By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Henry Clay.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1851.

Mr. Clay is here, much improved in health.

The Letters to France and England on the Co. ... Affair, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1851.

The Intelligencer of this morning says that the letters of Attorney-General Crittenden in reply to the recent communications from the Ministers of France and England, were plain, direct and frank, but contained nothing offensive as has been represented. *The Intelligencer* also says Daniel Webster's health is quite troublesome.

Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1851.

The R. M. steamship America, Capt. Shannon, sailed at noon today, for Liverpool via Halifax. She took out 23 passengers for the former place, and 4 for the latter, and $100,000 in American gold.

Passengers for Liverpool—C. M. Curtis, C. H. Morris, and S. Austin of Boston. J. A. Machado, of Florence, William Gouve, C. J. Assel, and Mr. Dawson, of New-York. L. Marie and lady, of St. Domingo. Miss Tuber, D. White, and George Pemberton, Quebec. General Vernon, British Army. J. Short, W. F. Graham and son, Toronto. Hutland Wheeler, Mr. Butler, England. J. Dixon, Montreal. P. Salomonsky, Cuba. G. M. Vickers, and M. Bode, Hamburg.

Daring and Extensive Burglaries at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1851.

Several daring robberies were committed on the dark last night. The counting houses of Mr. Hawley, F. O. Conning & Co., and F. W. Warren were entered, their safes opened, and after the fact reported. M. L. Hunley lost bills to the amount of upward of $2,500. F. W. Warren $800, and Conning & Co. $200.

The store of H. R. Pimpton, on Main-st., was also entered and the safe opened, but only $6 stolen. Mr. P. having taken home upward of $3,000 the previous evening. The safes, with one exception, were Gaylor's safes.

Destructive Fire at the Mansion of General Burrowes.

MESINA, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1851.

The elegant mansion of Hon. S. M. Burrowes, near this place, was discovered to be on fire this morning, about 2 o'clock, and the interior of the building is now a complete ruin. The furniture was much damaged, the total loss is over $5,000. The building is insured for $4,000.

Loss of the Bark Ruth.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1851.

The bark Susan, from Rio Janeiro via Pernambuco, 35 days from the latter port, reports the bark Ruth, from Baltimore for Rio, was lost off Patagonia, near Cape St. Roque, about the middle of September. The bark lodged. The crew were saved—The bark William H. D. C. Wright was at Pariaba, waiting the weather moderate.

Coroner's Inquest.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1851.

The Coroner's Jury, in the case of McGuire, who was killed on Monday night at Moyamensing, have found that he came to his death from blows inflicted by James M'Fadden and Robert Lowden.

The Roanoke.

NORFOLK, Monday, Oct. 27, 1851.

The steamship Roanoke from New-York arrived here yesterday.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1851.

The steamship Florida, Capt. Lyon, arrived here today, in 68 hours from New-York.

Produce at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, Tuesday, Oct. 28, 1851.

The propeller Ohio brought here to day 1,100 bbls. of Beef, and other steamers brought 1,000 bbls. Flour and 500 Hogs, while from the country there arrived 30 tons of Butter and Cheese. The Railroad is bringing large quantities of Freight for the West.

The weather is now fine.

Markets.—CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.

The COTTON market is quiet, and prices are but fully supported. To day's sales raise from 6½@5½c.

FRANCE.

The French Presses on the United States

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 9, 1851.

You are aware that it is now the policy of the French Government to play the *reactionnaire*, that is, reaction against progress—against the march of liberal ideas. Its course, therefore, in respect to the press, the liberty of meeting, discussing, speaking, traveling, is Austrian, or perhaps rather Russian. It is the special desire of the government to be call'd *the Government of Order*, and to give the impression that it is the shield and defense of life, property, business, all being, as it alleges, threatened by republicanism.

From this policy have proceeded the recent incarcerations of the two young Bonapartists, and other estimable newspaper publishers—the military trials and condemnations at Lyons—the pompous display of governmental energy in pounding upon obscure and contemptible complotters—the inhospitable call of the Prefecture requiring all foreigners to appear and obtain permission of residence, and finally the ludicrous denial of Kossuth's request to cross the French territory to England.

In following out this line of policy, it is deemed convenient to make our country, the United States of America, the special object of abuse and defamation—Republicanism must, at all hazards, be made to appear before the French people as a mere system of license, aggravation, brigandage, piracy, murder and assassination. In order to render this amusing pleasantry effective, it would seem that a special agent is kept at New-York by the Prefect, a semi-official government newspaper in Paris, whose business it is to blacken our country and people by a system of falsehood, perhaps without a parallel in the annals of journalism. I send you herewith a liberal translation of an article furnished by this New-York correspondent, and printed in *La Patrie* of the 8th of October.

