The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6.

To Our Advertising Patrons.

☞ Our advertising friends are earnestly requested to send in all advertisements intended for Monday morning's paper, as late as practicable, during Saturday; and the earlier in the day the better it will suit our convenience.

See advertisements of Auction Sales on first page.

See first and fourth pages for a variety of interesting matter.

S. S. Prentiss.—At the opening of the U. S. District Court on Monday next, we understand that U. S. District Attorney Hunton will deliver a eulogy on the late S. S. Prentiss, and submit appropriate resolutions to be spread on the minutes of the court.

Louisiana Conference, M. E. Church South.—We are requested to call the attention of the members of this Conference to the notice published in another column, by the Rev. Mr. Keener, Presiding Elder of this District, at the request of Bishop Capers, of the change of the time of holding the next session, from January 1st, 1851, to December 25th, 1850. The Conference is to be held in this city, and we learn that the venerable and excellent Bishop Capers is again to preside over its deliberations.

Population of the City.—The returns of the late census, which has just been completed, put down the population of the city as follows:

First Municipality	48,000
Second Municipality	41,000
Third Municipality	30,000
Total of City Proper	119,000

This shows an increase of our population of about 40,000 since the census of 1840. The principal increase has taken place in the Second Municipality, which, according to the census of 1840, contained only 21,023 inhabitants.

Researches upon the Necropolis of New Orleans.—An able and interesting pamphlet with the above title, has been politely sent us by its author, Dr. Bennet Dowler, of this city. We hope to be able soon to present to our readers some valuable extracts from it. Accompanying the pamphlet is a note from the learned author, in which he says:

"I trust that the argument, as a whole, is unbiased—that it is founded on probability, (certainty not being yet attainable,) that it explains and corrects conflicting and exaggerated statements—that it shows the unfavorable conclusions which have been drawn concerning the climate, the duration of life, and the ratio of mortality, are not warranted by authentic data, and, that the military history of New Orleans is not so disjustable as has been represented.

"If the numerical progression of New Orleans has not kept pace with that of some other cities, it is not probable that the retarding causes lie in its political economy, rather than in its inherent insalubrity? Do not the dynamic elements of population and capital preponderate over the static or fixed,—the clean raw material over the finished? Public improvements, with a fixed population, fixed labor-saving machinery, and a greater proportion of workshops, would, doubtlessly, accelerate the progress of the city much more than the mere encouraging business, but would, at the same time, in a great degree prevent the prevalence of the yellow fever, by giving employment throughout the entire year to the acclimated, so that the business of the city might be done without the temporary influx of so many strangers, the only class liable to its malady.

Pony Racer.—A pony racing race comes off this afternoon over the Metairie Course, which bids fair to prove highly interesting. The entries, of which there are four, are all green, but fast, and the numerous friends of their owners will go there "piles." The road is in fine condition, and the drive to the track a pleasant one.

We are indebted to the steamer Maria Burt for late Texas papers; to the James L. Day for Mobile papers, and to the Fancy Bush for Louisville papers.

We understand that in future the way-mail bag for Mandeville, Madisonville, and Covington, will close every day at 10 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Wm. L. Cushing & Co., No. 55 Common street. Shippers are requested to have their freight at the Railroad by eleven o'clock, A. M.

Package Sale of English and American Dry Goods.—We call the attention of the trade to the sale of American and English Dry Goods which will take place this day, at ten o'clock, A. M., at J. R. Blake & Co.'s auction store, No. 114 Chartres street. Terms liberal at sale.

Another Gem from the Palace.—Our readers will find a regular bill of fare issued from the White House to-day. King appears determined not to be outdone in the way of selling; he has adopted the plan of *putting the price* on his goods—advertising that he will sell at *that* price, and make no reduction; this enables him to get along with few clerks and less expense, and consequently he can sell cheap. All we can say to you is, to take your cash and try him, and if he does not please you, it is your own fault.

The Boat Race.—The race between the crack racing steamers and Undine came off yesterday, and the affair attracted a large number of spectators to the Lake. Captain Dan Hickok was on hand, and every body was attended to as he should be. The race created considerable excitement, and it was well contested, being won, however, very easily, by the Stingaree.

The Theatres.—The town seems ripe for amusement, and the prospect is fair for an abundant supply in a few days. The theatres will all open about the same time. Our old friend Ellsworth is engaged in renovating the St. Charles, and making it look as good as new. Ellsworth is well known as the architect of the interior of the St. Charles. He is to have the management of the mechanical department the coming season. Mr. Laidlaw, the scenic artist, has just completed one of the most beautiful drop curtains we ever saw. It is a perfect gem, and reflects great credit on the artist. Mr. L. is now engaged on scenery.

At the Varieties, things go on swimmingly, under the direction of Mr. Calder, and all preparations for opening are nearly completed.

The interior of the American is nearly finished, and it gives promise of great beauty, as well as comfort. We understand that Mr. Charles assumes the management. It could not fall into better hands.

