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.

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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.

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MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per square.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ The nail failed yesterday beyond Montgomery, Alabama.

Health of the City.

To those of our citizens abroad, who have been awaiting the entire disappearance of yellow-fever to return to their homes and business, the subjoined announcement of the Board of Health, will no doubt be pleasing intelligence. Among acclimated or unacclimated, now residing here, there has not been a thought of yellow-fever the last week or ten days. The weather has not been merely cool, but cold; and with clear skies, we have now as healthy a city as any in the Union. As we write, the air is chilly enough to promise a frost.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the Board of Health, held October 2d, 1848, it was unanimously resolved to publish the following—

The Board of Health take great pleasure in announcing to their fellow-citizens who are absent, and to persons who contemplate visiting the city of New Orleans, that from this date no fear of yellow-fever need be apprehended by the unacclimated for this season.

A. D. CROSSMAN, Pres't Board of Health.
A. HESTER, Sec'y.

France.

The telegraphic dispatches of the America's news referring to France, say that the intelligence is unsatisfactory—by which we infer that the Government which at present rules that country, begins to see that its lease of power is drawing near a close. The Socialists, it is stated, have increased rather than diminished in strength since the butcheries of June, and have entered into a coalition with the Red Republicans, with whom they have before had little concert of action. In fact, the indications of an approaching convulsion are too apparent to remain unobserved. This may be very unsatisfactory, and doubtless it is so to many; but we must confess that it would displease us but little to see the Bourgeoisie Government overthrown. Their rule, although dignified by the name of Republicanism, is no improvement, either upon the legitimate Monarchy of the Bourbons, or the revolutionary Royalty of the House of Orleans. While making use of the sacred name of the Republic to veil their aristocratical predilections, they boldly proclaim Democracy to be the natural enemy of society, and stigmatize all Democrats as enemies of the Republic. The people have gained nothing by the change from the tyranny of Kings to the despotism of Capital—they have but found many masters in place of few.

The revolution of February was ostensibly produced by certain violations of the rights of the people, which caused them to overthrow the then existing Government and proclaim a Republic. After going through a number of phases, and presenting many varied aspects, the Republican Government, after a lapse of eight months, finds itself standing upon precisely the same ground occupied by Louis Philippe—perpetrating the same abuses, and relying upon the same powers and interests for its defence—but using a new name to hide an old fact. The people then have gained no triumph but in name. The principles for which they contend are openly condemned and despised, while their physical condition is perhaps worse than before. Their sovereignty is recognized in words, that it may be the more effectually trampled upon in reality. But their eyes are now opened by the shameful persecution of their champions—and accordingly we find it stated that the Socialists are gaining strength, and the Government has found it necessary to restrain the liberty of speech by suppressing the popular club, "though the Republicans will succeed in the Paris elections." The word Republican, as we fine it used in the latest accounts, seems to refer to the Conservative party, who have modestly assumed that title—calling the Democrats and Radicals foes of the Republic. It is rather amusing to hear such men as Thiers and Barrot, Berryer and Lamoricière, claiming to be the true representatives of Republicanism, and accusing Lamartine and Ledru Rollin of being its opponents. Thiers, who only gave an unwilling assent to the Republic, because afraid to resist; Barrot, who wished to place a child upon the throne; and Berryer, an avowed legitimist—these are the men who dare accuse Lamartine of treason, and arrogate to themselves the merit of Republicanism. But the plot, we hope, will fail. Our faith in the *blouses* of Paris remains undiminished—and we rely upon them to eject these pretenders from power.

THE AMERICAN REVIEW.—We have received the September number of this standard Whig journal from Messrs. Weld & Co., 72 Camp street. It contains a very good likeness of Gen. Taylor, and a variety of political and literary articles.

THE PEOPLE.—We yesterday received the first number of a new political paper, devoted to the Democratic party, published in this city. It is neatly printed, in French and English, and the number before us gives decided evidence of editorial ability. The name of the publisher and the locality of the office are not given, but we fancy that we can recognize the type as those of the former "National." The editor says he intends to deserve success—and we hope, so far as dollars and cents go, he may receive it. If we should go any further, some of our political Mentors might think that we had taken party grounds, God bless their souls!

INDICATOR.—We would particularly call the attention of our readers to a very interesting letter from our friend Indicator. It will amply repay a careful perusal. There is matter for reflection in it.

