DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES, M'CLURE & CO.

A. H. HAYES..J. E. M'CLURE..J. C LARUE..J. O. PIERSON.
Office -- No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly.... or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*..... The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
SEMI-WEEKLY—*Five Dollars* per annum, in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS—not exceeding twelve lines, in Agate type, $1 for the first insertion, and 50 cents for every subsequent insertion. Those of greater length in proportion. Notices on the second page, of ten lines in Pearl type, $1 each insertion.
MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged $50 per square.

THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

Charity Hospital Report.

For the 24 hours preceding yesterday, 6 P. M.

Number of admissions, various diseases	38
Discharged, Yellow Fever	11
" Other Diseases	34—45
Deaths, Yellow Fever	5
" Other Diseases	0— 5
Remaining, in Main building 429, Lunatic Asylum 115, total	544

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the City of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Sept. 27, at 12 o'clock M.

Angina 2, Colica Pictonum 1, Convulsions 2, Drowned 2, Debility 1, Yellow Fever 15, Gastro-Enteritis 1, Hepatitis 1, Inflammation 1, Laryngitis 1, Stillborn 1, Trismus Nascentium 1, Uncertain 1; Total 30. 24 were white and 6 colored. 9 were under 10 years of age.

Where born—New Orleans 4, Ireland 8, Germany 1, New York 1, Maryland 1.

A. CHESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

The Telegraph.

While the proprietors of Morse's patent are prosecuting others for what they allege to be an infringement of their rights, their agents are endeavoring to show how far they can trespass upon the rights of the community. From the time the telegraph was first extended southwards, the evidence of bad faith in some of those connected with it has been apparent. Indeed, at one time it rose to such a point that Mr. French, the Superintendent at Washington, confessed, in a letter published in the Charleston Courier, that there was "scoundrelism" somewhere on the line, and that, after diligent inquiry, he had not been able to find out where! We had occasion to remark, a few days since, that a despatch, which had been sent to this city for the Crescent and the papers associated with it in procuring telegraphic news, had not arrived until the day after, while one for the Picayune, which had left Charleston at or near the same time, had been duly received. The matter was inquired into by the gentleman who acts as news agent in this city—Mr. Fuller—and it appears from the letter, of which we publish an extract below, that the dispatch to him was put in the office at Charleston, and actually left that city for this place, before the one for the Picayune; yet the latter was received in time to be used by our contemporary in his paper of the morning, while the other did not arrive till after ten o'clock of the day on which the news was published here. The simple statement of this fact is enough to show the manner in which the business of the line is conducted. We desire to make no needless complaints; but when men are such extreme sticklers for their own rights, they should show some regard for the rights of others. The owners of the Charleston line are determined, if possible, to enjoy the monopoly of the telegraphing business to and from this city, although there is and would be enough to make three lines profitable if properly conducted; and they seem also to have taken a determination, characteristic of monopolists in general, and that is to do just as they please, regardless of every consideration of right or duty. We do not know, and will not presume to guess, at what point on the route between this city and Charleston the suppression and detention of the dispatch took place; and it is probable that, even if the managers of the Company should attempt to find out, they would be in precisely the condition previously avowed by Mr. French—perfectly convinced of the "scoundrelism," but totally ignorant of its locality. So it will ever be while these lines continue monopolies in the hands of private companies. If the Government had control of them, as it should have had from the beginning, the operators would be acting under the sanction of an oath, and in salutary dread of the Penitentiary; if they were thrown open to competition, one line would act as a check upon and corrective of the other; in either case, people forced to transact business with the telegraph would have some chance for safety, where they now have at best a chance to be swindled.

The following is the extract of the letter from Charleston, in reference to the Europa's news, to which we referred:

CHARLESTON, Sept. 22, 1848.

Dear Sir—The Europa's news was first received by us. Our first dispatch arrived here at 3 o'clock, and in time for a postscript in our afternoon edition. Our second dispatch came to hand not more than an hour afterwards, and on inquiring at the telegraph office, and finding that the first had not gone, we ordered the second, which was fuller, to be immediately sent to you. This was done about 4 o'clock P. M.

The Courier dispatch, which is sent to the Picayune, was not received until later. In fact, the Courier dispatch was not bulletined until after 5 o'clock, the same news having been bulletined by the Mercury and ourselves about two hours previously.

We read the contents of your letter at the telegraph office in this city, and they state that *our dispatch was sent on first—before the Picayune's*; and if ours was delayed, it was the fault somewhere on the route between Savannah and New Orleans. The fact that ours was received first at the telegraph office, and was first dispatched south to you, and preceding that of the Picayune's, shows that a wrong has been done to you and those concerned in our line.

