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OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE ..... NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1851.

No. 1621 Vol. X—NEW SERIES.
Vol XXX—Whole No. 8180.

The New-Orleans Daily Bee.

Official Journal of the State, General Council, First Municipality and Board of Liquidators.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 4, 1851.

☞ Our Mexican news got curiously jumbled up yesterday with the accounts from the Rio Grande. It was one of those errors, which are excusable on election day.

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

NINTH PRECINCT—Bienville street.

Congress—Hagan	80	St. Martin	80
Senate—Robb	75	Dunbar	87
Benjamin	67	Wood	76
Henry—Lumsden	66	Woburn	86
Elam "	87	Cottrill	78
Bevet "	57	Vandubber	98
Sheriff—Freret	90	Marigny	77
Coroner—Spedden	94	Wilkinson	93

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.—Orleans Street.

Congress—Hagan	79	Bevergen	110
St. Martin	153	Peralta	130
Senate—Robb	152	Theard	135
Benjamin	67	Pillsel	125
Dunbar	140	Sheriff—Freret	100
Wood	100	Marigny	160
House—Reed	110	Coroner—Spedden	173
Mosby	115	Wilkinson	105

TWELFTH PRECINCT.—Treme Street.

Congress—Hagan	79	Bevergen	70
St. Martin	153	Peralta	155
Senate—Robb	93	Theard	135
Benjamin	83	Pillsel	145
Dunbar	125	Sheriff—Freret	70
Wood	105	Marigny	160
House—Reed	77	Coroner—Spedden	60
Mosby	75	Wilkinson	175

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.—Bayou Road.

Congress—Hagan	130	Surg	117
St. Martin	156	Augustin	75
Senate—Robb	142	Castillo	142
Benjamin	131	Sheriff—Freret	118
Dunbar	130	Marigny	157
Wood	144	Coroner—Spedden	100
House—Latour	143	Wilkinson	182

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT.—Esthbart Coffee House.

Congress—Hagan	39	Lambert	8
St. Martin	8	Trenor	17
Senate—Robb	34	Solomon	40
Benjamin	32	Sheriff—Freret	38
Dunbar	9	Marigny	3
Wood	9	Coroner—Spedden	34
House—Bennet	7	Wilkinson	9

TWENTIETH PRECINCT.—Montegut Street

Congress—Hagan	41	House—Mosbian	33
St. Martin	47	Weisbecker	26
Senate—Robb	44	Sheriff—Freret	56
Benjamin	43	Marigny	45
Dunbar	40	Coroner—Spedden	54
Wood	37	Wilkinson	50

TWENTY FIRST PRECINCT.—Montegut Street

Congress—Hagan	42	Payne	49
St. Martin	58	Darling	90
Senate—Robb	49	Sheriff—Freret	45
Benjamin	47	Marigny	56
Dunbar	54	Coroner—Spedden	54
Wood	59	Wilkinson	63
House—Latour	61		

ALGIERS.

Congress—Winder, 174		Lardy,	61
Sheriff—Marigny, 163		Freret,	74
Coroner—Wilkinson, 104		Spedden,	131
House—Hughes, 129		Seger,	110

The Result.

The battle has been fought, and well and bravely on both sides. At the hour we write this, nothing of course can be known of the result; but whatever returns are received up to a late hour of the night, will be spread before our readers. Let the election once terminated as it may, we feel that we have done our duty. If victory is ours we, and good, if we have sustained defeat we shall still render thanks to the gallant body of true and faithful whigs, who stood nobly by the cause, unmoved by the defection of a few, or by the treasonable conduct of friends and comrades on the opposite ticket. We have seldom seen an election conducted with more spirit, and as far as we can learn, with less disturbance of the public peace. The day was exceedingly propitious—the voters came up very rapidly, and before the time had expired, two-thirds of the canvassing had deposited their votes.

P. S.—Since writing the above we have received information, through authentic returns from various precincts in the Second Municipality, which leave little or no doubt of the triumphant election of JAMES P. FRERET, as Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. Three wards 4th 5th and 6th give him seven hundred and ninety-seven majority. The other wards cannot detract from, and may add to this majority. The reports from the different precincts in the First and Third Municipalities are received in the belief that Mr. MARIGNY cannot possibly overcome this majority. We think we are out of the woods as respects this, the great and leading feature in the canvass—the contest that seemed to absorb and swallow up all others. Of the remainder of the ticket we can only say, nothing, as the counting of the votes will hardly be completed until this morning. But it looks as if the Whigs had done well throughout the city.

