DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1849.

See Third Page for City News, &c.

☞ If our subscribers in the Fort Macomb city have not received our paper for the last two or three days, it is owing to the sickness of our Carrier in that town. We have assigned other Carriers temporarily, and the Crescent will be regularly served.

POINT CLEAR REGATTA.—We learn by telegraph from Mobile that the *Undine* won the first prize, without opposition. The *John Pierce* won the second prize, and the *Adrienne* the third.

☞ The novelty of the Regattas is over, but they seem to have taken a fixed place among our amusements. Hardly a week passes without one; and they are announced as the regular sports of the season, to come off at Pass Christian. The idea, we believe, originated at the Pass, with Montgomery and some of the gentlemen at his hotel. The Southern Yacht Club was immediately formed, and to them we are indebted for the naturalization of these manly and healthful exercises. It has been suggested that a variety might be aggreeably added. Boat races, with oars, are an exciting and invigorating sport. As a test of strength and skill, they depend less upon chance than any similar amusement. There is no more exhilirating spectacle than that of a fleet of beautiful boats, manned by hardy and graceful *rowers*, in attractive uniforms, struggling for victory in a well-matched race. It has all the excitement of a horse race. Prizes to be given for Rowing matches would be an exceedingly popular addition to the regatta prizes, and we hope they will be offered.

☞ We thank the officers of the Grand Turk for late St. Louis papers.

EXPLOSION THREATENED.—The Courier of last evening announces, on the information of a trusty friend, that Sr. Ayala is expected to make some "very important" disclosures soon, in relation to Spanish affairs, as connected with the Spanish Consul. Very well. When Sr. Ayala speaks we shall be inclined to listen with attention, for we believe him to be a man worthy of credit. If these developments are to be very astounding and terrific, we shall look for them through the mint of horrors, in Poydras street.

EXPLOSION EXPLODED.—*Senor Ayala.*—We received yesterday a note from Senor Ayala, in regard to a paragraph contained in yesterday's Courier. We translate it for the benefit of our readers:

NEW ORLEANS, August 16th, 1849.

Editors of the Crescent—Permit me, through your journal, to inform the public of this city that the article which appeared this evening in the Louisiana Courier, respecting certain revelations which, it is said, I am ready to make, is a calumny, and that I am incapable of such an act of infamy. Yours, J. RAMON DE AYALA.

MAIL NOTICE.—The Postmaster General has given notice that the U. S. steam-packet Ohio, for Chagres, will leave New York on the 27th inst., and Charleston and Savannah on the 30th, and that mail bags will be made up on those dates, at those places, for Chagres, Panama, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco and Astoria. The entire postage for a single letter, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, will be 12½ cents to Havana, 20 cents to Chagres, 30 cents to Panama, to be prepaid in all cases; and 40 cents to San Diego, Santa Barbara, Monterey, San Francisco or Astoria, to be prepaid or sent unpaid at the option of the sender. Newspapers and pamphlets—one postage three cents each, and inland postage to be added.

TRADE DIRECT BETWEEN NEW ORLEANS AND HOUSTON.—We learn from the Houston papers that the steamship E. A. Ogden arrived at that place on the evening of the 8th inst., it being the first vessel of the kind that has ever visited Houston. This important event was hailed by "the firing of cannon and the deafening huzzas of the vast multitude that thronged the wharf at the time she landed." The Galveston people are terrified at the consequences that may ensue. They are afraid that Houston will pull down Galveston.

☞ We are indebted to Senator Downs for a copy of the Report of the late Secretary of the Treasury on the Warehouse System.

☞ A sort of attempt was made to answer our argument as to the constitution of the Justice-Commissioner's Court, by saying that it was done with the consent of the accused. But the defence never consented; they merely submitted. They claimed their rights, and their rights were disregarded. Let us suppose, however, that the defence agreed to be tried by such a Court. The Court, then, was constituted by consent of Counsel. This is a legal absurdity, altogether beyond that of forcibly abducting and carrying away a man with his own consent.

