DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED:—
By HAYES, M'CLURE & CO.
A. H. HAYES...A. M. M'CLURE...J. C. LARUE...J. O. PIERSON.
Office—No. 95 St. Charles Street.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Ten 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 receive 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.

Advertisements published weekly, semi-weekly, tri-weekly or monthly, are charged $1 per square for every insertion. ☞A liberal discount is made to those who advertise by the year.

MARRIAGE and OBITUARY Notices are charged 50c. per square

SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

☞ We omitted to notice yesterday, that the consignees of the steamship *Falcon*, were Paradise, Saffarans & Co., have received a telegraphic dispatch, informing them of her safe arrival in New York. She will leave for this port on the 16th inst.

☞ Capt. Place, of the steamship Portland, arrived yesterday, spoke a schooner going into Galveston as he was coming out, on the 8th inst., who reported the bark Euro dismasted and at anchor outside of Ship Island shoals.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The bark Hermione, cleared at Philadelphia for this port, has on board a company of soldiers destined for California.

☞ The ship Harriet Rockwell, Capt. Gerrish, which arrived at this port yesterday from Boston, experienced a severe gale on the 27th ult. in lat 33° 30', lon. 70° 30', in which she lost her bowsprit, fore-top-gallant-mast and all the rigging attached, and received other damage...On the 5th inst., in the Gulf, saw a U. S. sloop-of-war standing North.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.—The members of this Society are notified in another column to attend a meeting for the election of officers, to-morrow, at their Hall, 100 Magazine street.

☞ We are under obligations to the officers of the steamboat Amaranth for late papers.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL.—We would invite the attention of our readers, both resident and transient, to the fact that Mr. Roach has opened that fine and commodious house, the "Commercial Hotel," corner of Girod and New Levee streets. The house is very favorably situated for the convenience of the business community; and from our knowledge of Mr. Roach, we are very certain his visiters will have no cause of complaint in any thing connected with their comfort. See advertisement.

AMERICAN BILLIARD SALOON.—This fine saloon will be opened for the reception of visiters this evening, by Mr. Roulston. Give him a call.

FOR THE GOLD REGION.—A vessel will leave Philadelphia about the 1st of November, for California and Oregon. She goes by the way of Valparaiso and Callao, and touches at Monterey and San Francisco.

☞ Rev. Dr. J. O. Choules, of Rhode Island, delivered the opening address of the annual fair of the American Institute, in New York. He well remarked: "Many parents show a disposition to raise their children to live without labor; but they will raise a generation which will curse their ancestry."

☞ A monster concert, by the great Russian pianist, M. Stakosch, came off at the Tabernacle, New York, on the 3d. There must have been nearly 4000 persons present. The artists were mostly of the musical company recently organized by Mr. Fry of Philadelphia, and the orchestra comprised eighty instruments. The enthusiasm of the audience throbbed to the highest pitch. The display besides was most brilliant.

DISTANCE FROM UNITED STATES TO ENGLAND. The frequent contradictions as to the distance sailed by the Atlantic steamships has led to the compilation of the following table for reference:

By Mercator's sailing: sail'g & Gr. Circ.

Boston dock to Liverpool dock	2883 miles.	2849 miles.
Battery, N.Y., to Liverpool dock	3084 "	3023 "
Boston dock to Southampton dock	2882 "	2849 "
Battery, N.Y., to Southampton dock	3086 "	3087 "

CHESTER COUNTY BANK CASE.—This case, at Philadelphia, in which Pratt, Pence and McGowan, are charged with conspiring to pass large amounts of Chester Bank money stolen from Dr. Darlington, went to the jury on the 4th. The jury had not agreed when the court adjourned, and the general impression was, the accused will be acquitted.

☞ Pratt, Pence and McGowan, the individuals arrested and indicted for a conspiracy to pass bills of the Chester County Bank, Pa., stolen from Dr. Darlington, President, have been tried and found guilty.—*Baltimore Sun, 6th.*

FAILURES IN NEW YORK.—A letter from New York of the 3d, says: "I understand that two extensive dry goods houses have gone by the board. The liabilities of one of them, I am told, are heavy.

