STEAMBOAT COMPARTMENTS.

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The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 19.

[illegible]

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

[illegible]

Delta came out yesterday in a new dress and enlarged form. We are gratified at this evidence of prosperity and enterprise on the part of our contemporary.

Decided Gain.—The Courier, of yesterday evening, gives the following:

"There is one thing which we must not omit, and it will astonish all. It is this: with all these illegalities before him, these plain violations of the law in so many words, all of which he admits, one would suppose that Mr. Forest would consent, at once, to a new election. But no, instead of this, he demands that Mr. Marigny's petition be thrown out of Court, and that he, Mr. Forest, be declared duly elected."

Well, there is "one thing" which "will astonish all;" and that the editor of the Courier with Mr. Forest's reply before him, and its statement that he considers the things complained of mere irregularities, and the law referred to as merely directory and not involving the legality of his election—that the editor should pretend that Mr. Forest has made any thing like a case to make "a fuss" about. If Mr. Forest thought they were frauds (which is not pretended,) we will guaranty he would be ready enough to carry the matter over to a new election. But when he is as fairly elected as candidates ever are, by the votes of the people, he thinks he ought to take possession, and not be kept out of it during the heart of the year's business. If the matter were to go back to the people, we hazard nothing in saying that thousands would vote up his majority. And what else does the Courier's candidate, Mr. Marigny, ask in his petition, but that for these same "violations of the law," he shall be declared elected Sheriff? Why [illegible] Mr. Forest ask the same thing? The Courier's idea of a new election comes too late, too suddenly upon the heel of Mr. Freret's petition, to have any force.

"The tribute to Douglas is all very well, but the concluding remark is rather a back-handed lick at Fillmore and Webster." [Delta.

It is say that Douglas would make a troublesome contest with any other competitor than Mr. Clay, so a back-handed lick at Fillmore and Webster, we cannot see it, and certainly designed to say nothing more than that the free-soil vote would certainly be cast for Douglas as against either of them, while the name of Mr. Clay and the old associations of past years might take the malice out of the free-soil temper.

Premiums.—We call attention to the card of Mr. Bloy, which will be found in another column, relative to the exhibition of last evening. The gentlemen concerned have acted handsomely in this matter, and we hope our citizens will show that their liberality is appreciated. We understand that the total amount received last night at Lafayette Square was $161 70, which includes the value of 102 tickets—while the organ raises alone cost $100. We trust that we shall see the Square crowded with spectators on the occasion of the [illegible]

The Sun, U. S. Steamer.—Rear Commodore Thomas H. Stevens, who left New Orleans on Saturday for Mobile, is expected in this time to the next political [illegible] Telegraph says that respecting Mr. Bancroft's historical work, some very erroneous reports have been circulated. It is not all written and will be laid aside until his return to Washington next autumn.

Hon. Caleb Cushing, the Mayor of the new city of Newburyport, has been chosen delegate to the proposed National Democratic Convention, to nominate the Presidential candidate for the party.

We are obliged to the officers of the Bellerite and Gomez for Memphis and Mobile papers. [illegible]

Strange.—It is remarkably strange, yet so has it come to pass, that the New York Sunday Herald is invariably late in reach us on the day it is due. What can ailing the mystery?

[illegible] Chancellor, Capt. Charles P. Bacon, arrived from Louisville last evening. We are obliged to the officers for papers.

[illegible] Lexington and for failing [illegible] Louisville Courier. They are both decidedly good papers, and we hope the subscribers to the Courier will not be [illegible] by a year free from [illegible] and [illegible] Courier, which we understand is a Whig journal, [illegible] Democrat.

[illegible] Lady Franklin.—Mr. Thomas L. White, [illegible] Canal street, has on hand a [illegible] assortment of Medical and Law Books, [illegible] which makes a long page.

[illegible] Theatre.—All the difficulties the market [illegible] Lent to the "Sacred Band" this evening. The Bill of fare.

Thanks to the Chamber robber, the Chancellor, for his [illegible]

A Final Trial.—The Fire Annihilator was to be publicly tested in New York, at Tripler Hall, last night. A larger and more satisfactory test would be a conflagration some of the many fires that occur in that city.

General Scott.

The Delta desires to know why, in enumerating those who stood forward as prominent candidates for the whig nomination to the Presidency, we omitted the name of Gen. Scott. We answer, for the plainest of all reasons. Gen. Scott has refused peremptorily to allow position as a "Compromise" man, and no man who fails to take position as such, stands the least earthly chance for the Presidency, or even for a nomination. Six months ago, Gen. Scott was a very formidable contender for the nomination, and even the augur for his success in a presidential race were good. His brilliant military services in the war of 1812 and the Mexican war, his splendid accomplishments, his reputation for open and fearless frankness, commended him to public favor, and would have commanded popular, outside of mere partizan, support. Lundy's Lane and the Siege of Vera Cruz would have been powerful advocates in his behalf.

