their injury, or shall there be revolutions involving these few in temporary mischiefs?

It is said these revolusions are dreadfully unjust? Men are deprived of property honestly theirs! This is a superficial view. The systems producing the present state of things, are unjust. In the letter of the law, the rich, under these systems are entitled to their riches; but there must be glaring injustice in systems working such inequalities and oppressions. There is very perverse reasoning in this country, leading people to shrink from the proper view of this case. This reasoning attributes all the evil of the systems of the old world to capital accumulated in few hands, and hence the agrarian conclusion against the rights of property, and denouncing capital. In this country there is no danger from capital or property. On the contrary, those are incentives to industry, enterprize—to all improvement. The poor man who rails at these, ought to consider, that in this country, capital, property, is the acquirement of business talent and persevering industry; and if the poor man be a young man, instead of railing at those in possession of wealth, he should put forth his energies, and practice the virtues which will in the end crown his efforts with the same remuneration. But in the old world, the masses are destroyed by the powers and structure of government. Public burdens are made crushing to all who do not enjoy some immunity. Poverty is a load that can neither be borne or thrown off. It is the fabled shirt of Nessus. There is no relief but from breaking up the system by revolution. A system like ours—giving full freedom to all—to every one all his rights arising from property, talent, diligence, skill, and subjecting no one to any inconvenient exactions, is indispensable to the happiness of the people; and whoever opposes the spirit that will effect this—and nothing but revolution can—is an enemy to the rights and welfare of mankind. Governments which consign the masses to poverty and want, cripple their energies, and allow them no opportunity for advancement, ought to be put down.

The press of our country must take a higher stand, and assume a bolder tone, and habituate the public mind to more just views upon these subjects."

In publishih the foregoing letter, I regret that I am not authorized to use the name of the writer, because many readers measure all argument and illustration upon controversial subjects, according to very uncertain but arbitrary standards of personal distinction, or official eminence. With such persons, the elevated character, public and private, of the venerable and distinguished jurist who penned those views, would convey them more impressively to such minds, if they were associated with his name. But to a large majority of intelligent readers, the letter will be read and its views respectfully considered on account of their intrinsic worth, and without regarding it as in any manner essential to trace the source behind the argument.

I regard the views of my venerable friend as supplying valuable materials in the defence of General Cass from a charge of political hostility to the Governmental policy of Great Britain, which has been strongly insisted on and denounced by many whig presses in this country.

Very respectfully, WILLIAM L. POOLE.

New Orleans, Oct. 10, 1848.

Election Precincts, Commissioners and Clerks.

Subjoined is a list of the polls at which, in accordance with a resolution passed by the General Council on Wednesday evening last, the election is to be held in this parish for President and Vice President of the United States, on Tuesday the 7th November next. We add to the list, what is of much greater interest to the public, the names of those appointed as Commissioners and Clerks of the election by the Council at the same time. There is a whig majority in the Council, and two of the three Commissioners for each precinct are whigs, the third is a democrat. The Clerks are equally divided for each poll, one being whig and the other a democrat. The two first named Commissioners in connection with each precinct, and the first named Clerk are the whigs.

First Representative District.

FIRST PRECINCT.—At the Engine House of Ind Ferry Fire Company, No. 12, corner of Race and Religious streets.... *Commissioners*—Julius Neville, James Ross, and T. M. Keons.... *Clerks*—W Wilson Mathews and Robert Smith.

SECOND PRECINCT.—At Degrange's Hall, on Nayades street, near the Horse Station.... *Commissioners*—Peter Conroy, Jr., Dr. Geo. E. Hertal and John Goodin.... *Clerks*—Lawrence G. Bein and Walter R. Foster.

Second Representative District.

THIRD PRECINCT.—At the Fulton School House, corner of Annunciation and Duplantier streets.... *Commissioners*—H. G. Stetson, Thomas L. Leeds and B. Wheelehan.... *Clerks*—Lewis Horn and C. H. Lee.

FOURTH PRECINCT.—At the Engine House of Jackson Fire Company, No. 18, Apollo street.... *Commissioners*—Dr. David John Rogers, Moses Eastman and J. P. Kirwan.... *Clerks*—Edwin Sidle and Benjamin Bloomfield.

Third Represent tive District.

FIFTH PRECINCT.—At the Engine House of Mississippi Fire Company, No. 2, corner of Natchez and Tchoupitoulas streets.... *Commissioners*—J. D. G. Quirk, John E. Caldwell and James E. Lark.... *Clerks*—C. M. Waterman and H. Stackhouse.