THE MISSING CASHIER.—Mr. Joseph L. Hammond, Cashier of the Dorchester and Milton Bank, who lately disappeared from this vicinity, has been seen in New York. Mr. Temple, the late Cashier, is investigating his accounts, and has already found a deficit of $4,700. The loss, whatever it is, will, we suppose, fall upon the bondsmen.—*Boston Jour.*

From Texas.

By the steamer Portland, Capt. Place, we have dates from Galveston to the 7th inst. In Corpus Christi, according to all accounts, things appear to be in a flourishing condition. The editor of the Star learns from Mr. Miller, who came from Corpus Christi for a supply of goods, that the idea of the country being flooded with goods is entirely erroneous. In Monterey and Saltillo there are large quantities of goods, brought there during the occupation of the country by our army, but they are not suited to the trade. The Mexicans prefer crossing the river to make their purchases, because goods are cheaper, and also on account of the *saving in duty*. The Mexicans are moving to the east bank of the river in numbers. A town has been laid out at the Garcia rancho, fifteen miles above Rio Grande City, called Roma, and about thirty Americans have already settled there. Settlements have also been established opposite Mier, and at a place a little below Guerrero. All these points, says the Star, look upon Corpus Christi as their depot—it having the advantage in the cost of freight and transportation.

The Corpus Christi Star says there is a natural shell road in that neighborhood, to which the New Orleans one bears no comparison. The same paper states that Col. Kinney has purchased the whole or part of Mustang Island from Col. Power.

A quantity of carts left Corpus Christi on the 25th ult., with goods for Laredo.

The district court for Nueces county had adjourned without having done any important business.

The Star says that an enterprising gentleman intends to run two vessels regularly between New Orleans and Corpus Christi, to leave on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The friends of Ireland held a meeting at Corpus Christi on the 20th ult., Col. Kinney presiding. Resolutions were passed expressive of the sympathy of the meeting for the Irish people, and their determination to aid Ireland in the coming struggle.

Gen. Arista.—"This officer," says the Star, after holding the office of Minister of War long enough to be paid some three years back pay due him, resigned, and we hear has returned to his beautiful residence in Monterey. The General was once very friendly to the plan of separating the Northern provinces from Mexico, and it may be that his return to New Leon may again revive the old feeling."

The Austin Democrat says that they have had a longer drought than has been recollected in that neighborhood since 1842.

"It gives us pleasure to learn from the Advocate," says the Galveston News, "that the people of Victoria are so far from being discouraged in their efforts to open the navigation of the Guadalupe, that they have now made a positive contract to have this important enterprise completed."

The Explosion on the Concordia.

John Lentz, chief engineer of the steamer Concordia, at the time of the explosion of her boilers, was yesterday arraigned on the charge contained in the affidavit of Chas. Petrie, an officer of the Second Municipality police, which affidavit was made on the 21st ult., and is to the following effect:

"That on the 15th or 17th ult., the steamboat Concordia, Captain Pease, master, and John Lentz, chief engineer, on her passage up the river Mississippi, when just above Plaquemine, burst her boilers, killing one man and dangerously wounding a number more, some of whom have since died, as deponent is informed; and verily believes the same to be true. And deponent further says, that as he is informed, and verily believes, from the character of said boat and the circumstances of said explosion of her boilers, there is good reason to believe said explosion was caused by the gross and criminal negligence and carelessness of said chief engineer, and that by said gross negligence and carelessness, said Lentz has wilfully and maliciously caused the death of the persons aforesaid, against the peace and dignity of the State."

The prisoner pleaded NOT GUILTY.

Neither the Attorney General, the District Attorney, or any other counsel was present to represent the State. Mr. Thos Hart appeared for the prosecution, but we understand only at the request of some friends of persons whose death had been caused by the explosion. Mr. Wm. Hunt was counsel for the accused.