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER.—On Wednesday last, says the Corpus Christi Star of the 4th, Lieut. Aikens, of the Rangers, crossed the *reef* at the head of eight or ten men, information having been received that a party of Indians had driven off a caballada of horses belonging to some Mexicans who lived here. On Thursday an express arrived from Lieut. Aikens to Capt. Blackwell, requesting reinforcements. The next day a wounded Mexican was brought in, with the report that one other had been killed, and that fears were entertained that Stewart (well known as a hunter and fisherman by the name of Scotty) had also been killed by the same party of Indians. The wounded man brought in was shot by an arrow, which entered the back beneath the shoulder and came out at the breast. The arrow was sticking in him when brought in. From the nature of the wound, and the length of the time which elapsed before he could receive medical assistance, it was thought he would not recover. On Friday one of the rangers, named Holland, who left in the morning for the camp at Palo Alto, returned in the afternoon and stated that he had seen two men—one he thought was a Mexican and the other an Indian—about five miles from Corpus, who shot at him with arrows, one of which slightly wounded him in the wrist. He snapped his pistols at them, both of which missed fire, when he concluded to return. They made no attempt to pursue him.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—A letter from Corpus Christi dated the 5th inst., informs us that the Rangers pursued the Indians one hundred miles, had a fight with them, and killed four of the savages. The Rangers brought back the little German boy called Welder, together with about forty horses the Indians had stolen.

NOSH AND THE LAFAYETTE COUNCIL.—Major Nosh, among his weekly siftings, has the following in the last number of the Sunday Times: "The Common Council of Lafayette, Louisiana, have passed a law to fine every officer for neglect of duty five dollars, and for disobeying the Common Council, twenty-five dollars. It is, therefore, five times as bad to disobey the Common Council as it is to evade an act of duty."

☞ Commissioner Cohen has committed the Spanish Consul; but on whose affidavit? Was any affidavit made before the U. S. Commissioner? If not, how is the return to be made into a higher Court? We heard there was an affidavit made against the Consul by one Morante, and that he was brought before Justice Bright on Morante's oath. But who deposed before the U. S. Commissioner? Alas, the prosecutors of the Consul were so ardent in their patriotic purposes that they forgot there was such a thing as American law.

BEL AIR LOTTERY.—The drawing of the Bel Air Lottery of Maryland, Class No. 36, which took place at Baltimore on the 7th inst., resulted as follows: 17, 47, 59, 42, 7, 65, 38, 69, 57, 66, 67, 30.

Reaction in France.

Recent advices from Europe indicate that there has been something of a reaction in France during the last few months—that not only the Government, with Louis Napoleon and Odillon Barrot at its head, is departing from the cause of democracy and constitutional liberty, but that there has also been a revulsion of feeling among the French people, driving them back again into the old paths of monarchical forms and monarchical ideas. The chief facts for arriving at such a conclusion are contained in the results of the late elections for the Assembly.

Several agencies have been at work to produce such an effect. Many of the leading statesmen of France, too far committed to monarchical theories of government to enter with spirit into the practice of republican forms, and yet too desirous of power to deny altogether the prevailing sentiments of the nation, have, ever since the revolution of February, endeavored to recall the only state of things which could restore them to their ancient consequence and consideration. The Molés and the Thiers feel that they can only play a secondary part in a state founded on democratic ideas; for their intellects have the fine and subtle qualities which fit them for courtiers, rather than the strong and robust constitution requisite for the guidance of a people. These, and such as these, who united their destinies to those of the Orleans branch, wish, no doubt, the restoration of the Count of Paris. But the younger branch of the Bourbons offers no point sufficiently striking to arrest French imaginations. Hence the friends of the Orleans family, more anxious for a monarchy than for any particular monarch, will find it necessary to unite their fortunes with those possessed of a sturdier faith and more robust ideas of kingly rights and kingly prerogatives. The Molés, the Thiers and the De Broglies will find themselves forced into a union with the Berryers, the De Génoudes, the Montalembers and the Larochejacquelens, if they wish to revive the monarchical forms which eighteen months ago appeared altogether annihilated in France. For the Orleanists are shrewd enough to see that there is now, no matter what there was ten months ago, the mere fragment of a Bonapartist party in the republic. The struggle, then, is to be between republicanism and Henry the Fifth—the struggle begun more than sixty years ago between the divine right of kings and the divine right of the people to govern. There can be no compromise offered—no Orleans king, no Napoleonic emperor—but the battle must be open and decided between a king of the old Bourbon dynasty and the generous people over whom the monarchs of this race so long tyrannized and triumphed.

So far has the coalition between the Orleanists and the Harry Cinquists advanced, that the Paris papers discuss the probability of a ministry presided over by Molé and having for two of its members Thiers and Montalembert. Such a ministry, however, could hardly remain for any length of time, the confidential advisers of Louis Napoleon. Even if with their prejudices, and with their openly expressed opinions, they could accept office momentarily at the hands of a Napoleon, it would be only to use their power against their temporary master, and betray the President they had bound themselves to serve.