We are penning these lines at 2 o'clock, and are enabled to give an approximative estimate of the glorious result of the election for Sheriff:

FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

	Freret.	Marigny.
1st Ward estimated majority	100	
2d "	do	200
3d "	do	50
4th "	estimated	150
5th "	do	150
6th "		213
7th "		60

SECOND MUNICIPALITY.

1st Ward	72	
2d "	121	
3d "	14	
4th "	221	
5th "	153	
6th "	221	
7th "		67

THIRD MUNICIPALITY.

Estimated majority in the entire Municipality		100
Algiers,		89
	1374	564
	564	
Estimated maj. for Freret,	506	

The contest between the gallant Dick Hagan and St. Martin has been very close, and can only be decided by the votes of the lower parishes.

In the Second Municipality, the Whigs have made a complete sweep, having elected their entire Legislative ticket.

In the Fourth District, we have strong hopes of carrying the whole ticket, and have no doubt also that we have elected our members to the Legislature in the 16th. In the ninth two Locofocos have been elected. In the remaining districts, we are unable to state the precise result.

Our Senatorial ticket has been elected triumphantly throughout the whole city.

Coroner Spedden has doubtless been re-elected by a heavy majority.

In regard to the various minor offices we can give no positive information until to-morrow.

VOTES OF THE FIRST MUNICIPALITY.

The following are the number of votes polled yesterday in the first Municipality, as compared with the vote of November, 1849.

	1851	1849
1st Ward	752	745
2d "	297	293
3d "	516	450
4th "	458	521
5th "	609	536
6th "	518	925
7th "	292	206
	3763	3763

☞ We learn by the arrival of the Georgia that there had been a misunderstanding between the Natives and Americans at Chagres, which had grown into a serious riot, which broke out on the 23d ult., and which proved fatal to the Natives, some 30 or 40 having been killed; 3 Americans were killed and 3 or 4 wounded. The Georgia brought up 2 wounded Americans. A narrative had been concluded when the Ohio sailed, through the interposition of Capt. Schenck and Capt. Symonds, of the British steamship Medway.

The Georgia brings the California mails to the 30th September. We have been unable to obtain a single California paper.

The Ohio left Chagres on the 25th ult., and arrived at Havana on the 29th, with 44 passengers, and sailed for New York on the 31st.

The Prometheus left Havana for New York on the 1st instant. The Cherokee and Medway were in the port of Chagres.

Captain Symonds, of the Medway, deserves great credit in bringing off the California mails and specie under the protection of the British flag for the steamship Cherokee during the riot at Chagres.

Intelligence from New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Oct. 22.

The Santa Fe mail arrived yesterday, 22d inst., at 3 P. M. Passengers on the stage, Judge Baker, Major Winfield, Harper, Smoker, and Mrs. Branton, Esq. Collins, and Rev. Mr. Read and family, will reach here to-day. Major Weightman and family are back about ten days. Reynolds is coming to contest his seat in Congress. On the 24th ult., Wm. S. Skinner was killed near Albuquerque, by Juan Chrisobal Armijo. Provision slight. Great excitement in Santa Fe—some trouble anticipated. No much news from Col. Sumner. He has found no Indians with whom to make a treaty. He is likely to lose his stock before he gets back.—When last heard from, he had established a post at Chalia, and Major Bucus to have charge of it. This is in the midst of the Navajo Indians, and one of their strongest points.

☞ The New York papers say that Mr Vandebilt, who has established the Nicaragua route between the Atlantic and the Pacific has tendered his steamship to the government for the mail service between New York and California, offering to carry the mail semi-monthly for $150,000 per annum, and to be bound under a heavy penalty to perform the distance within twenty-five days. Fifty tons of gold-bearing quartz were shipped from New York for London on Thursday, and if the result is found to be remunerative, it is probable that the Nicaragua line of steamers will be employed in the conveyance of this species of freight.

PRESIDENTIAL CAUCUSING.—It is stated in the New York papers that the leading members of the Cabinet of the late President Polk are assembled in that city at this time, and engaged in concocting a scheme to defeat the movement in favor of Judge Douglas, of Illinois, for the Presidency, and to secure the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.

SPEE MORE COALITION.—The Democratic and Free-Soil parties of Massachusetts promise to become a thoroughly united and very happy family. Beginning with the Senatorship and the Gubernatorial chair, they are carrying their operations in every county in the State, and seem likely at no remote day to lose all distinctive differences. Putting the two together, they form a hybrid animal, more singular in its form and habits than anything to be found in the ordinary realms of fact or fiction.