Theatrical Items and Op Dits.

Boston.—Miss Davenport continues at the Howard Athenæum.... The Wallacks are still at the Museum, drawing good houses.... Murdoch opened at the National, on the 28th ult., in "Richelieu"....The Burton Theatre is well patronized; French Opera and English Vaudeville, are the attractions.

New York.—Charlotte Cushman closed a brilliant engagement at the Broadway, on the 26th ult. Sir William Don succeeded her and opened on the 27th; report speaks highly of his comic powers.... Mr. Graham opened as "Virginius," at the Bowery, some nights....Nible's and Burton's continues as attractive as ever....At the National, Chanfrau has doffed Mose, and assumed the legitimate with considerable success.... Brougham's Lyceum is announced to open with a powerful company early in December....The "Italian Opera Company," at the Astor House, have drawn fashionable, but not crowded, houses.

Philadelphia.—Owens, the comedian, is drawing crowded houses at the Arch Street Theatre....Mr. Conway and Miss Anderson, of the Broadway, (N. Y.) stock company, are starring at the Walnut.

Baltimore.—Collins continues at Barton's Theatre, where he is a great favorite....Mr. Neafie commenced an engagement at the Museum, in his favorite part of "Julien St. Pierre," on the 28th ult.

The Varieties was expected to close at Louisville on the 1st inst. Placide has done an immense business there the past season.

Ludlow & Smith were to close their St. Louis Theatre on the 28th ult., and to leave at once for New Orleans.

Mr. Snowden was to leave Cincinnati on the 30th ult., with his Company engaged at the American Theatre; they are highly popular.

The Richmond (Va.) Theatre is opened under the management of Mr. Potter. C. K. Mason is the star.

Mr. Neafie.—The Baltimore Patriot of the 30th ult. says, "It has been announced that this accomplished actor, after a brilliant succession of engagements at the North and East, will shortly return once more among us. The reviving thirst for the drama is one of the most prominent propensities of the present generation. Mr. Neafie stands conspicuous in the list now presenting their claims, and we welcome him with the assurance that Baltimore is not insensible to his industry, enterprise and genius."

We are indebted to Messrs. Weld & Co. for the November number of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, of which they are the publishers. Like all preceding numbers, its articles are marked by much ability and scientific research. We know no publication in the country which presents stronger claims to all who take an interest in medical science.

Steamers for Havana and New Orleans.—We have been informed, and announce that information with great pleasure, that our enterprising citizen, Ambrose W. Thompson, Esq., has made arrangements to put on a line of steamships of 1200 tons burthen, between this city and New Orleans, touching at Havana and Key West. The ships will be perfectly adapted to the trade, having speed, carrying capacity, and handsome passenger accommodations.

Mr. Cramp, of Kensington, is to lay the keel of the first steamer as soon as the Albatross (the new Charleston steamer) is launched. Some enterprising citizens of New Orleans have taken one-half stock in this line. Their influence at that port, [illegible] the amount of business and travel [illegible] city Southward, cannot fail to make the [illegible] It's one that has long been desired, [illegible] know, be hailed with pleasure by [illegible] large. (Philadelphia Bulletin.

[illegible] with the loss of lives, is reported [illegible] the labors on the Ringwood [illegible] Ohio Railroad.

The Industrial Exhibition.

The National Intelligencer expresses great gratification at learning that the President has promptly yielded to the request of the Central Committee, and the honorable concurrence therein of the Secretary of the Navy, to furnish a national ship for the gratuious transportation to England of those specimens of the useful arts and other products of American ingenuity which our inventors and artisans may desire to send for exhibition at the World's Industrial Fair, to be held in London next year. This will be a novel mission for a ship of war, but one entirely in harmony with the character of a country professing to value peace and its civilizing pursuits above all the glories and trophies of offensive or ambitious war. It would, we think, impart a higher grandeur to this pacific errand of a war vessel, if the Government were to select for the purpose the magnificent ship of the line, the Pennsylvania, the largest, perhaps, that floats on the waters of the world. She herself might be presented proudly to the eyes of Europe, as a noble specimen of *national* production, worthy to represent, at the World's Convention, the power and progress of our Republic. That vast and noble ship, ascending the Thames, freighted with the treasures of her nation's genius and skill, with the stars and stripes floating at her main, would be a sight that would make the heart of the most contracted secessionist swell with pride of country.

In the note of Secretary Graham to the President in regard to the use of a national vessel for the purposes designated, he says:

"Participating in what I conceive to be the general desire of the people of this country, that there may be a creditable display of the products of American genius, skill, and labor on the occasion in question, and anxious that no citizen shall fail in his desire to compete for the honors to be there awarded by reason of the expense of transportation, I am happy to find that a ship of the navy may be spared for the voyage to London without material inconvenience to the public service, and I therefore respectfully advise that the accommodation asked for may be conceded."