Another influence tending to weaken the course of liberal principles in France has been the imprudence of the Democratic leaders. Had there been an O'Connell or a Mirabeau in France at the breaking out of the February revolution, we should not now see the tendencies towards a retrograde movement among the very people who eighteen months ago repudiated the past and threw themselves into the future. But Proudhon, and Louis Blanc, and Ledru-Rollin, though strong in their convictions, and of sufficient capacity to perceive the course men ought to take, had not the wide-seeing intellect which glances over all the difficulties in its way and boldly devises means to turn or overcome the obstacles that lie in its path. It is possible that the newly elected Deputy, Jules Favre, may prove himself a more capable leader than Ledru-Rolin; it is to be hoped that his tactics will be more successful than those of his predecessor, and that he will not be obliged to fly from the country he attempts to reform and regenerate.

But a chief—and probably the chiefest—cause which has been at work to change the current of French feeling and French opinion, is the interference of the Government in the affairs of Italy. How is it, they ask, that Republican Governments are as treacherous as the kings they represented? With a Constitution which announced the dogma that France would respect all other nationalities as she wished her own to be respected, one of the very first acts of the first French President is to violate the Constitution and make war on a people with whose struggles he was bound to sympathize. Are presidents then no better than kings? Is there no more constience in republics than in monarchies? If so, indifferent to us, they argue, the forms under which we live or the titles we may give our rulers.

We have an abiding faith, however, in the strength of republican feelings in France. But give the republicans a leader and nothing can resist them. Give the will of the masses a guiding intellect and it overcomes every obstacle—the petty intrigues of manœuvring diplomatists as well as the wily schemes of hypocritical flatterers and fawners on the people. God grant that there may arise some Moses to lead the French people from out of the wilderness in which they are wandering—some Joshua that may bring them into the promised land reserved for all those who practice self-government and self-control.

☞ The Courier, incapable of answering the Crescent's argument as to the bringing back of Rey, can only repeat, "Bring back the man." The Courier raves in its wrath, and talks incoherently about "dead carcasses," "executioners," etc. We move for a commission of lunacy—and, by all means, let us have a U. S. Commissioner on the commission.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—At a meeting held last week in Washington City, Dr. Robert Hare of Philadelphia, Albert Gallatin of New York, Dr. Benjamin Silliman of Connecticut, and Washington Irving of New York, were unanimously elected Honorary Members.

NAVIGATION OF SOUTH AMERICAN RIVERS.—We see it now stated that Mr. F. A. Beelen, of the Orenoco Steam Navigation Company, has arrived at New York. Mr. Beelen has returned for a short time from South America, where he has obtained from the Congress of Venezuela, a grant for the exclusive navigation of the rivers Oronoco, Apure, and their tributaries. We remember that a similar grant was obtained years ago by Mr. V. Ellis, but cannot recal its fate.

BRITISH STEAMERS IN THE PACIFIC.—A correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing from Panama, says that the privileges accorded to the line of British steamers from Valparaiso to Panama, will expire in one year, and that they will not be renewed. He suggests that there will be a good opportunity for the establishment of a new company on that route. We commend the suggestion to the attention of capitalists in this country.

FIRE AND DEATH.—The Cincinnati House, four miles from that city, was burned on the morning of the 7th inst. Mr. Farley burned to death, and his wife badly burned—not expected to survive.

☞ What has become of the Machin accusation? Hasn't something been made out of it yet? We know that after the Post's article came here several of the papers preferring to be fair in their statements, went to the Coroner's office to learn if there were any grounds for accusing Llorente. What did they find there that they came away so chapfallen? Have they ever corrected the false dates they gave? These are your very patriotic gentlemen, who do any thing and every thing for the good of the country.

Description of the City of Austin, etc.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, July 31, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—Adopting the belief that there is no place from which or about which something may not be written to interest or amuse somebody, I have ensnabled in this balmy twilight, to write you a short epistle from this Capital of Texas and "City of the Hills."