Forty-eight witnesses had been subpœnaed, the greater number of which were in court. The court was crowded with spectators, principally persons engaged, and interested in river navigation. The first witness called was Charles Petrie. He was not in court when called, but was subsequently, and was not examined. As his testimony was altogether hearsay, however, his evidence could have had no weight.

E. Grinnell, sworn.—Has served an apprenticeship as an engineer; has not been in the business for several years; has been for the last six years foreman in Leeds' Foundry; thinks his apprenticeship and experience in superintending the construction and repairs of boilers constitute him a practical engineer. Was one of the Committee which examined the boilers of the Concordia after the explosion. Has no knowledge of the explosion having been caused by carelessness, or done intentionally; only knows the boilers were burst; examined them here. Does not know when or where the explosion occurred. His opinion is that the explosion was caused by the water in the boilers being too low; the fact that the flue collapsed was strong evidence of this, very strong; has no knowlege of any other cause that would collapse the flue, but insufficiency of water in the boilers; a fresh supply of water coming in contact with a heated boiler causes an explosion. Does not know Lentz. From the appearance of the boilers they must, at the time of the explosion, have attained 580 degress of heat; does not know this altogether from his own experience; more from scientific authority. Has heard the boilers were in use five or six years; they had a very good appearance for that age; could not see any difference between the exploded and the other boilers in the quality of the metal. It is only the opinion of witness that the boilers exploded from an insufficiency of water; does not know if there was any other cause; does not say it is impossible for a boiler to burst when full of water; if the flues are perfectly sound, is of opinion it is impossible. It was the first flue that was collapsed, the other flue on same boiler was not collapsed, but had appearance of having come in contact with something. Thinks the flue collapsed in the side—horizontally. Does not call the iron of the flue bad, although some engineers might. Some of the iron had the appearance of isinglass; good iron has this appearance some times. It was a portion of the after head of the boiler that exploded. The boat has one safety-valve; does not know the size of it; did not measure it, but in a case of this kind would not consider it of sufficient size. In the two boilers that did not explode there was no indication of extreme heat; if the boat was listed the upper boiler would naturally be more heated; when the boat righted the water came in contact first with the flue which collapsed. The water ought to have been sixteen or seventeen inches from the top of the boiler, with the boat righted, and ought never to be less than three inches above the flue; did not observe this was the case in this boat; considers, from examination of the flues, they were sound.

A. Mitchell, (refused to be sworn was affirmed.)—Was one of the Examining Committee. The portion of the flue submitted to his examination, he is pretty well satisfied, had been up to a temperature of 570 degrees, and if it had been immersed in water, it could not have obtained that heat; does not consider over 180 pounds pressure, (to the square inch) or 367 degrees of heat, safe. With a temperature of 580 degrees thinks there must be a pressure of about 800 pounds; to ascertain this requires calculation; would not speak positively, therefore, as he had no tables with him. Did not observe any thing bad in the iron of the flue; his opinion is that the flue was sound before it collapsed. Never saw the boilers before they were examined by the committee. The collapse was caused by a pressure of steam. The portion of the collapsed flue shown him was taken from the boiler head, and the portion of the boiler, near the flue, showed the same heat. Is positively convinced the accident would not have occurred if there was sufficient water in the boiler; that is his opinion; does not say an explosion from other causes is impossible, but thinks it improbable. Would not say the explosion would not have taken place if the boat was perfectly righted; had heard the boat was listed when the explosion took place, and when righted the explosion occurred, hence his opinion that scarcity of water was the cause; this is a fair inference. The guage cocks were one or one and a half inches above the flue; the lead in the chock joints, near the guage cocks, was melted in one of the sound boilers. The heat necessary to melt lead, according to experience of witness, is 590 degrees; the lead might have been oxydized. Has known an instance in which engineers were totally at a loss to know the cause of an explosion; the cause was conjecture, as in this instance. Has examined the boilers, especially where ruptured, and saw nothing bad in the iron. Opinion of witness coincides, in the main, with that of Mr. Grinnell.