Mr. Fillmore briefly replies:

"The recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy meets my hearty approval, and he will make such arrangements as may be necessary to carry out the object in view."

Col. Wm. L. Hodge.—We clip, from the Mobile Register, the following notice of our late cotemporary of the Bulletin, of which journal he has been the principal conductor for many years. The compliment contained in the notice is truly merited, and the more highly to be appreciated by Col. Hodge and his friends, from the fact that the Register and the Bulletin are of diametrically opposite politics. We heartily concur with the Register in its expression in regard to his competency and peculiar fitness for the discharge of the duties of the responsible position to which he has been called:

"The appointment of Col. Wm. L. Hodge, of the New Orleans Bulletin, to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, (which is announced in the New Orleans papers,) will be gratifying to all who are acquainted with that gentleman. A better selection could hardly have been made from the whig ranks. He possesses exactly such an investigating, comprehensive, and statistical mind as is demanded in perhaps the most important office in the Treasury Department. For some years his peculiar abilities have been manifested in the columns of the able journal which he has conducted, and he will be enabled to correct them in a more important, practical and useful position. We wish him all manner of success, and his deserved influence among the public functionaries whom Mr. Fillmore has gathered about him. While we regret to lose him from the editorial brotherhood, we are pleased to learn that his conservative influence will be carried into the councils at Washington."

Col. Hodge left with his family for Washington City on yesterday.

The Fugitive Slave Law.

The Albany Register, which strongly advocates the administration of Mr. Fillmore, has the following judicious and satisfactory article upon the subject which is now causing such intense excitement in some parts of the North:

"Nearly the whole outcry that is so industriously raised against the Fugitive Slave, law is directed, not against this particular bill, but at the provision of the constitution which requires the surrender of slaves who have escaped into other States. The defects and hardships pertaining to this bill, grossly exaggerated and misrepresented as they have been, are not the ground of complaint with those who denounce the law. In their souls they have resolved that the agreement to deliver up fugitive slaves, contained in the constitution, shall remain a dead letter. We have not yet found one person condemning the present law for suspending the *habeas corpus*, the trial by jury, and endangering the liberty of free colored persons, who, when pinned down to the naked inquiry, has not acknowledged that the return of admitted slaves into renewed bondage is the great objection. We have not found one who would say that, if upon a jury to try whether the prisoner was a free man or slave, he would give a verdict consigning him to slavery, whatever the evidence. Nor have we found one who could maintain, with a straight face, that he entertained any serious apprehension that free men would be carried into slavery under this law.

"The truth is, it has been very agreeable to the feelings of the people at the North to have the constitutional provision for the surrender of fugitive slaves a dead letter. They have permitted the abolitionists to make it so, first, by organizing societies, and, next, by procuring laws which practically rendered the return of the fugitive impossible. The wilder class of fanatics raised mobs, and released the slave from the hands of the officers. Then, by trying the question of freedom before twelve men, some of whom were certain to consider the right of a man to his liberty a higher law than any oath, a safer and more seemly mode of setting aside the constitution was found. Finally, by prohibiting all legal officers in the State from assisting and refusing the use of all places of security, this portion of the constitution was effectually nullified, to the universal satisfaction of the North.

"But there is another side to the question. The South has its rights under the constitution, and is unwilling to acquiesce in being deprived of them in this informal manner, more especially as the abolitionists, having converted the northern States into a safe place of refuge, next directed their attention to running off the slaves, and thus subjected the southerners to an annual loss of many millions of dollars. It was impossible, therefore, that this state of things, however agreeable to the Northern sentiment on the subject of slavery, should continue. The South demands a compliance with the terms of the Union; and the simple question is, whether or not it is to be granted?

"We are for meeting this question openly and squarely. We do not believe in any section of the Union observing such parts of the constitution as it fancies, and disregarding what it does not like. At any rate, if the determination is to repudiate any articles of the compact, we are for doing it manfully, and not sneakingly. When the real intention is to violate the constitution, we object to do it under cover of false pretences. If the behests of the constitution could have been complied with, under laws granting trial by jury to fugitives in the States to which they had escaped, nothing more would have been asked. But every one knows that this had become impracticable in the morbid state of public sentiment produced by abolition agitation. When those who now clamor for this ordeal will agree to obey their oaths as jurors, and their obligations as citizens of the Union, there will be little difficulty in obtaining it. Mr. Clay proposed that a trial by jury should be given the fugitive in the State from which he had escaped; but this proposition met with no more favor than the present law, for the reason that it was resolved that slaves should not be remanded to servitude.

"We have no inclination to defend this particular law. But it appears to us that there is a more pressing duty upon us just now than to join in its denunciation. The people of the North must be taught to regard their constitutional obligations. If they will make up their minds to obey those, they will find no difficulty in obtaining laws which afford every guarantee to free persons that may be desired. In this way only can the rights of free persons be best secured, and the Union and constitution preserved."