THE WEATHER, for some days past, has been cold and decidedly disagreeable. Thick coats and coal fires, morning and evening, are necessary to comfort. The fever is dead. Our citizens are returning, and may return with safety. Business has commenced already, and gives promise of an active season as soon as the election excitement is over, and men return to the sober realities of life.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—S. H. Connor, a young man about 25 years of age, the driver of Omnibus Washington, running between the Lake end of the New Shell road and the city, was yesterday thrown from his seat on the omnibus, while turning the corner of Poydras and Circus streets, and the wheels passing over his spine, he expired in about twenty minutes. An inquest was held on the body at the Montgomery Coffee-house, in St. Charles street, where it was removed, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts. The deceased lived at 47 Mandeville street. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and, we learn, was a young man of excellent character.

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

☞ The examination before F. G. Kimball, of Public March, engineer of the steamboat Olive, was concluded day before yesterday, in Mobile, and the defendant bound over in the sum of $2000 to appear before one of the Courts of Dallas county.

☞ A patent is about to be granted to Mr. Curtis, the editor of the Cincinnati Commercial, for a new telegraph which he has invented.

WE PITY HIM.—Mrs. Theobald, of England, says Neal's Saturday Gazette, in a speech before a female Chartist meeting, said that there were 100,000 female Chartists in London alone, and they intended to go in a body to Lord John Russell and demand to have the Charter made the law of the land. It has often been insinuated that female assemblages are remarkable not so much for unanimity of opinion as unanimity of voices; or to speak more plainly, that our lady friends *will* "talk all at once." If such is the case, and the money of man runneth not to the period when a contrary opinion was entertained, the wagging of one hundred thousand tongues—the a-kimboing of one hundred thousand arms—must prove irresistible. If Samson was shorne of his strength by *one* woman, what can a British Lord, and a little British Lord, expect at the hands and tongues of one hundred thousand! Lord John will have to yield.

CHEAP LIVING.—Mr. Taylor, in his "Views a Foot," says: "The cheapest city, and one of the pleasantest in the world, is Florence, where we breakfasted on five cents, dined sumptuously on twelve, and went to a good opera for ten. A man would find no difficulty in spending a year there for about $250. This fact may be of some importance to those whose health requires such a stay, yet are kept back from attempting the voyage through fear of the expense."

☞ Mr. Doniphan has sold the Natchez Free Trader. The establishment passes into the hands of Messrs. A. B. Bacon and W. B. Tebo.

COL. BRAGG.—Col. Braxton Bragg was in Lancaster, Pa., on the 16th ult. A number of the leading men of all parties, hearing of his arrival, invited him to partake of a public entertainment, but owing to official engagements he was compelled to decline the courtesy.

☞ A lady writing from Lousiana to a New Haven paper, says: "While in Baton Rouge I was introduced to Gen. Taylor, lady and daughter. We called at his residence, and was introduced by Col. Stuart. The old General was very sociable, polite and agreeable. Mrs. Taylor is a plain, agreeable lady, but apparently of rather delicate health. She is quite averse to going to the "White House," and says *she hopes the General will be defeated yet.* His daughter Betty is a very pretty, interesting young lady."

☞ The prospective abundance of gold alarms the N. Y. Commercial. Commenting on the account from California, &c., he says: "There is some danger we apprehend, that under this mighty influx of the precious metal it will before long cease to be considered precious."

☞ A leveller perceiving two crows flying side by side, said, "Ay, that is just as it should be, I hate to see one crow over another."

☞ Dickens, according to the London papers, is at work on a Christmas tale for which he is to receive five thousand pounds, or, in round numbers, twenty-five thousand dollars.

☞ New Haven papers are making merry over the destruction of the old canal, once the boast of Connecticut, but now, like a faded beauty devoid of intellectual or moral worth, it is thrown aside and neglected for the more useful railway. There is hardly a vestige of the old canal remaining.

Northern Correspondence.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22, 1848.

We are all glad to see, in this morning's telegraphic account from your city, that agreeable little sentence, "The yellow fever is gradually decreasing." Although the terrible reputation of the fever is much of it fanciful, still, there is quite enough of bad about it, to make it a dreaded visiter It is singular, however, how much alarm there is in a name. Thousands of persons have been kept away, and hundreds have been frightened away, of late, from New York, because the yellow fever existed, in the most limited manner, on Staten Island, eight miles off. At the same time, and particularly for some months previous, a deadly and malignant dysentery, and that frightful malady the ship fever—in both of which the deaths are more numerous, in proportion to the cases attacked, than in the yellow fever—raged in the city, and in the neighborhood for many miles around. Both partook of an endemic character, and are probably more contagious than the yellow fever. Compared with the latter two, both are more tedious and far more painful. Yet the mere name of yellow fever seemed to be a spell to conjure up every thing dreadful and repulsive!

