

DAILY CRESCENT.

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See First and Fourth pages.

YELLOW FEVER.—Knowing that some anxiety is felt at present in regard to this disease, we yesterday visited the Charity Hospital, and learned that there have been fifteen deaths from yellow fever in that institution since the first of July.

LOUISIANA.—The Red River Republican, formerly a democratic paper, has hoisted the flag of Taylor and Fillmore.

THE Alexandria Democrat says that the recent heavy rains have injured the crops, added to which, the caterpillar has made its appearance.

WE thank Capt. Montreiff of the steamship Globe, for Texas papers.

MR. J. H. Buckingham, son of the late editor of the Boston Courier, has retired from his connection with that paper.

THE friends of Ireland will bear in mind the call, in another column, for a meeting of the New Branch of the American League on Sunday night.

WE see that our Spanish contemporary, "La Patria," has come out for Taylor and Fillmore.

HOT.—In Philadelphia, on the 26th ult., the mercury stood at 98. In New York, on the same day, it indicated 91.

FROM MEXICO. By the steamer Portland, Capt. Place, we have received our file of Mexican papers to the 26th ult., inclusive.

FROM EL MONITOR OF THE 23d, we learn that on the evening of the 18th, Paredes and the other chiefs of the insurgents escaped; only four or five of inferior grade having been captured.

MR. DAVIS DENIED THAT HIS AMENDMENT IN ANY WAY interfered with the boundary of Texas—it simply provided for territory acquired.

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Independent Taylor Convention.

The Independent Taylor Convention of Maryland assembled in Baltimore on the 27th ult. The attendance of members was rather small, though there was a goodly number of spectators present, who seemed to take considerable interest in its proceedings.

Since your last meeting, the Whig National Convention, assembled in Philadelphia, has nominated Gen. Zachary Taylor as their candidate for the Presidency, and Millard Fillmore, of New York, as their candidate for the Vice Presidency; and to carry out this nomination Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore have been preparing to visit the State of Maryland, to receive the nomination of that State to the Convention.

The correspondence between Gen. Taylor and the President of the Convention, announcing to the nominee the fact of his nomination, and his reply accepting the same, was read to the Convention.

Mr. Charles H. Pitt then addressed the Convention, stating that after the nomination of Gen. Taylor by the Whig National Convention, and the position in which he had thus been placed by the action of the Louisiana delegation, the Committee of Correspondence had thought proper to address Gen. Taylor on the subject.

The Convention then (says the Baltimore Sun) continued for some time to discuss the propriety of publishing the letter, notwithstanding the desire it contained that it should not be made public.

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Trip to the Lake Shore.

Messrs. Editors: I left here on Thursday morning last, 27th ult., in the 91 train, for the lake, and took passage on that fine steamer the California, Capt. Griffin, when I fired, instead of her usual trip to Biloxi, she would extend her route to Pascagoula, land some troops, and go over to Pensacola; a trip as much desired as unexpected.

The cars started a little before 10 A. M., when we left this hot, drizzly, murky atmosphere, for the cheering breezes of the lakes. We soon left in the distance St. Patrick's tower (would be a steeple) and the St. Charles' dome, the last objects that greet the eye on leaving, and the first on approaching this renowned Bahal Crescent City of mosquitoes, rats, and mud and mire, and pestilence, of rain, and rabid animals, and hydrophobia of the human kind, where every dog has his day—but, alas! where these dog-days are sad days for the poor dog.

The tower reminds one of the meek and lowly, seeking, by their virtues and devotion, a habitation among the angels, where strife and worldly cares cease to trouble; whereas, the dove brings to mind worshippers of Heathen deities, where the Bacchantians hold their orgies in song and mirth and glee; where also, the god of battles presides—where the sons of Mars receive the worldly honors from the spontaneous offering of a grateful people—for conquests, slaughter, and bloodshed, and other innocent sports.

As we lost sight of these last tokens of a large metropolis, passing over cross streets of mud and mire; and by the side of the still more miry road of Pontchartrain, leaving the swampy landscape, as level as the sea, on either side, covered with grass and shrubs, stumps and stubs, with occasional heads of cattle lashing under the shade of the live-oak, we emerged suddenly into a thick chaparral of shrubbery, mingled with live and dead-oak, the former festooned with gray moss, like beads just returned from a foreign service, and soon arrived again where there were evidences of civilization—the most conspicuous of which is the Washington Hotel, on the left of the Pontchartrain depot. We passed on the railway over the margin of the lake, and took our passage on the magnificent steamer, the California, before named, bound to Pensacola, and with a good head of steam, we departed about 12 o'clock, A. M., and soon left our starting point in the distance.