The Nicaragua Canal.—It is announced in the English papers, that Messrs. White and Vanderbilt, two commissioners from the New York Company for constructing the Nicaragua canal, arrived in London on the 5th ult., and after a short period of negotiation, a satisfactory arrangement was completed with the British authorities. It is probable that this great work will be commenced without much delay.

The London Globe newspaper has the following paragraph on the subject:

"The announcement made by the Times, of the commissioners from America representing the Atlantic and Pacific Junction Company having effected arrangements with our leading capitalists for accepting, at the proper period, a proportionate interest in this project, has been a topic of conversation in city circles. The commissioners were Messrs. White and Vanderbilt; and the houses here who have entertained the proposal are understood to be Messrs. Rothschild and Messrs. Baring Brothers, and other influential parties. Under these circumstances, there is every prospect of the undertaking, when the necessary surveys shall have been completed, being pushed to a successful issue. The prospect of England and America joining heart and hand in this wonderful enterprise is an event of momentous importance, especially since it is known that the plan of operations will be sanctioned by both governments."

NEWYORK, Oct. 23, 1850.

Ashore—We understand that the ship Elisha Dennison, from Mobile for this port, in ballast, went ashore a few days since on South Cape. The schooners Mystic and Hazard have gone to her assistance. (Wakulla Times.

Telegraphic.

SOUTH-WEST PASS, 6½ o'clock, P. M., November 5, 1850.

The U. S. Mail Steamship Company's steamship Ohio has just arrived.

Texas.

The steamship Maria Burt, Capt. Emerson, from Galveston, brings dates to the 1st inst.

The election returns on the Pearce Boundary came in slowly. But few of the counties have yet held elections. Medina and McLellan have given majorities in favor of the bill.

We learn from the Civilian that the notorious swindler, Parker H. French, was overtaken at Franklin, the new town in Texas opposite El Paso, and made to disgorge the ill-gotten gains which remained in his possession.

A bottle, containing a paper with the following endorsement written upon it, was picked up on Galveston beach a few days since:

"*Ship Africa.*—I write with a trembling hand, every minute expecting to be lost—the ship is on fire. I have secured a bale of cotton, and shall look out for myself.

"*September 16, 1850.*" C. BARTON."

A man named James Fay, from Iowa, who went passenger to Galveston by the Maria Burt, was taken sick on the voyage and died in that city. His effects, of some value, have been given in charge to the Probate Court. His heirs may hear of the same by writing to the Chief Justice of Galveston county, or to the editor of the Civilian.

The following passengers, on board the brig Nancy Plaisted, Capt. Church, of Gardner, Me., twenty-four days from Vera Cruz, were brought to this city by the Maria Burt, the brig being at anchor off Ship Island, and out of provisions and water:

Messrs S N Reamer, Robert Wilson, J B Bonner, J McMurray, J Mashaney, J Riordon, W Lambert, Fuller, E R Beckver, J DeForest, W Mills, J Richardson, L King, J Kinder, Brickhouse, Jno Roberts, J L Schofield, J Cumlins, J Burr, J F Bellew, G W Brewer, J Chichester, Dillon, J E Simpson, T Gillader, J Brown, J Plimpton, J Morgan, W Ryon.

Mexican Election.—The Rio Grande Sentinel states that the returns of the election for the Presidency, still show a majority in favor of Arista.

A Mexican Ruse de Guerre.—The Brownsville Sentinel states that Col. Portillo, with a command of two hundred men, left Matamoras a few days since for the interior of Mexico; and that it is whispered his object is to raise funds. The precise mode we do not clearly comprehend, but the Sentinel says:

"It is contemplated to throw the port of Matamoras open for the reception of all kinds of merchandise; after which the Government will be informed of the fact, and before an answer can be returned, either in favor or against the operation, sufficient money will have been raised to meet the ends desired."

The Weather, the Crops, etc.

Cold Weather.—On last Saturday night we were visited by a killing frost; it was so cold that a thin crust of ice was formed. Since then, there have been several severe frosts. The venerable old gentleman, with his hoary head is among us much earlier than the last few years. Our Cotton fields are now black, and all the young bolls completely demolished. The frost will have considerable effect in shortening the crop where it has been seasonable. So far as this county is concerned, it has done but little injury. [Auburn (Ala.) Herald, November 1.

Frost.—There was a killing frost at Montgomery on Friday and Saturday nights last, the 25th and 26th ultimo. The weather throughout the day on Saturday and Sunday was very cold.

Killing Frosts.—The Macon Journal and Messenger says: "There have been some killing frosts since our last issue. The Cotton plant has been very generally, or as seriously injured, that the bolls yet remaining upon the stalk will not mature. The crop may now be considered as made, and we have no doubt that the yield will be even less than last year. Many planters inform us there is but little Cotton left in the fields, the excessive drought having prevented the fruit from maturing for many weeks past. The crop cannot exceed 2,000,000 bales."