Indeed what earthly matter is there where people show a more weak judgment, than in bodily illnesses and their relative danger and cure? We at the North have our *great* malady in a variety of pulmonary forms, centering in the vampyre consumption. And while every body knows this well enough, yet the same habits (so favorable to a development of the disease) are pursued, the commonest precautions avoided, and the danger rushed into with the victim's eyes wide open! And still the immense stream of quackery rolls on, putting money in the purses of the pill, potion, and lotion manufacturers, and weakening the bodies and spirits of the deluded ones who trust their ills to these *specifics*. Truly, as the sensible physician knows, there are hardly any specifics, properly so called, in medicine. No two cases, in any ailment, are exactly alike; because the circumstances, constitutions, and detailed habits, in all particulars and forms, of no two persons are the same. Yet the modest pill-makers sometimes give us a list of fifty diseases, in their nature wide as the poles asunder, for which their little globules are a "sure cure."

We have had a taste—just the slightest taste in the world—of fall weather since my last. After a good hearty rain, the nights and mornings for the last three days have been cool enough for blankets. At the clothing stores along Maiden Lane, Park Row, and William and Fulton streets, (not forgetting our Israelitish friends of Chatham street,) may already be seen all the varieties of cloaks, overcoats, and woollen garments, and here and there "*Summer goods selling off* BELOW COST!" And the shops for tin and metal ware begin to lumber up the passages with stoves of all sorts, prices and sizes—"the Cook's comfort," "the People's choice," "the treasure for housekeepers," and others with the like attractive titles.

No news, general or local, of any interest, have I to furnish you with to-day. Our military, a small portion of them, joined with those of Brooklyn two or three days ago, in rendering a military funeral to Lieut. Kline, killed in Mexico. This is probably the last ceremony of the sort that we will be called upon here to hold. Lieut. K. was buried in Greenwood Cemetery, that loveliest of the Places of the Dead. I saw the procession return about 8 o'clock, music playing, and so forth; contrary to the usual practice, they played the most plaintive marches and held a solemn demeanor.

It is not probable that Mr. Clay's letter, declining any countenance to the "enthusiastic whigs" of this city, in their separate movement for him, will have the effect of really calming the troubled waters. The hearts of the whigs of this city, and most of this state, are devoted to Clay; the only support they give Gen. Taylor, is because the latter has received the regular nomination. Nor will disaffection burn less intensely because it makes no open show. The flames may be smothered, but they are there still. Party organs (on both sides) are not reliable, now, as to their statements; because, never before were the old landmarks so utterly broken up. You can tell where disaffection exists, but you can't tell where the disaffected will "go," or, indeed, whether they will vote for any body at all. This is a pretty state of things, is n't it?

We have three candidates in the field, for Governor: Mr. Fish, for the Whigs—Chancellor Walworth, for the Democrats, and John A. Dix, for the Barnburners. Dix is a man of great amiability and considerable talent: he will get a fair support, but is likely to run behind his ticket.

The stranger who perambulates around New York will be able to notice the large number of new buildings in process of construction. Many of these, particularly up town, are of remarkable beauty and amplitude, all through, for private residences. The architectural taste of the New Yorkers has undergone a very happy improvement during the last ten years. Both here and in Brooklyn, the visiter will now behold many buildings of true proportion and noble appearance. There is, it is true, some room left for reformation. But that reformation will come, doubtless.

Howard's new hotel on Broadway, near Chambers street, attracts a good deal of attention and praise. The arrangements are indeed made on a grand scale, and the luxuries make one think of a palace: the furniture of some of the rooms is gorgeous beyond example. French's Hotel, corner of Chatham street and Frankfort—on the corner where the old groggeries and clo' shops used to cluster—(don't you recollect that middling-sized, spectacled Jew, with the tremendous hook nose, and the cap slouched down behind?)—French's new place is being enclosed. The workmen are up to the third story. It will be on the same plan as Tammany Hall, with lodging rooms, refectory, &c.; a place where "the million" can enjoy all the comforts, and many luxuries, at half the expense of the Broadway houses.

William street it building up from Chatham street, where it now opens, inward; the rubbish is not yet cleared away, but when it is, the living current will pour in there mornings, and out evenings, on a tall and plentiful scale. The widening and repaving of William street, has led, (how, I do not know,) to raising the grade of Frankfort street, and to the repaving of that ancient thoroughfare also. This, as you will readily imagine, has created a sort of subterraneanizing (there's a word for long breath!) of many of the old shanties in Frankfort street, which were not much higher than the former pavement. Of course the old tumble-down must soon give place to more substantial places.

Thus the progress of improvement goes on. In a year or two, no doubt, they will cut a grand wide thoroughfare straight down from Broadway to Chatham street, eating into the heart of the Five Points, and lighting it up at night. That *will* be an innovation, indeed! MANHATTAN.

Foreign Items.

The Abbe Orlande, an intimate friend of Pope Pius IX, has arrived in Paris, on a political mission.