To the list of alliances already published as having occurred in Massachusetts, we have now to add one in Plymouth county, the contracting parties being Judge B. Thompson, of Hanover, Democrat, and Mr Priory, of Scituate, Free soiler, both expectant senators for the S ate. Glancing over the wrongs of the Democratic Convention, we notice that the President spoke of deputies from the free soil convention as "gentlemen from the other branch," of the Democratic tree, of course. Judging by their fruit, there can be no doubt that both parties do proceed from the same stock. Their identity in Massachusetts is merely compliance with the promptings of nature. Like clings to like all the world over.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 25.

The Liverpool Steamers—Heavy Note Robbery —The Franklin Institute—Distressing Suicide —Sacks, &c.

The City of Pittsburg did not start for Liverpool this morning, as was expected, in consequence of some chafing alterations of the machinery, deemed necessary before starting.—The steamship City of Glasgow is now out 13 days from Liverpool, and will probably reach port to-morrow.

The store of Riegel & Brother, one of the edifices built in the burnt district, was entered last night, and robbed of $3,000 in sales, rating, and checks, and $700 in money, principally Reading notes. The thieves first opened an entry door leading up stairs, and then cut through the stairway, and entered a counter in the store below. The money was taken from the fire-proof safe, having been cut in the masonry large enough for the thieves to enter. The work by drawing the screws that secured it to the door.

There is an immense crowd at the Fair of our Institute to-day, and the proceeds are expected to be larger than any previous exhibition. The articles are very superior, and in exception of Dry Goods, and in its the specimens are below the standard of former years, in quantity, but not in quality.

Isaac Eckstein, who a week since disappeared from his home in this city, while laboring under an aberration of mind in consequence of being unfortunate in business, was yesterday found in the river Back, near Kaighn's Point, with a throat severed. His difficulties were occasioned by the failure of expected remittances from California, which it is said have come to hand since he left his home for the purpose of committing suicide. He had been married but a month.

Thomas Bradford, Esq., one of our most esteemed members of the bar, died this morning. He was the father of Wm. Bradford, one of the defeated candidates for Judges at the late election.

Kossuth's expected arrival in England.

Intelligence has reached Southampton, that no Hungarian refugee will be allowed to leave France to visit England during the stay of Kossuth in that country, and then to return to France.

The following is the latest programme of the proposed reception proceedings.

If Kossuth arrives in the United States first-rate Messengers, the mayor and corporation will receive him in front immediately and present him with the address. If by any other vessel, he will be escorted to the Guildhall, and there, in open court, be presented to the authorities, and receive the address prepared by the corporation. After the delivery of the address he will go the residence of Mr. Andrews, the mayor of Southampton, at Winchester, where he will remain as a guest until the arrangements are made for the municipal banquet, which it is said will take place on a very splendid scale two or three days after, also at the Guildhall. Kossuth was expected here on or about the 13 h instant, and among the distinguished guests invited to the banquet we hear of his excellency Mr. Abbott Lawrence, the American Minister, and the Hon R. J. Walker, late Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Walker will be the guest of Mr. George Barrett. On the night of the banquet, Kossuth, it is said will become the guest of Mr. Crosley, the American consul, and it is proposed to have a balcony or platform erected in front of the consulate, which looks on an open square, upon which, the morning after the banquet, a banner will be presented by the mayor of Southampton, on behalf of some refugees in America. It is then intended for him to proceed immediately to London."

The banner referred to, it is said, has a peculiar *nefariousness* connected with it, inasmuch as the inscriptions were all composed under the idea that the Hungarian struggle would be successful. The American consul has taken a very active part in the arrangements, and Southampton has so far acknowledged the efforts of the United States as to give a prominent place to the American flag in the decorations of the card of admission to the dinner, the price of which is fixed at 30s. Lord Dudley Stuart and several other sympathisers" will be present; and M. Francis Pulszky and Madame Pulszky, with a number of other friends and admirers of Kossuth, have repaired to the spot to receive their chief with becoming honor.