Our Special Correspondence.

NEW-YORK, end of July, 1851.

Assassination is the order of the day—assassination at night, in broad daylight, at high noon, at every hour and on every place in the United States in the hamlet, on land and by sea—in a race, a train, a steamboat. Our wretched Union is in a bad way. I venture to affirm that in no civilized country of the world are the statistics of blood and murder so rich in facts and facts so in this classic land of fraternity. Nothing is done in our country in every possible way. You can have the article in every form, with every adjective, necessary, shade and dosage. Murder furnishes the indispensable illustration for every page of the history of our annals—not a page of our annals in which there are not lines traced in human blood.

I began with wholesale murder. This is commonly used with machines which are called steamers and locomotives. As the great point in this country is to make money, nobody has the time to attend to the ceremonies or of any such nonsense. If the carcass of a ship and an old broken up or sufficient condemned to bring in a few dollars by transporting merchandise and travelers, they never mend it, never drive the seat out of a seat, or the most distant spike. Take the lives of several hundreds of people. It is true that they risk the ship also, but no matter for that, go ahead, and damn the odds. The boiler bursts, the boat loses its rudder, or is stove, or drowned, several decks are scalded, and the rest are more or less seriously scalded.

Then the recital of the accident figures for a day or two in the public papers, under the rubric or title of "*one fel expansion—Great loss of lives*"! (I give the writer's English letter for letter.) Then the whole thing is forgotten and disappears under the waves of every-day life. Events which in Europe would occupy public attention for whole months together, and would call forth every possible means of repression and assistance, only serve here to excite for a moment the glutted curiosity of newspaper readers; everything soon falls back into indifference and apathy, until a few days afterward a new occasion, another surprise, or for the editors and the public.

It never comes into the head of any magistrate to put an end to this species of wholesale murder. No legislature has thought of passing preventive measures, to insure individual safety sufficiently guaranteed by the Temperance Societies!

Retail murder assumes a more variety and a greater number of distinctive features—characterizing the moral situation of our population. It is ordinarily committed by modern liberal, probably meant by modern and modern liberal, again, perhaps a slight improvement on *lanterne*. It is often committed by strangers, and is generally followed by theft. These fellows don't think anything more of the life of a man than that of a mad dog. There are sometimes assassinations in masse, as was seen recently at Hoboken, at the time of the festival given to the German singers. Every day the public papers mention some new monstrosity. The number of villanies in New-York is so enormous that the City might give away a hundred per cent, without losing a tithe or at the preeminence for immorality. Then come, so to speak, stupid murders, which give us an idea of the happiness that reigns in houses so thoroughly from intoxication, suicides, individuals crushed by omnibuses, or buried in the ruins of houses which tumble down during the process of construction.

Professional assassins, who blend their victims with the methodical phlegm of a butcher, are organized in regular bands, in a manner analogous to that with the Police, when they prefer keep in check by the terror they inspire. In this respect, the City of New-York is as much in security, if I may use such serious expression, that if some day the Government, to take the matter in hand and organize the means of repression. Murder, daylight, robberies are more regular than any other branch of commerce or trade. Half the persons who, in self-defense, think proper to carry a dagger with them, have been treated with all the grace of the law, passed a few years ago, we should say, in the interior of Sicily, or in some other Spanish province.

We must nevertheless be just. The conspiracy against Order will continue its desolating course in spite of the Police, and the Mayor of Paris, in concert with the Prefect of Police, will have to go far to get to discover the formidable organization of murdering attacks and attempts which have taken place in the space of a few weeks, two assassins have been found guilty at Philadelphia. Four individuals were tried for murder last month at Baltimore. Part of them escaped from prison and the rest were accused of robbery.

We were in the constant receipt of frightful accounts from Boston. Here, again, the pistol, stiletto, and poison perform the principal part. At this present moment the Supreme Court of Massachusetts is occupied with the trial of an individual who, at the station of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, fired at George Hardwood and killed him! He afterwards cut the throats of the Coachmen Everett and Trott, and the German family Harel, which underwent the same fate at Philadelphia.

I shall be expected, perhaps, to add some political reflections to this faithful statement of the moral miasmas of our country. I must, and especially the celebrated capital. Still, I think I had better stop at this point. I have made enough, and, to my superfluous, as the sensible, impartial reader will be able to make them for himself. Decorum Semper.

