deliberations, and asking for their indulgence in any judgments they might form on the manner in which he discharged the duties imposed on him, he proceeded to speak of the necessity for connecting the waters of the Atlantic with those of the Pacific, descanting on its importance to the military defences of the country.

With singular bad taste, he asked why he, a lieutenant of the United States Navy, was here at present, and announced that it was because the great ends to be achieved by the Convention were almost purely military, and chiefly for the purposes of fortification and defence. The immediate deduction from such a proposition was that an overland railroad ought to be built, no matter what it might cost, or how little it might pay. "For myself," said the lieutenant, "I hope, if the Government builds the road, that it never will pay a cent on the capital invested; I hope such a road never would pay any dividends wrung from passengers and the transportation of goods across the country." Of course, such views were coldly received by the Convention; and this part of the speech was considered as throwing cold water on all the overland railroad schemes. Every man in the Convention is sensible enough to know that a road which will not pay for its construction should not and will not be built. The immediate deduction of several of the delegations was that the President was unfavorable to any overland road; and this was strengthened by the manner in which he spoke of the Panama route.

The whole burden, in fact, of Lieut. Maury's speech was a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. Still, knowing the feeling which pervades the Western people in regard to England, he endeavored to excite their national prejudices in favor of this scheme of Howland & Aspinwall. He stated that when application was made to English capitalists to take stock in the Panama road, that they all refused, well seeing that the completion of such a work would give American merchants an advantage of from thirty to forty days in all the markets of the world. Then he attempted to prove that the Panama road would be of immense advantage to the Mississippi Valley and all the country washed by the waters flowing into the Gulf of Mexico. Here he overshot his mark; for if Panama affords some advantages to the lands sending out their products to the world through the Gulf, how much greater are the advantages afforded by the road across Tehuantepec.

It may be well, however, for the friends of the Tehuantepec road that Lieut. Maury was elected President of the Convention. His speech certainly paves the way for the introduction of the road to the Convention; and the probability at present is that the New Orleans delegation will accomplish all that it proposes. One of our delegates has drawn up resolutions, which meet the approbation of many of the leading men here, and which will probably obtain the sanction of the Convention. At the same time that they are general, the resolutions express all that New Orleans can hope for; and we will have attained the object of our coming, if we get them through the Convention.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday evening, October 24.

I wrote this morning an account of the Convention proceedings yesterday, the most important feature being the opening address of the President. Soon after the Convention was opened this morning the Committee on Rules proposed that the rule of the House of Representatives, during its first session, should be adopted, with the special regulation that whenever a State delegation required it, the vote should be taken by States, each State giving a single vote. The report of the Committee was received, and soon after a general committee of two from each State was appointed for the purpose of receiving and considering all resolutions that might be referred to them. After this committee had been appointed, a delegate from Arkansas rose to offer a resolution, stating that the objects of the Convention was to forward the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific, and to consider the best means of accomplishing the work. The delegate prefaced his resolution with the remark that the Arkansas delegation were dissatisfied with the manner in which Lieut. Maury had stated the objects of the Convention, and particularly with that portion of his remarks which referred to the communication across the Isthmus of Panama. Thereupon the President took the floor. (I may as well remark here that Gov. Clay of Alabama, was in the Chair nearly all the morning's session.) and expressed his gratification at having an opportunity to correct some of the impressions which he understood were made by his opening address. The Lieutenant expresses himself so vaguely and indefinitely, being, as he says, unaccustomed to delivering his opinions in public, that it is difficult to say what he does mean when he makes a speech. I gather, however, from his explanation this morning, that when speaking of an isthmus communication, the Lieutenant meant a communication by ship canal. After the President made his explanation, Mr. Larue, on the part of the Louisiana delegation, was proceeding to protest against the resolution of the delegate from Arkansas, when the latter interrupted him and withdrew the resolution.