Passengers per steamship Georgia:—G F Weise, Mr Sacker, wife, 2 children, maid; Mr Fell, Mrs N B Smith and family; Mrs Seymour Miss Lockwood, Mr Cone and nephew; Mrs Kandoff, Miss Stuart; Mrs Bridge, Miss Perkins; Mrs D Jones & child; R Seller; Mr Dow; C Stebbins; Mr Sheldon, wife & 3 children; W E Seymore & wife; Mr Shepperd, family, lady, nurse and family; P W D, Mrs Blackman and servant; Mr Emerine; Mr Boyd, Miss Collins; C Bush; Mr Schnig; Mr Meyers; Mr Buckner; Mr Cantrell; Mr Sewall, lady & child; L B Southwell; Mr Dieter; Meers' & Daughter; W A Sheneck; Mr Gardner, S R May, Mr Crowell, J O Daniels; Miss Perkins; Mr D Conrad; Mr Wood & wife; Mrs Chultz; Wm Bate; W G Moult & lady; Dr Smith; J D Anderson; Mr Holowede & Mr Wm Mr Mr Cornwell; Mr Meyer; W F Atkinson; Mr Morse Brehon; Mr Philip P Schaffer; Mr Moreen; W P Kirtland; Miss Peyton; J Johns; A Peyton; B S Woodward; J A Noble & Eide; Mr Hannan; J P McDonald and lady; Mr Jeffries; J Blaes; S Cox; S O Ludd; J McWhister; C K Rosenbree; Mr Duval & two friends; Chisman and friends; J Leach; J C Black; D W Mock; D P Cain; J Martin & brother; W G Marion; S Rachter; S Jacobs; N Brace; W A Hale; J W Smith; S Head; H N Duke; F T Mahood; A Davidson; H Popham & friend; J Leeden; W Cramon; J Hale; C D Jackson; J N Jackson; N Fresh; J Jacobs; R W Bolles; R Edwards; W P Thornton, and 169 in the steerage

At Havana, met the Ohio from Chagres with a large load for New York and New Orleans—took her passengers. Left Havana nov 1st. 10 A. M.

☞ EXTENSIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS.—The peculiar attention of buyers is called to the catalogue sale of Dry Goods, to take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at E. H. PENITPAIN'S Auction Room, No. 8 Canal street. The terms will be very liberal.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26.

Destructive Fire—Sailing of the City of Pittsburg.—The Oil Cloth establishment and Sterine Candle Factory, near the wire bridge, was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $20 000, upon which there is an insurance of $13,000.—Several other inconsiderable fires occurred, at which a man had his jaw broken, and several persons were injured.

The steamer City of Pittsburg, having been detained, sailed to-day for Liverpool, with a good freight and fair number of passengers.—There are no indings of the City of Glasgow, now fully due.

Arrival of the Steamer Pacific.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Decline in Cotton—Breadstuffs Easy—Close of the Great Exhibition—Proposed sale of Cuba —Crisis in Austria, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct 26.

The steamer Pacific has arrived, having made the run from Liverpool in 11 days. Her passage had been rough, with head winds and a heavy sea. She brings 165 passengers, among whom are Mr. W. Seward Randall, bearer of despatches from France; Mr. Robt. Bowyer, also bearer of despatches, and Mr. F. Hesse, the Russian Charge d'Affaires to Central America.

MARKETS.—Cotton has declined 1 8d on lower qualities. The sales on Monday and Tuesday were 12,000 bales, of which exporters took 5,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were not so brisk and prices were easier. Sales of Western Flour at 18s 19s Philadelphia and Baltimore 18s6d a 19s. Mixed corn 25s6d a 26s; white 27 a 28; yellow 26s a 26 6d.

Provisions were quiet. Sales of lard at 50s a 50s6d. Tallow was in moderate request at 36 6d a 39s6d. Small sales of bark at 7s6d.

There have been no sales of rough turpentine; small sales of spirits at 26s 6d a 32s 9d; common rosin sells readily at 3s 1d and fair at 3s 4d.

Sugar had advanced 6d; coffee and tea were steady.

The produce markets, generally, had opened more steadily. Trade in Manchester was dull and declining.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Money was easier—Consols closed at 96 3 4 a 96 7 8, being a slight decline. Railway shares were depressed. Foreign stocks unchanged. Mexican stocks dull. There had been large sales of American stocks on foreign account.

ENGLAND.—The Europa arrived on the evening of the 11th.

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Spencer, Ashlin & Co., that firm made an offer of 3s 6d on the pound, which was refused.

The Queen, accompanied by Prince Albert, visited the Great Exhibition on the 13th.

Kossuth had not yet arrived at Southampton, but most active preparations were making for his reception.

The great exhibition closed on the 11th, and would close finally on the 15th when the juries would report.

FRANCE.—The Paris papers announce that all persons arrested in connection with the recent conspiracy have been released.

Nothing definite is yet known of the rumored ministerial changes until a meeting of the Cabinet on Tuesday.

The Bourse closed dull—fives 90f 60c. for the end of the week, threes 50f. 60c.