Some cases of cholera have occurred in Paris, of a mild disposition, however.

During the interrogatory by the commission of enquiry, Mr. Proudhon remarked that he had not been able to recognize his colleagues in the Faubourg St. Antoine, on account of his sight being rather defective. "Ah," said Mr. X., "no doubt that is the reason why he finds it difficult to distinguish the difference between his own property and that of others."

One of the Italian papers states that Charles Albert has sent a protest to England and France against the violation of international law by the German States, they having, he says, furnished to the Austrian army a contingent of 20,000 men.

A treatise on campanology published in Norwich (England) states, according to an accurate calculation, that the number of combinations of definite sounds that can be produced on twenty-four bells is so great that at the rate of two in a second it would require to strike them 117,000,000,000,000 years.

THE GOVERNMENTS REGIUM DONUM TO THE IRISH PRIESTS.—The Cork Constitution states that it is not likely that the Irish Catholic Clergy will longer refuse a royal *donum*. The people it is said are now, on application for their dues, telling them in many quarters, "Let the Government for which you are working pay you, we will not."

The Wexford Guardian chronicles the wholesale eviction of an ancient people, the Keanes of Crisnea, near Ardmore, county Waterford.

The estimated increase of the Dublin Metropolitan Police Commissioners for the ensuing year is £73,000, or $365,000.

The Wesleyan Methodists are said to have decreased nearly three thousand in number during their last year.

The number of mendicants at present in Paris is estimated at nine thousand.

It is said that Robert Owen, at present in London, will shortly return to Paris, with an official authorization from the French Government to form an establishment for the fair trial of his system in France. Brisbane, the American Socialist, is in Paris likewise, and claims an equal right to protection and support.

The supplementary miscellaneous estimates include a sum of £262,545 to make good the deficiency for relief to Ireland and Scotland, through the commissariat department, to June 30, 1848, and one of £130,965, on account of expenses in the American colonies, for sick and destitute emigrants from Ireland in 1847.

A dreadful fire occurred in Cork on Monday night, in the endeavor to extinguish which a man named Short lost his life. Three others were seriously injured.

Eviction on a large scale is said to be in progress at Ardmore, county Waterford, and at Carrigaholt, in Clare.

A provincial paper says, on "good authority," that the writer of the articles in the Dublin Evening Post denouncing the clubs is one of the most prominent of those who advised and aided their establishment.

In Clare and Tipperary the work of eviction goes on rapidly. Not a local journal we open which does not record some such. A sure indication of what we shall have to expect in the coming winter, which promises not to need that aggravation.

A series of experiments was made beneath an immense tent or awning in Cremorne-gardens, on Monday afternoon, to test the powers of a machine invented by Mr. Stringfellow, to sustain and propel itself through the air.

Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, author of the Mysteries of London, is a bankrupt, and his balance sheet show that whilst his liabilities are £2,100, his assets are only £118.

Gold from St. Petersburg, on account of the Russian government, was brought on Monday morning, by the Camilla, to the amount of £220,000. The Rob Roy has brought to Hull a further sum of £170,000.

In a bigamy case tried at Carlisle assizes, last week, it was shown in evidence that the first marriage was celebrated by the landlord of a public house, the second by a toll-keeper. This exposes strongly the fatal facility of Scotch border marriages.

In conformity with Sir G. Grey's promise, an order in council appears in Friday week's Gazette, directing that the sixty judges of county courts in England shall each be paid £1,000 a year for their services, instead of being remunerated by fees as heretofore. The order is to take effect from the 30th of September next.

An inquest was held in London, last week, on a young man who has died suddenly. The case was stated by the medical witness to be one of cholera, and Mr. Wakely agreed that it was so. Both the medical gentlemen advised a free use of spices, especially cayenne pepper, and that the stomach be well supplied with good wholesome food.

A *locale* in the palace of the National Assembly has been placed at the disposal of some lithographic *artistes*, to reproduce the 900 portraits of the representatives of the people from the daguerrotype. The signature, date, and place of birth of every representative willbe at the bottom of these portraits.

Last week an election took place to supply a vacancy in the Sheffield Town Council, when Mr. S. Pearson, a Chartist, was chosen. There are now nine Chartists in Council.

On a sign-board, in Harrogate, is the following inscription: "Hudson, umbrella maker, town bellman, optician, dealer of tobacco, lodgings, baker."

☞ The Crescent City left New York for this city yesterday.

☞ The upper part of the Manhattan Gas Company's building at New York, was discovered to be on fire on the 22d ult., and the roof was considerably damaged before it was put out.