Gen. Scott's "considering" letter dissipated all this; and the charm and the halo passed from around him. It was too palpable an attempt to evade political responsibility, to suffocate the expression of honest opinion, to temper with the free-soil humbug. The day of equivocation had passed by, and its cunning had become folly. The letter was political suicide, a blunder worse than a crime. He staked himself upon no compromise, and builded up his own *auto-da-fe*.

We now look upon him as politically dead; and any vote he may receive in the National Convention will be a mere compliment from personal or committed friends. His election, if nominated, is so plainly an impossibility, that we cannot bring ourself to believe that the whigs would be insane enough to nominate him.

If any doubts our estimate of the position of Scott, let him look at the very facts cited to show his strength. The Whig State Convention of Ohio nominated him, and the whig ticket was overwhelmed in Ohio. The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania nominated him, and the Whig State Ticket was overwhelmed in Pennsylvania. His "considering" letter appeared subsequent to the nominations given him by these Conventions, but previous to the elections. In Pennsylvania, Gov. Johnston was notoriously his special champion, and Gov. Johnston has a remarkably emphatic "leave to retire." It is plain that the name of Scott lent no strength whatever to the whig cause in Pennsylvania or Ohio. Why, let others decide; the fact is all of any importance in this connection. His political fortunes were buried beneath the ruins of the Pennsylvania struggle. If he yet stalks across the political stage, it is not Hamlet's self, but the Ghost of Hamlet, that appears.

There is another fact of much political significance, which points out the entire destruction of his fortunes, and the mockery of his presentation as a candidate. In New York city, some nine thousand or ten thousand persons have signed a pledge to vote for none other than a Compromise man. A powerful vote would be nine thousand, chiefly whigs, in a closely contested State like New York. Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee have given abundant evidence that they will vote for none other than a Compromise man. The candidacy of Scott is too plainly hopeless to be seriously thought of by the whig party at large.

We are glad that it is so. The day of time-serving politicians should have passed. Men will cling to the fortunes of a brave, bold man, like Henry Clay; a man who fears nothing but self-reproach, who would "rather be right than be President," who will speak what he believes to be the truth, and the whole truth, as becomes a true and honest man. Defeat with such a leader is as honorable as the contest is inspiring and earnest. But to enter upon a political contest with a leader who either knows not his own mind or fears to speak it, whose chart is a blank, who is all things to all men, because he is nothing special to any one, a mere political negative, a drift in political currents, a neutral in the most important political struggles, can inspire no enthusiasm and prompt but little effort. We have no stomach for such a candidate. The party which should present such a one, would deserve to be defeated. His support would be more man service; his triumph would be a serious misfortune to his supporters. If Scott will not take the Compromise pledge, the Compromise men will not take him—and that is the end of his candidacy.

Large Ships.—A large ship having the fast appellation of the Hurricane, recently launched, is now in the East River, New York, and overtops and belittles every thing afloat, lying near her. She is nineteen hundred tons burden, and sparred enormously, so that she looms up prodigiously, and looks as though her main truck would be a regular skyscraper; she has skysail yards crossed, and a yard above them, which is called, we believe, a moonsail. She is a clipper, and designed for the California trade. Another new clipper ship, of equally beautiful model and fine appearance, though not so large by eight hundred tons, called the Swordfish, is now loading for San Francisco in the North River.

Naval.—According to the last accounts from Valparaiso, the U. S. store ship Supply would sail for home about the 10th or 15th of October. The Falmouth expected to follow in a week or ten days after, or as soon as her crew recovered from scurvy and diarrhœa, from which they were suffering, in consequence of arduous service. The St. Mary's, it was thought, would be dispatched, as soon as the troubles in Chili were settled, to San Francisco, for the purpose of taking to their homes certain Japanese, who have been promised a passage by our Government. From the East Indies she would return home via the Cape of Good Hope. The officers of the squadron were all well.

Decline in the California Trade.—The Boston Price Current publishes a comparative table of the clearances for California from January 1 to November 1, in 1850-51, by which it appears there has been a very great falling off in the number of vessels cleared, as there doubtless has also been, consequently, in the value of their cargoes. The total number of vessels cleared from January 1, 1851, to November 1, was 248, being a decrease upon the same period last year of 545 vessels. At present, there are but eleven vessels loading for California at the ports of Boston and New York, whilst at this time last year there were forty vessels loading at the same ports, besides seven at Baltimore, six at Philadelphia, and one at New Orleans.

Large Amounts Involved.—The failure of the Lexington Insurance Company, says the Louisville Courier, has involved many citizens of that place, to a very large amount. One gentleman loses $70,000, several others to the amount of $30,000, and numbers as much as $20,000 each. In the assignment of the Company, these gentlemen who recently advanced $45,000 to relieve the Company of its embarrassments, were secured. After this sum is paid, it is thought the remaining assets will not be of much value.