SPAIN.—Ministerial changes were spoken of at Madrid.

The Cologne Gazette publishes a letter from Madrid, which states that at a cabinet meeting held on the 8th, a proposition was made by Mon'ojo to cede Cuba and Puerto Principe to England for $150,000,000, which sum, he said, represented the capital of the pecuniar Spaniards owned from these islands.

Letters from Madrid announce that General Amieto had resigned his office of Minister of Marine, and would probably be succeeded by M Darrad.

AUSTRIA.—The failure of the Austrian loan is confirmed.

Letters from Vienna state that the ministerial crisis is far as the minister of the home department is concerned is over—the members of the cabinet having taken oaths of fealty to the Emperor.

THE CLOSING OF THE EXHIBITION.—The anticipation that an extraordinary result would mark the closing of the exhibition, has been realized. It may be recollected that the original estimate of the number of persons who could safely be admitted at any one time was 60,000. On the 15th July last the total for the day reached 44,122. During the present week, however, it has been thrown altogether into the shade. For each of the four days, from Monday to Thursday, inclusive, the average attendance has been 104,875. On Thursday it was 109,415. The total receipts of the exhibition, as calculated, will amount to £420,000. The premium have been £20,000 and exactly a quarter of a million sterling will therefore remain to be handed.

The list of the Snilling days at the Exhibition was very wet, and the number of visiters fell off to ninety thousand. The Executive Committee have been so besieged with applications for admission on during the last few days that they paid on the day two hundred pounds sterling for postage.

Affairs on the Rio Grande

In addition to the intelligence published yesterday morning, our friend Provencire (Lyons) furnish a considerable number of interesting items. The *Rio Bravo* of the 24th ult., gives the following bird's eye view of the operations before Matamoros

SIEGE OF MATAMOROS AND SKIRMISHES IN THE STREETS.

We gave our readers a hasty sketch of the first battle at Matamoros, in our last paper, and now proceed, to furnish a brief summary, of the subsequent fighting, as far as the same is going to press. Gen. Avalos has kept strictly within his fortified position, in the centre of the city, which is defended with a good deal of nerve, by nine guns. Gen. Carvajal has removed his headquarters from Fort Paredes, into the market place, and within the rear portion of the town. He has only one six pounder, and with this inadequate battery, has been forced to fight his enemy in the streets. The Avalos forces are heavy guns. Daily skirmishes have been place, and on some days and nights, three or four happened of a fierce and determined character. Besides innumerable shots at rifles, muskets and pistols, Avalos has fired seven hundred and five hundred cannon shots of canister, grape and ball—and Carvajal about one hundred. The exact number of killed and wounded on the Mexican side, is not known to us, but two days ago there were 60 wounded men in their hospital, a number have been wounded and killed since, and it is fair to presume, that nearly half as many have been killed, as are wounded. This would make the killed and wounded on the side of Avalos, about 120 or 140 men. Carvajal has had three or four killed and about a dozen wounded.

Lieut. Culver and Surgeon Finley are two of the killed on the side of Col. Fort, Capt Norton, and P. H. Graceson—the latter by an accidental discharge of a gun, wounded. When the circumstances are considered, this disparity of loss, is almost miraculous. The fighting has been often hand to hand, both sides firing through the same hole in brick walls, at each other. The seige has lasted six or seven days, and, with constant hostile action, the men are worn down, but do not complain. They are resolved to take the place, and this resolution they will, probably, make good quickly. If Carvajal had a twelve or eighteen pounder he would capture Avalos' house in two hours. As we are writing, the firing is tremendous, and the cannon and musketry is deafening, the groans and the bouquets; it was the duty of the democratic organs to record the protest of the people. We accept the necessities of our duty without empty bragging, without fear, and if we are to go before a jury, we ask it to pass judgment to sanction, by a verdict of acquittal, the national sentiment which has guided our pen." The verdict of that jury will be eagerly expected.

A French correspondent of the London News writes:

M. Pulsky mentioned a mean instance of the paltry and persecuting conduct of the French Government towards Kossuth and his party. It is scarcely credible if it had not undoubted authority to depend upon. A Hungarian officer named Trampin one of the few refugees allowed to remain in Paris since the recent proscription. He obtains a subsistence by being a tutor in a private family. On hearing that Kossuth was on the eve of visiting England, he left and came to England to see him, and he applied for a passport for that purpose. The French authorities offered him a passport, but gave him distinctly to understand that if he joined Kossuth in England he would not be allowed to return to France.