FATAL AFFAIR.—We learn from the Memphis Enquirer, that at Cold Water Camp Ground, 10 miles North of Holly Springs, a man named Holmes shot another named Hope, in the abdomen, with four buck-shot, discharged from a large brass pistol. The occurrence took place about 3 o'clock. P. M., within a few feet of the pulpit, about the commencement of a discourse. We are further informed that the wounded man was not dead, though his wounds were deemed dangerous. Of the causes which led to this difficulty, we know nothing.

☞ Capt. Wm. B. Archer, of Richmond, Va., charged with forging two notes for $400 each, purporting to be drawn by Charlotte Archer, payable to J. L. Archer, has been remanded for trial before the regular term of the Hustings Court, which will commence on the 9th of October.

☞ A man named Christian Thomas, on the 9th ult., was thrown from his horse, near Abbeville, in Henry county, Alabama, causing his almost instant death.

☞ Mr. Samuel Tate, residing about nine miles from Centreville, Bibb county, Alabama, was recently murdered by a negro belonging to Mrs. Carleton. The negro entered the store after night, and was heard by Mr. Tate, who succeeded in arresting him. He at first made no resistance, but quietly drawing his knife, (it being dark,) he cut Mr. Tate's throat. The negro has confessed his guilt, and is in custody.

The Cotton Crop.

The Concordia Intelligencer of the 30th ult., says that the weather, during the few weeks last past, has been decidedly favorable for cotton picking, although the condition of the cotton from rot and the effects of the severe storm of 18th August, has tended to retard the picking process. Every advantage has been taken of the times, however, and great indeed has been the picking, which will be over, this season, at an unusually early time. On the hills, in most of the places in Adams, Wilkinson and Jefferson counties, the picking will be finished next week. In the swamp, there is still a great deal of cotton open, and if the weather continues fair, the picking will last for some time. The bore worm is still eating the cotton, and the work of both it and the rot has been more apparent within the last ten days than during any previous part of the season. The Intelligencer repeats its belief, published three weeks ago, that damage enough has been sustained in this section of Louisiana and in Mississippi, near us, to make the crop smaller than last year's. It asserts that no kind of weather—even the most favorable for picking—from this time until the end of the gathering season, will bring the crop up to that of last year in the cotton districts mentioned.

Ohio---The Model Family, &c.

SPRINGFIELD, Clark Co., Ohio, Sept. 17, 1848.

Eds. Crescent—At half-past 1 o'clock, P. M., you get into the cars at Cincinnati, and striking for the heart of Ohio, rush along the Little Miami Railroad, a distance of eighty-four miles, when you find yourself in the centre of Clark county. You find yourself, however, many times along the route, in the prettiest places imaginable, and involuntarily wish (if it is not a bull) that such were the points of your destination. If a man could *live* in all the beautiful places that he sees, how glorious would life be! And I wonder that everybody does not live in the country; it has so many excellencies, so many beauties, so much nature in it, of which we find nothing in our brick prisons which pass under the name of cities. If all the fine houses in all our large cities were spread judiciously over the country, each surrounded with a few acres of breathing space, how much would our world and our life, be improved! There are in the large cities of the United States more than a quarter of a million of dwellings which ought to be scattered, with their occupants along the shores of our beautiful rivers, and over the green places of our glorious West. This would be a realization of the idea of a paradise, the more so as the spirits of monopoly and gold would wander homeless and harmless amongst a people of virtue and plenty. Since I was eighteen or thereabouts, I have never entertained a very exalted opinion of the taste which, for a century or so, governed people's notions of pastoral life. The Colins, to me, are no more than sentimental clowns, and the Daphnes and Chloes would surely have been far more advantageously represented as milking their cows and cleaning up their kitchens, than as entering into competition with their half-witted swains in the manufacture of mawkish love-ditties. But I do love our farmers and our farmers' daughters, (most of the former and *all* of the latter,) and have a deep sympathy in all their feelings, labors and enjoyments.

During my brief sojourn in this pretty village, my interest has been attracted by a model family, the head of which is worth a thousand of the bucolic heroes of the past, or "merchant princes" of the present eras. There is nothing remarkable in his history or his life. His is the history of a class, which I am happy to say is a large one, and as such I will briefly sketch its outline, preserving, however, as a picture, its perfect individuality.