SIXTH PRECINCT.—At the Hall of Louisiana Hose Company, corner of Carondelet and Perdido streets.... *Commissioners*—R. S. Sykes, J. B. Walsh and E. L. Goold.... *Clerks*—Alexander Chew and T. J. Burke.

SEVENTH PRECINCT.—At Thomas Butterfield's house, corner of Perdido and St. John streets.... *Commissioners*—Geo. W. Chesty, W. L. Cushing and Dr. James McIntyre.... *Clerks*—Jacob Ezekiel and Thomas Compton.

Fourth Representative District.

EIGHTH PRECINCT.—At the Conti street Hotel.... *Commissioners*—Richard Hagan, S. D. McNeil and Newton Richards.... *Clerks*—E. Granet and Michel Aime, Jr.

NINTH PRECINCT.—At Savador Pratt's Coffee-house, corner of Customhouse and Rampart streets.... *Commissioners*—L. J. Harris, G. K. Story and Patrick Shields.... *Clerks*—Simon Hart and S. Francisco Fernandez.

Fifth Representative District.

TENTH PRECINCT.—At the City Coffee-house, corner of Charters and St. Peter streets—*Commissioners*—Benjamin Van Ostern, Jun. David and Joseph Dubuc.... *Clerks*—Gustave Jacquet and Emile Brea.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.—At the Coffee-house formerly known as Salassi's, opposite the Orleans Theatre.... *Commissioners*—J. A. Nantz, Paulin Blanque and Victor Journeron—*Clerks*—F. Lamothe and Michel De Armas.

TWELFTH PRECINCT.—At Salassi's Coffee-house, corner of Carondelet Walk and Toulouse street.... *Commissioners*—J. M. Manreau, John Wiltz and F. Buisson.... *Clerks*—John McLelland and T. Chalon.

Sixth Representative District.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.—At the Engine House of Fire Company No. 4, on Hospital street.... *Commissioners*—Victor Sere, J. V. Gonzalan and Theodore Lewis.... *Clerks*—Isidore Quesnel and Leon Lere.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.—At the house of H. Wiese, Rough and Ready Garden Establishment, on the Bayou road.... *Commissioners*—M. Barnett, Sen., John Coulter and N. Fortier.... *Clerks*—J. B. Somparu and Guzman Domingon.

Seventh Representative District.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.—All that portion of said District situated between the river and the centre of Claiborne street, at the Engine House of Fire Company No. 9.... *Commissioners*—Raymond Henriques, St. Croix Guinault and J. Abat.... *Clerks*—Eugene Staes and Charles A. Willis.

SIXTEENTH PRECINCT.—All that portion of said District situated between Claiborne street and Bayou St. John, at the Breton Market on the Bayou road.... *Commissioners*—L. H. Kenzon, P. Macias and Edmond Chaillot.... *Clerks*—Joseph D. Lambert and O. H. Kenzon.

SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT.—All that portion of said District situated at Milneburg, on Lake Pontchartrain, at the Washington Hotel at Milneburg.... *Commissioners*—J. B. Earhart, Matthew Lemaeger and Miguel Bigolari.... *Clerks*—John Pasley and S. H. Page.

Eighth Representative District.

EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT.—All that portion of said District situated between the river and the centre of Good Children street, at the Engine House of Fire Company No. 8.... *Commissioners*—B. Gugatte, Wm. Dillon and D. Bradbury.... *Clerks*—F. H. Smith and H. Mercon.

NINETEENTH PRECINCT.—All that portion of said District situated in the rear of Good Children street, at the Depot of the Mexican Gulf Railway.... *Commissioners*—M. H. Breen, Thomas Trelford and Lange Crais, Jr.... *Clerks*—Francis Newman, Jr., and D. Beno.

Ninth Representative District.

TWENTIETH PRECINCT.—All that portion of said District between Enghien, Lafayette Avenue and Elmyra streets, at the Coffee House of V. J. Arome, corner of Louisa and Lesseps streets.... *Commissioners*—J. R. Vienne, L. R. Gaiennis and Edgar Montegut.... *Clerks*—J. Funel and Victor Dubettrand.

TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT.—All that portion of said District below Elmyra street, at Joseph Moreno's Coffee House, near the Treme Plantation.... *Commissioners*—Jacques Charbonnet, J. P. Bastienne and Cesar Vinet.... *Clerks*—Victor Aubry and Adolphe Treme.