Some imaginative genius has bestowed upon this, as it really is, humble and pointless village, the romantic name above quoted, which to one at a distance would be likely to awaken visions of lofty spires, gilded domes, sparkling fountains, leaping cascades and gargoyes et cetera here too numerous to enumerate; but sit you down by me, and from the attic window of my humble domicil let me look around us. How darkly and silently the Rio Colorado steals through yon broken gorge, for a moment lost to view, it leaps to light again in the distant and twilight darkened valley, winding towards the ocean, "at its own sweet will," through woods of dark pecan and fields of waving corn. Nature, with her million charms, has many holds upon the human heart, but what beauty can she present, more calculated to soothe and soften it, than one of her silent streams, flowing in its uninterrupted course, fresh and cool from her mountain springs. Talk of your "Father of Waters," with its snags and sawyers bowing like so many French dancing masters, and in their politeness seeming to say, "never mind us—we are entirely at your service—run against us good people." The devil take such politeness, say I, and doubtless so think the steamboat captains. Ans then your "Father of Waters" must get above his hoarness, and above every body's else business, especially the levee makers, and lash his sides into other people's premises, letting loose his pollywogs and bull-heads into pastures never intended for them; turning steers into mill-races, hacks into gondolas, and backmen into gondoliers—

Oh! you may boast your course for steam—
About your twelve foot water taut;
But give to me the mountain stream
With one foot in her channel—scant.

But we are gazing beyond the prospect before us. Yon cottage looking house upon the hill, with its white-washed sides and shattered portices, above which the oaks of many winters wave their giant branches, and under which the reptiles of many summers sleep their sleep of innocence, is the Capitol of Texas—Texas that has cost the Anglo-Saxons so much blood and treasure, and the sons of the Aztecs such a power of drubbings. Sadly falls the name of what was once the "Lone Star Republic" on many a widowed heart; and could the call down rently upon her soil all the blood and tears she has caused to flow, she might draw a certain haziness her and the clouds and frost on green vegetables to all eternity.

Beyond the Capitol, and over a lovely prairie, one mile distant, the eye might rest, were it not that the attic is a trifle too low, upon a charming cottage, once the property and residence of General Lamar, but now owned and occupied by the commandant of this military department. The drive to the cottage is a delightful one, and I learn from those who have been initiated, that there is always to be found at the end of the route a sparkling goblet of cool water, and a little ——; but not a word to Father Mathew. How joyous is the face of that gay subaltern; and how the hoofs clash and the wheels rattle as he hurries to evening parade from the hospitable mansion—he will be late, I fear, but leaving him to make his own excuse, we will take a glance at the quiet village by the light of the rising moon. Congress Avenue!—there's a name for you, though I may not be able to say much for the street, unless I say as the Irishman did of the ground floor of his castle: "there's a powerful fine view from it," meaning to lie on one's back and study astronomy through the holes in the roof. A two story hotel, with a balcony in front, and wings. You will know the worthy landlord's name when you see the sign. He owns a monopoly in the hotel business, and does up "entertainment for man and hoss" in good style for a new country. Those who have made a long day's journey of fast over the prairies will not be slow in finding him out after entering the capital. Mac is a kind of quiet politician, slightly unscrupulous, like most public men who look to public patronage; but he ventures the opinion, that of the three popular candidates for Governor, some one will be successful, should there not be a tie—and should the state of the weather admit of a fair turn-out on the day of the election. He has been a soldier in his day; so we will speak in military phrase, and state that his mansion is flanked on the left by sanitly stores and billiard rooms, a printing office, and that necessary appendage to all uncivilized communities, (in which the gift God gave to Adam to ornament his ugly mug, is shorn and cast away,) a barber shop; and on the right by a few such dwellings as we find in new towns, in new countries generally. Over the way presents an irregular line of yellow, white and brown edifices, sized like men at a militia muster, and compiled for such purposes as man or woman may choose to devote them to. As I have no window looking to the rear, and as I am something of a stranger among these good people, allow me to postpone further description. A word about the post office: It is situated near to where the mail coach pulls up twice a week, on its way from the coast; and now I come to the very business of my epistle—direct me a pinpast "Crescent" to that office; you need not pay the postage, as all printed documents come free, addressed to

THE WANDERING JEW.

☞ The Alabama papers announce the death of Richard B. Walthall, of Perry county, a leading and much respected citizen.

DEATH OF MR. LONGFELLOW.—The telegraph announces the death of Mr. Stephen Longfellow, of Maine, for a long time one of the most prominent citizens of New England.

☞ Signor De Begnis, who died of cholera lately in New York, left, it is said, about $20,000, and had no heirs in this country.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE BATTERY, NEW YORK. Committees of both branches of the New York Common Council have reported in favor of the enlargement of the Battery.