MARINE NEWS.—Ship South Carolina, Capt. Owen, from Boston, arrived yesterday. Capt. Owen reports having seen, on 15th inst., off Cape Florida, ship Bertrand, Capt. Howes, from Boston for this port....On 23d inst., 80 miles from the Southwest Pass, experienced a heavy gale from the eastward, but sustained no damage.

On the 17th, in lat 28° 30' lon. 88°, the brig P. Soulé, Capt. Smith, from Havana, encountered a severe gale, which veered from N. N. E. to S. S. E., She was not damaged.

AUCTION SALES—Morphy & Nevius sell this day at 10 o'clock, at No. 57 Magazine street, Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, etc. See advertisment.

J. A. Bonneville sells at half-past 10 at 21 Bienville street—*Furniture, &c.* See advertisement.

☞ The steamer Northerner arrived at New York on the morning of the 19th, making her usual passage. She came in in handsome style, all safe, had a large number of passengers and heavy freight.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, (CAL.)—Two government propellers—the "Edith" and "Mississippi," are about to sail from New York, with stores and troops to reinforce the army there. They will be furnished with the outfit required for three years' cruise.—It is understood that the government wish to engage two merchant ships, in addition, to transport stores and troops to the same place.

☞ Gen. Shields had a very enthusiastic reception at Cleveland on the 11th. He was escorted in a carriage with the Mayor, Judge Wood and others, preceded by two German and Irish Volunteer companies to the Courthouse, where he made a lengthy speech, replete with eloquence, point and wit.

☞ The Texas Union of the 16th, says that a company of mounted Illinois volunteers passed hrough San Augustine on their way home, a few days before.

☞ There was a slight frost in the country adjacent to Alexandria, Va., (parts of Fairfax and Loudoun,) on the 15th inst.

SMALL POX.—The small pox has appeared in the vicinity of Columbia in Adair county, (Ky.) A returned volunteer took the disease soon after his arrival in Adair, and died—and some twelve or fifteen cases have occurred since his death. The greatest alarm pervades the community.

PASSENGERS—*Per steamship Falcon, for New York, via Havana and Savannah*:—H. Fortier, T. Fortier, Mr. Forstall and two sons, Mrs. Doane and children, Mrs. Alvord, Thomas Sloo, jr., John Ray, Robert Ray, M. Cairn, F. O'Kane, Joseph Bolomose, J. B. Worth, Madame Massaron and two servants, Col. Whistler, U. S. A., Lieut. Maloney, U. S. A.

From Mexico.

By the arrival of the British mail steamer Severn, Captain Vincent, from Vera Cruz, which port she left on the 20th instant, we have full files from the capital.

The Governor and Military Commandant of Puebla, have united for the prosecution of the robbers on the National Road. They have placed a troop of fifty men at the several points frequented by the bandits, and the *Monitor* hopes by this means the public will be secured from their depredations.

The Mexican Government have been forming a civil and criminal code, and it is in contemplation to bestow the title of *Bien mérito del Estado de Mejico* on Senor Villela, and further, to reward him with $100,000 for his labor in compiling the code. *El Siglo* however denies this, and says it is a false report.

Don Antonio Icaza has resigned his place as Minister of Finance, and Otero has been appointed in his stead.

It was rumored in the city of Mexico on the 9th that Paredes had arrived secretly at the capital. *El Monitor* says that there is no longer the slightest danger of any evil arising from his machinations, as he is generally detested by all persons and parties.

The *conducta* which left Mexico on the 17th ult., with $2,000,000, arrived safely at Vera Cruz on the 3d. Much astonishment is expressed that it was not robbed.

El Monitor mentions a letter from Tampico, which says that the disturbers of public order in that place are conspiring for its annexation to the United States. Among those accused is D. Francisco Cervantes, who had left for New Orleans, with the intention of communicating upon the subject with Col. DeRussy, who it is said is raising men to aid the enterprise. It was said also that the Governor of Tamaulipas had received letters upon the same subject from Col. DeRussy, and that Gen. Francisco Vital Fernandez was also connected in some way with the movement. The 3d and 10th battalions of infantry and some cavalry had been ordered to Tampico, which, with the force already there, would amount to more than 1500 men.

A new paper has been established in Toluca called *El Federal Republicano.*

Revolutionary projects seem not yet to have been abandoned in Mexico, if we may judge from the following, which was found posted upon the corners in the Capital—

"Mexican Nation, there is yet time for hope." "Long live the Military Dictatorship!" "Long live the valiant Gen. Santa Anna." "Long live religion and the *puros!*" "Death to the Republic and the States which form the cursed Confederation!"