THE WESTERN WATERS—*Ohio.*—At Pittsburg on the 2d inst., there were 26 inches water in the channel and rising slowly. At Cincinnati, same date, the river had risen one inch, owing to the heavy rains which had continued as high as Pittsburg. At Louisville, 26 inches reported in the Canal. At Cairo, falling.

Cumberland Dam.—This is one of the most difficult places for ascending boats to cross between Louisville and Cairo. The current of water is very swift and confined to a narrow channel, with a sudden fall of about four feet. The Louisville Courier understands that arrangements are making, just above the dam, to plant two heavy anchors in the sand bar with a strong cable attached, by means of which ascending steamers can be easily worked over the dam by attaching the cable to the boat and pulling through.

Mississippi.—At Galena, on a stand, with three feet water on the Lower Rapids. At St. Louis, on a stand, with 8 ft water to Cairo. At Cairo, falling

Missouri.—Falling, 3 feet water at Rockport.

Illinois.—Falling, 3½ feet water to La Salle.

RIVERS.—The St. Louis Republican of the 2d inst., says: "The steamer Red Wing, down yesterday, left Galena Wednesday morning. Her officers report the river at a stand, with 3½ feet on the upper and 3 feet on the lower rapids.... Met steamer Falcon on upper rapids, with main shaft broken.... The officers of the steamer Eureka, down last evening from Lasalle, report the Illinois river receding, with only 32 inches on Beardstown bar. The steamer Milwaukie was aground at Florence, and Beardstown at the flats.... The officers of the steamer Lake of the Woods, from Rocheport, report the Missouri falling rapidly, with scant 3 feet 6 inches on Fisher's bar."

DAILY CRESCENT.

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

A. M. HAYES..J. E. M'CLURE..J. C. LARUE..J. O. PIERSON.

Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

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FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston.

☞ We regret to observe in our country among many of our people a spirit of subserviency to English ideas, English manners and customs, and in fact to everything which is British. In our opinions of European affairs we are too much inclined to base our convictions upon the versions of the English newspapers, which, never too much addicted to truth, seem at this time to have devoted all their energies to the promulgation of a vast system of falsehood and deception. The stream that flows through such polluted channels cannot be pure; yet we hasten to quaff with as much eagerness as if we were drinking from the pure fountain of truth. It is principally in our commercial cities, where commerce has brought our population into close connection with England, that this spirit is observable. Wherever the golden shackles of trade have enchained the independence of the mind, the predominance of British influence is felt. In many instances, this has exercised such an effect, that numbers of Americans, instead of lending all their sympathies to the people of Europe in the struggle in which they are now engaged with aristocracy, have sought every opportunity to throw ridicule and odium upon them, while manifestations of pleasure at every temporary triumph of despotism, are frequent and unrestrained. Even Ireland, whose misfortunes should entitle her to our pity at least, receives in many cases sneers instead of sympathy—contempt in place of encouragement. The French revolution too, though we are happy to say the vast majority of Americans hailed it with enthusiasm, was received by others, at first, with cold assent, and more recently, has met with open denunciation. We are sorry to see this disposition evinced by any American. Our country, as the model Republic of the world, should always be ready to extend every encouragement to the oppressed of other nations, and it can only be a source gratulation to the monarchists of the old world for us to adopt a different line of policy. We are glad to see some indications of a desire to throw off this incubus of British influence which weighs so heavily upon us. The communication which we publish in another part of our paper refers to this subject, and the writer of it is one, whose long experience and sound judgment entitle his opinions to much consideration. The conclusions at which he arrives are his own, and of course we cannot be held responsible for them, neither do we endorse them; but we think our readers will do well to give the letter their earnest attention, and if they do not agree with the author, they must at least give him credit for sincerity.

☞ J. B. Steel has just received some very fine transparencies representing Gen. Taylor as the Rough and Ready farmer, and numerous other positions indicative of his character. We advise all our whig friends to call at Steel's and look at them.

GEN. KEARNY.—It will be gratifying to the friends of this gallant officer, says the St. Louis Republican of the 2d instant, to learn that the symptoms of his disease have taken a decidedly favorable turn, and confident expectations are now entertained of his recovery. He is yet, however, very weak and greatly reduced.

☞ Mr. J. S. Billings, formerly editor of the Nashville Orthopolitan, has established another paper in Nashville, called the Argus. Mr. Billings was shot time since in an affray, from the effects of which he was compelled to abandon the publication of his paper. We are glad to see that he has so far recovered as to be able to resume his place in the editorial profession.