This paltry and arbitrary conduct on the part of the French Government is quite of a piece with the refusal to let Kossuth pass through France.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT.—The Boston papers contain the names of some two hundred leading citizens of the several counties of Massachusetts affixed to the following call for a State Convention for the purpose of bringing forward and supporting Mr. WEBSTER for the Presidency:

Presidential Convention.—The undersigned, believing that the time has arrived when Massachusetts should give a strong concentrated utterance, and freely present his name before the people of the Union, as he must who, before all others, is best able to preserve that Union, do hereby invite their fellow-citizens who agree with them in the opinion that Daniel Webster should be the next President of these United States, to meet in Convention at Faneuil Hall, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may tend to produce this result, and the friends of this movement, in every city and town of this Commonwealth, are requested to send Delegates to said Convention.

MR. WEBSTER AMONG THE FARMERS.—It is evident that Mr. Webster has hosts of friends among the farming interest of the country. At the Agricultural Fair at Amherst, on Wednesday, a letter from Mr. Webster having been read a complimentary toast was offered by the chairman, after which the following was given by Mr. Wilder, the orator of the day, and received with universal applause:

"The distinguished farmer of Franklin and Marshfield—He may have failed to come out first in one of two ploughing matches, because not so expert as some men at turning a short corner, but no man ever ran as deep and straight a furrow, or turned over his work so even and true. Although Uncle Sam has not been wise enough to give him the principal charge of his great farm, the land every where bears much fruit of his planting, and abundant evidence of his wise culture."

KOSSUTH.

On leaving Marseilles, Kossuth transmitted to a newspaper of that city, *Le Peuple*, the following Address, which was forthwith published:

To the Democracy of France.

CITIZENS—The Government of the French Republic having refused me permission to pass through France, the people of Marseilles, obeying the impulse of one of those generous instincts of the French heart, which are a source of the grandure of your nation, have honored me by a manifestation of its republican sentiments—a manifestation honorable from its motives, peaceful in its ardor, and majestic in its calmness, like nature—that great image of God—before a storm.

I have heard my name mingled with the song of the "Marseillaise," and with the cry of "Vive Republique!" the only legal cry in France, the only one the legitimacy of which has been purchased by so much of the blood of the martyrs of liberty.

It is so natural to love liberty, it is such a trifling thing to suffer for it! It is almost less than a simple duty. But there is a glory in the idea of being identified with the principle of liberty in the opinion of the French people.

I have not coveted that glory; I only accept it in order to merit it. I accept it as a pledge of sympathy; I accept it as a proof of the fraternity of the French people for all nations; I accept it as the word of salvation for my dear country.

To you, Frenchmen, Republicans, be the honor of that salvation! To us poor Hungarians be it the duty to deserve it! We will deserve it.

My nation will comprehend the appeal of your fraternity; it will be proud of it, and will respond to it bravely, as ought to be done by a people considering it an honor to be called brothers by the French people. That is the only acknowledgment which is worthy of the people of Marseilles, and worthy of the manifestation with which it has enveloped in honor, not me, but my nation, and the past less than the future.

Allow me not to dwell longer on the refusal of the Government of the French Republic to accord me a passage through its territory. I know well that the French people are not responsible for its acts. I know that the executive power is delegated, but that the honor of the French nation is not.

I will not think more of that refusal, and I wish that humanity may not bear it in mind, if by chance they who have been exiled already, and who have forgotten the past, appears, should again be placed in a similar position.

Last evening, one of your brethren, a Marseilles workman—I know his name and will not insert it—was made a victim of the cold, sworn to the American frigate to press my hand. I took his hand with pity, with emotion, and reproached him with his rashness. "What could I do!" said he. "I was determined to touch your hand; not finding it on the shore, I swam to the water, and here I am. Are these chances for a man who is determined to carry out his will?" I bowed down before these noble words. To the love of liberty, the sentiment of duty and of fraternity, I possessed before I came to Marseilles—but there I have found the device. "There is no obstacle for him who is determined to carry out his will." That device shall be mine.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

On board the Mississippi, in the roadstead of Marseilles, on the 29th September, 1851.

The London Daily News, in publishing the above address, says:

It is needless to say that the address of Kossuth to the democracy of Marseilles, has been received with enthusiasm by the democrats of Paris. It is of much more importance that the indisputable religion given to his remarkable request by M. Leon Faucher, is condemned by the common sense of all parties. A ministerial journal, it may be recollected that the original estimate of the number of persons who could safely be admitted at any one time was 60,000. On the 15th July last the total for the day reached 44,122. During the present week, however, it has been thrown altogether into the shade. For each of the four days, from Monday to Thursday, inclusive, the average attendance has been 104,875. On Thursday it was 109,415. The total receipts of the exhibition, as calculated, will amount to £420,000. The premium have been £20,000 and exactly a quarter of a million sterling will therefore remain to be handed.