This man, thirty years ago, when the banks of the Miama were considered next door to sun-down, or at least as the western boundary of the "Far West," "settled" as a boy in the family of a farmer who owned a "quarter section" of land a few miles south of what is now the village of Springfield, and grew up as a "farm-hand." At an early age he married a girl who, as a poor man's daughter, had learned the duties of a poor man's wife. The marriage effected, a log-house, twelve or fourteen feet square was erected, *furnished*, and occupied by them and happiness. With industry and prudence the "farm-hand" and his young wife found their means increase by a small but constant ratio until their employer, learning that the "Far West" was extending its limits, and true to the spirit which ever led the the pioneer, decided to "pull up stakes" and move to the prairie land of Illinois. The "quarter section" was offered to our "farm-hand," and he became the purchaser, on easy terms. In a couple of years a neat but small white building arose within a few feet of the log-cabin, and the log-cabin became a kitchen. In a few years more the small white building received an accession of timber in a more imposing shape, and the whole constituted a respectable farm house, surrounded with beautiful trees and tasteful shrubbery, and well-filled with ruddy faces, healthy forms and substantial comforts. The ruddy faces expanded, and the forms grew taller from year to year, and new faces occasionally appeared in the group and new tongues claimed a share in the enjoyments of the happy household. And there they are all to this day—all but one—and that one is not far away. The lessons learned at that fireside are conned daily in a snug cottage in the neighborhood at the door of which a pretty figure may frequently be seen, holding up a rosy-cheeked boy to hail its grand-pa in his morning ride, as a bribe to stop and talk. Four daughters yet remain in the parental fold: the eldest, a regular Die Vernon, whose intrepidity justifies her boast, that she has never seen a horse that could unseat her. Another, fair and gentle as May, surprises one with the freshness and richness of her flow of thought and the justness of her speculations on the great world that she has never seen. Judging from sundry little circumstances, and chiefly from the movements and glances of a frequent and welcome young visiter, I apprehend that designs, not wholly inimical to her happiness, are formed to remove her, at an early period, from her father's hearth. A fair-cheeked girl of sixteen and a black-eyed sprite of twelve make up the blessings of the family.

The "quarter section," originally purchased, has increased but little in extent, while a judicious system of cultivation, and the rapid growth of Springfield, have multiplied its value by many, and its products have been economised so as to insure ample provision for wants likely to spring up in minds that have been improved by the simplest and happiest method of culture. I have not said that the family is religious—that is understood. Without religion, it could not have been so happy.

Springfield is a rapidly improving village, and already numbers over three thousand inhabitants. Here the two great Railroads which together traverse the State connect and stage lines transport passengers to and from the depots, for Columbus on the one hand and Dayton on the other. It is eighty-four miles from Cincinnati, one hundred and twenty-six from Sandusky City, forty-three from Columbus, and twenty-four from Dayton. It has one Iron Foundry and large Machine shop, one Woollen Factory, one Flouring Mill, and two or three other manufactories of growing pretensions, all worked by water power, of which they have a fall of some twenty-four feet. More power is, or soon will be needed—and a project is under consideration for bringing a portion of Mad river across the country to supply the need. This is to be done by a canal thirty feet wide by four feet deep, and six and a half miles long; the cost of which will be only about twenty-one hundred dollars per mile. The only difficulty now existing in the way of accomplishing this business, is the settlement of terms with the proprietors of water rights below the point of Mad River where the canal is to debouch. The fall of water thus obtained will be forty-three feet. There are five churches, a number of handsome private dwellings, and two good hotels in the village. Of the hotels, the Buckeye House is to be preferred in almost every respect, and particularly with regard to cleanliness, convenience, and moderation in charges. The expense of living here is small. Good board, with private room and every reasonable convenience, with good attendance, &c., is furnished at *three dollars per week*, and no extra charges are made for lights, fuel, or extra meals. Two newspapers are published here. Party feeling here, and throughout the State, is very strong—sometimes bitter in the extreme. All profess to be Democrats, but all do not seem disposed to accord practical acknowledgment of the radical principle of Democracy, which requires submission to the will of the majority. Twice within a few years, a minority has ruled so far as to clog seriously the wheels of government; and the State is now placed, by the act of a few individuals, in a position, to say the least of it, of great difficulty. I do not see how revolution is to be avoided. If it can be done, the disappointment and mortification of demagogism, which has labored so hard to produce such a state of things, will only be equalled by the rejoicings of the true Democracy of the country.

A "Committee of Public Safety," *a la Francais*, has been organized by one of the parties to take charge of the lives and liberties of the citizens, as soon as the wire-pullers shall have succeeded in persuading a portion of them that the constitution is effectually strangled. Such a course runs well with the policy of the day. The war spirit is producing its due effect, and our general policy seems to be rapidly contracting a tendency to military organization. Generals and Colonels occupy our "stumps," and crowd our tickets—and it is fast getting to be the case, that they alone stand any chance for elevation to legislative or administrative positions, while the votes of the "volunteers" form an object of mutual wrangling amongst their dependents and supporters.