The delegation from the St. Louis Convention presented the resolutions passed by that body, and they were laid on the President's table, subject to be disposed of at any future time by the Convention to which they were presented. As soon as these resolutions had been read, others began to pour in, and after some time they were all sent to the Committee on Resolutions. Among these, was one offered by Mr. Campbell, of Mobile, proposing a change of the Constitution so as to give Congress the right to construct a great Central Railroad from the Mississippi to the Pacific. After all the resolutions had been sent to the Committee, Mr. Watkins, of Arkansas, offered a resolution asserting that Congress had the right to make a Military road, such as was contemplated by the Convention, and adding that it was opposed to Southern interests to change the Constitution in any respect. The gentleman said that he could not permit the resolutions of Mr. Campbell to go into the Committee without accompanying them with some instructions from the Convention; and in order to direct the Committee, he pressed a decision on his resolutions by the whole Convention. Considerable discussion ensued; and it was finally moved to lay the resolution of Mr. Watkins on the table. Thereupon the delegation from Louisiana required that the vote on the question of laying on the table be taken by States. A motion was then made to adjourn until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

You will thus see that unless Mr. Watkins' resolution is laid on the table, and Mr. Campbell's reported on unfavorably by the Committee, the Convention will be involved in the discussion of grave political and constitutional measures. It is to be hoped that these questions will not be pressed on the Convention; for if they are, all the objects of our meeting here may be frustrated.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5½ o'clock.

P. S.—The resolution of Mr. Watkins has been laid on the table—Mr. Campbell's resolution will not be reported on by the Committee. I think it likely that the resolutions of the Louisiana delegation, offered by Mr. Larue, will meet with favor in the Convention. They ask the Postmaster General and Secretary of War, to make annual contracts for the transportation of the mails across the Isthmus.

☞ Mr. Clay's servant Levi is making a great figure in the newspapers. He was lately reported as going home, after his second abduction. But he got no farther than Louisville, and has disappeared again—abducted a *third* time!

☞ The New York police on the 19th instant made an arrest of a party of model artistes who were exhibiting on Twenty-first street, near Broadway. The company consisted of a *Professor* Pesck, *his wife*, and two other females, who were all committed for trial.

THE POST-OFFICE SWINDLER.—The New Albany (Indiana) Ledger states that Robinson, the young man who has been swindling postmasters in various parts of the country by passing himself off as a nephew of Major Hobbie, thus getting at their purses, and who was detected a short time since by the postmaster at Evansville, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years. He arrived at Jeffersonville on the 15th, and without delay commenced his labors in behalf of the State of Indiana.

Barbecue at Judge Bermudez's!

Mammoth Gathering!

The weather yesterday was most auspicious for the whigs. The storm of the past three days had been rather a damper upon their prospects, but the clear sky of the morning and bright sunlight beaming out, gilding all things with renewed beauty, called forth even those who usually stood far in the background, and gave a new impulse to the general movement. There was a gathering of the class in the city at an early hour, and the stirring sound of the drum, with the animating battle-cry of the Fillmore Rangers—"Rally! rally! rally!"—bade all true partisans repair to the beautiful trysting spot in the "merie greenwood." And the summons was most loyally answered: the merchant left his desk, the mechanic his business, the man of leisure his ease, and with banners and music, songs and enthusiasm—in companies, by detachments, in squads, and single and alone—the whigs, by cabs and steam, in carriages and on horseback, crowded to the feast offered by a liberal host, and served up with the eloquence of their favorite speakers. The Gentilly Road, on which Judge Bermudez's plantation is situated, was in good order, despite of the recent rains, and one long line of vehicles, near the hour of meeting, extended from the city to the place of reception. The arrivals of the cars also added thousands to the number, and at 2 o'clock the fine grounds were filled with an assemblage far surpassing the most sanguine expectations of the energetic Committee of Arrangements. The place for speaking was well chosen, facing the residence of the host, and giving to the number of fair ladies congregated on the ample porch a fine opportunity of listening to the orators of the day. The stand was handsomely decorated with flags—the stars and stripes forming a graceful canopy above, with our national ensign floating freely aloft, supported on one side by the banner presented by the whig ladies of the First Municipality to the Fillmore Rangers, and on the other by the one presented by ladies of West Feliciana to the whigs of Jefferson. Seats were placed around, and, waving in the distance, banner and ensign made a gay background to the picture. At 3 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Col. Wm. Christy, and the following gentlemen were chosen as officers:

President—MARTIN BIAGNE.