Frost.—We had a heavy frost this morning, with the thermometer at 32° at sunrise. This puts an end to the growth of the Cotton crop, wherever the frost has extended with equal severity. [Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

What the Florida Election Decides.—In the recent election in Florida, Mr. E. C. Cabell was elected Member of Congress over Major Beard. The following declarations from the two candidates show the platform on which each stood:

"In the Florida Republican of the 16th inst. (Aug.) I am charged with a declaration that I would prefer a dissolution of the Union to the passage of the late bill, now in force, which was sanctioned by a majority of Congress.

"I acknowledge the declaration; and shall plead justification. JOHN BEARD."

"Major Beard is for 'dissolution of the Union,' because of the passage of the Texas Boundary, California, and Territorial Bills, which together make up the 'Omnibus' or 'Compromise' Bill. I am not. The issues are 'Union or Dissolution' for Union; Peace or War—I am for Peace.

E. C. CABELL."

Mr. Cabell was elected by an increased majority over that which he formerly obtained.

Curious Suits for Slandering the Fugitive Crafts.—There was another big breeze in Court square on Saturday afternoon, caused by the arrest of Josh Knights, the witness to the identity of Crafts, upon a writ of slander, the declaration setting forth that Knights had stated that Crafts had been guilty of the crime of larceny. The writ was made out by John C. Park, and served by deputy sheriff Rugg, who received bail in $10,000 from two sufficient sureties, who promptly came forward to release Knights from arrest. It was stated early on Saturday that warrants were out against the agents Hughes and Knights, and that the object in having them arrested was to get them where they could be "spotted" by some of the persons engaged in the measures for the protection of Crafts from seizure; but as Knights was passed out by a rear passage after having given bail in Mr. Rugg's office, the watchers did not get a sight of him.

In the writ against Hughes, there was some mistake in the name, and Mr. Rugg would not take the responsibility of serving it; but it was afterwards amended, and in the course of the evening, Hughes called at the office, and quietly gave bail in the same manner that Knights had done.

We were informed on Saturday that the formal application for warrants against Crafts and his wife was not made to any judge or commissioner, but to the U. S. Circuit Court then in session. The complaint was sworn to in open Court before the clerk, and the warrants were issued in the ordinary manner. The Court entertained this application for legal process just as they entertain all and every complaint brought legally to their notice. [Boston Post, 28th.

Further Foreign Intelligence.

[By the steamer Pacific.]

FRANCE.

It would appear from the usual periodical returns of the state of industry and commerce in the capital, that not much, if any, effect has been produced by the alarming character given to the President's reviews in the press and by the leaders of parties. Neither has the alleged probability of a collision between the legitimate and executive powers seemed to diminish the activity of the industrial classes, at least if any credit can be given to the reports of their condition by parties of adverse opinions on other subjects. It is remarkable that throughout the population generally an absolute determination seems to prevail to avoid any new revolution, and that every body is attending to his affairs without troubling himself with the gloomy forebodings of some of the Paris journals.

M. Persigny left Paris yesterday, for Berlin, as envoy extraordinary. His present mission is, it is said, connected with the serious complications which embarrass Germany at this moment. It is believed M. Persigny will not be absent more than three weeks.

M. Lamartine has returned from England and is now publishing a series of papers under the title of "England in 1850." He discusses at some length the panjet question.

Gerstier Pagès, a member of the Provisory Government, and the unfortunate author of the forty-five centimes tax, was invited last week by his political friends to a dinner in the department of Orne. Before the guests sat down to table, a troop of gendarmes arrived, who took possession of all the doors, warned off the hungary company, and broke up the feast.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The Hamburg Bossenhalle of the 10th, publishes a letter from Kiel, of the 8th, which says: "We have just learned from good authority that the Danes have thrown up a bridge across the Schlei, which, without doubt, will be garrisoned. It is reported that the Danes intend further to erect a bridge near Stolhe. Besides these means of egress, the Danes have their well-known secure passes at Missunde and Pappelum."

By the Danish papers, it is announced, as previously stated, that the Holsteiners had withdrawn their guns from before Frederickstadt, and given up the investment of the place. They destroyed some of their own temporary earthworks before they retired, and others have been since levelled by the Danes. The German papers have all kept profound silence as to the abandonment of the operations.

For the present all is likely to be quiet, and the interval between this and the beginning of the hard weather will be employed in reinforcing the army. The end of the war is still distant, unless some intervention from without forbids positively any more bloodshed. As long as the division continues between Austria and Prussia, the confederation though it has concluded a peace, can do nothing to procure its observance; Austria would act through the old organ of the Bund, but Prussia, with a persistance perfectly inexplicable, refuses all co-operation, and adheres to its wretched phantom of a union, to which it has never been able to give the slightest reality for one external or internal political act, and imagines that Europe will treat the nonentity as a power. Thus Holstein has full freedom to continue the war, without strength enough to bring it to any decision.