It is perhaps impossible that this spirit should succeed as a governing principle in our country; but it may certainly succeed, unless soon checked, in polluting the democratic sentiment—the purity of which it is essentially important to preserve. I am sorry to see parties breaking up—selecting new ground, and adopting new organizations. The old party lines were good ones. The issues of a U. S. Bank and "No Bank," a "High Tariff" and a "Low Tariff," or "Protection" and "Free Trade," "Distribution of Public Land proceeds," "Internal Improvements," &c. &c., produced warm discussions generally, and hot disputes occasionally—but experiment proved that under either of the opposing systems, little or no difference of effect was produced upon the prosperity of the country. Party feeling such as these old issues encouraged, although frequently exclaimed against by quietly disposed people, kept alive a wholesome political interest amongst all classes throughout the nation, which can be but badly replaced by any substitute likely to grow out of the changes now in progress. Of all party systems, I like that the best which renders the strongest political opposition perfectly compatible with the warmest personal friendship. Such has been the character of the system now in danger of abandonment and disruption; but I fear that such will not be the character of that which will be adopted in its place.

It is out of the question to attempt a respectable guess as to the result of the Presidential contest in this quarter. In Clark county, however, I think the Taylor men outnumber the Cassites—and, as far as I can see, Van Buren stands about as fair as Gerrit Smith. There are a great many abolitionists, but few of them are foolish enough to throw away their votes upon either of the last-named candidates. In a steamer on which I came down the Ohio the other day, a vote of passengers and crew was taken, the result of which showed a small majority for Gen. Cass. Amongst the cabin passengers, the majority was about two to one in favor of Taylor; but the deck passengers and crew soon "put the boot on the other foot!" Van Buren was "nowhere." Three votes, I believe, was the number polled for him out of about 150!

Yours, INDICATOR.

☞ The railroad companies between Albany and Buffalo are going to reduce their fare on the 1st of January, after which it will be as follows: Albany and Schenectady, 50c.; Utica and Schenectady, $2 25, Syracuse and Utica, $1 50; Auburn and Syracuse, 89c.; Auburn and Rochester, $2 50; Tonawanda, $1 30; Attica and Buffalo, 90c.—total, $9 75.

COPPER MINES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The location of these mines is about four miles from the court-house in Concord, within twenty miles of Boston. Three or four companies are now at work, one of which are said to have already got out a number of tons of the ore, which has yielded from forty to sixty per cent. of pure copper.

ILLINOIS.—The Ottowa (Ill.) Constitutionalist of 31st ult. says that not one of the electors on the barnburner ticket is a whig, the entire number being made up of Democrats and abolitionists.

Col. Warren, a whig and an officer in the lamented Col. Hardin's Illinois Regiment, has been elected over Brayman, as Clerk of the Supreme Court in in the middle division of that State.

☞ Ex-Governor Letcher, of Kentucky, in a speech at Indianapolis spoke as follows:

"It is only the ultra men of the extreme South who desire the extension of slavery. Kentucky did not desire its extension. The people of Kentucky would soon hold a convention to amend her Constitution, and would provide in it some plan for the gradual emancipation of slaves in that State. He would leave such questions as the organization of more Territories to the people, through their Representatives in Congress. Should this question of slavery become a contest between free and slave States, then, with Fillmore as Vice-President, the free States were safe, because of his casting vote as President of the Senate."

☞ A letter dated Sept. 13th, 1848, from Mr. Fillmore, the Whig candidate for Vice President, is published in the New York Express. The writer declares in it that Congress has no right "to interfere with, or break off the transportation, removal, or disposal of persons held as slaves, from one slaveholding State to another."

A HOAX.—It appears that the letter to John Van Buren, inviting him to a Free Soil meeting in Gainesville, Ala., purporting to have been written by some citizens of that place, was in fact a hoax. The Gainesville Pilot and Sentinel says of it: "There was received at this postoffice, by due course of mail, a few days since, a letter written by John Van Buren, which we give below, addressed to men *who do not reside there*, viz: *Alston Drummond, Henry Gee* and *Francis J. Fanlan*. The first named individual has long since gone to parts unknown; *Henry Gee* is a resident of the *Penitentiary* of this State for the term of his natural life, and *Fanlan* is now confined in the gloomy vaults of a dungeon in this county under a charge of *larceny*."

☞ The New York Courier and Enquirer learns that a movement is on foot among the *Cabmen* of that city, for a great meeting of those among them who are in favor of General Taylor's election to the Presidency.

☞ Fall and Winter Clothing—
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.'S ONE PRICE STORE,
No 34 Magazine Street.