Vice-Presidents—First Municipality, F. B. Le Beau, M. Blasco, J. Lanata, J. Viosca, N. Vignie, F. Buntou, Victor Villa, Dr. F. Alopsenle, Placide Forstall, Jules Lavergne, E. Solomon, W. E. Murphy, —Fusion, F. Williams, G. F. Weiss, Geo. Clark; Second Municipality, L. Matthews, Wm. Forest, I. N. Marks, Geo. Allan, R. M. McAlpin, A. Layet, Jam. Reach, C. M. Waterman, R. Hunt, F. Emmart, Wm. C. Tompkins, L. U. Grisanti, L. F. Suckion, J. E. Caldwell, R. B. Sykes, J. B. Walton; Third Municipality, Wm. DeBurs, Albert Pierson, J. L. Thelen, John McNeil, T. A. Boutet, L. Duvignand, F. S. Meillon, F. Foustall, A. Swinnebanyton, J. Quinley, E. Tetens, J. Bartlett, G. DeForest, P. Baron, Bonfontaine; Algiers, T. Hayman, A. B. Hunt, Major S. Reese; St. Bernard Parish, B. Mann, G. Villere, M. Malicour Bienvenu, J. Fourtner, F. Roy, M. Villeveve; Jefferson Parish, F. N. Wood, D. F. Boothe, J. Crihoun, B. Foster, M. Soniat, Alex. Philips.

Secretaries—First Municipality, Jules Livaudais, Ovide DeBurs, L. E. Nee, Henry St. Paul; Second Municipality, W. A. Hoeffner, Wm. Emmart, J. E. Layet; Third Municipality, E. Sisco, A. Saucier, H. Marcou.

The organization having been completed, the President addressed the assemblage, and briefly but with much energy touched upon some of the leading political topics of the day, ending with a strong appeal to the whigs to go forward as one man in the coming contest. The remarks of Mr. Biache were responded to with hearty cheers. At this time the scene was a stirring one. The whole of the area in front of the stand was densely crowded, and the same spirit seemed to actuate all. The different Clubs turned out *en masse*—each member wearing a badge, with the name of the organization to which he belonged—Marshals, with glittering scarfs, moved to and fro, while paintings, mottoes, quaint devices, and caricatures, were borne in the midst. There stood, with faces beaming with exultation, groups of "Fillmore Rangers," side by side with "Deslonde Guards," "Kenner Rangers," mixed with their brothers from Lafayette, and Clubs of the different Municipalities, vieing with each other in display, all mingling in the general chorus that shouted out their approval of the glowing words of the speakers.

The sovereign people, too, outside of the grounds are worthy of notice. Booths had been erected, and vendors of every thing in the shape of eatables and drinkables were there to fill them. Candidates had been busy, also, for the different avenues of approach presented an array of handbills, stating to the absent-minded that so-and-so were ready to receive their votes, and ending with the important information that the election comes off on the 5th of November next.

Immediately after the President concluded, a song was given by the Glee Club of the "Fillmores," and he then presented to the assemblage Mr. EDWARD BERMUDEZ, the son of their host, and who was received with a most cordial greeting. The young gentleman addressed them at some length in the French language. We are sorry that we are unable to give even a sketch of his speech. It was admirably delivered, and as a maiden effort, is entitled to much praise. The man, ner was unembarrassed, enunciation clear and distinct, and action chaste and appropriate. He was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and at the close received *three times three*, amidst the hearty congratulations of his friends.