Now, this letter is certainly very suggestive. In the first place, we cannot sufficiently thank the author Doctor Kossuth for sparing us the people of the United States, from the shame and confusion of it; we should have suffered from a political apoplexy at the bare sight of such practical commentaries. Demetius his patriotism, his love of the country he inhabits, softened his heart and turned away his wrath, and then again, in a land where murder and assassination are stalk around by day and by night, by land and sea, in town and country, we cannot but wonder how the good Doctor himself has escaped. His strength, indeed, that he has not been assassinated either at wholesale or retail. Surely he should have explained this, the greatest miracle of all. And still again, when blood must be running in the gutters of the streets—where decaying carcasses of men, women and children must taint the air—how happy that the Physicians assured us that there was the pestilence that surely walked abroad at noonday. And once more—how is it possible that any strength of nerve can have saved this "Grand Tribun" from madness, considering the frightful accounts that are constantly coming from Boston? How, indeed, could he have sustained sufficient steadiness of hand to write the alarming fact—full of blood and assassination—that "four individuals were tried *for murder last month at Baltimore, but part of them escaped from prison and the rest were acquitted*"? Oh, liberty, liberty, what crimes have been done in thy name!" Oh, Republican America, what would not have been thy shame had Doctor Kossuth made a political application of such facts to thy institutions!

It is not strange that a man of honor and refinement like this patriot should have been half distorting a little shaken from this center in the midst of such scenes as he is called upon to witness. To this cause, doubtless, is to be imputed the bad spelling, the bad grammar, the dislocation of towns and cities, the jumble of geography, the hobnobbing of Philadelphia and Tyler Counties, hundred miles apart, as if they stood side by side, and other sayings and drains that figure in Doctor Swobodi's narratives. "Let us be just," to use his respectable language. He has done marvelous well, considering the horrors of his situation.

But one serious word before we part. Vulgar, hypocritical, infamous as is this type of article, it has been printed in Paris by a semi-official organ. It has been spread over the country. It has done and will do its work. Republicans, you see what is your Republican paper, but as a plain authority on the subject of law and order. Truth is at a discount with the Government journals such articles as *La Patrie* and *La Pays* have been and driven off by the lawless band of wild land pirates. They do not even respect our Boundary Commission on its escort. At the Cooper Institute they have had a long discussion with the chiefs of the Commission were left to foot it, as they did, on their northern expedition.

The Chihuahua merchants have trucked and still continue to have great dealings with our Commissaries at El Paso and the adjacent towns would rapidly increase and assume a regular and permanent character, at present there is a great cry of insecurity. The recent assassinations in this city have confirmed the official tale of gold on the Gila. A considerable number of persons spent last Summer in the region of the Gila, and have reached a much well. Their report reaches at El Paso in September last, purchasing winter stores. There is every reason to believe that the emigration to that fertile country is expected to arrive there the coming spring.

We informed meet on the Potos four of the company who started from Texas late from Texas for the purpose of visiting the Indians. Our informant says that they were all robbed much from sickness, and many left the company at Fort Chadbourne, Texas, with the rest of the party, and at the time the Judge met him was not yet recovered from the effects of the fever, and very feeble. They had concluded to come to this city in company with the Texas Indians, and the Judge and parts not neither or they received succour from some other source. The Indians, after leaving Fort Chadbourne, they meditate starting, after they recruit themselves, by our San Antonio and El Paso Indians.

The Indian tribes of various nations were congregating in great numbers at the Cantonment of the Pole Pole, for the purpose of meeting the Indian agent.

Our Indian agent, Mr. Rhodes, is a day or two since to treat with the Indians—taking with him provisions, fodder, and other articles for distribution.

Later from Texas.

Frontier N. O. Crescent, Oct. 11.

By the arrival of the steamship Mexico, at Pass, we are in receipt of the following papers to the 11th inst, and corresponding dates from the interior. The Indians are still in the vicinity, and in thirty-eight hours and fifteen minutes.

Two Indians Will be Hung.—The Indian of his colony of Indians and negroes, on the western side of the Rio Grande, near the mouth of the Nueces, Mr. Rhodes Mr. Rhodes attempted opposite Eagle Pass, and proceeded toward Camargo, in *Indian Ledger* states that much anxiety prevails at Eagle Pass in consequence of the report of the Indians assembled near Wild Cat's tribe. The arrest of Gopher John, and another chief, and the fact that the Indians had stolen them, and they threaten a rescue and revenge, have caused the Indians outlaw in Texas and American camp.

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Later from the Rio Grande.

From the New Orleans Delta, Oct. 20.

The steamship Fanny, Capt. Auld, arrived yesterday from Brazos Santiago, bringing later by a few days than the Texas Star.

We learn from Capt. Auld that it was reported a few days ago that a band of Indians had stolen 15,000 head of cattle, and that the Indians were in the vicinity of Matamoras, intending to attack the town. We have heard nothing of this, but it is probable that there is a sufficient foundation for the same report.