Zacatecas.—This State is in a very distressed condition on account of the incursions of the Camanche Indians. There are also many abuses perpetrated by the clergy, which Government is called upon to rectify. Peons, it is said, can scarcely earn from three to four bitts per day, and when they wish to marry they are charged 25 or 30 reals, and not being able to obtain the money, the holy marriage ceremony is in many cases entirely dispensed with.

The State of Durango is also harassed by the Indians. They had attacked many towns and villages, killing and robbing numbers of the inhabitants. On the 10th ult. a large party of Americans arrived at Mapimi, *en route* for New Mexico. They consisted of a thousand cavalry, with five pieces of artillery, and some families, with two hundred wagons.

Chiapas.—The Governor of this State has assured the Supreme Government that the reports of revolutionary movements within its limits were without foundation. He says the State is well affected towards the Government.

Guanajuata.—Senor Lorenzo Arellano, Governor of this State, has resigned on account of ill health.

San Luis.—The Governor of the State, Don Julian de los Reyes, has been accused before the Congress of the State, by Don Ramon Pastor Oriedo, one of those implicated in the conspiracies of Paredes.

The nomination of Don Luis de la Rosa as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States has been confirmed by the Senate.

The Governor of Yucatan has addressed a communication to the General Government, in which he expresses the gratitude of the Yucatecos, for the aid which has been given them, and impresses upon the President the necessity of continuing it.

Two new papers have been established in the capital, one called *La Paluca*, and the other *El Español.*

Senor Ignacio Jaregui, who some time since was arrested as a conspirator, has been released.

On the 17th inst. the funeral ceremonies of the victims in the late war with the United States, were celebrated with great solemnity in the city of Mexico.

The people of the state of Puebla complain greatly of the inattention to education, the schools have all been shut for five months.

We are informed that many of the San Patricio deserters are wandering about Vera Cruz, in a state of extreme destitution, neither Americans or Mexicans being willing to aid them. Lieut. Tilden was a passenger on the steamer. He had a passport for Havana from the Mexican government, and took passage for that port; but refused to land there. He came on and landed at Pass Christian, and is supposed to have come to this city in the Mobile boat.

Guatemala.—It is evident that the government of this Republic approaches its downfall. The department of Chuquimula has pronounced for the revolution, declaring that it will not obey the government as long as Congress is not assembled. Congress had been summoned to meet in order to arrest the insurrection, and a provisional government, composed of three members, was formed. Four thousand insurgents were marching on the capital. The wife of Carrera has fled to Comitan, in Mexico, with General Antonio Palomo, and Carrera had asked permission for himself and some of his adherents to enter the same city. The insurrection was caused by the violent proceedings of General Palomo, who entered the hall of Congress and arrested one of the members in spite of the legal inviolability of their persons, saying that he acted by the command of Carrera, who, however, denied having given any such orders.

☞ The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from New York on the the 19th, says: "The friends of Henry Clay in this city, those who were prominent in endeavoring to bring his name before the people as a candidate for President, have called a meeting, the object of which is to defer to his wishes, as expressed in his letter to Mr. Brooks, of the Express, in regard to the Presidency. Thus it will be seen that the premature and ill-advised movement, discountenanced promptly by Mr. Clay himself, is to be abandoned and consigned to oblivion."

A CHANCE FOR AN ASTROLOGER.—One of the political papers advertises for an astrologer to read the "stars" in Mr. Clay's letter, as published in the New York Express.

ELOPEMENT.—The Philadelphia Ledger says: "A married man, living and doing business in the city, left last week with a young and single girl for parts unknown. The girl belonged to Spring Garden, and we are informed was at the time receiving the attentions of a young gentleman, a friend and confidant of the vagabond deceiver."

☞ Madame Anna Bishop returns from her successful tour through Canada, to remain in New York during the winter, in consequence of the unsettled state of Naples.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.—A Scientific Convention met in Philadelphia on the 20th. Its objects are to promote intercourse between those cultivating science in different parts of the United States. Prof. Rogers was to deliver the opening address.

☞ The Chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the University of New York, is to be filled by Professor Charles Davies, late of West Point.

Political Intelligence.

VERMONT.—The following table contains full returns of the vote for Governor in this State:

Counties.	1848. Coolidge.	Dig'm.	Shafter.	Eaton.	1847. Dig'm.	Br'n'l.
Addison	2045	408	1102	1850	667	469
Bennington	1307	814	507	1328	1225	154
Caledonia	1389	1502	917	1564	1807	455
Chittenden	1814	749	1615	1790	1493	699
Essex	273	232	11	290	237	2
Franklin	1562	880	1291	1964	1427	474
Grand Isle	145	73	18	128	121	7
LaMoille	356	670	961	403	839	646
Orange	1834	2055	1277	1857	2386	910
Orleans	821	494	475	831	673	238
Rutland	2274	613	1322	2833	1361	511
Washington	1175	1731	846	1249	1692	618
Windham	2466	583	1734	2263	1622	424
Windsor	3312	1396	1950	3359	1786	430
Total	20,882	12,190	14,025	21,150	17,434	6737

In 1844 the vote of the State was, for Clay 28,770, for Polk 18,041, scattering 3954—showing a whig loss of 8088—a democratic loss of 5851, and a free soil gain of 10,071....The Legislature stands—

	Senate.	House.	Joint Ballot.
Whigs	21	116	137
Democrats	9	47	56
VanBuren men	1	57	58
Whig majority in joint ballot			23.