J. Armstrong sworn.—Is a boiler maker. Is not a practical engineer, but being engaged in making boilers ought to know something about them. Opinion is, that flue collapsed from insufficiency of water; seeing the flue collapsed was evidence to him, and based his opinion on it. Was one of the Examining Committee. Did not form an opinion as to the degree of heat when the boiler exploded; has examined the iron of the collapsed flue; it has been burned; could not tell when it was burned; it was defective from the burning; there are seven of the flues not collapsed; one sheet of iron in the collapsed flue was split; considered the sheet bad iron; it was split in rolling, and might have been put in the flue without being noticed; the split could not be observed until the iron was heated.

Robert Douglass sworn.—Is a practical engineer: was one of the Examining Committee. The cause of the explosion, in his opinion, was a deficiency of water. There is no other way the flue could have been weakened but by heating it; the quality of the iron in the flue must have been very good; there was a split in one sheet of the iron, but where the flue collapsed the iron was perfectly sound. Observed the chock joints; they were in the second sheet from the front of the boiler; they were not so much exposed to fire as the top of the flue. The top of the chock joint was on a level with the top of the flue in this instance; the lead on the top of the chock joint was not melted; it was affected by the explosion. Does not think, even if the boat was perfectly righted, there could have been sufficient water in the boilers. So far as his experience, was always able to assign a cause for an explosion. There is always a difference of opinion as to the cause of an explosion among engineers, but witness can distinguish by the appearance of a rupture, whether the iron was cold or hot.

Vandevindy sworn.—Is a practical engineer. Examined the boilers of the Concordia when she was brought here after the explosion, and on the morning she arrived. Came to the conclusion, from the appearance of the boiler and the flue, that the explosion was caused by a deficiency of water in the boilers. The examination led him to the belief that at the time of the explosion the boat must have been down by the stern, and that there was not over 8 inches of water in the after part of the boiler and 3½ to 4 inches forward. When he went on board, had a conversation with a striker of a engineer of the boat, who was called John Williams, or Nosey; Williams told him he was 3d engineer. [Was asked by Mr. Hart what was the conversation, what he was told concerning the explosion by Williams. The question was objected to by Counsel for the defence, and was overruled.] The collapse witness thinks might have taken place with a sufficiency of water. Thinks the boilers would have borne 800 pounds of steam to the square inch; the appearance of the exploded boilers would indicate there was a perpendicular exposure of the iron to fire. Saw no defect in the boilers. The flue showed that it must have been nearly red hot at the time of the explosion. When witness went on board, saw the bodies of two dead persons; one, a deck hand, who, he was told, was near the boiler at the time of the explosion, had very little appearance of being scalded; he appeared to have died from inhaling hot vapor; if there had been plenty of water in the boilers it is natural to suppose a person near them would have presented more of the appearance of having been scalded. Witness is now employed in the place of the accused as 1st engineer of the Concordia. Has come to the conclusion there was but 8 inches of water in the after part of the boiler, by his knowledge of the appearance of iron that has been heated, and from measuring the part in question, where the scale was knocked off. Is satisfied there was not water enough in the boiler for safety, from the color of the iron where the scale was off. For experiment witness, with another engineer, built a fire in one of the flues that was unaffected by fire, and after heating it to cherry red, on examination next morning found no change in the appearance of the iron. Iron subjected to extraordinary heat turns blue. Found a piece of bad iron in the collapsed flue. The flue was about thirty feet long. It was collapsed nearly the whole length. Is satisfied the boat was down astern at the time of the collapse. Does not know Lentz.