The list of the Snilling days at the Exhibition was very wet, and the number of visiters fell off to ninety thousand. The Executive Committee have been so besieged with applications for admission on during the last few days that they paid on the day two hundred pounds sterling for postage.

Affairs on the Rio Grande

In addition to the intelligence published yesterday morning, our friend Provencire (Lyons) furnish a considerable number of interesting items. The *Rio Bravo* of the 24th ult., gives the following bird's eye view of the operations before Matamoros

SIEGE OF MATAMOROS AND SKIRMISHES IN THE STREETS.

We gave our readers a hasty sketch of the first battle at Matamoros, in our last paper, and now proceed, to furnish a brief summary, of the subsequent fighting, as far as the same is going to press. Gen. Avalos has kept strictly within his fortified position, in the centre of the city, which is defended with a good deal of nerve, by nine guns. Gen. Carvajal has removed his headquarters from Fort Paredes, into the market place, and within the rear portion of the town. He has only one six pounder, and with this inadequate battery, has been forced to fight his enemy in the streets. The Avalos forces are heavy guns. Daily skirmishes have been place, and on some days and nights, three or four happened of a fierce and determined character. Besides innumerable shots at rifles, muskets and pistols, Avalos has fired seven hundred and five hundred cannon shots of canister, grape and ball—and Carvajal about one hundred. The exact number of killed and wounded on the Mexican side, is not known to us, but two days ago there were 60 wounded men in their hospital, a number have been wounded and killed since, and it is fair to presume, that nearly half as many have been killed, as are wounded. This would make the killed and wounded on the side of Avalos, about 120 or 140 men. Carvajal has had three or four killed and about a dozen wounded.

Lieut. Culver and Surgeon Finley are two of the killed on the side of Col. Fort, Capt Norton, and P. H. Graceson—the latter by an accidental discharge of a gun, wounded. When the circumstances are considered, this disparity of loss, is almost miraculous. The fighting has been often hand to hand, both sides firing through the same hole in brick walls, at each other. The seige has lasted six or seven days, and, with constant hostile action, the men are worn down, but do not complain. They are resolved to take the place, and this resolution they will, probably, make good quickly. If Carvajal had a twelve or eighteen pounder he would capture Avalos' house in two hours. As we are writing, the firing is tremendous, and the cannon and musketry is deafening, the groans and the bouquets; it was the duty of the democratic organs to record the protest of the people. We accept the necessities of our duty without empty bragging, without fear, and if we are to go before a jury, we ask it to pass judgment to sanction, by a verdict of acquittal, the national sentiment which has guided our pen." The verdict of that jury will be eagerly expected.

A French correspondent of the London News writes:

M. Pulsky mentioned a mean instance of the paltry and persecuting conduct of the French Government towards Kossuth and his party. It is scarcely credible if it had not undoubted authority to depend upon. A Hungarian officer named Trampin one of the few refugees allowed to remain in Paris since the recent proscription. He obtains a subsistence by being a tutor in a private family. On hearing that Kossuth was on the eve of visiting England, he left and came to England to see him, and he applied for a passport for that purpose. The French authorities offered him a passport, but gave him distinctly to understand that if he joined Kossuth in England he would not be allowed to return to France.

This paltry and arbitrary conduct on the part of the French Government is quite of a piece with the refusal to let Kossuth pass through France.

PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENT.—The Boston papers contain the names of some two hundred leading citizens of the several counties of Massachusetts affixed to the following call for a State Convention for the purpose of bringing forward and supporting Mr. WEBSTER for the Presidency:

Presidential Convention.—The undersigned, believing that the time has arrived when Massachusetts should give a strong concentrated utterance, and freely present his name before the people of the Union, as he must who, before all others, is best able to preserve that Union, do hereby invite their fellow-citizens who agree with them in the opinion that Daniel Webster should be the next President of these United States, to meet in Convention at Faneuil Hall, on Tuesday, the 25th day of November next, for the purpose of adopting such measures as may tend to produce this result, and the friends of this movement, in every city and town of this Commonwealth, are requested to send Delegates to said Convention.