Alabama River.—A dispatch from Montgomery, says the Alabama River has risen 20 feet at that place. An excellent stage of water may be expected for the season.

New Buggy.—A new buggy wagon has been built at Harlem, entirely of iron, body, running gear, and all, except the shafts, which are of spring steel. It is a beautiful and airy concern, weighing but about three hundred pounds, and with more strength and durability to all appearances, than those now in use.

Melancholy.—The Cincinnati Nonpareil of the 3d inst. says: "Dr. Owen, of this city, is now confined in the lunatic department of the Commercial Hospital. It is said that spiritual rappings caused his insanity."

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

[AT THE PEOPLE'S (O'REILLY) LINE.]

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 18.

The Cotton market has been rather quiet to-day, and the sales are limited to 1500 bales, without change in prices. Flour is steady at $3 81 a $3 94 per barrel for Ohio and Western State brands, with sales of 17,000 barrels. Corn is firm, and in fair request, with sales of 20,000 bushels, at 60 a 61 cents per bushel for Mixed Western. Mess Pork is still selling at $15 per barrel. Lard is drooping—300 kegs to-day sold at 8 1-2 cents per pound. Tobacco is in moderate request at a range of 5 a 8 1-2 cents per pound.

Ohio River—Markets.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 18.

The river has fallen eighteen inches during the last twenty-four hours, and there are now nine feet six inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.

The river here is yet stationary, the rise from above not yet having reached us. The markets are quiet. Flour has receded to $3 00 per barrel. Whisky 16 1-8 a 16 1-4 cents per gallon. Green Hams 6 3-8 a 6 1-2 cents per pound. Slop Lard is selling at 6 3-4 a 7 cents per pound.

For the Crescent.

History Corrected.

Under this head, your correspondent Julia says, she perceives by the Delta that Recorder Caldwell imputes "England expects every man to do his duty," and "We have met the enemy and they are ours," as the dying expressions of Nelson and Perry. I beg leave to assure Julia that I did not, as far as regards Perry, utter any such words.

Here is what I did say, as near as I can remember:

After denying the postulate of Counsel, that a man with a fractured skull or a death wound upon him, must necessarily be incapable of identifying persons—or, in the Counsel's own particular stress words, "He (Sieber) could not have been in his senses at the time."

I said, "Men have received mortal fractures on the skull, and gun-shot wounds, and have retained their senses perfectly down to their dying moments. The dying words of heroes prove it. Nelson, at the battle of Trafalgar, exclaimed: "England expects every man do his duty." Lawrence cried out, "Don't give up the ship." These words were commands, as if they were on deck; and Julius Cæsar, with his *veni vidi vici*, and Perry, with his more modest, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours," *though not wounded*, were not more in their senses than Perry or Nelson. The words italicised I distinctly remember to have uttered.

Nelson certainly did utter that war cry, "England expects every man to do his duty" before the battle, and he as certainly repeated it after he was mortally wounded and carried below. The last words of heroes, as well as all other persons, are those they utter when death is inevitable, and may be selected from, or without regard to order, taken as a whole. I am more positive, however, in my historical knowledge as regards O. H. Perry, for I had the pleasure of an introduction to him some years after his glorious victory on the Lakes, and I have no doubt, long before your fair correspondent was born.

JAMES H. CALDWELL, Recorder.

Failed.—The mailed failed again yesterday morning. That due the day previous came through.

From Nicaragua.—The New York Tribune has advices from the seat of war in Central America, under date of Granada, October 1, which state that Gen. Munoz keeps his stronghold, and seems disposed to gain his ends by negotiation. It is stated upon good authority that the States of Honduras and San Salvador have declared their intention to support him. The Federal Convention is holding its sessions at Leon, and has sent a decree to Granada, ordering the Legislative Chambers to assemble at Leon, but that dignified and learned body have indignantly refused; so it is highly probable that military coercion will be used. The advance of Munoz is daily expected, but his march may be put off for many days. His position has much improved. He no longer fears to leave Leon, and has a number of Americans and other foreigners in the army. Mr. Kerr, at present, is in rather a peculiar position. He has not presented his credentials, but has taken an active part at Leon against the Government there, by making public speeches to his countrymen against it. This, as Munoz thinks, is going beyond Mr. Kerr's limits, as he is only considered a private citizen of the United States. The Americans generally disapprove of the course he has taken.

The Tariff.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes under date of the 6th instant:

It is believed that Mr. Secretary Corwin, who is now preparing his annual report on the state of the finances, will present strong views and propositions in favor of such modifications of the Tariff as will afford adequate protection to iron and other domestic products and manufactures.

The Pennsylvanians are very active on the subject, and public meetings are held by men of all political parties, for the purpose of promoting the measures for the encouragement of the iron interest. It is well known that a strong effort will be made, as I have heretofore stated, in behalf of some scheme that will afford relief to the iron interest exclusively.