So says the Vermont Watchman, (whig.) The Green Mountain Freeman, (VanBuren,) makes the House 102 Taylor, 39 Cass, 82 VanBuren—giving the whigs 19 less than a majority in the House, and 9 less in joint ballot. The discrepancy arises through some free soil whigs being counted as for Taylor by the one, and for Van Buren by the other. The Legislature meets on the second Thursday in October, and the vote for Governor will then show who is right.

ILLINOIS.—At the late election in Illinois, in the Chicago District Wentworth, (dem.) received, for Congress, 11,857; Scammon, (whig,) 8302; Lovejoy, (abolitionist,) 3130—making Wentworth's majority over both Scammon and Lovejoy 425 votes.

ARKANSAS.—The returns of the vote for Congress in all but five small counties give the following aggregates:

	1848. Newton.	Johnson.	1844. Clay.	Polk.
Forty-five counties	8946	13,573	5504	9546
Dem. majority	4627:	Whole State	4042.	

VANBUREN ON LAND REFORM.—The following letter was received by the Business Committee of Rochester National Reformers, in reply to one sent some days previous to Mr. VanBuren:

LIND ENWALD, September 7, 1848.

Gentlemen: I have had the honor to receive your letter containing an able exposition of the principles of the Rochester National Reformers, and ask ing farther explanations in respect to them from myself. For your liberal and obliging expressions in regard to myself, I beg you to accept my unfeigned thanks. No just man can fail to honor the solicitude you feel, and the persevering efforts you are making to advance the interests of the laboring classes. Under a Government like ours, in which special legislation is justly regarded as dangerous to the interests of the masses, but little can be done for the particular advantage of separate classes by the legislative power, and it is due to truth to say that even that little has been too long neglected. While corporations and associated wealth in innumerable forms seldom, if ever, fail to find zealous and able advocates in our legislative halls, the separate interests of the laboring classes have certainly not been regarded with equal favor. How far I have myself been in fault in this regard is for others to determine. But, be that as it may, you may rest assured that, at least to the extent set forth in my late letter, which you have seen, I am sincerely desirous for your success. To the position I have assumed in regard to farther information of my opinions upon public questions I feel it my duty to adhere. But I repeat to you what I have already said to others engaged in the same cause, that if by this course I deprive myself of your suffrages, that circumstance will not in the slightest degree change my personal feelings toward you, or abate my long-cherished solicitude for the advancement of those for whose future welfare you are laboring.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

To Wm. Fowler and others of Business Committee.

☞ Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, Hunterdon county, N.J., long a pill ar and ornament of the democratic party, has written a letter to the VanBuren Committee of NewBrunswick, declaring his opposition to Cass, and avowing himself in favor of the Buffalo nominees. He has been speaker of the House of Assembly, Vice-President and President of the Convention to revise the Constitution, and three years a Senator from a Hunterdon county.

NEW JERSEY FREE SOIL CONVENTION.—The State Convention of the free soil party in NewJersey met at Trenton on the 16th. John W. Stout, of Somerset, was President; J. M. Cooper, J. Munn, David Ryerson, Wm. Dunham and Isaac H. Williamson, Vice-Presidents; F. Mills and Jacob Stout, Secretaries. The following Electors were unanimously chosen:

State at Large—Alex. Wurts, Hunterdon; John Tonnele, Hudson.....*District Electors*—Jacob Howey, Gloucester; David Ryerson, Sussex; Edward D. Weld, Mercer; Jeptha B. Munn, Morris; Samuel Baldwin, Essex.

It was decided by the Convention that it was inexpedient to nominate candidates for Congress. John VanBuren was present at the Convention, and addressed the citizens in mass meeting for the space of two hours or more. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed, and the Convention adjourned in great harmony.

DEFINING POSITIONS.—Mr. Mangum (of N. C.) and Mr. Berrien (of Ga.) contradict most positively, in a letter to John S. Pendleton, a rumor circulating in Virginia, that they had returned home determined to support the election of Cass and Butler. They both avow a cordial support of Gen. Taylor—Mr. Mangum favoring him "not only with zeal, but with undoubting confidence."