Among the troops detached to Carvajal's expedition, it is said, there are four hundred Texans. We have heard nothing of the fate of the band of rangers, recently discharged at Laredo from the U. S. service, and supposed to be Mexican deserters, intending to join the revolutionary forces. These men, we recall, are now with Carvajal, at the command of Capt. Ford, who ranks as Lieut. Colonel.

It is stated that a band of the U. S. soldiers deserted from Fort Ringgold and joined the revolutionary forces.

Gen. Cazneau, we are told, was entertained by the Citizens of Brownsville in a manner worthy of the place and the occasion. We have received the *Rio Bravo* of the 18th inst. We extract the following paragraph:

The rumor that General Canales had arrived in Matamoras, accompanied by a large force of the people, turned out to be erroneous. It arose from the fact that General Avalos and suite had been sent to the city of Tampico, in order to see the one of his officers. General Canales was still at Victoria, it is said, with a force of 1,500 men, and he is forced marches "to this frontier. We suppose he will have to do some fighting, if he does the same funds! Matamoras has been, for nearly a year, in a state of siege, and it is now supposed to be in a state of siege. During the last four days people to the number of 1,500 have crossed the Rio Grande, and have reported that place from Brownsville. An attack on Matamoras is said to be imminent, but we have yet the goods are introduced! We hope, for the sake of the people, that it will be a practical commentary on those that usually regulate affairs under the circumstances of the present case. If not—pretexts they will be given.

The Rio Bravo says that Gen. Avalos has issued a proclamation to the people of Tamaulipas, and to the soldiers under his command, in which he labors with great zeal to convince the people of the great benefit, liberal, variety and pride, against the movement headed by Carvajal.

The Rio Bravo publishes the following letter from President Arista, to the Citizens of Brownsville and Matamoras. It is one of several (that paper says) which have been intercepted. We hope it will be closes the plan of operations adopted to subdue the people of the disaffected district.

MATAMORAS, Tuesday, September 28, 1851.

MY DEAR FRIEND: On account of the desperate circumstances of the Republic, which I have to under date of the 17th instant, the Government intends to send a force to put a stop to the revolution that Brigade with troops, which will go by sea; and with those of Tenaji Brigade, will give 500 men in answer for Cudad Victoria.

Criminal Jurisprudence also transmitted the same intelligence, under date of the 24, telling me that on the next day he would put in operation the plan of organization. He forces he could dispose of under the order of Don Onofre Dias. that he issued orders to Mariano Ortiz, to go to Tampico with 200 Seminoles and 100 soldiers besides, and that he himself would start immediately afterward with the rest of the forces which he had scattered about and was collecting together. In the same mode, he says, I write to you at length, indicating to you all, believe, you should do, in this, on account that I am more prolific. Your affectionate friend and servant, who kisses your hands, MARIANO ARISTA.

Br Gen. Don Francisco Vidaurri, Matamoras.

Later from El Paso.

A company of fifteen persons who left El Paso on the 15th of September, and came as far Antonio a few days ago, Fredericksburg, arrived at San Antonio a few days ago. From one of the company, of San Antonio, we learn the following intelligence:

The inhabitants of El Paso and Presidio Counties have been much alarmed for the safety of their settlements by the Indians. The Indians have carried their immediate section. The post at San Elizario has been invaded, and at one place, last Fall, or Summer to vacate the post at Franklin, and move up the river, (El Paso,) to a point about the line of 32 deg. which leaves the entire western border of this state exposed to Indian money. Troops have been stationed at El Paso for the Indian country, it is true, but without sufficient force to protect the frontier settlements.

The Apaches have on one, or two occasions, driven the vicinity of El Paso and have carried off only a few stolen animals, by way of recruiting their stock. Large bands of the Indians in search of stock has been seized and driven off by the Indians band of wild land pirates. They do not even respect our Boundary Commission on its escort. At the Cooper Institute they had a long discussion with the chiefs of the Commission were left to foot it, as they did, on their northern expedition.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Arr. Jupiter, Portland.

(From our Correspondents.)

NEWPORT, Oct. 28—Arr. schr. Freeman, Nelson, Sombrero. Sailed, Ann Eliza, Bellamy, Cuba; Mary York, S. A. Mount, Small Pall, River for do; Adventure, Wood, Rockland for do; Cincinnati, Mason, Machias for do; Water, Sterling, Providence for do; Lucy White, Hallett, Boston for do; Cincinnati, Hudson, Eastport; Tribune, Nickerson, New-Bedford for Albany; Arcadia, Wood, Rockland for do; Ann Eliza, Bellamy, Hartford, Gulf, Rockland, Albany; Hope, Thomas, Hull, Albany; Sea Nymph, Sea Nymph, Media do; Tribune, Nickerson, Boston; Ann Eliza, Bellamy, Cuba