John F. Hunt, sworn.—Has examined the boilers of the Concordia; opinion of witness is, that the cause of the disaster was a want of water in the larboard boiler; does not think it probable it could have occurred from any other cause; does not conceive it possible. Found no deficiency in either boiler or flue, except from explosion. Believes the boilers have been used four years; should not have been materially injured in that time. Did not see any of the persons killed. Was one of the Committee of Examination. Has known boilers to require repairs in the first or second year of their use. Does not know John Lentz.

John Yore, sworn.—Is an engineer. Examined the boiler when it was in a collapsed state; is of opinion a want of sufficient water caused the collapse; does not think it possible any other cause could have effected the collapse, with an ordinary head of steam; frequently carries, himself, 150 pounds to the inch. Did not examine the iron of the flue. Has always been under the impression that it is the insufficiency of water that causes collapses. Does not know what head of steam was up when the explosion occurred. Does not know Lentz.

Mr. Hart now announced that no more testimony would be offered for the prosecution. Thereupon the Recorder said he did not wish to hear any thing for the defence.

Mr. Hunt said that he had in court three times as many engineers as had been heard for the prosecution, many of them scientific men who would testify that the explosion was from other causes than those stated, and who would prove, also, the excellent character of his client.

The Recorder said it was unnecessary, and having dismissed the case, the prisoner was discharged.

☞ The Baptist Association of Philadelphia is now holding its 41st anniversary. Rev. Mr. Reese has been chosen moderator, and a resolution passed in opposition to the manufacture, sale and use of spirituous liquors.

☞ We find in the French papers, the following highly interesting paragraph: Mr. Paul Delaroche, our great historical painter, is on the eve of leaving us. He intends to visit the United States, with his new painting of "Napoleon Crossing the Alps," a work which is considered, by all those who have seen it at his studio, the finest picture of the age.

☞ Shewick Hecker, a persecuted German republican, will soon arrive in New York, and the Germans of that city have petitioned the Councils to give him a public reception.

CHRISTIAN HOSPITALITY.—The Boston Bee states that the decks of the Turkish brig Ararat were crowded with rowdies on the 1st, and that the Turks were treated very harshly at their hands. It is said that they even carried their prejudice so so far as to spit upon the food which the Musselmen were eating.

ANOTHER ROW AT NIAGARA.—We learn from the Buffalo papers that there was a fracas at the Suspension Bridge on the 30th ult., growing out of the difficulties connected with its construction. Clubs and stones were freely used, and one or two guns. One man had his head broken in, and was carried away. On the American side, there are strong threats of tearing down the whole structure.

A STEAMBOAT CAPSIZED.—The steamboat Rambler, while lying at a wood-yard on Black river, on the 3d inst., capsized and lost overboard the principal part of her cargo, consisting of cotton. The boat lies in a very critical position, and it is thought she will be a total loss.

CHEESE.—At the fair of the American Institute, in New York, is a cheese 1500 pounds in weight, made in Ashtabula county, Ohio.

☞ Mr. Ordway, of the Portland (Me.) Advertiser, was knocked down in that city with a blow, fracturing the skull. Cause of the assault unknown.

NAVAL.—Capt. John Gwinn, Lieut. C. P. Poindexter, and Passed Assistant Surgeon R. Jeffrey, have been ordered to the U. S. frigate Constitution, fitting out at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass. and destined to the Mediterranean.

☞ The last of the New York merchants of the past age has departed, in the death of Nehemiah Rogers, aged 95 years.

☞ A number of additional removals have been made in the New York Customhouse—said to be Barnburners.

☞ They have now both the English and Italian opera in Philadelphia.

☞ Madame Murat, of Bordentown, (an American lady of rare merit,) sailed last week from New York for France, where she is to join her husband, now a member of the National Assembly.

☞ The annual fair of the American Institute commenced at New York on the 3d inst., attracting a goodly number of visiters.

☞ Niblo, the theatrical manager in New York, has obtained a verdict against the North American Fire Insurance Company of $4515. The buildings in Niblo's Garden were destroyed in September, 1846, and the Company put in the plea that he was only a limited tenant.