Again the music was called into requisition; after which the whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, DUNCAN F. KENNER, was announced. It is needless to say that a burst of enthusiasm hailed his appearance, for this gentleman is highly esteemed by his political friends, and a warm favorite of his party. Mr. Kenner spoke in his happiest vein, and it was generally conceded that his speech yesterday ranked amongst his best efforts. He commenced by offering, in the name of the numbers present, their thanks to the young orator, Mr. Bermudez, for his address, and to say to him from them that if his future career corresponded with the promise given on that day, another bright star would be added to the galaxy of young Orleans destined to shed lustre upon Louisiana. He had just arrived at home fatigued from a long canvass, when he heard it was whispered that there was to be a gathering of the whigs at that place, and he could not resist the call. He had come, not to make a speech, but to tell them what he heard in his tour through the State. After a storm there was generally a calm; twelve months since a storm had raised General Taylor to the Presidency, and he concluded that a long calm must succeed; but this day showed that he was mistaken, and the immense display before him proved that there was no spirit of apathy in their ranks. He had said that he had returned home jaded and fatigued, but a scene like this, if he was drawing his last breath, would bestow new life and call forth fresh energy. He had been in nearly every parish, and he had found whig fires blazing on every hill top, proving that the party had no danger to apprehend from their comrades in the interior. He had canvassed the State and would assert that there was no falling off in their vote, and if New Orleans would roll up half the majority that she promised, the race was already ended, and, as they say on the turf, all was done but the shouting. Mr. K. then alluded in a pleasant manner to the speeches to follow his from several eloquent gentlemen, stating that he should prepare the way only for the richer food. He touched upon the Bank question, which he asserted the democracy insisted upon bringing into the arena of the State elections. He considered this one of the proofs of the weakness of their cause; it had nothing to do with the present canvass; had grown obsolete; the whigs and democrats had proclaimed that it was an "obsolete idea," and it should be forgotten. Mr. Kenner then entered into a brief review of State policy, showing his convenance with the subject.

The gentleman was here interrupted by the arrival on the ground of the "Milnsburg Rangers," who filed before the stand, preceded by a band of music, and cheer on cheer welcomed them in the midst of the brilliant assemblage. After their reception, Mr. Kenner resumed. The "noise and confusion," he said, had abated, and he would continue his remarks. He then referred to the resolutions passed by the Democratic Convention at Baton Rouge. The fifth, sixth and seventh of those resolutions were in praise of their candidates, Walker, Pianché and Ledoux. They had laid it on the first two pretty thick with a white-wash brush; the latter was treated more gently—like a lady using rouge, he had been carefully touched. He did not mention this for the purpose of detracting from the merits of those gentlemen, for he had no wish to tear a leaf from the chaplets that adorned their brows—but it was for the purpose of reproaching the whigs, who never gave one line of praise to their nominees, when they offered their names to the people. He hoped that the next time they would not omit this duty—it might gull somebody, for this was an age of humbug. If they had only given him the character that the democrats had ushered forth to adorn the name of his opponent, he would have had it imprinted in letters of gold upon white satin; he should have hung it in his hall, and pointed it out to his children, saying, "Boys, see what they used to say of your daddy." But he would add, that if they would go home and vote the whig ticket, the candidates would forgive the praise.

Mr. Kenner made an explanation in regard to Gen. Pianché. The democratic papers of New Orleans had said that he would not make the same assertions in the city that he had paraded before the people in the distant parishes. To this he would reply, that the paragraph alluded to his use of a speech of Gen. Walker, which was reported in the Caddo Gazette, and in which he (the General) stated that Gen. Pianché could not make himself well understood in English, but that if the assembly had been a French one he could have addressed it. He (Mr. Kenner) had commented upon this, but he had never stated that his opponent could not speak English. Gen. Walker had intimated it, and that was the authority that he had relied on. The gentleman spoke at some length in favor of Gen. Taylor, made a fervent appeal in his behalf, asked that his Administration should be first given a fair opportunity to develope its policy before it should be condemned, and ended with an incident that occurred in Washington a short time since, showing the great anxiety of the President for the success of the whigs in the present campaign in Louisiana.

We have only given a mere sketch of the speech, which was most favorably received and loudly applauded.