HIGH-HANDED ACT.—Some days since a new steamer named the Mameluke, arrived here from Cincinnati, under command of Capt. McCulloch. She was owned by either Capt. McCulloch or his son, and on her arrival here was seized by sheriff Lewis for debts due by the parties. A keeper was placed on her by the Sheriff, and she remained at the wharf until Wednesday morning last. At 2 or 3 o'clock that morning Capt. McCulloch's son, aided by his father, gagged the keeper, an old man, tied him and put him in a state-room. They then, with the help of some hands, got up steam and started up the river, with the keeper still on board, until they arrived at the parish of St. Charles, when they released him, and, having landed him, proceeded up the river. As soon as Sheriff Lewis found the boat gone, he sent a dispatch by telegraph to the Sheriff of East Baton Rouge requesting him to seize her when she passed and arrest those on board. An answer was received that she had not yet passed that point. Since then several officers have gone on a steamer in pursuit of her with the requisite authority from the Governor to have the boat seized and the guilty parties brought to justice. Should they be found beyond the limits of the State. The taking of the vessel under these circumstances is technically highway robbery.

☞ We learn that a contract has been entered into at Baltimore for the construction of a steamship of 900 tons, to run between that city and Charleston. She is expected to be ready by the 1st of June next.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.—The writ of *habeas corpus* sued out for Peter Crystal, convicted in May last before the Third District Court, of having, with A. D. Van Allen, swindled Martin & Stockwell and other merchants here out of goods to a considerable amount, was yesterday tried before Judge McHenry in the First District Court, and Crystal was remanded to prison, sufficient cause not having been shown for his discharge.

☞ For a list of School Books for sale by J. B. Steel, see his advertisement in another column.

THE COTTON CROP IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Natchez Free Trader of the 10th inst. says that the crop of cotton will be much less than has been generally supposed. The boll-worm has been very destructive, and the storm in August did great damage. The crop, too, owing to the great quantity of rain which fell, had a much more flourishing appearance than its yield in picking seems to justify as profitable. On the whole, the Free Trader inclines to the opinion that the actual yield will be at least one-third less than has been anticipated.

The Houston (Mi.) Republican of the 30th ult. says, we have during the two past weeks passed through the northern counties of this State, and the south-western counties of the State of Tennessee, and the report of the cotton crop nowhere promise a yield of one-half the usual quantity. The corn crops are somewhat more than an average one.

STEAMSHIP UNITED STATES.—The agent in New York has letters from the captain up to the 15th of September, which state that no day was fixed for the sailing of the steamer. The report of her sailing on the 10th inst. was, therefore, a mistake.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—On the 1st inst., the steamer Bardstown, bound for St. Louis, struck a log in School House Bend, Illinois river, and sprung a leak. Her cargo will all be saved—part in a damaged condition.

Telegraph Dispatch for Daily Crescent.

THE ELECTIONS.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 11.

OHIO.—Whig Governor has carried the Western Reserve by thousands; he is triumphantly elected. Jefferson county, whig Senator and Representative elected. Miami county, whig gain 50. Muskingum county, two-thirds heard from, 102 whig gain. Scioto county, Portland and six townships, 290 whig gain. Ross, six townships, 37 whig gain. Franklin county, Allen township, 140 whig gain; Steubenville township, 110 whig gain. Summit county, 40 whig gain. Stark county, democratic gain 126 on Polk. Cuyahoga county, 87 whig gain over Clay. Sandusky, 53 whig gain. Lucas co., six townships, 107 whig gain. Giddings is beaten in Cuyahoga.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Philadelphia city, about 4500 whig majority. Philadelphia county, 1500 whig majority—between 7000 and 8000 whig gain. More is elected in the Third District. Franklin, 750 whig majority—297 whig gain. Bucks, dem. loss over 700. Lancaster, whig gain in the part heard from. Schuylkill, whig gain 1500. Allegheny, whig gain 1690. Delaware county, 298 whig gain. Friedly is reëlected to Congress in the Fifth District. Democrats give it up.

Second Dispatch....CHARLESTON, Oct. 11.

RESULT—Holmes, 1629 votes; Barker elected by 161 majority; Clay, 79; Porter, 1577 votes; 13 Taylor and 4 Cass Representatives elected.

We give the above dispatch as we received it, not pretending to understand it thoroughly.

There must be some error in the dispatch, as the vote of '44 stood as follows:

	Clay.	Polk.	Majority.
Philadelphia City.....	9,317	5,369.....	3,948
" County ...	13,972	13,482.....	490—4,438

According to the dispatch, whig majorities of 4500 in the city and 1500 in the county would exhibit a gain of 1562 on the vote of '44. The vote of '47 affords no comparison, as the Native party ran a separate ticket—they now support that of the whigs.... In '44, the whig majority in Franklin was 603—a gain of 147, instead of 297.... There is evidently a whig gain, but whether it is sufficient to carry the State, a few days will decide.