An Austrian officer, serving in the Holstein army, has deserted to the Danish camp; his application to enter the service being refused, he was sent to Flensburg, and has returned home by way of Copenhagen.

Berlin, Oct. 11.—The journals of this place state that Austria, Wurtemburg, Bavaria and Saxony have concluded an offensive and defensive alliance against Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

A letter from Vienna, of the 9th inst., says: "A courier extraordinary has just arrived here from London, the bearer of very important dispatches from Lord Palmerston, relative to the affairs of Germany. They were immediately forwarded to the President of the Council. Prince Schwarzenburg leaves Munich this day, on his return to the capital."

A letter dated Frankfort, 10th inst., says: "According to the Ober-Post Amts Zeitung, important intelligence was received here yesterday, according to which, in obedience to a decree of the Assembly of the Diet, two strong Austrian divisions have been ordered to advance, to act as auxiliary troops of the Diet on the frontier of the Electorate of Hesse. The first division will advance from Bohemia through Bavaria, by Hof and Bamberg, under the command of Lieutenant Field Marshal Parrat. The second division from the Peralberg, under the orders of Archduke Leopold."

Berlin, Oct. 11.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has communicated to the College of Princes a memorial respecting the affairs of Hesse Cassel.

Frankfort, Oct. 10.—The Post Amts Gazette states that two strong Austrian divisions have received orders to march from Voralberg and Bohemia into Hesse. There is reason to believe that these orders were countermanded immediately after they were issued.

Hanau, Oct. 9.—All the officers here have resolved to follow the example of their brother officers of the Cassel garrison.

HESSE CASSEL.

We have advices from Cassel of the 8th. A correspondent writes, all hope of a reconciliation of the Elector and the nation has been abandoned. The further particulars which have transpired concerning the reception of the two deputations to Wilhelmsbad have powerfully contributed to this feeling; nothing could have been more peremptory, not to say insolent, than the language of the Elector to officers who have faithfully served him and his father. Col. Hillebrand was told on coming away, that Haynau had orders to arrest any officer who hesitated to execute his command. The judicial functions of the Auditoriat General are suspended; the court, however, acts at present, not recognizing the validity of the order. Preparatory to the execution of his written measures, Haynau has removed Gen. Gerland from his post of commandant of Cassel; Lieut. Col. Bardoleben holds it for the present. The order for suspending all the civil governors of districts has not yet appeared, but it is preparing. Henkel and Oeckler, both deputies, and the former a member of the permanent committee, are held in confinement, and the newspaper offices are all in the hands of the military. The first act by which Haynau intends to try the reality of his new power is to wrest from the Burgher Guard its arms.

What may be the consequences of that step, it would be rash to predict. The disposition of the officers of the army was again manifested on the 8th. Haynau requested one after another of his staff to accept the post of commandant, from which he was removing Gen. Gerland; nearly every one declined. Gen. Urff has resigned his commission, and it is considered that in this course he will be followed by the majority of the chief officers. The greatest excitement exists on all sides, and every one is trembling for the future. A proposition to send a deputation to Berlin was introduced and discussed in the town council two days ago, but unanimously rejected.

Letters from Mayence, of the 9th, state that on that day the Prince of Prussia inspected the Prussian garrison there. He had just returned from an inspection of the troops lying at Manheim.

Our Frankfort correspondent writes on the 8th: "The plenipotentiaries of the diet are now sitting, and their councils are protracted to an unusuanable hour of the night. We are very anxious to learn the result of their meeting, as it is known that its object was to adopt a resolution respecting Hesse-Cassel of a nature to render it impossible for Prussia to declare war without renouncing her policy. The King of Wurtemburg has had long conferences with Counts Thun and Xylander, and has exchanged several visits with the Elector."

Cassel, October 9.—Nearly all the officers here have resigned—those of the first infantry regiment, or Guards, to a man, as also those of the Haynau regiment, the Schutzen battalion, and the first Hussar regiment. Of the Elector's own Hussars, only two have tendered their resignations; of the Little battalions and the Artillery, all but one. The number of officers who resigned or petitioned for their dismissal is 200; among them is Col. Bardeleben, Haynau's new commandant.

The Deutsche Zeitung has advices from Cassel to the 10th inst. The officers who have tendered their resignations have as yet received no direct answer whether or not they are allowed provisionally to remain with their troops under the conditions which were mentioned in the petition. Gen. Haynau has, however, received the following decree from the Elector:

"By God's grace, we, Frederic William, Elector, etc., have been pleased, at the instance of our Cabinet of Ministers, to confer on our Commander-in-Chief, the Lieut. Gen. Von Haynau, full and unlimited powers, acting in our name, to grant leave of resignation to the officers of all grades, and as for those who, without resigning, should refuse to obey his orders, we command him to remove the same from their posts and to consign them to immediate punishment. We likewise instruct our said Commander-in-Chief to fill the vacancies which may be occasioned by the resignation and removal of officers, and to submit his arrangement in that respect, to our confirmation and approval.