QUEER ACCIDENT.—The splendid steamer New World, of New York city, was stopped suddenly in the midst of one of her trips lately by the dropping off of all the paddles from one of her wheels. The cause of this singular affair is not stated.

☞ Wilson, the Scotch vocalist, was a printer by profession, and worked in Edinburgh, on the Waverly novels, and had great difficulty in completing a musical education.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—At a monthly meeting of the American Bible Society, held on Thursday, the 2d inst., five new societies, one in New Jersey, two in Iowa, one in South Carolina, and one in Georgia, were recognized as auxiliaries. The general agent reported that the receipts of the month of July had been $16,652 90, and that the issue of the month had been 53,585 copies of the Bible and Testament.

New Orleans and Montgomery.

The Alabama Journal of Tuesday last contains the following interesting letter from this city, on the subject of steam communication between this city and the head waters of the Alabama river by a regular steamboat line. It is a subject of great interest to our citizens and should command their earnest attention:

NEW ORLEANS, August 7, 1849.

Messrs. Editors—It is some time since I had this pleasure, but, you may hear from me more frequently in time to come—when your little city is brought more nearly into a direct trade with us. By this, I mean that we have now every guaranty that on the opening of the business season this coming fall, a line of boats running direct to your place, almost daily, will be established—composed of fine boats and experienced commanders. Capt. Tuffts, well known on the Mississippi as one of the most energetic steamboat proprietors and gentlemanly, attentive captains in the country, is now building a splendid boat at Pittsburg, expressly to run from this place to Montgomery, and expects to have her here by the 15th November. She is calculated to carry 2500 bales of cotton on the river; but it is his intention to take but 1600 bales on her for the lakes, which she can carry with entire safety in less than six feet water. Capt. Tuffts thinks he can make a trip a week—or four trips per month from this to your place and back. Your citizens, and others interested in the trade, will, I am sure, be pleased with Capt. Tuffts and his boat, I am also informed that Capt. Moore is building a fine boat for the same trade. I am not advised of her capacities. The E. A. Ogden, Capt. Haviland, well known on your river, will also be put upon the line. The boats now running will doubtless be continued, and probably others that I know not of. It is my opinion that there will be, by the 1st December, five or six fine boats engaged in the trade between this and Montgomery; and, if properly encouraged, the number will increase from year to year.

I am aware that all that is required on the part of your merchants and planters on the Alabama river, to insure a direct trade with this, the great mart of the southwest, is a certainty of regular and permanent facilities for transporting their produce and merchandise to and from. This I can now safely insure, as the several parties engaged in the enterprise are gentlemen that do not know what it is to have the word "failure" applied to them.

Though the establishment of this line may, to some extent, inure to the benefit of this city, the greater gain is on the part of the shippers. I will explain why. This is the best market in the southern country for the sale of cotton; so, it being known as the largest market, heavy orders from England, are sent here, and almost every order from France consists of French houses here. You will also observe, from the Liverpool Prices Current, that cotton from this port, of the same grade, brings from ½d. to ¾d. more than from Mobile.

I am of the opinion that cotton from your State, sent direct to this market, will bring a price over and above Mobile prices, sufficient to cover all expense of shipment. There are many reasons why this should be the case. Freights are almost always ½d. lower from this place, for the reason that there is no lightering to be done here, as in Mobile bay; and a ship that would require three or four weeks to load at Mobile would be loaded less to five days at the levee. Exchange, too, can always be sold with more facility, and at better rates generally—particularly in tight times. Every merchant and planter of common intelligence knows that the price of cotton is effected by the rates of freight and exchange.

The chief advantage to be gained by a direct intercourse with our city is that merchandise, provisions, etc., can be purchased here at as much lower rates than at any other point. This is the point to which the products of the great West centre, and may be considered as the head market into which some fifteen States pour the wealth of their soil—which consists of flour, pork, beans, lard, whiskey, lead, shot, bagging, rope, etc. Of course a very nearly per cent is to be saved by the purchase of these articles from first hands, instead of going to second and third purchasers and paying them their profit in addition to first cost.

TEXAS ELECTIONS.

The elections were held in Texas on the 6th. The returns are only partial; but it seems to be the impression that Volney E. Howard is elected to Congress from the Western District. We give the votes for Governor, Lieut. Governor, Congress and Commissioner as far as heard from.