☞ The robber who recently stole a considerable amount of Canada Bank notes and debentures, between Kingston and Montreal, has been arrested, and all the money, etc., recovered.

THE WAR IN VENEZUELA.—The bearer of dispatches, just arrived from Venezuela, Wm. H. Freeman, U. S. Consul at Curocoa, informs the Philadelphia Bulletin that, at the date of his departure, September 19, Maracaibo had not capitulated, as has been heretofore reported, although it was closely invested by the forces of Monagas. Mr. Freeman belongs to Philadelphia.

☞ A fire in St. Louis, on the 3d instant, destroyed the rectifying house of Mr. F. Sisson, corner of Thirteenth and Pine streets. Loss, $1200.

☞ A band of German Musicians, twenty-seven in number, of which twenty-four are solo performers, have just arrived in New York.

☞ The General Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Connection of America, commenced in New York on the 5th. It meets every four years, this being the second.

☞ On the 30th ult., at Alexandria, Va., a young man named Murray, received the contents a pistol in his breast, which he was handling. He is likely to recover.

DESCENT UPON A COUNTERFEIT DEN.—On the 29th ult., at Cincinnati, an extensive bogus money manufactory, on the side-hill over the Miami canal was broken up.

A MAN SHOT.—Patrick Miller was shot in Cincinnati, by a German named Bernard Strutsman, who mistook the man for a burglar trying to get into his house, when he was only intoxicated and mistook the house. He died instantly.

NAVAL.—The U. S. steam-frigate Princeton was at Palermo on the 30th of August.

Philadelphia Markets.

October 5—6 P. M.—The steamer's advices have produced no change in Breadstuffs. Western and common Pennsylvania Flour $5 50, at which 1500 bbls were sold; Cornmeal, $3; Rye-Flour, $4 12½ ₱ bbl.... Wheat is in good request, with moderate receipts. Sales of prime red at $1 12@$1 14, and white at $1 20@$1 22; of Rye at 70c.; Oats, 36c....A fair business is doing in Provisions, without change in prices—for Mess Pork $13 ₱ bbl.; for Lard, in barrels and kegs, 8¾@9½c. ₱ lb.....Groceries are steady. Sugar and Molasses are in good demand; sales of Rio Coffee at 6¾@7¾....Small sales of Whisky were made at 26½@27c. ₱ gal.... Cotton is not quite so firm since the steamer, and small sales have been made at a shade decline....Treasury 6's, 103; U. S. 6's, new loan, 104¾; with a moderate business doing.

Telegraph Dispatch for Daily Crescent.

NEW YORK, October 12.—The Cotton market is dull to-day—light sales. Prices are easier....Flour has declined further. Sales to-day are 11,000 bbls. at $5 25@$5 50, the latter rate for Genesee....Of Wheat, 18,000 bushels Genesee sold at $1 26 ₱ bushel....The sales of Corn reach 9,000 bushels at 68c. for low mixed to 74c. for yellow....Provisions are unaltered....Lard, in bbls. sells at 8½c....Freights are firm and tending upward.

☞ *No additional Election Returns were received by Telegraph yesterday.*

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Whig Gains over Shunk's vote in '47.—Philadelphia City, 1897; County, 6587; Schuylkill, 1487; Allegheny, 1690; Franklin, 297; Lancaster, 23; Bucks, 741; Erie, 41; Delaware, 258; York, 700. Total gain, 13,641.