FREDERIC WILLIAM, HAYNAU,
HASSENPFLUG, BAUMBACH.

Wilhelmsbad, Oct. 6."

A String of Items.

Major Gen. Wool is now in Washington.

The mysterious knockings have made their appearance at Cincinnati.

In the whole county of Audrian, Missouri, there is not one lawyer nor a dram-shop.

The city of Albany has been visited by a heavy rain and flood, which has caused the submersion of the piers.

Thanksgiving and Prayer in Florida, on Thursday, Nov. 28th.

Gen. Hinton, the mail robber has had his bail reduced to $10,000.

An eel nearly eight feet long was taken out of one of the New York hydrants.

The Secretary of the Interior, A. H. H. Stuart, has returned to Washington from Virginia.

John Whitford was fined fifteen dollars at Cincinnati, a few days since, for brutally beating a horse.

Mr. Henry Hedly, artist, the brother-in-law of Dr. Achilli, has been ordered to quit Rome in fifteen days.

James Tool, a laborer, was murdered in Troy, New York, on Tuesday, by Reuben Alexander, captain of a canal boat.

The "Sewanee House," at Nashville, kept by Dr. D. F. Scott, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 26th ult.

The Countess of Blessington was the half-sister of the late Tyrone Power, the successful delineator of Irish character, who was lost on board the steamer President.

Mr. Henry P. Robinson, widely known as the publisher of many school and striking calculators, died at Newark, N. J., on the 26th, of dropsy.

Several boys belonging to some of the most respectable families in Chelsea, Mass., are under arrest, having been implicated in sundry acts of incendiarism.

The case between Morse and O'Reilly, the great Western telegrapher, goes up to the full Supreme Court at Washington.

The Wentworths, charged with the murder of Mr. Parker, at Manchester, N.H., have been discharged—the Grand Jury finding no bill against them.

Mr. Pomeroy, a man formerly in moderate circumstances at Covington, Ky., has just realized $300,000 by a sale of a patent right of his own invention, for coating iron with copper.

Mr. Preble, of Portland, has given to the Ministers at Large, in that city, a valuable lot of land, on condition that a chapel for the poor be built upon it within two years.

Some slandering bachelor says it is "much joy" when you first get married, but it is more *joey* after a year or so.

It is stated that an editor down east got his pocket full of money, and we afraid to go by the Museum, lest they should catch him for a curiosity.

Jackson, the American deer, recently ran 101 miles in 3 minutes and 30 seconds, at Nashville, winning a purse of $350 by 10 seconds.

A man letting off the hydrants at South Boston turned the water upon some boys, one of whom, aged seven years, was knocked down and had his leg broken.

Mr. Bancroft, it is said, is now busily engaged in continuing the history of the United States. He obtained many valuable materials while Minister to England.

Late accounts from New South Wales report a tremendous hurricane at Navigator's Islands in April. Many houses were destroyed, and great damage was sustained.

Judge Robinson, of King's county, New York, declines to accept the appointment of United States Commissioner on account of the fugitive slave law.

On the night of the 24th, at Knoxville, Tenn., Martin Wrick was killed by a cart running over his head, while in a state of intoxication.

Alexander McCarty, aged twenty-eight years, has been sentenced to be hanged at Green Bay, for the murder of A. Vandenburgh.

G. P. R. James, Esq., is lecturing at New Haven, Conn., to large audiences. Guess: on the "single horseman"?

William Duffy, convicted at Ipswich, Mass., of burning the Danvers Congregational Church, has been sentenced to the State Prison for life.

An editor received a letter in which weather was spelled "wather." He said it was the worst *spell* of weather he had ever seen.

A barrel of pop-corn exploded in Troy, on Wednesday, tearing away the handle of a basket, and slightly killing two boys who were sitting on it.

At Meredith Bridge, New Haven, recently, the murdered body of a young man named Edward L. Davis was found. A man named Richard Flanders, whose wife, it is stated, was seduced by Davis, has been arrested for murder.

A terrible fire riot occurred in Philadelphia on Sunday, the 27th ult., as usual. A number of the police were injured in attempting to arrest some of the Danish participators.

The great trotting match over the Centreville Course, L. I., for $2000, two mile heats, in harness, between Pet and John May, was won by the latter in a short run. Time 5:30—5:25.

A young mechanic of Albany, New York, named J. H. Fay, has just invented a fire engine which will throw water about one hundred and fifty feet perpendicular from the ground.

George Gibbs was sentenced to six months in the jail at Northampton for larceny, but, at his request, was chained to one year in the State Prison, as he said he "could not stand the Northampton jailer."

The Chronotype contradicts the rumor that one of the Hutchinsons had been made crazy by animal magnetism. He was deranged, but not from that cause, and is now recovered.