They suppose that this interest will conciliate the favor of politicians, and that both parties, in anticipation of the Presidential election, will go their death on the iron.

Important if True.—We copy the following from a telegraphic dispatch in the Charleston Courier:

"The Spanish Minister in Washington, Monsr. Calderon de la Barca, acting under instructions from his Government in Madrid, has demanded that our Government invite back the Spanish Consul to New Orleans, and bring him to that port in an American ship of war, salute his Consulate, make restitution for his effects and those of the other Spaniards destroyed by the mob, and has stated that unless these demands be complied with, he shall ask for his passports. Mr. Webster has refused to accede to the requisitions."

Revolutionary Movement in Europe.—We learn from the New York Express that a bold and determined step has just been taken by Mazzini and his associates—the acknowledged heads of the so-called republican party of Italy—in issuing a proclamation which gives open warning of another general revolution in Europe. This proclamation, which is signed by Giuseppe, Mazzini, A. Saffi and M. Monteichi, is dated at London, September 30th, and was published in a journal at Genoa, October 14th—Sardinia being the only place, they say, in which the printing press is free. It calls upon Italians to be prepared for a simultaneous insurrection, and prescribes the principles and rules of proceeding in the first stages of the movement; states that a society called the "Friends of Liberty" has been founded in England, to collect contributions and to promote triumph by the press, public meetings, parliamentary action, and all other conscientious means.

The Spanish Minister.—We understand that Monsr. Calderon de la Barca, the Spanish Minister, has politely acknowledged the letter recently addressed him by Ex-President Tyler, on the subject of the release of the Cuban prisoners, and stated his intention of forwarding it to the Queen of Spain.

The scarlet fever is prevailing in the lower end of Hampshire county, Va., and is very fatal. The Romney Intelligencer states that between 25 and 30 children have died from it during the last four or five weeks—several families losing two and three children. Dr. Kendall, near Pleasant Dale, within the last ten days, has buried all his children, three in number.

Married:

In Louisville, Ky., on the 31st October, by Elder Asbury, Capt. LEWIS BEARD, of the steamer Gem, to Miss HANNADAY BURROWS, of that city.

Messrs. Editors—Please announce in your valuable journal that L. U. GAIENOU is a candidate for Recorder of the Second Municipality, at the approaching election. [a17

☞ The Proprietors of the St. Louis Hotel will be happy to see their friends in the Rotunda on WEDNESDAY EVENING, from 8 to 9 o'clock. On the following morning the business will commence regularly, and the house, for boarders, will be open on MONDAY, the 24th inst.

n19 MUDGE & WILSON.

From the Rio Grande.

The Siege of Matamoros a Failure—Present Position of the Mexican Revolutionists.

We have the Rio Bravo of the 5th instant, and extract from it matter of much interest.

It becomes our painful duty to announce to our readers that siege and assault upon Matamoros by Gen. Carvajal and his forces has resulted in a disastrous failure. In our two last papers, we have stated the arrival of Gen. Carvajal and his forces, amounting to about 800 men and a six-pounder gun, to invest the city of Matamoros; we also stated in the same papers that Gen. Avalos, Commanding for the Central Mexican Government, had in the city of Matamoros a force of about 600 men, sustained by nine pieces of artillery of the respective calibres of six, nine and twelve-pounders. These guns were established in barricade batteries, completely defending his head-quarters and his position for all his men. Upon Carvajal's arrival at Fort Paredes, about a mile above Matamoros, he ordered an attack made upon Avalo's position—five companies, viz: Walker's, Howell's, Edmundson's, Hord's and Shilling's, aided by a portion of the Reynosa, Mier and Guerrero battalions. These forces were under the command of Col. Ford, next in command to Gen. Carvajal. They made a vigorous and energetic assault, and after much severe fighting, reached to within a few houses of the Main Plaza of the city of Matamoros. This was the first contest that ensued between the forces of Carvajal and Avalos, and resulted so conspicuously in favor of Carvajal, as to occasion the greatest astonishment at the withdrawal of his men from their advantageously advanced position. They had in fact reached nearly within musket shot of Avalos's head-quarters, and had reached a point near the Main Plaza where they commanded three of his main batteries. The order to withdraw at night from such a position as this, caused the greatest surprise to the men to whom it was addressed. They reluctantly obeyed it; and we are grieved to say that this order was the groundwork of all the fatal and unfortunate errors that took place during the successive assaults on Matamoros. Had Col. Ford been allowed to proceed, we believe that a few hours would have reduced the city under Carvajal's control. But misled by false information, or some other mistaken influence, he gave an order that rescued Avalos from the jaws of destruction.