☞ By recent arrivals per steamer Falcon, and ships Maid of Orleans and Ashland, we have received a most magnificent assortment of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, to which we invite the attention of our friends and customers. The following is a partial list:

COATS:
Black, blue and fancy colored Cloth Dress Coats;
Do. do. do. do. do Frock do.;
Blue and brown Pilot Pelatoes and Sacs; [Sacs;
Real French black, blue, brown and mulberry castor Paletots and
Black and fancy colored Cremonia Doeskin Paletots and Sacs;
Fancy colored Tweed and Codrington Paletots, Sacs and Overcoats;
Black, blue and drab Beaver cloth Paletots and Sacs;
Plaid Cassimere and Heather plaid do. do.;
Tweed, Codrington and plaid Cassimere Polka and Lamartine Coats;
Blue Pilot Cloth Boulevards;
Black and fancy Tweed, Heather plaid and fancy Cassimere plaid Boulevards;
Blue, drab, dog-colored, green and white Blanket Paletots and Sacs;
Black and blue French and English Cloth Cloaks;
Blue Pilot Cloth Cloaks.

PANTALOONS:
French and English black Cassimere and Doeskin Pants;
Blue and olive do. do. do.;
Mixed Doeskin, Cassimere and Redding Cord Pants;
French and American Cotton ade Pants;
Tweed and Satinet Pants.

VESTS:
Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests;
Colored Cashmere Vests of all qualities and styles;
Elegant patterns Rob Roy Plaid Vests;
Black Cloth, Cassimere and Merino Vests;
Black and fancy Silk Velvet do.;
Rich figured and striped Silk do.;
Splendid Tissel Ball do.;
Valencia do.

SHIRTS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, &c.
Superfine all linen Shirts—stitched bosoms;
Superfine English Muslin Shirts; do. York Mill do.;
Medium quality do.; French gingham and calico Shirts;
Linen and Cotton Check do.;
Merino, flannel, gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Drawers;
Very rich styles fancy Cravats;
Italian and French black silk Cravats;
Merino, Cashmere, Buckskin black and white Kid Gloves;
Cotton, merino and linen Half-Hose;
Silk and gingham Umbrellas;
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., &c.

☞ At this establishment every article is offered at the very lowest price at which it can be sold, and NO REDUCTION can, in any instance be made. ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
o30 2tp d&Wtf 34 Magazine street.

☞ Removal.—C. YALE, JR., & CO. have removed from 12 Chartres street to 27 MAGAZINE STREET, between Common and Gravier, where they will keep their usual stock of

Fancy and Staple SILK GOODS,

White Goods, Laces, Linens, Embroideries, etc. etc., and a complete assortment of MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS, to which they would invite the attention of City and Country Dealers. jy11

No. 1 MAGAZINE ST. CORNER CANAL STREET.
M. HUNTINGTON,
DEALER IN CLOTHING,
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wear inthe. ap16 3tptf

Sands's Clothing Emporium.
☞ Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 25 POYDRAS, corner of Tchoupitoulas st. N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. ap6

GORDON PLUMMER,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Notary, No. 21 Royal street, New Orleans. le 23 tfat nov.

☞ The Americo-Graefenberg Theory does not presume that one medicine can cure all diseases. It is idle and impudent to flaunt such a doctrine in the face of an intelligent community. It is the language of quacks and pretenders. But in the series of medicines offered by the Graefenberg Company, EVERY DISEASE will find its antidote.
☞ For Agents, see Graefenberg's Series, on fourth page. m3

☞ H. Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.—The original and only genuine, always has the written signature of the proprietor, "H. DALLEY," on the wrappers of each box. Southern Depot, 151 Chartres street, New Orleans. a27

☞ Important to Health.—No family should neglect to have on hand a few bottles or BILLINGS' *CARMINATIVE SYRUP*, the infallible remedy for Bowel complaints, which occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other period.
☞ This remedy never fails in the most obstinate cases of Diarrhea. ..Wholesale Depot, 72 Camp street, New Orleans.
jel D. HANSBROUGH.

☞ See advertisement, on the first page of this paper, headed "*TO PLANTERS AND FAMILIES*," of Comstock & Co.'s celebrated Medicine and Magical Pain Extractor Depot, No. 59 Poydras street, where all that is said is warranted GENUINE and PURE. jel 6tr

☞ Strangers in the City, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 86 Customhouse street. mh16 2m

SEALED PROPOSALS
WILL be received by the subscriber at New Orleans Barracks, until 12 o'clock, M., on SATURDAY the 7th October, 1848, for the delivery at that place of 200 CORDS of Good Merchantable OAK WOOD, or one-third will be accepted of Sound, Young ASH. The cord to measure 128 cubic feet. 50 cords to be delivered by 1st November, 1848, and the remainder before the 1st February 1849, at such times and in such quantities, as the Quartermaster at the Post may require. LESLIE CHASE,
o2 6t Captain, A. Q. M.

THE AMERICAN,
*No. 42 St.