HENRY CLAY FOR GEN. TAYLOR.—The Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) American says:—"A recent letter from Henry Clay, dated and post-marked at Ashland, is in possession of a gentleman of this village. In this letter Mr. Clay says that he yields a cheerful submission to the action of the Philadelphia Convention. We have seen the document."

☞ The Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette learns that the free soil spirit is rapidly extending itself in the counties of Shenandoah and Rockingham.

☞ Dr. Wither has declined to serve as Taylor Elector in the Eighth Congressional District, N.C.

☞ Messrs. Edward Stanley and Asa Biggs, of N.C., are discussing national politics throughout the Second District—the former supporting Taylor, and the latter Cass.

☞ At Detroit on the 8th inst. ex-Governor and Senator William Woodbridge presided at a Taylor meeting, and made a brief speech.

☞ Col. Gentry and Senator Turney held a political discussion at Pelham, Tenn., on the 2d inst.

☞ A Clay meeting was held at Little Falls, Herkimer county, N.Y., on the 12th inst. Benj. Leverson presided. Messrs. Belknap, Trask, Ostrander and Briggs were the speakers. The New York resolutions were adopted, and a Clay Club formed.

☞ Joshua Baldwin, Recorder of New Orleans, has been on a visit to his friends in West Chester, Pa., where he formerly resided. The Register and Examiner says the Recorder is in favor of free soil, and withal a Taylor man.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

SPEECH FROM GEN. BUTLER.—The Cleveland Times says that Gen. Butler was expected to be at the Young Men's State Convention which was to be held at Dayton on the 21st of this month.

THEATRICAL.—The Steyermarkische band gave a concert at the Boston Melodeon on the evening of the 16th inst....Young Herr Alexander was at Pittsburg, performing his feats of magic, on the 14th inst.....There will soon be seven theatres in operation in Boston, viz:—the Boston Theatre, Bland's Lyceum, National Theatre, Kimball's Museum, Hamilton's Theatre, at south-end, Howard's Athenæum, and Adelphi. Two circuses will also commence there soon, as well as numerous concerts and panoramas....The Viennoise children closed their performances at Rochester on the 14th inst., and started immediately for Boston....Murdock was well received, in Hamlet, at the National Theatre on the 11th, at Cincinnati. Prof. Morse, and Pitt, the tragedian, are at Cincinnati....Mr. Wall, the Blind Harper, is giving concerts at Lexington Kentucky.

☞ Mrs. Mowatt, the estimable and eminent American actress, who has been seriously ill in England, the New York Express says, is so far recovered, that she will soon appear at the St. James Theatre, London, where her new play, "Armand, the Child of the People," will be produced.

PRIZE TRAGEDIES.—Judge Conrad's new play, "The Heretic," Mr. Forrest, they say, accepts as worthy of his second prize of $1,000, and awards the prize of $3,000 to some play written by a New Yorker.

From California.—The Gold Fever and Gold Region, &c.—Condition of Mexico.

The Union notices the arrival in Washington on Saturday evening, from California, of Mr. Edward Fitzgerald Beale, (the grandson of Commodore Truxton,) a passed midshipman. He is just from Commodore Jones' squadron, and he has performed the most rapid journey that has ever been known from the Pacific to Washington. The Union says:

He left Commodore Jones at La Paz on the 1st of August, came by Mazatlan and arrived at the Port of San Blas, on the 10th, and pushed his way by horses and mules across the country to the City of Mexico, where he arrived on the 17th. He was detained by Mr. Clifford three days for dispatches, and in forty-eight hours passed from Mexico to Vera Cruz, about 275 miles, sleeping not more than ten minutes at a time. From Vera Cruz he sailed to Mobile, and arrived here on Saturday evening. Mr. Beale crossed from the Pacific at San Blas to the Gulf at Vera Cruz in the unexampled journey of ten days on the road, and was detained at Mexico three days. He brings dispatches to the Secretaries of State and Navy.

He found the country full of insurrection, robberies, and murders. He passed several murdered bodies on the road. It was said at Mexico that there were only about $200,000 of the $3,000,000 left on hand; and when it is all exhausted, fears are entertained of an insurrectionary spirit and serious disturbances.

But the most extraordinary intelligence which Mr. Beale brings is about the real El Dorado, the gold region in California. His accounts of the extraordinary richness of the gold surface, and the excitement it had produced among all classes of people, inhabitants of the country and of the towns, among seamen and soldiers, are confirmed by letters from Commodore Jones and from Mr. Larkin, the United States naval agent at Monterey, California. Mr. Beale states that the whalers had suspended their operations—the captains permitting their seamen to go to the gold region upon condition that every ounce of gold the seamen obtained should be given to the capiain for $10, making six or seven dollars by the bargain. The towns were being evacuated—mechanics, &c., going to the attractive spot. The two newspapers had been suspended—the compositors going off to gather gold for themselves. It is fortunate that no such El Dorado is within striking distance of our office—although we hope that our worthy partner will be amply compensated for "leaving us alone in our glory" for the rich El Dorado gold mines of Virginia.