After this unfortunate movement, a succession of assaults and skirmishes, running through seven or eight days, occurred, in which the companies attached to the force of Carvajal very greatly distinguished themselves. Those of Captains Hord, Walker, Edmunson, Howell, and Shilling, most particularly attracted the notice of the Commander-in-Chief and all others; also several of the Mexican companies conducted themselves with great gallantry and propriety. The contests in which these companies were engaged were generally very keen and spirited; and they behaved in a manner which secured to them the highest encomiums of their commanders. We need not detail the particulars; it is enough to say, that up to Thursday morning their conduct had won for them the highest praise. On this morning, about daylight, Gen. Carvajal, influenced by some considerations, we doubt not, of a high character, resolved to retire for a limited distance, to recruit his forces for another assault. He arranged his temporary retreat in such a manner as to chiefly place his Mexican forces in advance, leaving Capt. Walker's company, with some Mexicans, at the rear guard of his column. They proceeded in this manner to a designated point, about twelve miles above Matamoros, on the Bravo river. Having attained some four or five miles the advance of his rear guard, Avalos' cavalry, amounting to 200 men, led by Col. Portillo, made two attacks upon the rear guard, headed by Capt. Walker, and after severe conflicts, were repulsed with no sideable loss. During these combats, the Mexican advance and centre, composed of some Mexican battalions, and a few straggling Americans, were seized with a sudden panic, and ingloriously fled—not even a company, or a dozen men, could be rallied to return to the rescue of Walker; but this gallant officer was abundantly able to rescue himself, and soon put Portilla and his superior force to flight.

Carvajal proceeded with his advance guard and forces up the river, and left Walker and the portion of his auxiliary forces, who followed him to defend his rear. Captain Wheate, who commanded the noble six-pounder, which had answered Avalos's batteries with so much spirit, was ordered to cast his gun into the river. We frankly confess this single act of things has caused more surprise and mortification than any event it has been our misfortune to witness during our whole lives. It may have been a severe contest to have assaulted and taken Avalos's batteries, in the city of Matamoras; but the idea that such a force as Carvajal commanded, consisting of so large a portion of Americans and the best description of Mexican troops, should have fled with such precipitation from the field of battle, is a degree of shameful debasement which we cannot comprehend. There is no doubt that the experience and habits of a Mexican officer are so different from our own, that we can hardly understand the peculiar notions that regulate his motions. American citizens and soldiers are not in the habit of being subjected to the procrastinating and uncertain orders that are usual among the best disciplined troops of Mexico.

General Carvajal, as a Mexican officer, commanded in a spirit suited to his Mexican troops. The result was, that he lost the confidence of his American followers, who deemed him inefficient and inadequate to the stern grasp of military contention. Had Colonel Ford, his second in command, not been wounded, we believe that the jarring and discordant state of feeling with his American allies would have been avoided—and that the firm and inflexible character of his auxiliaries would have sustained the shrinking courage of his other troops, in the most critical state of his affairs.

For the present Carvajal's forces are dispersed, and can only be re-organized at Camargo or some other internal point, to resist the forces of the Central Government.

Vigorous measures have been taken to re-unite and re-animate the scattered troops in this vicinity. Col. Ford's wound is so far healed as to justify the hope that he can put himself at their head in a few days. A junction can be easily formed with General Carvajal, and a far stronger and better organized body of men be held in readiness for action, than any which has yet appeared under the banner of the Liberating Army.

It is due to General Carvajal and his fugitive followers, native and auxiliary, to state that just as they commenced their march from Matamoros, a report spread with great rapidity among them, that reinforcements, amounting to about five hundred men, with several pieces of heavy ordnance, were on their way to join Avalos, and would be enabled to concentrate before that city during the day, yesterday. It was at once reported that Carvajal would be surrounded and cut off, and hence in a great measure, no doubt, the disgraceful stampede of his troops.

It is proper also to remark that Carvajal's forces were hastily collected, and with the exception of two companies, had enjoyed the advantage of very little experience and discipline. They hardly knew their officers, or were known to them. They were, however, as brave and resolute as men could be, and constituted as fine raw material for soldiers, as the world could produce—but they lacked discipline and obedience to orders, and that high military pride without which an army is little better than a rabble, and the bravest men, most likely to create disturbances and discord. Besides, a number of irregular and evil-disposed persons, had found their way into some of the companies in the service, and occasioned much trouble and uneasiness to their officers. These circumstances increased the difficulty of Carvajal's command, and ought to be taken into account, in estimating his conduct. We regard him now, as we have ever done, as an honest, high-minded, and patriotic man.

The State of the War.—It is understood that General Carvajal is strongly posted in Reynosa, and is daily receiving reinforcements. The failure of the attack on Matamoros seems not to have disheartened his troops, but on the contrary has rather inspired them with a determination to succeed. This accords entirely with the well known characteristics of his auxiliary forces. From present appearances the war has but just begun.

The reported arrival of Generals Uraga and Garay with large reinforcements for General Avalos, turns out to be a mistake; no troops have arrived except those of the National Guards of Victoria and Tula, under command of General Canales. These troops are a part of the militia of the State of Tamaulipas. A still greater portion of this description of troops are under the orders of General Carvajal.