MR. WEBSTER AMONG THE FARMERS.—It is evident that Mr. Webster has hosts of friends among the farming interest of the country. At the Agricultural Fair at Amherst, on Wednesday, a letter from Mr. Webster having been read a complimentary toast was offered by the chairman, after which the following was given by Mr. Wilder, the orator of the day, and received with universal applause:

"The distinguished farmer of Franklin and Marshfield—He may have failed to come out first in one of two ploughing matches, because not so expert as some men at turning a short corner, but no man ever ran as deep and straight a furrow, or turned over his work so even and true. Although Uncle Sam has not been wise enough to give him the principal charge of his great farm, the land every where bears much fruit of his planting, and abundant evidence of his wise culture."

Telegraphic Items.

BUFFALO, Oct. 26.

Wreck and Loss of Life.—The propeller Henry Clay was wrecked on the Lake during the late gale, and all on board perished.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 26.

Dreadful Railroad Accident.—A dreadful accident occurred on the railroad near Mount Vernon last evening. Three persons were killed, and many others badly wounded.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.

The Steamer Atlantic.—The propeller Martin Hoffman, from Norfolk, reports seeing at 10 A M., he steamer Atlantic anchored at Southwest Spit, having been detained by the unfavorable weather.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We present a list of the an didates for Congress in the several districts of the State. Those in italics are believed to be elected:

Whigs.	*Democrats.*
1. L. C. P. Cowper,	*John S. Millson.*
2. ——,	*R. Kidder Meade,*
3. T. S. Flournoy,	Thos H. Averett *
4. Philip A. Bolling,	Thomas S. Bocock,
5. William L. Goggin,	Paulus Powell.*
6 John M. Botts,	*John E. Caskie*
7. ——,	*Thomas H. Bayly,*
8. ——,	*Alex H. Holladay.*
9. Jno. Morton,* Jno. F. Strother,	—— Brent,
10. *Charles J. Faulkner,*	Henry Bellinger.
11 ——,	*John Letcher.*
12. ——,	*H. Edmondson.* *
13. ——,	*F. B. McMullen.* *
14. Geo Dav'l Smith,	Samuel L. Hays.
15. Thos. S. Haymond,*	*Geo. W Thompson*

*Last members.

Twenty-five Dollars Rewarded

RANAWAY from the subscriber, two days ago from the steamer Cahawba, in the harbor of CHARLESTON, a negro man named EXANDER. He is of most ill nature, boasts himself rather strongest, and walks with a stout cane, which he carries in his hand, and easily overcome aged persons. He is about six feet high, of a dark complexion, and has a little Freckles. Any person who apprehends him and secures him so that I get him again, or secures him on board a steamboat bound to this port, shall receive the above reward. I will be grateful to any one who will inform me where he is, and to do him honor and fetch him from banishment to the city where he was born and raised amongst his own color. I will come to the city and receive him myself, or lodge him in the Parish Prison of Orleans.

H. DARET.
187 St. Philip st.

And a mere passage over the sea of France is refused to this man, refused with insult, with cruelty, and to all his wife and children are denied the like indulgence. Oh, why, then is the very sea-coast of France so free to the frenzy of tempest, which takes France for a barrel of gunpowder, and Kossuth for a lighted match. Hungarian sailors were excited by their captain, but they were ashamed to refuse to respond to it bravely, as ought to be done by a people considering it an honor to be called brothers by the French people. That is the only acknowledgment which is worthy of the people of Marseilles, and worthy of the manifestation with which it has enveloped in honor, not me, but my nation, and the past less than the future.

Allow me not to dwell longer on the refusal of the Government of the French Republic to accord me a passage through its territory. I know well that the French people are not responsible for its acts. I know that the executive power is delegated, but that the honor of the French nation is not.

I will not think more of that refusal, and I wish that humanity may not bear it in mind, if by chance they who have been exiled already, and who have forgotten the past, appears, should again be placed in a similar position.

Last evening, one of your brethren, a Marseilles workman—I know his name and will not insert it—was made a victim of the cold, sworn to the American frigate to press my hand. I took his hand with pity, with emotion, and reproached him with his rashness. "What could I do!" said he. "I was determined to touch your hand; not finding it on the shore, I swam to the water, and here I am. Are these chances for a man who is determined to carry out his will?" I bowed down before these noble words. To the love of liberty, the sentiment of duty and of fraternity, I possessed before I came to Marseilles—but there I have found the device. "There is no obstacle for him who is determined to carry out his will." That device shall be mine.

LOUIS KOSSUTH.

On board the Mississippi, in the roadstead of Marseilles, on the 29th September, 1851.

The London Daily News, in publishing the above address, says:

It is needless to say that the address of Kossuth to the democracy of Marse