The danger in California is from the want of food for the residents, and still more for the stream of emigrants. Would not some of our merchants find it a profitable speculation to send cargoes of biscuit, flour, &c., round to the Pacific coast?

This is the country which the last House of Representatives has left without an organized government—no provision made for the public lands—and none for the collection of revenue, at a time when so much could be obtained from its increasing resources.

It is, of course, impossible for us to say how long this gold fever will continue. And it is still doubtful whether it will eventually redound to the advantage of California. One effect it may have, viz: to invite emigrants from the United States, Oregon, &c., to fill up the country sooner.

The Union gives the last letter of Mr. Larkin, U. S. Naval Agent, dated Monterey, California, July 1, 1848. It confirms fully all the statements made up from letters from the Rev. Mr. Colton. We append the following extracts, presenting some new features:

Since my last letter to you, written in San Francisco, I have visited the "Placer," or gold region of California, and found it all it had been represented to me. My anticipations were fully realized. The part I visited was the south fork of the river American, which joins the Sacramento at Sutter's Fort, or two miles from it. This river has its north and south forks, branching more than twenty miles from Fort Suter. On these two forks there are over 1000 people digging and washing for gold. On Bear creek and Hslio creek, branches of Feather river, many are now beginning to work. It is supposed that the banks and bottoms of all these small streams contain vast quantities of gold, and that the valleys between them are rich with the same metal.

As to the "modus operandi" of procuring the gold, Mr. Larkin, after mentioning two rough machines belonging to eight men, eighty to one hundred feet long, in the shape of a cradle without ends, through each of which there was daily washed three-fourths to one pound of gold each. He says of the plan of others:

First, with a pick and shovel they clear off two feet of the top earth, then put in a tin pan or wooden bowl a shovel of dirt, go into running water, with the hand stir up the dirt and heave out the stones, until they have remaining a spoonful of emery or black sand, containing one to five dollars. This can be done once or twice a day. Each day is causing some saving of labor by the improvements in the rough machines now in use. The day I left, some small companies of five to eight men had machines from which they anticipate five or six hundred dollars a day.

As to the present and prospective product:

I do not think I am exaggerating in estimating the amount of gold obtained on the rivers I have mentioned at ten thousand dollars a day for the last few days. There is every reason to believe the amount will not this season (unless the washers are driven from their work by sickness) be any less. In this case the addition of workmen now joining the first ones, and the emigrants from the Atlantic States we shall have in October and December, will soon swell the value of California gold that will be washed out to an unheard-of value. Many who have seen the "Placer" think it will last thirty or forty years. I should think that it would afford work two or three years to many thousands of people, and may for very many years, as I cannot calculate the extent of country having gold. The working of quicksilver mines, like everything else, is stopped.

The Union adds: "We have seen specimens of the California gold. As far as we have seen, it does not appear in large lumps, such as was found the other day in a gold mine in Virginia, worth $550. Indeed, the largest piece said to have been found does not exceed an ounce. The specimen we have seen is in minute pieces, very much resembling the scales of a small fish."

NAVAL.—The New York Sun of the 18th says, letters were received from the Secretary of the Navy, commanding the immediate sailing of the United States ship Fredonia, for the relief of the Pacific squadron. She may therefore be expected to sail during the present week, and will take out a very large amount of stores...." Orders from the Department were on Saturday received at the navy-yard for the sale of three schooners and a bomb-ketch, used in the gulf during the Mexican war. One of the schooners is the Petrel, and another the Reefer, but we did not learn the third. The bomb-ketch is the Hecla.".....The United States surveying brig Washington, Lieut. Com'g Lee, from Lewes, Delaware, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday, and proceeded up to the navy-yard.

☞ James Buchanan is now on a visit to his home at Lancaster, Pa.

TO MASTERS OF AMERICAN VESSELS.—The Norfolk Beacon suggests to masters of vessels bound for Rio Janeiro, that an arrangement has been entered into by Mr. Tod, our Minister at Brazil, with the Brazilian government, by which they agree that all letters for United States officers, on that station, brought out by American vessels, may be delivered without passing through the Brazilian postoffice. The letters for United States officers on the Brazilian station should be separated from others before the vessels get into port, and be delivered when they are boarded by the boats of the United States squadron. The officers would thereby be saved great expense, and escape vexatious delays, and the captains of American vessels be relieved from the intrusive demands of health and customhouse officers, who might otherwise require of them all their letter bags, under a fine or penalty, to which the letters referred to are not subject. The letters should be delivered to the boats from the United States national vessels in the harbor, and all difficulties would be avoided under the arrangement which has been made.