We are requested to give notice that a funeral sermon in reference to the death of Mr. P. Culver, who fell in the battle of Matamoros, on the 21st ult., will be preached at the Presbyterian Church, on next Sabbath morning, by the Rev. H. Chamberlain.

Some of the Texas papers have fallen into the error that General Antonio Canales, of treacherous memory, is now associated with General Carvajal in the present liberating movement in Mexico.

Servando Canales, a son of General Canales, has joined the movement; it is said, as a consequence, that bitter relations are existing between him and his father. Don Jose Maria Canales, a cousin of the General, is also serving under Carvajal, and is one of the signers of the Goerrero plan. Hence the opinion that the new movement is headed by the old leaders.

If every thing else were wanting to disprove the assertion of the San Antonio Ledger, of the 16th of October, that "it will require other names than Canales and Carvajal to rally Texans to the aid of the Sierra Madre Republic," the fact that many of the old officers and men who served under him during the Federal war are with him now, would be of itself sufficient.

Gen. Carvajal is denounced in the same article, as having been one of the leaders who betrayed Col. Jourdon and his Texans. So far from this being true, Col. Carvajal accompanied the Texans out of the country, and was himself, at the time, bitterly opposed to the arrangement with the Central Government—so much so, that he went to Yucatan to raise the standard there, after all was over in this quarter. We cannot understand why the just war now going on, is called by some of the interior papers, as the Sierra Madre Republic movement. These editors certainly have not read the plan of Gen. Carvajal, published in the Rio Bravo, of the 25th of September. From all we have been able to glean upon the spot, and from our position to get at the truth of things, we now state our belief that that plan embraces *all that is sought to be gained* by Carvajal and his adherents.

Summary of News on Mexican Frontier.

Rio Grande City, October, 1851.—Since the departure of the troops from Camargo, the excitement which pervaded the community, at Rio Grande City, has rather subsided, and all is anxiety to learn the issue of the contest at Matamoros. To a stranger, the city would appear remarkably dull, although there is an enormous amount of American merchandise of almost every description being transported into the interior.

A Mexican, who was convicted at the last term of the court, of the murder of his companion, near the town of Roma, several months since, was hung on the 17th instant.

On the Sunday following the adjournment of the district court, a man by the name of Van Alstine, who, a little more than a year ago, killed a man by the name of Shropshire, murdered a Mexican, a ferryman of Col. Carvajal. It was one of the most cold-blooded murders ever perpetrated. He wished to cross the river to Garcia's rancho, and the ferryboat was crossing some persons from the Texian to the Mexican shore, and the Mexican who was killed was returning to the Texian side of the river with a skiff, and was shot because he did not bring the ferryboat that Van Alstine wished to have, although the unfortunate Mexican could not do it. When about to be shot, he raised his hands and begged for his life.

George Downs, Esq., of Camargo, died at that place, after a protracted illness, on the evening of the 21st instant. He was buried on the following day, in the grave-yard at Rio Grande City. He was a native of Connecticut, and had been several years in Mexico. He was a brother of Charles Downs, who was murdered a short time since at the Ranch de las Cuevas, and also one of the Mier prisoners.

Business has improved very much at all of the towns between Brownsville and Roma within the last ten days, and it is the opinion of the merchants along the line that trade will be better the coming season than it has been for the last two years.

The steamer Camanche takes down a large cargo of hides and wool, and a large amount of specie. E. D.

Later.

Since the above was put in type, we have received the Rio Bravo of the 12th, in which we find the following later intelligence:

The State of the War.—The forces of Gen. Carvajal are still at Reynosa, where they are daily receiving reinforcements. They will soon be completely organized and ready for the field. His auxiliary forces will be very numerous and efficient. As was stated in our last, we believe the war has but just commenced. Up to this time, Gen. Avalos has received the ranchero forces of Canales only, numbering about two hundred men. Gen. Uraga, with a force of regulars, variously estimated at from four to fifteen hundred men, (probably the first number is nearest to the truth,) is shortly expected. He is now, as is believed, with part of his force, at Victoria, in the State of Tamaulipas.

Since writing the above, we learn by the steamer Camanche, that General Carvajal has removed his forces to a point where he commands all the roads leading from Matamoros. He has, also, a force of Rangers in the near neighborhood of that city. There will be stirring events shortly.

When General Carvajal retired from before the city of Matamoros, and a large portion of his auxiliary troops crossed over to this side of the river, in addition to Captain Walker's company, several American officers remained with him. Among them was Captain E. R. Ford, Majors McMicken and Everett, Lieutenants Brown and Garza, and probably some others. Capt. Hord joined the company of Captain Walker, and took an active and gallant part with this brave officer in the skirmishes that ended in the discomfiture and flight of the cavalry of Gen. Avalos.