The Picayune's "second dispatch"—Oct. 11—says—"The official return from the counties before sent reduce the whig gain about 1000." [This is evidently an error as to the *official*. In Pennsylvania, the official vote is made up by the Judges of Election on the Friday after the election (yesterday). It must mean more complete returns.—*Eds. Cres.*]

As the Pennsylvania election is the great and exciting topic of conversation at present, we publish the following data, to enable our readers to form a correct opinion of the complexion of the returns:

	Gov'n, '44. Whig.	Gov'n, '44. Dem.	Pres'n, '44. Whig.	Pres'n, '44. Dem.	Gov'n, '47.
Philadelph'a County	1937	....	490	....	5097
Philadelphia City	5468	....	3948	....	2594
Allegheny	2939	....	2540	....	1319
Franklin	635	....	668	....	457
Schuylkill	....	847	....	833	887
Lancaster	4001	....	4352	....	3810
Delaware	575	....	624	....	325
Bucks	....	250	....	389	344
York	....	874	....	834	180
Erie	1294	....	1395	....	858
Total	14,707	1,961	13,757	2,056	9,264 7,231

Whig gain in '48 over '47, in above counties.....13,641
Add whig majority in '47.....2,033—15,674
Deduct the whig majority for Gov. in '44, which was 12,716
Whig gain on the vote of Governor, '44.....2,958
when Shunk (dem.) was elected by a majority of 4307.

If the returns are correct, the vote that looks worst for the democrats is that of Schuylkill.

In '47, the "native" candidate for Governor received 11,207 votes, and the abolitionist 1677. This year, the native party ran no candidate for Governor—and as they united with the whigs on a portion of the county ticket in Philadelphia, it is probable that the greater portion of that vote was cast for the whig candidate. The "native" strength is principally confined to Philadelphia and the larger towns. In '44, there were but two candidates; and that vote, of course, affords the better comparative view—the whig majority then in the City and County of Philadelphia was 5943—now reported at 6091; gain, 148.

We observe some of our contemporaries confounded, yesterday, the Quaker county of *Bucks* with the great democratic county of *Berks*. Bucks adjoins Philadelphia, and is the county alluded to.

We learn from the dispatch of the Picayune that Levin, native, is elected to Congress over Florence, dem., by a majority of 7 votes; and that the whigs have elected their candidates in the Second and Third (gain) Districts—the democrats in the Fourth.

OHIO.—The returns indicate that the whigs have carried the State by about 6000 majority.

BALTIMORE.—The democrats elected Stansbury Mayor of Baltimore on the 11th by a maj. of 900.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

	'48—Whig.	Dem.	'44—Whig.	Dem.
Baltimore County	....	704	2301	2716
Anne Arundel	33	....	1777	1563
Cecil	37	....	1327	1354
Prince George	15	....	1054	666
Carroll	127	....	1784	1624
Harford	170	....	1517	1247
Total	382	704	9960	9570

The above vote is in some counties for Sheriff and in others for State Senator. We give it as we find it. The democratic candidate for Sheriff is elected in Baltimore City by 199 majority; we do not include that vote in the above, because the whigs had no regular candidate. There is also a reported whig majority of 400 in Frederick county, which would be a large gain.

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The Augusta Constitutionalist (dem.) of the 8th, says: "We present, in our corrected table to-day, returns from 74 counties, from which it appears that the gain of the whigs is only 170 votes on the majority of Gov. Towns last year. The returns from the remaining counties will, we think, more than neutralize this gain, and show an increased popular majority for the democrats."

King, whig, is elected in the First Dist.; Wellborn, dem., in the Second; Owen, whig, in the Third; Haralson, dem., in the Fourth; Hackett, dem., in the Fifth; Cobb, dem., in the Sixth; Stephens, whig, in the Seventh; and Toombs, whig, in the Eighth.

Letter from General Taylor.

The following letter from Gen. Taylor, concerning the Texan volunteers, we find in the Galveston News of the 3d instant:

[Private.] BATON ROUGE, July 24, 1848.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your friendly communication of the 7th inst., in relation to a statement represented by Gen. Henderson, in a speech recently delivered by him, to have been made by me to the Secretary of War, respecting the discharge of the Texas Volunteers, shortly before the battle of Monterey.

In reply to your enquiries on this point, I have to say, that the terms of the remarks attributed to me by Gen. Henderson, are incorrect, and that if Gen. Rusk,