Harris County.—In Houston the vote stood, for Governor, Wood, 212; Bell, 206; Mills, 20. For Lieut. Governor, Henderson, 254; Greer, 78. For Congress, Williamson, 224; Howard, 132; Pillsbury, 61; McLeod, 8. For Commissioner General Land Office, Ward, 235; Smythe, 186.....At Lynchburg, Wood, 12; Bell, 39; Mills, 13; Henderson, 36; Greer, 26; Ward, 27; Smythe, 19; Howard, 25; Pillsbury, 12....At Harrisburg, Bell, 22; Wood, 2; Henderson, 1; Greer, 23; Ward, 23. Several precincts to hear from.

Galveston County.—For Governor, Wood, 165; Bell, 316; Mills, 25. For Lieut. Governor, Henderson, 247; Greer, 92. For Congress, Howard, 225; Pillsbury, 123; McLeod, 101; Williamson, 19. For Commissioner of General Land Office, Ward, 169; Smythe, 304.

Washington County.—In Washington the vote stood for Governor, Bell, 108; Mills, 7; Wood, 10. For Lieut. Governor, Henderson, 16; Greer, 91. For Commissioner, Ward, 86; Smythe, 29. For Congress, Williamson, 106; Pillsbury, 0; Howard, 21....At Independence, Bell, 89; Wood, 8; Mills, 5. For Lieut. Governor, Greer, 35; Johnson, 34; Henderson, 9; Ward, 30; Smythe, 57; Williamson, 65; Howard, 23; McLeod, 5; Pillsbury, 3; Robertson, 76; Mayner, 60.

Brazoria County.—Bell, 235; Wood, 10; Pillsbury, 113; Howard, 72; Williamson, 60. The precint at Velasco to hear from.

Fort Bend County.—Bell, 130; Wood, 0; Henderson, 76; Greer, 35; Howard, 18; Williamson; Pillsburry, 36.

Reports represent that Wood received almost a unanimous vote in the counties on the Trinity, while Bell's vote is equally sweeping west of the Brazos. Mills is said to have received a large vote at Matagorda.

The polls appear to have been attended by nearly all the voters in the counties heard from. The vote of Brazoria exceeds, by nearly one hundred, the number anticipated there.

ALABAMA ELECTIONS.—The following is ascertained to be the result of the late elections in Alabama of Representatives in the next Congress:

1st District—*W. J. Alston*, to succeed *John Gayle*.
2d District—*Henry W. Hilliard*, re-elected.
3d District—Sampson W. Harris, re-elected.
4th District—Samuel W. Inge, re-elected.
5th District—Reuben Chapman, to succeed Geo. W. Houston.
6th District—W. R. W. Cobb re-elected.
7th District—F. W. Bowdon, re-elected.

Five Democrats and two Whigs, as in the last Congress.

TENNESSEE.—At latest dates from Nashville (the 10th), there were official and reported returns from the whole State, except eight counties. Trousdale's majority was 1658. In the remaining eight counties, the democratic majority in 1847 was 321. The Congressional representation will be composed of seven democrats and four whigs. The members elected to Congress are—

1st District—Andrew Johnson (dem.)
2d " —Albert G. Watkins (whig.)
3d " —Cobb, H. Williamson (whig.)
4th " —John H. Savage (dem.)
5th " —George W. Jones (dem.)
6th " —Jones H. Thomas (dem.)
7th " —Meredith P. Gentry (whig.)
8th " —Andrew Ewing (dem.)
9th " —Isham G. Harris (dem.)
10th " —Fred. P. Stanton (dem.)
11th " —Chas. H. Williams (whig.)

KENTUCKY.—The only definite information from this State is, that Humphrey Marshall was elected from the Louisville (7th) Congressional District by a small majority. The Memphis papers have the following dispatch, but its contents are vague and uncertain:

Louisville, August 9.—First District, Lynn Boyd elected without opposition. Second, Johnson (whig) elected by a large majority over Peyton (independent whig.) Third, McLean elected without opposition. Fourth, Buckner (whig) hard pushed by Caldwell (dem.), and result very doubtful. Fifth, John B. Thompson (whig) elected without opposition. Sixth, Judge Breck (whig) doubtless elected by a large majority. Eighth, Moorehead (whig) elected. Ninth, Mason (dem.) probably elected. Tenth, Stanton (dem.) was ahead at last dates.

INDIANA.—The returns from this State are scanty. The following returns were telegraphed to the Washington Republic:

Marion County.—For Governor—Wright, 69 majority. For Congress—Mr. Herod, (whig) 144 maj. A whig Senator and two democratic Representatives elected.