The Government of Mexico has issued a decree closing the port of Camargo. On the 15th of October last, the General Congress authorized the Executive to dispose of 2500 men of the National Guards from the States of Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Jalisco, Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, for the purpose of "pacifying the State of Tamaulipas, attending at the same time to the protection of the two latter States against the aggressions of the savages."

The Rio Bravo, of the 12th, contains a letter directed to the President of the United States, from Capt. R. P. Hord, in which he charges Collector Rhea, (through his deputy,) Capt. Phelps, Commandant at Fort Brown, and Hon. J. F. Waddell, American Consul at Matamoros, with so far going beyond their respective duties, as to actually become partisans of the Mexicans. We know not how true it may be, and therefore give it for its value.

Something for Every Body.

Gov. Brown, of Florida, is a whig, although the democrats, in their political pyramid, place him democrat.

Rope carpets are coming into general use in Cincinnati.

J. B. Bishop, jr., killed himself accidentally near Augusta, Ga., a few days ago.

Mr. Gonder, the well known railroad contractor, died, a few days ago, at Lancaster, Pa.

The Rev. Dr. Coswell, an eminent Episcopalian divine, died in the pulpit at New York recently.

Jenny Lind commences a series of concerts in Boston, on the 23d inst., at the Melodeon.

Mr. Levi F. Boulden, of Elkton, Md., has raised a beet this season which weighs seven pounds.

A poor man, unknown, died in New York from exhaustion and starvation.

A lad named Peter Eagen, was cruelly beaten, at New York, last week, by a rowdy, receiving injuries which resulted in his death.

At Boston, on Friday week, a man named James Stevens cut his wife's throat, in Prince street. She is not expected to recover. He had been married but two weeks.

Kelley, the peddler, arrested at Richmond, Va., on suspicion of robbing a silk house in Philadelphia, has proved his innocence, and been discharged.

An emerald mine has been discovered in an island in the Red Sea, which presents the appearance of having been worked by the ancients.

The township of Benzinger, in Elk county, Pa., polled 154 votes at the late election, and all for the regular democratic ticket.

A young lady named Rebecca Huston, in Portland, Me., a few days ago, met an untimely death by taking an over-dose of morphine.

Capt. Sam. Montgomery, and others, are building a fine steamer at New Albany for the Louisville and New Orleans trade. She is called the Reindeer.

Commander Shubrick has been appointed Inspector of Ordnance, and Commander Morris Chief of the Ordnance Bureau.

According to the printed poll lists of the city of Boston, that city contains 21,532 voters, an increase of 230 over last year.

Mr. John Sturgeon was killed in an affray with Washington Gorter, in Roseville, Ohio, on the 3d instant. He received six dirk wounds, and died in about five minutes.

A Western editor asks the following question: "If a fellow has nothing when he gets married, and the girl has nothing, is her things hisen, or his things hers?" Well, we think so, too.

"Art is long, and time is fleeting,
And our hearts though stout and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

Col. Carter, of the Lycoming Democrat, officiates as editor, foreman, pressman, compositor, and devil. He religiously believes that a strolling compositor will turn up before many moons.

McCarty, of the Paducah (Ky.) Journal, says he cannot serve as Sergeant-at-Arms of the next State Senate, in consequence of "circumstances over which he has no control," compelling him to spend the winter at home.

Two absconding slaves were found, a few days ago, secreted on the brig Emily, bound from Alexandria, Va., to Eastport, Me. They were brought back and lodged in jail.

The men who returned to New York city from the late Arctic Expedition were ignorant on their arrival of the existence of the Collins line of steamers, or that there had been any such thing as a great Industrial Exhibition in England.

An English review writer stigmatizes this age as one of universal mediocrity. He says a few is entertained that the nineteenth century will not produce that supply of great men which we look for, and that the race of heroes is becoming extinct.

City Intelligence.

LEVEE THIEF.—James Mason was under examination yesterday before Recorder Caldwell, charged with stealing a barrel of potatoes and four sacks of turnips from the Levee. James said he was intoxicated, and did not know what he was about, but he remembered that a drayman had requested him to assist in putting a barrel, filled with something, on his dray. Unfortunately for James, a man came forward who swore that he heard James engage the drayman to take the goods away. Of course James was sent up.

RESCUE.—Timothy Coleman was yesterday brought before Recorder Genois, charged with participating in the rescue of a man who had been arrested by a police officer for striking another with a club and severely injuring him. The person rescued had not been re-arrested at a late hour last evening. Recorder Genois ordered Coleman to be imprisoned one month, and to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars.

SHOOTING CASE.—The examination of John Christy for shooting Jeremiah Cokely, was yesterday resumed before Recorder Caldwell, and concluded with the testimony of Thomas Murray and Frederick Crabbe, for the defence. Crabbe stated that he had been informed by a young lady that Cokely had made threats against Christy, and that he (Crabbe) had thus told Christy subsequently. Murray's testimony was confined to the subject of character, and was very favorable to the accused.

The Recorder closed the case by sending Christy to the First District Court for trial, on a charge of manslaughter.