The German Glee Club gave one of their Songs; after which S. S. FRENTESS was announced, and took the stand amidst prolonged cheering, a flattering reception that his fame as an orator fully entitled him to. He opened by alluding to the speeches of Mr. Bermudez and Mr. Kenner in terms of high commendation. He felt that anything more might be considered superfluous. The meeting already acted with the provisions of the mind—the delicacies of the heart—felt, perhaps, more like repairing to the substantial repast so liberally provided by the kind host in whose enclosures he was then speaking; but he should not tire their patience, and would proceed. They had met that day under the most auspicious circumstances; bright skies were above them—bright eyes around—propitious omens which they gladly seized on. He saw before him a vast mass of business men come to ruralize in the country, to leave for a day their avocations. It was no pic-nic party that induced them to do this; they had a far higher and nobler purpose. They had met to consult and take counsel, to prepare for the contest that before a quarter of a moon had waned would be upon them. The speaker then dwelt at some length upon the approaching election, and in an impassioned and glowing manner aroused the party to the importance of the coming strife. "Thoughts that breathe and words that burn" came at his instant bidding, and metaphor and simile, allegory and satire, were all employed to develope the different subjects upon which he touched. In regard to National politics, Mr. P. said that he had much to say, but it should be spoken at another time. He adverted to the subject of Internal Improvements by the General Government, and advocated the construction of a Railroad to California as a National work. Should this be left to the States individually, when would it ever be attempted? "The long and tedious route around Cape Horn, or the equally as circuitous one across the Southern Isthmus," did not suit the progress of the times. Mr. Frentiss then alluded to Hungary—its struggle and its fall—the flight of the patriots that battled for its liberties, and the sanctuary that they had found in the "Land of the Crescent." Here all parties could listen with pleasure; the narrow bounds of local politics were passed, and a view wide and extended burst upon the sight. We cannot follow the speaker in his flights of fancy or expressions of deep feeling; in his classical allusions or beautiful imagery; but the orator treated the subject with the hand of a master and the zeal of an American. He ended his address by very appropriate allusions to the presence of the ladies.

A procession being formed, the barbecue came next, and we found that even the crowd, numerous as it was, must have been expected by the proprietor from the lavish profusion presented in every direction. The repast was laid out in a grove of oaks a half mile from the family residence, a romantic spot, which has forever lost its sense of solitude since the outburst witnessed yesterday. The moss alone had there held riot and swung unchecked from each pendant bough, year after year, but now its sylvan mysteries have been laid bare, and like the Babel of old, it has fallen from its high estate by the confusion of tongues! The tables were well arranged on every side, and groaned under the weight of fish, flesh and fowl; numberless fountains, composed of barrels of beer and casks of wine, were to be found in this charming wilderness, and never did wanderers in the desert more eagerly imbibe the sparkling fluid. Turn which way you would, you would meet smiling faces, and after the more substantial food had been disposed of, songs, glees, mirth and unbounded merriment, mingled together until the drums beat a retreat by way of opposition, and the different Clubs returned to the stand. From a hasty estimate we should place the number attending the Barbecue at 7000. The scene at the close was still more animated, and before the procession was formed the following resolutions were presented by Mr. I. N. Marks, who stated that they had been handed to him to submit to the meeting:

Resolved, That the whigs of the city of New Orleans in Mass Convention assembled at the plantation of Judge Bermudez, cannot separate without giving a passing tribute to the hospitality of the worthy owner.

Resolved, That the whigs of New Orleans recognize in the eloquent discourse delivered by Mr. Edward Bermudez, the talent, sense and good judgment which enable him to make him distinguished hereafter among his brother whigs.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Convention are due to Duncan K. Kenner and to S. S. Prentiss for their eloquent and inspiring speeches.

After the reading, they were carried by acclamation, and the thousands present then took up their march for the city, under the command of R. M. McAlpin, Grand Marshal. They afterwards paraded through some of our principal streets, and dispersed late in the evening, each one feeling that "he had done the State some service," and well pleased with the barbecue at Judge Bermudez.

OHIO RIVER.—At Pittsburg, Oct. 19th, there were 3 feet 3 inches water in the channel at noon. At dark the river was unchanged. The weather was warm and business brisk....At Cincinnati, on the 19th, the river had fallen 7 inches. The weather was fine....At Louisville, in the 24 hours preceding the evening of the 20th, the river had fallen 3 inches, leaving 5½ feet water in the canal. The weather continued clear.

TENNESSEE.—Parties in the Tennessee Legislature are exactly equal. The democrats have *three* majority in one house—the whigs have *three* majority in the other—on joint ballot there is a *tie*. Hence, when they go into convention for elections, there is a dead lock, and nobody is elected. They tried to elect a Judge on the 19th, but gave it up after four ballotings, tie and tie all the time.

☞ PER STEAMSHIP OHIO, ☜
THIS DAY, October 30.

GUINNESS & CO.,
12 CAMP Street,

HAVE received a magnificent assortment of *RICH FANCY ARTICLES*, comprising, in part, viz:
RICH PAPIER MACHE WORK-BOXES, DRESSING CASES; PORT FOLIO ALBUMS AND JEWELRY CASES; RICH INLAID EBONY AND ROSEWOOD LADIES' AND GENT'S DRESSING CASES AND WRITING DESKS; FINE SHIRTS; GOLD PENS;
To which they solicit the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the city and country. o26 2tcp

Still Another Candidate!

