

THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1849.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ALBANY.—A fire broke out at Albany on the morning of the 30th ult., in a frame house in the rear of Lumber street, between Centre and Water streets, which destroyed all the buildings on the north side of Lumber street, between Centre and Water; also, three brick buildings running west on Lumber from Centre.

AIR WHISTLE.—Mr. Daball, of New London, has invented an air whistle for steamships, which can be heard at a much greater distance than a bell.

QUEER DOINGS IN MADRID.—In Portland, a few days ago, a party of persons broke into the armory of the Portland Artillery in the night, took out one of their brass six-pounders, loaded it, putting in three shot, directed it across the hill, and then discharged the whole contents of the gun at one King, on the Mount. All of the shot except one struck the house—none went through a bed in which King and his wife were, but arm and hand being wounded by a splinter from the bed-post, King got up and discharged a musket, but the party had dispersed, leaving the cannon on the spot.

HATTI.—The New York Tribune has translated from the Fort au Prince Journal of Commerce, of July 1st, President Souleuvre's decree establishing a monopoly of coffee and cotton for the benefit of the government. A public commission is to be appointed in each open port, who are to buy the staples in question of the dealers who shall bring them from the country. Such dealers are to pay \$25, (Haitian currency) per 100 lbs. coffee, and \$50 for 100 lbs. cotton, packed. The government will pay them for coffee from the interior \$27; brought by coasting vessels \$25; for cotton from the interior \$28.50. On the other hand the monopoly price of cotton in these ports is fixed at \$50, and of cotton at \$30.

ADDITIONAL FROM VENEZUELA.—There seems to be a probability that Gen. Monagas, acting President of Venezuela, will be expelled from the country, and that Gen. Paez, who professes that his desire is to restore the constitution of the republic, will probably succeed in effecting his purpose. We find in the papers detailed accounts of the proceedings of both parties, but they possess no interest, other than what belongs to the facts that the inhabitants seem to have been generally wearied of the arbitrary and tyrannical conduct of Monagas, and that they are taking up arms, and joining Paez.

THE WICHITA GOLD.—The hunters of Eastern Texas that have been engaged for several months in searching for gold in the Wichita Mountains and at the sources of the Trinity, have returned, with the Wichita gold, with a big bag in their hands. The mineral that they found had mistaken for gold proved to be merely sulphate of iron. They were to give their guide \$1000, provided he pointed out a good gold mine; but they were so utterly chagrined at their ill success, that they gave him more "cash than copper."

INDIAN SETTLEMENT IN EASTERN TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph states that a large and flourishing Indian village has lately been established on the Brazos, about two hundred miles from the frontier settlements. The Telegraph goes on to say: "About four hundred families have settled at this point, and most of them are engaged in agriculture and employments. These Indians are remarkably friendly to the whites, and are under the superintendence of Major Neighbors. Their chiefs have rigidly adhered to the treaty that was made a year or two since, and have retained their warfare from engaging in any forays upon the frontier settlers. A large portion of the old Caddo tribe from the Trinity, and the remnant of other tribes that formerly occupied the country between the Trinity and Red River, are settled at this village. They have opened several extensive farms, and raise large quantities of corn, pumpkins, beans, etc. The country around this point is beautifully diversified with hills, well-watered valleys, and broad fertile prairie, and the soil is fertile, so that it yields excellent crops of corn with little culture. Large herds of buffalo often visit this section during the winter months. These Indians are thus furnished with abundance of food, and possess no disposition to molest the white settlements below them. They are friendly however that the bands of renegade Seminoles, Wichitas and Delawares, that have lately appeared in the country between the Trinity and Red River, will commit some depredations, and by forcing in the direction of their villages, induce the frontier settlers to attack them as the guilty party. It was thus that the war with the Lipans originated. A company of Rangers arrested a driving party of Seminoles Indians to the Lipan camp, and believing the latter to be the guilty, they commenced an indiscriminate massacre of the Lipans. We hope the settlers of the eastern frontier will be duly cautious, and if any depredations are committed, they will not charge the friendly Indians to suffer for the crimes of the renegade tribes that have lately migrated from Arkansas. If the Government should appoint an agent to reside in this village, important information could be obtained from the representatives of the neighboring tribes, and if the friendly Indians might furnish the most efficient guides to trace the hostile tribes to their secure retreats."

AN ENGLISH BANKRUPT.—Hon. Adolphus Frederick Capel (brother to the Earl of Essex) lately applied to the Insolvent Debtor's Court, London, and was ordered to pay forty-four creditors. The debts, in the aggregate, were £28,199. There were no debtors, and only about £40 to be given up for the creditors, numbering in the schedule two hundred and twenty-one.

LATE FROM TEXAS.

MEMPHIS CONVENTION IN TEXAS.—The citizens of Victoria county held a public meeting in the town of Victoria on Wednesday, the 10th ult., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Memphis Convention. A committee was also appointed to prepare and have printed an address, setting forth the claims of Western Texas to have the great Pacific railroad pass through that section. This address is to be laid before the Memphis Convention. At a public meeting held in the city of Austin on the 21st ult., a resolution was adopted appointing delegates to the Memphis Convention.