LARCENY.—Recorder Genois yesterday sent James Lonbo before the First District Court, to be tried for stealing a piece of calico from the store of M. R. Haggerty & Bro., in Canal street.

ARRESTS.—No less than twenty-three bad specimens of humanity presented themselves before Recorder Caldwell yesterday morning for judgment. The offences charged against them were of various hues. Some were very black, and others merely misdemeanors. To the latter class that of John Thunderbolt belonged. John was astonished to find such a name fixed upon him, and in an early hour of an eloquent defence, repudiated it, declaring that his name was John Harvey. He said that he was unfortunate yesterday. He had come out of the Charity Hospital in the morning, had immediately gone to work, but being very weak, toward evening had taken a glass of liquor to strengthen his system. This glass, or those that followed it, played the mischief with his senses, and he unfortunately ran into a watchman, a dangerous, if not suspicious character, under the circumstances. Before catching the watchman, John had met with the misfortune of insulting a lady—a Mrs. Fogarty—and Mrs. Fogarty's husband had indicted the property of killing John on the spot. The watchman, however, brought him to the watch-house, alive and kicking, and yesterday, Mr. Fogarty not appearing to prosecute, the Recorder ordered John to go and find her, and ask her pardon. John started gladly to obey the magistrate's behest.

WRONG CHARGE.—James Coulin was yesterday charged before Recorder Caldwell with fighting. James said he was not fighting; he only whipped a fellow for insulting him. So the Recorder let him go.

FIRED.—Recorder Caldwell yesterday fined Mr. D. S. Mendall ten dollars for insulting Sergeant Farrell, of the police, in the High Constable's office.

A. WAGNER vs. MUNICIPALITY NO. 2.—J. J. Michel, counsel for Adam Wagner, Lessee or Farmer of Markets, yesterday filed a petition in the Fifth District Court, claiming of the Third Municipality the sum of $2129 25, the amount due Wagner for stall rent from three persons doing business in the market belonging to that Municipality, of which he is the lessee. The petitioner represents that he had called upon the proper officer to eject the three persons referred to, for non-payment, and, the officer failing to do his duty in the premises, he holds the city liable for the accruing rent.

HARBORING A SLAVE.—H. LeGardiez yesterday entered a complaint before Recorder Genois, charging Jane, a slave, residing in Main street, between Conde and Royal streets, with harboring a slave named Alonzo, belonging to him. The Recorder sent Jane to prison.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—John Campbell and Wm. Clark were yesterday sent by Recorder Genois before the First District Court for trial, on a charge of violently assaulting Thos Walsh, in the coffee house of J. Barnes.

LARCENY AND CONCEALMENT.—J. K. Drummond charged Dinah, a slave, belonging to E. Mallison, with stealing a pair of blankets worth six dollars, and stated his belief that the said Mallison concealed the stolen property in his house. The case is to be examined this morning by Recorder Caldwell.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.—The President of the Commercial Bank of New Orleans yesterday filed a petition, asking to appeal from the recent judgment of the court in the matter of the Atchafalaya Bank, in the suit entitled T. O. Starke, receiver, etc., vs. Burke and others.

The appeal was allowed by Judge Buchanan, returnable on the 5th Monday in December next.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—Only common causes were tried yesterday in the First District Court, and the disposition of these we failed to obtain, owing to the unaccommodating humor of an official who happened to have charge of the record when we called at the Clerk's office.

It is proper that we should say that this is the first instance in which we have had occasion to complain of the bearing of any clerk or officer of the numerous courts of this city, the offices of which our duty obliges us to visit. These gentlemen have been uniformly courteous, and we cannot let the occasion pass without sincere acknowledgments in that regard. To the Clerks of the Fifth District and Supreme Courts these acknowledgments are especially due.

DISMISSED.—John Begley and John Fisher, who had been arrested on Monday night with a trunk, and a lot of bedding, the ownership of which was made a quest on by the police, were yesterday examined by Recorder Caldwell, and discharged, with their luggage.

FRIVOLOUS.—Three men, steerage passengers in the ship Oswego, just arrived from New York, were yesterday brought before Recorder Caldwell, charged with having made a disturbance on board the vessel during the previous night. They had been arrested by the watchman by request of the mate, who did not appear, and the men were discharged.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels yesterday.

VERANDA.—F B Nimocks, Brownsville, Texas; Martin Tedford, Mobile; W Smith, Ky; J M Dickson, Louisville; Wm Wineman, Cincinnati; W A Mitchell, Ala; J Mc Bear, A Tumbull, Col Hampton and 2 servants, C F Hampton and 2 servants, Ky; R Brown, Jr, N Y; A Morrise, Nashville; Jacob Taylor, Philadelphia; R M Johnson, Twin; W B F Cook, Memphis; H W Farley, N O; R F Parker, Wilcox county, Texas; Jas Brown, Jr, South Bend, Ind