☞ *Messrs. Editors*—Please announce that C. D. BUNCE, the Fashionable Hatter, 30 Canal street, is a candidate to supply the numerous HATS that will be lost and won on the coming election, and that he will be supported by MANY VOTERS
o23 3t of the three Municipalities

NEW FRENCH GOODS,
FOR CASH.

THE subscriber is now receiving his Fall stock of Millinery, Laces and French Fancy Goods, among which will be found a good assortment of Rhine, Bonnet Silks, Artificial Flowers, black and colored Crapes and Lawns, Brusses, Bonches, etc., etc.

White Goods.

Swiss, Book, Mull and Nainsook Muslins, Tarlton Muslins, Bishop's Lawns, Plaid and Striped Cambrics, Corded Skirts, etc.

Laces and Embroideries.

English Thread Laces and Edgings, Thread Robbins, Laces and Insertings, Joconet and Swiss Muslin Edgings and Insertings, Embroidered Lace Capes, Collars, Ladies' Vests, etc.

Black Silk Mantillas.

Black and colored Mantillas and Visites, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves, Mosery, black and colored Fringes and Gimps, Worsted, Embroidering Braids, Tapes, Robbins, Stay Binding, Oil Silk, Whalebones, etc.

Straw Goods.

Tuscan Bridle, China and Rice Pearl, colored Bonlin, Rolland, Split Straw, etc., etc.

Artificial Flowers.

French Bunches, Sprigs, Bridal Wreaths, Bouquets, etc. etc.
Also, 1000 dozen Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, all styles;
5 cases Mexican Linen.
All the above goods will be sold at the lowest prices for cash. City and country merchants are requested to call and examine goods and prices. Goods sold at wholesale only.
THOMAS S. CHANE,
o28 1mis Canal street, two doors below Magazine.

HATS.

ALL TASTES SUITED.

The subscriber has received by late arrivals HATS superior in quality, and made after the fashions of the celebrated and most fashionable Hatters, viz:
LEARY & CO.
GENIN,
BEEBE.
Public attention is invited to a style of Hats made under special supervision, quite superior in style and finish to any of the above—
THE D'ORSAY HAT.
This will be submitted on inspection of the different styles at
o29 3t D'ARCYS,
corner Canal and Chartres streets.

A CARD.—The undersigned, passengers on board the steamship OHIO, bound for California, being compelled to remain for several days in New Orleans, would recommend the LOUISIANA HOTEL, No. 255 *Tchoupitoulas street*, kept by M. ASPILL, as worthy of patronage from the traveling public. Judging from our treatment and fare, we believe all others will receive from "nine feet" kind treatment, good fare, and every attention to make the wayfarer and traveller at home.
Thos. J. Dyer, Cincinnati; Thomas Rogers, New York;
Leaven's Hard, ...; Wyman Turner, Maine;
Abel Weeks, New York; H. B. Harmon, Newark, N. J.;
H. S. Pettit, Jacksonville, Ill.; C. C. Cady, Mass.;
J. D. Holmes, New York City; P. W. Bennett, Cincinnati;
Mr. Pratt, Boston; N. S. Cutler, Vermont;
David Tyler, New York; Dan'l Ireland, New York;
W. A. Herrick, ...; Albert Crane, ...;
D. L. Hunter, Maine; W. W. Brown, Maine;
Alpheus Hunter, ...; H. G. Thebon, Salem, Mass.;
Seth Griffin, New York; A. J. Horton, New York;
D. D. Conklin, ...; Wm. W. Houton, Pa.;
O. Winters, ...; N. F. Avesil, Barre, Vt.;
Thos. L. Foster, China, Me.; John H. Hollis, Mass.;
J. W. Stewart, ...; Rob't F. Ford, N. Haven, Ct.;
Irish Nelson, ...; Henry Cooly, Havana;
Randall Ward, ...; Col. A. Huntington, Texas;
Linus Lane, Vermont; B. S. E. Williams, Barre, Vt.;
Nathan Edwards, Boston; And others. o30 3t

E. WOOD & CO., *Ship Chandlers, Grocers, and Provision Dealers*, at Post 21, Second Municipality, and No. 5 Red Store, Third Municipality, having renewed their stocks, are prepared to execute any orders they may be favored with, on the most reasonable terms. o31 3m

TO RENE—Two threestory Brick DWELLING HOUSES, situated on Circus street, between Canal and Common streets, 3d Municipality. Apply to
o30 1t FRIESTLEY & BEIN, 80 and 91 Camp st.