GEORGIA.—We have received a few additional returns from Georgia, which we give below:

	Congress, '48. Whig.	Dem.	Gov'r, '47. Whig.	Dem.	Pres't, '44. Whig.	Dem.
Laurens.....	452	23	455	22	685	15
Tattnall	294	74	291	75	328	64
Irwin		216	66	313	23	224
Decatur	84		291	385	283	356
Dooly		263	317	517	289	567

The Second District is now complete, Wellborn being elected.

FLORIDA.—We have returns from the following counties in Florida:

	1848 Governor. Whig. Dem.	Congress. Whig. Dem.	1845 Governor. Whig. Dem.	Congress. Whig. Dem.
Counties.	Brow. Bailey.	Cabell. Duval.	Call. Mosely.	Putnam. Levy.
Holmes	115 50	135 35	....	....
Walton	83	92	202 64	167 101
Washington	85 124	89 118	11 86	5 92
Calhoun	 12	 12	6 46	1 48

MARYLAND.—A telegraphic dispatch in the Memphis Eagle, dated Louisville, Oct. 6, 9 P. M., says: "Frederick county has elected a whig Sheriff by 400 maj. Prince George county, whig Sheriff and Senator. Cecil county, democratic Sheriff. Anne Arundel county, the same and Senator. Baltimore county has elected a democratic Sheriff. The returns exhibit a popular whig gain."

☞ The Columbia (S. C.) Telegraph says tha Mr. Calhoun still preserves unshaken his stern unwavering neutrality. "He, it seems, cannot delude himself into 'a choice of evils,' after having repudiated both. He can afford to 'watch and wait.'"

BARBECUE.—There is to be a Rough and Ready Barbecue at Trinity, in this State, on the 12th inst. Gen. Sparrow, S. S. Prentiss, and other distinguished orators, are to address the people.

MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED.—An extract from a letter in the Mobile Tribune, dated Oct. 8th, says: "An agent of the postoffice department arrested, on the 4th inst., the notorious Jack Curry, long suspected of robbing the mails between this place and Columbus, Miss., and lodged him in jail at the latter place. There is ample proof to convict him. Mail keys and a large number of letters have been found in his possession."

[Telegraphed for the Charleston Courier.]

NEWS BY THE CAMBRIA.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.—The accounts from the Continent, with respect to political affairs, still exercise an injurious influence on the commerce of England, leaving trading men in doubt and uncertainty, always calculated to circumscribe and repress mercantile transactions. Business generally was consequently limited in the manufacturing districts of that country, and the factories were in most cases working at short time.

Cotton was inactive. Fair Mobile and New Orleans have declined ⅛d. ⅌ lb. Other descriptions are unchanged, but there was a downward tendency, as holders exhibited an anxious disposition to part with their stocks. Fair Orleans is quoted at 4½d.; Mobile 4d. and Upland 4¼d. The sales of the week amounted to 25,000 bales.

The Corn market was firm, on account of the easterly winds preventing an arrival of supplies. The information from this side of the water, however, of large shipments expected, was calculated to check the tendency to any advance in prices. Corn is quoted at 35s.@37s.; Meal, 19s.; Flour, 32s.@33s. 6d.; Wheat, 8s.@9s. The duty on Wheat was 4d. and on Flour 2s. to 2s. 6d. The dispatch mentions that the weather was favorable for harvesting.

Political Matters.—The Irish insurgents still foil all efforts on the part of the British soldiery and police to capture or disperse them, or suppress the rebellion.

Frankfort has been the scene of a most sanguinary contest between the people and the troops. Thirty barricades were erected, and most desperately defended; and at the last advices the outbreak had not been suppressed.

The armistice between Denmark and Prussia was ratified by the Frankfort Assembly.

Accounts received from Italy speak of the most dreadful atrocities perpetrated by both the Sicilian and Neapolitan armies. It is stated that scenes of cannibalism had taken place almost too horrible for belief. The dead bodies of human beings are said to have been cut to pieces, roasted and eaten! We trust that these accounts are exaggerated.

Another Dispatch—Still Further by the Cambria.

After 10 o'clock last night, our vigilant agent transmitted us some additional items of news received by the Cambria.