After passing over this portion of lake Pontchartrain, we entered the straits called the Regolets, where we passed under the magnetic wires, and soon entered lake Borgne, and at 4 o'clock P. M., landed the passengers for the Bay of St. Louis at their destination. After rounding the point, we landed the Pass Christian passengers, and those passengers for Mississippi City had their turn, when we soon arrived at Biloxi, where we made the different landings, and were off about 9 o'clock, P. M., for Pascagoula, where we arrived about 12 o'clock, landed the troops, and were again under way at 2 o'clock A. M., for Pensacola; passed the lights of Mobile bay at 3 o'clock, and after enjoying a delightful sea-breeze for four or five hours, out, arrived at the bay of Pensacola; passed the U. S. Navy yard, on the left, at 8, and at 9 A. M. reached our destination at this delightfully located city of Pensacola. This is the county seat for Escambia county. It has a court-house and jail—these evidences of civilization, and numbers about two thousand inhabitants. The churches are, 1 Catholic, 1 Episcopal, 1 Presbyterian, 1 Methodist, and 1 Baptist. The main street is a continuation of the landing, at the commencement of which is a market and public square; this street is called Palafox, after the Spanish General who so bravely defended Sagamosa; it seems to be the Broadway of the city, and divides the town nearly in the centre. Those streets on the right, running in the same parallel, are Taragona, Alcaniz, Florida, and Canallas; those on the left are Baylen, Barzelona, and Reus; those which cross these, are Saragosa, Government, Intendencia, Roman, Garden, Chase, and Gregory. In the rear of the city there are several charming springs, where the pure fresh water bubbles up through the white sand, the very sight of which, under a clear sky and bright sun, was enough to make one thirst in spite of satiety on peaches and melons. What a glorious sight for water-doctors and temperance lecturers! These springs run off by a lively little stream called the Marsh Branch, and discharge into the bay, on the east of the city. On the west the Aguada, or Washerwoman's branch, makes its débouché into the bay, on the west or southwest border of the city. Pensacola was the name given this bay by the natives.

It was discovered by Narvaez in 1525, and first settled by the Spaniards in 1626. Its first Governor was Andrew Arivata. The French took it in 1719, and it was retaken by the Spaniards, and again by the French, in the same year. The latter retained it until 1722, when it was restored to the Spaniards.

On the 7th of November, 1814, it was taken by Gen. Jackson. The English, who were the allies of the Spaniards here at the time, were driven out of the city and harbor, and on their retreat, they destroyed Fort Charles, Fort Barancas, and St. Roca. This city, I presume, has retained its contour and physiognomy, since its last conquest, so that one conversant with it then will recognize in it the same Spanish town, very little defaced by improvements or marred by dilapidation.

At 1 o'clock, P. M., we took our departure down the bay, and arrived at Pascagoula at 9 o'clock P. M., and Biloxi at early dawn. Here I remained during Saturday and Sunday, until the California made her trip to the city and returned.

Biloxi is exposed to the sea breezes from the south and east, and for a distance of two miles or more, from the Light House to Mad. Prada's, the coast is lined with public and private boarding houses, with some few private dwellings in the rear. The public houses are—Phenix House, kept by Mr. Smith; Magnolia House, by Capt. Goo; Shady Grove, by Vought & Tucker; New Ocean House, by Wetzel; Ocean House, by Mr. Ruble; Elmer House, by Elmer; Franklin House, by Mr. Merrens; Biloxi Hotel, by Mr. Nixon; Green Oak, by Mad. Prada. These, as well as many private boarding houses, have each their landings and bath, and their landings consist of piles that sustain plank, and run from one to two hundred yards into the gulf or harbor, where the bath houses are erected and the steamboats land. These frail structures are rickety affairs. It were a pity that the citizens would not so far fraternize as to make one substantial landing, and if need be, run it out to the deep channel, where the boats might land at all stages of the water. The tides here seem to be governed by the sea and land breezes, as there is but one tide in the 24 hours. There is a great negligence also manifested in the walk in front of these houses. Along the beach, with a few exceptions, you are obliged, in passing from one house to the other, to wade ankle deep in sand, and if you have not good insurance on your ankles, it will be your own loss if you get halt and lame in one or both; it is like wading through a prairie after a hard storm. The Catholics, Methodists and Baptists have each a church here.

The bathing is fine, the fishing excellent, and the breezes delightful. The other watering places I will describe to you after I have visited them. We left on Sunday at the depot at 6 o'clock, A. M., Monday morning at Yours, truly, A PASSENGER.

The Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Amboy Railroad Companies have resolved to subscribe the amount authorized by the special act of the last Legislature, (\$500,000) to the Belvidere Delaware railroad.

FIRE.—The extensive iron establishment of Messrs. Brown, Peebles & Co., at Neweastle, Mercer county, Pa., was entirely consumed by fire on the 23d ult. The establishment was new and in successful operation. It is not known how the fire originated.

A QUEER NAME.—The Brooklyn Advertiser says, that the name of a young lady who saved a child's life, is the daughter of Edmund Blunt, Esq.

A GOOD CHANCE.—We invite the attention of printers and publishers to the following notices.

The paper is located in one of the richest parishes in the State: TO PRINTERS. For sale, upon very reasonable terms, for each, a well established WHIG PAPER, in a thriving town of this State.

A complete, economical, and industrious business man, would do well to purchase. For particulars, inquire at this Office.

EXTRA PAY TO THE VOLUNTEERS.—The construction put upon the law granting three months extra pay to our soldiers, by the Paymaster's Department, is, that it relates only to pay proper—the volunteers not being entitled to anything for forage and clothing in that time. The officers and privates of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment have, in consequence, gotten up in Philadelphia a petition to the President on the subject. Conceiving that the limitation to "pay proper" was not the intention of Congress, (a soldier's ration and clothing, being as much a part of his pay as his seven dollar monthly cash allowance), they respectfully ask of his Excellency interference in their case.

The steamer "Venezuela" sailed from Pittsburgh on the 21st ult. for South America. This vessel was built at Pittsburgh for a company in New York, who design running her on the Orinoco river.

THE HUDSON RIVER RIOT.—The riot on the 24th ult. was caused by the reported failure of the contractor and non-payment of the men. The contractor being concealed, the rioters, consisting of about fifty Irishmen, mobbed his house, plundered his property, and threatened to destroy his family if they did not divulge where he was. Several villagers were very badly hurt by the rioters, who became very fearless. The sheriff from Poughkeepsie, with his posse, went this morning and secured three of the leaders, and checked the riot for the present. There is still fear of another outbreak immediately. The rioters were armed.

Corpus is the name of the Captain of a steamboat on the Ohio. The Cincinnati Commercial thinks that he is related to Hobbs.

An itinerant collector, who bears the name of Dale, has been peddling himself on the good people of Stafford, Va., and other adjoining counties, as an agent of the Massachusetts Colonization Society, and as such, has collected funds in the name of that Society. He is doubtless an impostor.—Alexandria Gazette.

A FRENCH TALK.—A Frenchman has petitioned the National Assembly to make such a change in the law regulating marriages, as to allow union the power of espousing several wives.

A young English traveller contracted in Valenciennes a love affair with a pretty girl. The mother wished that he should marry her at once; but the Englishman declared that he was not rich enough to keep a wife. "What," said the girl, laughing, "not rich enough in the land of guineas! With so renowned a thief as my daughter, you will in a year be a millionaire."

V. B. Palmer is our Agent for the Cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore.

E. S. Grant, now travelling in the Northern Cities, is authorized to transact any business for this office.

To Purchasers of Clothing.—ALFRED MUNROE & CO'S "ONE PRICE STORE," No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING, of every description, in New Orleans.

At this establishment every article is offered at the very lowest price which it can be sold at, and an attention can be given to the quality of goods, without the trouble of obtaining every article at the lowest price. Purchasers, whether they are good or bad judges of the quality of goods, may rest assured of obtaining every article at the very lowest price, without the trouble of obtaining every article at the lowest price. We have no stock of goods, and our stock of Clothing and Furnishing Goods is now very large, comprising

Over \$60,000 Worth. Made in the latest and best manner and warranted.

Black and colored Cloth Dress Coats, \$10 00 to \$25 00
Black and colored Cloth Coats, 12 00 to 20 00
Black and colored Cloth Coats, 10 00 to 15 00
Cassimere and Tweed Suit Coats, 6 00 to 10 00
Cassimere and Tweed Suit Coats, 5 00 to 8 00
Fancy Tweed Suit Coats, 4 00 to 6 00
Merino Suit Coats, 3 00 to 5 00
Merino Suit Coats, 2 00 to 4 00
Merino Suit Coats, 1 00 to 3 00
Linen Suit Coats, 2 00 to 4 00
Cassimere Suit Coats, 1 00 to 3 00

Black Cassimere Pants, \$5 00 to \$7 00
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Black Cassimere Pants, 3 00 to 5 00
Black Cassimere Pants, 2 00 to 4 00
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