Hendricks County.—For Governor—Matteson, (whig) 271 majority. For Congress—E. McGaughey (whig) 433 majority.

Bartholomew County.—For Governor—Wright, 129 majority.

Johnson County.—For Governor—Wright, 477 majority.

Tippecanoe County,—For Governor—Wright, 20 majority. For Congress—A. S. Lane (whig) 150 majority. Whig Senator and Representatives elected.

Montgomery County.—J. E. McDonald (dem.) 60 majority. Democratic Senator and Representatives elected.

Jefferson County.—For Governor—Wright (dem.) as far as heard from, 1351; Matteson (whig) 4745. Matteson's majority in this county will be about 420. For Congress—W. M. Dunn (whig) about 750 majority.

Jenning County.—For Congress—Dunn's majority 253.

Scott County.—For Congress—Dunn's maj. 19.

Fifth District.—W. J. Brown (dem.) elected.

THE BENTON MOVEMENT.—There were upwards of 1500 persons present at Lone Jack, near Independence, to listen to the speech of Col. Benton. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted, with but two dissenting voices:

Resolved, That in the appeal, we will sustain him with our individual energies against all the Catalines who oppose him, and that as single-handed and alone, he stood against them, so, we will united from his side, and stand by him, to vanquish nullification, and save the Union—that the doctrines of the resolutions contradict our opinions, and that their results will war with our interests, and that we dig up and cast out the poisonous Upas of disunion which they have transplanted among us.

Mr. Benton seems to have carried every thing before him in both Platte and Clay counties. Resolutions of the strongest and most decisive character were passed, approving his course and condemning the resolutions passed by the last Legislature of that State. The meeting also resolved that they would support no man, either for the Senate or the House of Representatives, that would not pledge himself to sustain Col. Benton, and to vote for *expunging* the resolutions of instructions adopted at the last session.

MR. BENTON AND THE ST. LOUIS UNION.—The Boonville Democrat (strongly Beptonian) and the St. Louis New Era (whig) lately called on the St. Louis Union to define its position, and say whether it is for or against Mr. Benton's new doctrines. The Union answers in the following style:

Has not our position been sufficiently defined? If our friends of the Era have not discovered the "mast" to which our colors are nailed, they are more oblivious than the thousands of honest citizens who have assured us of their approval of the position we have taken. Why our position should be made a matter of discussion by our contemporaries of the Boonville Democrat, we cannot divine; but of one thing we will assure it and all other respectable contemporaries, and that is, that we will never be found in any other position than that of an advocate of *Progressive Democracy*.

Very explicit, to be sure.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Governor Briggs has designated Monday, Sept. 10, for another (the fifth) effort to elect a member of Congress from the Fourth (Middlesex) District, lately represented by John G. Palfrey.

WHIG CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR IN MISSISSIPPI.—Gen. Polk has declined the nomination for Governor, tendered him by the Whigs of Mississippi, and Mr. Luke Lea has been chosen in his stead by the committee appointed to fill vacancies, etc. Mr. Lea has unconditionally accepted the nomination of the Central Committee.

CORPUS CHRISTI AND LAREDO MAIL.—The mail between these two places has been discontinued by order of the Government. The officer in command at Laredo has established a semi-monthly express between the two points.

ENGLAND THE ASYLUM OF REFUGEES.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that England is the asylum of three series of revolutionists, driven from France since February, 1848; first the *blood red* Huber and his friends, then the *deep red* Caussidière and Louis Blanc, and now the *lighter red* Ledru Rollin and Etenne Arago.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

FIRST DISPATCH.

Proclamation of the President.

BALTIMORE, August 14th.—The President has issued his proclamation for the suppression of a supposed scheme that is afloat, the design of which, it is believed, is an invasion of the Mosquito country, by a number of United States citizens. The President warns all citizens against attempting any such enterprise, under the severest penalty of the law.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Attempts to Fire the City of St. Louis.

BALTIMORE, August 14th.—Renewed attempts have been made to fire the city of St. Louis by the lawless desperadoes, who had fired the city five different times.

Robbery of the Bank of Missouri.

On Saturday, the 11th inst., the Bank of Missouri was robbed of $127,000. Nathaniel Childs, late Teller, was implicated, and had been held to bail in the sum of $30,000.

Indian Hostilities.

The Indians had become very hostile in New Mexico—killing Americans and Mexicans indiscriminately, and laying waste the whole country about El Paso.