Commercial matters in England were more favorable, there being an improved feeling in the Money market, and no change in the rates of interest. Rice had advanced a shade in price, and the demand for the article was active.

FRANCE.

In Paris, affairs appeared gloomy. Fears were entertained that a military conspiracy might again convulse the country. The great body of the people retained their confidence in Gen. Cavaignac's honesty and patriotism, but there was no divining what sudden movement might take place.

ITALY.

The hostilities in Northern Italy were suspended, on account of the French mediation.

New York Markets.

The news by the Cambria had a depressing effect on the market for Breadstuffs in New York. The Cotton market was in an unsettled state—buyers demanded a reduction of prices, but our dispatch does not state whether transactions proved that their demands were assented to or not.

Third Dispatch.

Sporting Intelligence.—Those taking an interest in Turf affairs, will be relieved of their anxieties as to the result of the four mile race which took place over the New York Course, by being informed that *Fashion* was beaten by *Bostona*. The purse was twelve hundred dollars.

Foreign Markets.

The Cotton market had been inactive, owing to the depressing effect of the disturbed condition of the Continent. Fair Orleans and Mobile had receded ⅛d. since our last advices, while the quotations for other grades remain unchanged, though the tendency of prices is downward, as holders manifest considerable anxiety to sell. The quotations are, Fair Orleans, 4½d.; Fair Mobile, 4¼d.; Fair Uplands, 4¼d. The sales for the week amounted to 25,000 bales.... Rice was in better request, and prices had slightly improved.... The Corn market was firm, the long prevalence of easterly winds having prevented the arrival of vessels with anticipated supplies. The advices from America, however, of the superabundant harvest, had a tendency to check any speculative rise in prices, though a large importation was expected to be necessary. Corn, 35s.@37s.; Cornmeal, 20s.; Flour, 32s.@33s. 6d.; Wheat, 8s.@9s. ⅌ 70 lb. The duty on Wheat is 4d.; on Flour 2s. 6d. The weather is remarkably fine for harvesting.

Markets....[Telegraphed to the Memphis Eagle.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6, 1848.—Sales to-day of 2000 bbls. Flour at $3 93¾@$4, before the arrival of the Cambria's news.... Whisky, 17¼@17½c.... The river has risen 30 inches, and is now rising at the rate of one inch per hour.

Indiana—Politics—Ladies, etc.

INDIANOPOLIS, September 10, 1848.

Eds. Crescent: While you are steaming away with fever, heat and dust, we are, in this delightful town, cool and comfortable.

Politics run high, but as you do not dabble in that line I will not trouble you much with them. As I promised you, however, a passing notice of matters and things as they move along, I shall note a few of the signs of the times. Coming up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, the towns on the route were perfectly alive, and it seemed that the scenes of 1840 were to be reenacted. Poles are every where erected with floating pennants inscribed with the names of Taylor and Fillmore, and votes are taken on each steamer as they touch at the landings. On the Albatross, for Cincinnati, the vote was as follows: for Taylor, 38; Cass, 17; Van Buren, 1: Clay, 1. We had on board some rabid Mississippi and Tennessee Taylor men, who will not hear to anything but that old Zack will carry every Southern State. The contest, judging from the canvass now going on in this State, will be close. The Whigs held a tremendous gathering at Fort Harrison, and the stump was mounted by the big guns of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky. It is thought that at least ten thousand persons were present from the above States. The Quaker vote is worth looking to here, and from my information, I am led to think Taylor will get it. Gov. Letcher, of Ky., will attend a mass meeting here tomorrow. I shall go to hear him.

On my way up, while at Louisville, I called on Prentice of the Journal. He is giving the Democrats perfect *goss*, about the slanders which have been stereotyped and sent all over this country, charging Gen. Taylor with cruelty to the volunteers and his reports concerning the 2d Indiana regiment. From the conversations I have had with some of the most intelligent persons here, I do not learn that the volunteers sustain the party statements, nor do they waver in the least in their avowal of their support of Old Rough and Ready. The political position of the General has made him more rancorous enemies among a certain class of politicians than I had supposed possible when he was first spoken of by both parties as a candidate. The country will doubtless be safe with either Taylor or Cass; so let the race go on, the winning nag takes the purse.