☞ The citizens of Syracuse complimented Gen. Worth by a public dinner at the Syracuse House, the Mayor presiding.

☞ The last intelligence of the health of Governor Bissell, of Connecticut, is such as hardly to leave the faintest hope of his recovery.

☞ John Van Buren, while returning to Philadelphia from a meeting in Germantown, was thrown violently from his vehicle, but not much hurt.

WAREHOUSING.—We understand among the many improvements contemplated and soon to be announced in reference to the warehousing of bonded goods, will be the reduction of the rates of storage, the great cost of which is made a subject of special complaint.

☞ Miss Nancy J. Underhill was washed into the sea on the 11th inst., at the Isle of Shoals, N. H. She had incautiously ventured too far down a ledge of rocks, when a heavy sea swept her into eternity.

LIFE AND DEATH.—Mrs. Patrick Bernan, of Hartford, Conn., gave birth to four children, three girls and a boy! We regret to add that she died the next morning. One of the children also died.

The News by the Acadia.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE DAILY CRESCENT.

The following Dispatches, the first of which should have been received on Sunday, and the second on Monday, reached us yesterday:

CHARLESTON, September 24—10½ P. M.

The Acadia has arrived at Boston, bringing news one week later—to the 9th of September.

The steamship United States had put back, in consequence of damages sustained at sea.

The weather, according to the report of Willmer & Smith's Times, had been favorable to the crops, and the temporary settlement of the difficulties between Denmark and the German Duchies had a favorable effect on the Corn market The prices of Corn had declined at Liverpool—Wheat 6s. and Indian Corn 3s. ℔ quarter. American Flour was 32s.6d. @34s.; Wheat 28@31s. (?); Corn 32@34s. Cotton was in good demand. Week's sales 26,000 bales—fair upland and Mobile 4½, Orleans 4⅝—supply increasing, and the manufactories flourishing. Lard has advanced, and Provisions are steady. The Potato crop is not so bad as was apprehended.

Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person on the 5th September.... The Queen had left on a visit to Scotland.

Ireland was tranquil.

"Lamartine published his defence against charges by which "Cavaignac compelled to deny intentions suppressing the "Constitutionnel." [This we give as we received it, not pretending to know what it means.—*Eds. Crescent.*]

In Paris the *Constitutionnel* and *La Patrie* have renewed their attacks against the Government. The latter is in open opposition to the Republic.

The Bonapartists are said to be making efforts to elect Louis Napoleon to the Presidency.

Disturbances had taken place in the French provinces—[but whether these disturbances were in consequence of, or coincident with an extraordinary tax imposed by the Government, the Telegraph does not inform us; but has "disturbance" and "tax" so mixed up as to puzzle any one but a solver of anagrams.]

Intelligence from Turin, of the 3d inst., says that the Austrians imposed a contribution upon the city of Parma of 400,000 florins, payable in four hours. The contribution was not paid within the time limited, and the soldiers began pillaging the city. The inhabitants, encouraged, probably, by the patriotic example of the people of Bologna, rang the tocsin, and commenced a fearful struggle with the Austrians. The whole city was in arms—even the women and children assisting in the combat, hurling missiles of every kind, from the windows and tops of the houses, upon the heads of the soldiery. The country around flew to arms, and rushed to the assistance of the patriots in the city. What the result has been is not known.

Schleswig and Holstein have refused to acknowledge the armistice concluded with Denmark by Russia on the part of Germany.

The blockade of the Elbe had been raised since the 5th inst. The Prussian Baltic was also free.

The French government has received dispatches from its Minister at Berlin, officially announcing that the Emperor of Austria had accepted the mediation of France and England in the settlement of the Italian question.

A correspondence had taken place between Cavaignac and Chanzare [?] on account of disaffection among the National guards, only a small portion of each division appearing at the Sunday parades.

Ledru Rollin, it is stated, is about starting a new paper to advocate his peculiar opinions.

Accounts from Italy represent the whole country as greatly excited. Tumults have occurred at Genoa, Leghorn and Roma, and have been with great difficulty suppressed.

Second Dispatch.

CHARLESTON, September 25.—Very latest accounts, per Acadia, state Corn advanced 3 shillings ℔ quarter, on the 9th inst., and Wheat 4d. ℔ bushel. Flour firm at 34s. per bbl. Corn, 33 to 36 shillings. Baring's Circular says Rice declined considerably—Carolina scarce. Rough Tupentine, 9s., and Spirits, 29s.