NOTICE—The unsold PEWS in the Presbyterian Church, corner of Perrania and Josephine streets, Lafayette, under the Pastoral charge of E. H. Boothe, will be offered for sale on THURSDAY next, 1st November, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Those disposed to purchase or rent Pews are requested to be present. By order
o30 A. W. JOURDAN, Secretary.

LUNCH AT THE PELICAN,
On Gravier and Union streets, rear of Clapp's Church.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY.

Barley Soup, Roast Beef,
Tenderloin Trout, Sausage Balls,
Baked Red Fish, Veal Cutlet,
Red Fish Chowder, Veal Stew,
Roast Veal and Mint Sauce, Fried Cabbage,
Pork and Beans, Roast Pig,
Kidney and Wine Sauce, Corned Pork and Boiled Cabbage,
Chicken Curry,
Baked and Fried Potatoes, Mashed Potatoes, &c.
Welsh Rarebits, Sandwiches and Cold Cuts every night.

LANDING ex ships Judah Tuno and Gelena—
14 bbls. Water and Pick Nick CRACKERS;
15 packages Stuart's Loaf and Crushed SUGAR;
1 cask GOLDEN SYRUP. o30
For sale by CHAS. STOUGHTON, 94 Camp st.

LIME—1000 bbls. fresh Thomaston Meadow Rock Lime, for sale by
o30 JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

CEMENT—500 bbls. Denman's, and Nelson & Brown's Rosendale Cement, for sale by
o30 JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

PLASTER—400 bbls. Wotherspoon's Calcined Plaster of Paris, for sale by
o30 JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

SUGAR LIME—300 bbls. Marble Lime, for planters' use, for sale by
o30 JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

FIRE BRICK—30,000 English Fire Brick, landing and for sale by
o30 JOHN STROUD & CO., 146 Common st.

LONDON PORTER—Landing from ship York, 30 casks London Porter, for sale by
o30 E. WOOD & CO., Post 21, 2d Mp.

Temple Meeting --- This Evening.

ORLEANS TEMPLE OF HONOR No. 3, at Crystal Fount Hall 222 Tchoupitoulas street, at half-past 7 o'clock.

Auction Sales This Day.

ROBERT ARMFIELD will sell, at 12 o'clock, at the corner of Carondelet and Union streets—Furniture.

JNO. E. L. SOLOMON will sell, at 11 o'clock, at 87 Camp street—Furniture....Also, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Julia and Camp streets—Furniture.

H. R. WOOD will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at the residence of J. A. Beard, Greenville, near Carrollton—Furniture, Slaves, etc.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Covington.....OLIVIA, Hoffman, 11 A. M. Cars.
Mobile.....CALIFORNIA, Griffin, 5½ P. M. cars.
New York.....NEW ORLEANS, Weed, 3 A. M.
Cincinnati.....CHILDE HAROLD, Pierce, 4 P. M.
Pittsburg.....COMMODORE PERRY, Scott, 4 P. M.
Red River.....CADDO, Graham, 4 P. M.
Red River.....CORINNE, Allan, 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....ST. LOUIS, Hardenbrook, 5 P. M.

☞ The Steamship New Orleans — For New York, direct.—This splendid steamship leaves St. Louis street wharf TODAY, Tuesday, at 9 o'clock A. M. positively.
o26 HYDE & OGLESBY, 19 Poydras st.

☞ U. S. Mail Steamer Childe Harold—For Cincinnati, Madison, Louisville, Smithland, Paducah, etc.—This fine packet steamer will leave THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. punctually, from Poydras street.
HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.
Passengers and shippers will please be ready. o30

☞ U. S. Mail Steamboat Commodore Perry—For Louisville, Cincinnati, Madison, Paducah and Memphis.—This above THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. punctually, from Poydras st.
HYDE & O