Business in this section of Indiana is very good. Wheat is coming in, and the grain crops generally are fine. The railroad, connecting this place with Madison, on the Ohio, fifty miles from Louisville, and one hundred from Cincinnati, is a good road and passes through a rich country. The scenery near the Ohio river is grand. After leaving the town of Madison, you go by this road parallel with the river for a short distance, when you turn suddenly and enter a gorge of the mountain, which has been so far excavated, as to give an ascent of about forty-five degrees—the locomotive drawing up the cars. During this passage of three miles, you cross some ravines, which, to look down, is frightful. Returning, the train is detached from the engine, and is gradually lowered down the inclined plane. The passenger cars are magnificent, and the distance, ninety miles, is gone through, with several stoppages, in five hours.

The general appearance of this town is pretty. The State Library which I visited is a valuable one. The Vattemare International Exchanges have been received, and are rare and useful.

The Societies of the town are flourishing—I. O. O. F. and Sons; of which latter there are three Divisions. They have a fine hall, and number full well for such a place. Temperance hotels are now in this State the houses which are the first on the list. The noisy Bachanalian revel is not heard except in a low drinking house, and the hotels are more like private dwellings than public inns. The best houses here are, the Palmer House and Washington Hotel, both on Main street.

Now, to tell you a little of the society and gayeties of the Hoosier Capital. A stranger may go much farther and fare wore, as the old saying is; for our candid opinion is, that the fair ones of this city, are more than "passing fair."

By invitation of the "Count" (who is a connoisseur in such matters) I attended a soirée at the Washington last evening. Miss S., the belle of the place, is certainly a paragon of all that is lovely—in feature, form and expression. She is the daughter of ex-Senator S. Miss H., who was on a visit to New Orleans last winter, is pretty and agreeable. Miss A. is one of our ideal. The gentle expression of her countenance, and extremely winning manners, left us half inclined to forget our pretty creole girls, and think about running the risk of freezing to death here this winter. Mrs. D., a native of the Bay State, is a queen of stately bearing. Some of the gallant beaux of town were present, and kept up the flow of bright enjoyment. The "Count" was certainly in his element, and as we had not seen him doing the agreeable to the ladies, for several years, we thought he had lost none of that grace which was always a prominent characteristic. Mr. W. too was the life of the party, with Mr. G., and a whole body of gallants, who left nothing to be desired, but that time, whose wheels are so sure to go on, would stop a while for pleasure. On the whole, the society of this place is indeed very agreeable, and so much at ease is the stranger, that he feels as an old acquaintance. During the session of the Legislature, the town is very gay. We leave to-morrow for the Queen City, Cincinnati, from which I will write you. Yours truly, HENRY.

Intelligence from California.

Skirmishes with the Mexicans—Gold Region—Crime—Navel News....[Correspondence Balt. American.]

LA PAZ, Lower California, July 28, 1848.

Although you may have heard of the fights we had with the Mexicans since December last, I think it as well to mention them. The first occurred at San Antonio, in rescuing two midshipmen, Messrs. Duncan (son of Mr. M. Duncan, late member of Congress from Ohio) and Willey, Sergeant Scallan, three marines, one sailor, and some others. In the whole, about twenty comprised our force, and we beat the "greasers" handsomely—killing three, wounding others, and putting the remainder to flight. The number of Mexicans engaged was forty or more. I must mention an incident that occurred. One of our officers, Capt. Steed, when reconnoitering, came very near being killed. A shot was fired at him from a cuartel close by, and the ball penetrated his saddle, and lodged in the shoulder of it, doing no other damage. This annoyed him exceedingly, and he directed his men to dismount and rally under cover of a church close by. While rallying, Lieutenant Halleck, of the Marine Corps, came up, and he was requested to step out and ascertain the best plan of assault and taking the cuartel. The balls flew so thick around him that he was unable to do so. "Come, boys, then," said Capt. S., "Come on!"—and we went straight into the cuartel—we routed them. In an ambuscade, on our return, our force dismounted and put a party of Mexicans to flight, and captured their captain, who was severely wounded. We then returned to our quarters, leaving behind us but one man, Sergeant Thomas M. Hipwood, who was instantly killed in charging the cuartel—having ridden 120 to 140 miles in 28 hours.

We have received very exciting news from Upper California. Gold has been discovered there in great quantities, and it is said that one man got $1500 worth in ten days. The place in which it is found is 300 miles east of San Francisco, and is 30 miles square. Every one is going there—even Uncle Sam's troops. Some forty men of Company C, stationed at Sonoma, went in and laid down their arms, saying they had no further use for them, and marched off to the gold region. Twenty-five deserted from San Francisco barracks, and the Southampton was obliged to sail, as the crew would have deserted likewise. There are 2500 persons there now, and the number will be increased by 1000 more when this regiment is disbanded.