Cotton firm and Breadstuffs declined in all northern markets, since first news, but now unsettled.

Northern Markets.

[Telegraphed to the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, September 19, 6 P. M.—The Stock market is firm but without much activity. Sales of Treasury Notes, 6's, at $1 03¼@1 02¾, and United States 6's, new loan, $1 04⅝@$1 04¼. Fancies are slightly depressed. Exchange on London, 9@9¼ ℔ cent. premium. There is no new feature to notice in the Cotton market—demand fair, and prices steady as quoted yesterday. Sales of 500 bales.... The Flour market is firm, with a good eastern and home demand and shipping inquiry. The sales to-day amount to fully 10,000 bbls., at $5 87½@5 93¾ for Genesee, and $5 81@5 87½ for Oswego. Southern brands held at $5 93¾. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 31, and Rye Flour at $4 ℔ bbl.... Wheat is in fair request, with sales of 12,000 bushels Red at $1 14@1 20, as to quality. These are the extreme quotations. Genesee do. $1 24. Corn is not active. Sales of about 20,000 bushels at 64@65c. for White, and 65@66c. for flat Yellow. A sale of Ordinary Oats at 24@27c., and Prime at 34c.... Provisions are firm, with considerable transactions. Sales of 15000 bbls. Pork at $12 to 13 for Mess, and $9 60@10 for Prime. A sale of 50 casks Western Hams at 6c. Sales of Lard at 8¼@8¾c. in bbls., kegs 9@9¾c.....There is a good demand for Sugars, and prices are improving.... Coffee is in better request. 30 000 bags Rio sold to-day at prices ranging from 5¾ to 7½c. ℔ lb.....Rice is steady at 3¾ to 4 1-16 ℔ lb. A sale of 300 bbls. of Whisky at 27@27½c., which is a decline.... Molasses steady.

[Telegraphed to the Charleston Mercury.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 6 P. M.—The Cotton market to-day was quiet, without change in prices, the sales amounting to 1000 bales.... There were small sales of Rice to-day, but prices are steady at 4c ℔. lb.... The sales of Flour amounted to 8000 bbls. Prime Genesee $5 93¾.....The sales of Corn amounted to 50,000 bushels. Prime Yellow 65c.

DROWNED AT SEA.—The bark "Z. D." arrived at New York, from Palermo on the 13th June; lost overboard Mr. Alonzo E. Dunham, of Portsmouth, Va., seaman, aged 19.

☞ A woman named Bridget Redmond was run over by a horse and cart, in New York, on the 18th, and killed.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—James Shay was arrested in New York on the 16th, as accessory to the murder of Patrick Cogan, for connection with which Jacob Hufler was convicted of manslaughter.

☞ The negro who murdered Mr. Catlett, of Gloucester, Va., was hung on the 8th inst.

☞ Joseph Kirby, of Greenville, Ohio, while eating his dinner on the 14th inst., fell back in his chair, apparently asleep, and died. Physicians are of the opinion that he died from the free use of laudanum. He was 76 years of age.

CITY MORTALITY.—Deaths in New York week before last 282—men 53, women 50, boys 89, girls 90. By dysentery 38, consumption 30, small pox 5.

[From the Western World.]
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

During the present Summer, Bowel Complaints are unusually prevalent; and in some localities of a very alarming type. In Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., a very peculiar form of disease prevails, which baffles the skill of the physicians. It is there called the "Bloody Flux," and in some instances proves fatal in a few hours. It is said that in no case has a child recovered from an attack. In many places the Dysentery is carrying off great numbers.

It will be remembered that the Asiatic Cholera was preceded in its visit to this country by an extraordinary tendency to Bowel Complaints. It was frequently noticed that fruits, vegetables, and the like, which in other seasons were eaten with impunity, produced serious results; and that derangement of the stomach and bowels followed the slightest irregularity. Indeed the "premonitory symptoms" were then widely known and felt.

From a very early period of the world's history, the class of complaints under notice has committed great ravages upon human life. In all tropical countries it carries off more persons than any other form of disease whatever; and in temperate regions the same may be said, with almost equal truth. Children especially, are its victims.

With regard to the treatment of Dysentery, great diversity of opinion prevails. In running our eye over the views of the most distinguished medical men who have written on this disease for the last two centuries, this diversity is painfully obvious.

In a malady which frequently runs its course with fearful rapidity, the principles upon which to treat the disease, and the medicines to be administered cannot be too definitely understood at the outset. There is no time for reading or experiment. Death follows delay.

We have been conversant with these diseases in various parts of the Tropics, especially in Batavia and can safely say that he who shall furnish the world with a reliable medicine for them will be a public benefactor.

We are happy to bear our decided testimony to the extraordinary value of the *