We see it stated that Miss Catherine Lawrence, second daughter of Abbott Lawrence, American Minister at the Court of St. James, is about to be married to the Marquis of Grafton, the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland.

The steamboat Empire came in collision with a sloop on the North River on the morning of the 29th, doing considerable damage to the vessels, and crushing the legs of the boat cook. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

Major Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General, has resigned that office to accept the Presidency of Ocean Steam Navigation Company of New York—$6000 salary.

Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, has been nominated by a whig convention of the 1st Congressional District of Massachusetts, as a candidate to the next Congress, and has accepted the nomination.

An agent of Mr. Barnum left New York in the steamship Ohio for the purpose of engaging the Tacon Theatre in Havana, for a series of concerts to be given by Jenny Lind.

Parodi, the celebrated vocalist, is among the passengers arrived in the Pacific. She was received with an enthusiastic second only to that shown on the arrival of Jenny Lind. The papers say that she is engaged, and will soon appear at the Astor Place Opera House.

Governor Briggs, in accepting the nomination of the Whig State Central Committee, announces that "Said convention did not think proper to be a candidate for the Chief Magistrate, which for seven successive years he has received at their hands."

The remains of the late Com. Jacob Jones were committed to their final resting place at Woodlawn, Delaware, on the 28th. The people of that town and the surrounding country turned out in great numbers on the occasion.

The Georgia Helicon sets down the number of Cotton Mills in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Alabama, at 38, in which are invested about $1,000,000. Some 16,000 hands are employed, and 1,000 spindles. They consume 24,000 bales of cotton per annum.

Thomas Barton, a native of Christ's Church Parish, fell yesterday morning at about ten o'clock, from the second piazza of a building at the corner of Tradd and Barton streets, which occasioned his immediate death. It seems, he was by vocation a carpenter, an industrious, sober, quiet man, and one whose death is deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. [Charleston Mercury, 31st.

William Harris, a colored man, who with his wife and child, was passing through Lockport in Erie canal, was so annoyed by unfeeling white men on the boat, that he cut his throat and jumped into the water. He was however, taken out and conveyed into the house, where he was receiving from his wife and child, but the child was drowned. Harris is not dangerous, his wound.

The Pittsburg Synod of the Presbyterian Church (old school) has closed its session without any action on the question of slavery. The resolutions introduced, which distinctly declared the law null and void, were finally pronounced inconsistent with the Divine law. But moderate counsels ultimately prevailed, and the Synod adjourned without any more definite action, or resolving upon a formal expression of opinion, as to the obligations of this law on the consciences of the members of the church, and conduct of citizens within its jurisdiction.

Boston, Oct. 28.—Brig Gazelle, arrived at Salem, from Para, October 30, reports that the shipping there with virulence. Many vessels were detained by the illness of their crews, some whole crews being down with the sickness, and most of their hands. The vessels having lost five or six of the shipping. When the fever was ravaging in Para, sickness on board, but the Garland left she had lost Captain, William Hadley Wenham, died of fever, and most of the crew were more or less ill during the passage.

Hon. James Brooks, of New York.—The unanimous nomination of this gentleman for re-election, by the Whig Convention of the Sixth Congressional District of New York, is a most flattering testimonial of approbation. Mr. Brooks took an active and conspicuous stand, as a member of the House of Representatives, in favor of Compromise acts—assuming in the noblest manner, the responsibility of acting for the whole nation, even at the risk of offending those by whom he had been elected, as it was supposed that they would condemn his support of the Fugitive Slave law. But the result has shown that his honesty and independence are duly appreciated by his constituents, who have insisted on his continuance in the station in which he has stood so distinguished.

Liberty in Havana.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that Marini, who was one of the opera company recently in this country, now in Havana, was not permitted to use the word "libertad" in a strict famous duet in "I Puritani." An officer had the orders to seize and imprison him if he used the word, and all who applauded him. "Libertad" or "loyalty" was substituted. Marini, however, sang the word ago, was sent to prison because he used "libertad" after it had been forbidden. Everybody who heard the opera in Philadelphia, says the Ledger, must remember the effect produced by the sonorous voice of Marini, and the enthusiastic fervor with which he sings this fine piece.

The Population of the Cities.—The returns are not yet complete, but there is no doubt of Baltimore being taken will show the population not go up to more to be over 180,000; it does not go than 100,000 185,000. This would be a little lessening of the population increase in twenty years, or a decrease of increase the last in fifteen years. At this rate, it will year upon a million would have a population of century closes; it is filling up to a million in fifteen years. The rapidity with which the country is filled up with population may be inferred from the growth of the cities. New York presents some interesting results: In 1820 the population was 123,706; in 1830 it was 202,589; in 1840 it was 312,832; in 1845 it was 371,223, and it is supposed to be as large as it was over 500,000—or four times at this rate, it will thirty years ago. If it gave its population number before the century is out,