The Mormons have the police establishment of the place, and defy Col. Mason and his whole force to drive them off. Crime is very prevalent, and murders are allowed, if not very atrocious or cruel.

The U. S. ship Ohio, Congress, Dale, storeships Lexington and Southampton are here. The Independence has left for home, *via* Sandwich Islands, and the Congress will leave soon.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—We are called upon to chronicle one of the most heart-rending and soul-sickening occurrences that falls to the lot of us frail mortals. Major Adam S. Camp of our village, was killed on Thursday evening last, by a man called Joseph Glenn, and under the following circumstances, so far as we can obtain them: Glenn had been, and was at the time of the murder, in the employ of Major Camp, as overseer on his farm, some seven miles south of Spartanburg, Court-House, near the Glenn Springs road. Major Camp with his wife and little daughter had been spending some time at the Springs, and were on their way home in company with several ladies of our village, and his brother, Mr. Wm. Camp, and family. When the company arrived near the farm, Major Camp desired them to wait, as he desired to ride over to his place to give some directions to his negroes, which he did by getting on his wife's horse and side-saddle. When he arrived at or near the house of his overseer he stopped, and whilst giving some directions to his old negro man, and at the same time sitting on the horse, was shot in the upper part of the breast, with two balls from a rifle in the hands of said Joseph Glenn, who had concealed himself in a crib some thirty yards distant, for the diabolical purpose. Major Camp fell dead in a moment, and as the old negro man started to inform the company hard by what was done, Glenn fired a musket with nineteen buck shot at him, though without effect. So soon as the distressing circumstances took place and the murderer had fled, there gathered around the lamented one, his little family and friends, whose anguish and distress can be better imagined than described. He was brought immediately to the residence of Col. Harris of our town, who is the father-in-law to Major Camp, at which place, on the following day, his funeral services were performed by the Rev. J. G. Landrum, and his remains were consigned to their last resting place in the grave yard at this place. The murderer was pursued immediately after he committed the deed by the proper authorities, and the voluntary service of other gentlemen. He however gave himself up the next morning, and is now in the jail of this district awaiting his trial.—*South Carolina Spartan.*

THE BRITISH NAVY.—At a recent session of Parliament this subject was under discussion, and the Home Secretary of the Navy presented some facts in reference to the present organization, comparing one year with another, etc. In his statement we find that the estimate of the present year's expenses will exceed the amount voted for them by £6,644, and will exceed those of the last by £214,644. The number of men on the foreign stations, in 1842, was about 7,000, and on the home, about 4,000. At that time a revision was made, and ships manned and sent to the principal naval stations, which were the Pacific, the Indian seas, and the Cape of Good Hope, on all of which the forces have been diminished this year. In 1843, there were 36 ships of war, and there are now but 25. In 1844, 26 ships; in 1845, 22; in 1846, 25; in 1847, 23. In the Pacific there were—in 1845, 14 ships; in 1846, 15; in 1847, 16; in 1848, 12. Of these there are now but seven, and two surveying vessels. At the Cape of Good Hope the numbers were—in 1847, 11 ships; in 1848, 12. Of which two have been ordered home.

The famine in Ireland caused the commissioning of several vessels, specially employed. They had on board 738 men, from July 13th, 1846, to March 31st, 1847, at which time there was an excess of 4,007 men. In 1847-'48, the number paid off was 15,539—being nearly double the average for the three preceding years.

Up to the 1st of June, 1848, 4,738 men were discharged. On the 7th of August 1,669 more, leaving an excess of 2,479 in the Navy. Several ships were on their return home out of commission, and these would reduce the surplus to 488.

The amount expended for surveys for the years 1837-8, was £68,000; 1846-7, £123,000.

The estimate for the present year, which was deemed amply sufficient, is £70,000, showing a reduction from that of last year of £53,000.

The amount of payment to General officers, (Colonels and Lt. Colonels) of the Army both full and half pay for the present year, is estimated at £313,600, while that of Admirals and half-pay officers of the Navy, is but £232,504, so that this is not an overpaid profession. The secretary also stated that by reducing their Naval expenditures £1,000,000, it would cause a reduction of the tea duty one half and thus facilitate trade with China.

There is, as is known, in the British Navy a class of officers, known as the Yellow Admirals. The committee propose to strike off 28 of these, leaving 112, from whom they must select 12 more to make the contemplated reduction. This motion to curtail the present number has been opposed by the Secretary. Some time since the House of Commons voted £30,000 yearly, for a class of officers holding the rank of rear Admiral, whose age is too great to allow them to remain in active service. These are for the most part above 70 years of age.

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