GEN. CAZEMEAU'S CHIHUAHUA TRAIN.—A few days ago we mentioned that a large train, consisting of over fifty wagons, and accompanied by nearly 100 men, left Corpus Christi on the 11th ult. The Star thus speaks of General CazemEAU's expedition in particular, and the trade of the United States with Northern Mexico in general: "This is the first of a most important one; not only for this State, but for the whole State of Texas. The trade of Northern Mexico, so lucrative that it has for years engaged the attention of capitalists throughout the North, and employed thousands of men in its transportation, and from St. Louis to Santa Fe, will now be directed to this, its more natural channel, and great benefits must flow from it to the State through which it passes, as well as great profits to those immediately interested. It may be made by conveying goods over the vast extent of country between St. Louis and Santa Fe, after paying the enormous profits levied at the latter place, certainly the profits must be much increased by starting from here, thereby lessening the distance two-thirds, and paying no duties at all. If Gen. CazemEAU's intention to form two trading posts on this side of the Rio Grande—one at Preston del Norte and another at El Paso, and the Mexican traders will buy the goods, and themselves convey them into the States, it will be a most important step."

THE CAMARCHE, GUADALUPE, FRIENDLY TO THE WHITES.—The Houston Telegraph, at the request of Major Neighbors, contradicts the report published in the Western Telegraph, by the effect that the Camarche chief, Guadalupe, was the leader of the band of hostile savages that murdered a party of Mexicans on the Leon, on the 16th of June. Major Neighbors states that Guadalupe returned directly from San Antonio to his camp on the Brazos, and was not present at the murder. The statements contained in the Western Telegraph, which traced the trail led in a southerly direction, towards the coast. Neopoloca, the principal Camarche chieftain, informed Major Neighbors early in July that Guadalupe had left his camp and was highly delighted with his visit to San Antonio. He expressed the warmest gratitude to the whites for their kindness to him. Major Neighbors is the most faithful and efficient friend of the whites that he has ever met with among the Camarches. He is interested at the risk of his own life to aid Messrs. Williams and Eldridge to escape from a party of Camarches, who were determined to murder them. Guadalupe boasts that he has always been faithful to his white friends. He has accompanied Major Neighbors on several previous expeditions, and has won his confidence and esteem by his fidelity and courage.

SAN SABA LIEKED AND TREASURE.—A correspondent of the Texas Wanderer, Banner writes from Camp San Saba, as follows: "At San Saba, or near here, in the old depopulated town or mission of San Saba, which was destroyed by the Camarche Indians, in the year 1781, every soul being massacred, or taken captive, save the Padre Lora, who made his escape. The waters all being high, the Moses at the Red Sea, he stretched out over the San Saba, Llano, Pedernales, and Guadalupe, dry shod. As Moses made his escape from Pharaoh, so did the Holy Father from the Camarches. This was told me at San Antonio, by one who believed the Holy Father's tale, and really I think he thought it was true, for we laughed at him and he became more positive, and offered to bring us the very red he used, and thus establish the miracle. And from him we received many hints for negro slaves, and the thousands of dollars which he told me were buried some where in this old town or Fort, and his story of the silver mines, here or hereabout, are, if he is believed one half correct, by far the richest in the world. His story is so full of interest, and so full of hints, that I think I should like to see him. I learn that many companies of Americans have visited this old fortification in search of the hidden treasure; but none have proved successful."

MORMONS IN WESTERN TEXAS.—A letter from San Saba, received at Houston, says: "We have not told you what we saw from New Braunfels to this place. The only settlement is the German town of Fredericksburg on the Pedernales. This place abounds in rich and beautiful scenery; but is settled by the Germans, and we stood a poor chance to find out much about them. We learned that below them the Mormons had established a town, and has been very well, and behaving themselves tolerably decent."

THE NEW MEXICAN PATENT.—The Santa Fe Republican states that the Com. of El Paso, in being endeavoring to persuade the Mexican families of Santa Fe to abandon their houses and remove to the department of Chihuahua, where they may enjoy the benefits of the Catholic religion, and be under the shelter of the supreme and supreme government of Mexico. It appears however that these Mexicans have become so attached to the Anglo-American institutions, that they turned a deaf ear to the solicitations of the Com. The Com. has therefore decided to send a missionary to the settlement of Santa Fe, and persuade the adherents of Amigo, Salazar, and their out-throat associates, to migrate to Chihuahua, as they might do some credit to the government of Angel Trias, and they may be contented with halting if they remain in Santa Fe.

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DAQUERRETYPE.

MAGUIRE'S DAQUERRETYPE. J. M. Maguire, of New York, has been awarded the gold medal for his daguerreotype of the city of New Orleans, taken in 1847. His exhibition was held in New York, and he was awarded the gold medal for his exhibition of the city of New Orleans, taken in 1847. His exhibition was held in New York, and he was awarded the gold medal for his exhibition of the city of New Orleans, taken in 1847.

WATCHES—JEWELRY. M. H. NEER, No. 120 Camp Street, Watches and Jewelry. All kinds of watches, jewelry, and gold and silver ware. Repairs done with precision.

WATERWORKS—JEWELRY, ETC. A. TYLER, 30 CAMP ST., has constantly on hand, and a repairing of every article. Gold and silver jewelry, watches, and all kinds of gold and silver ware.

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DENTISTRY, &c.

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HOTELS, &c.

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