Cholera.

The cholera was prevailing to a fearful extent among the American troops at Fort Laramie, and many of the cases had terminated fatally.

SAD ACCIDENT AT TRENTON FALLS, N. Y.—On the 2d inst. Mr. Edward Bryan and his sister, both of Utica, left home for a visit to the Falls. Shortly after they reached the hotel they walked out and were never seen alive again. After a prolonged search their bodies were found in a deep pool, at the foot of a precipice, from which they had fallen. They had missed their way, and in winding round the mountain, where the road was only four or five inches wide, it is probable that she slipped, and in attempting to save her both perished. He was about 23 years of age, and she several years younger. A great feeling was produced a good many years ago, by the death of Miss Suydam, of New York, who fell into the same fate, slipping from one of the narrow paths.

THE CASE OF COLLINS.—We have published a statement, charging that Mr. Patrick Collins, late Surveyor of the Port of Cincinnati, is a defaulter to the Government. This is now contradicted by his friends, who say that he is ready to account for all the public money in his possession, but that he has never been legally called upon to pay over. Mr. Collins was sick with the cholera at the time of his removal, and his successor was sick at the same time. When he recovered, the orders drawn upon him he considered to be informal, and asked for more specific directions, which he has at last received, and it is said he will now account for everything in his hands. Such is the explanation of his friends, and it will be gratification to learn that the event justifies this confidence, when the money is counted out.

THE EL PASO EXPEDITION.—Some days ago we copied from the Texas Democrat a statement that the "government train which left San Antonio early in June for El Paso, proceeded as far as Turkey creek, fourteen miles west of the Nueces, where they halted and despatched runners to the Rio Grande, for the purpose of procuring a fresh supply of mules, those with which they started being completely broken down, and the forage nearly all exhausted." The Corpus Christi Star thinks the Democrat has been imposed upon. The Star says: "We have a letter from one of the party, dated at Palos Blancos, eighteen miles north-west of Devil's river, July 13th, which makes no mention of any such detention. Nor do we see how the mules could have been broken down going so short a distance, as most, if not all, the wagons were drawn by oxen."

INFERNAL MACHINE IN PITTSBURG.—Some villain in Pittsburg, a few days since, placed a large quantity of powder in the street, and carried a train to some secret place where they applied fire to it when a carriage containing four ladies was passing. Neither the ladies nor the driver were injured, nor did the horses, although suffering great pain and badly scorched, run off.

HEMP CROP IN MISSOURI.—The hemp crop, says the St. Louis New Era of the 7th, according to accounts received from above, bids fair to be much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. In the estimation of competent judges there will be an average yield. In Platte county they have already commenced harvesting their hemp.

EARLY IN THE FIELD.—The Cambridge (Md.) Chronicle has hoisted the name of J. J. Crittenden of Kentucky, and Wm. F. Johnston of Pennsylvania, for President and Vice-President in 1852, subject to the decision of a national convention.

CASE OF LIEUT. PRENTISS.—The finding of the naval court-martial which was held at the navy-yard, at Norfolk, for the trial of Lieut. Prentiss, was a suspension of twelve months and a reprimand. The President has remitted the suspension; the reprimand has already been received.

COMMISSIONS IN ENGLAND.—Mr. Barry, architect of the House of Parliament, complains that the award of £25,000 for his services at the new Houses of Parliament is far too small. He wants a per centage on the whole cost, already swelled from about £700,000, the original estimate, to nearly a couple of millions!

☞ Herman Melville, author of "Typee," "Omoo," etc., has just ready for the press a new work entitled "Redburn; his First Voyage: being the Sailor-Boy Confessions and Reminiscences of the Son of a Gentleman." It will appear simultaneously from the press of the Harpers, and Bentley, in London.

Died:

On the 16th inst., at half-past 5 o'clock P. M., of brain fever, MICHAEL DUFFEY, a native of the County Roscommon, Ireland, aged 21 years.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his Funeral, THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, from 211 St. Charles street.

For Assessor:

☞ For Assessor.—*Eds. Crescent*: Please announce THOMAS D. BAILES as a Candidate for Assessor for the Second District, at the Election in November next. His profession—buying and selling landed property on commission—is a sufficient authority that this run for the office, will be being justly considered that he would perform the duty in an efficient and impartial manner, he will be supported by THE PEOPLE.

☞ The District extends from the middle of Fourpaints, Esplanade and Theatre streets, to the middle of John street, and it is across the Canal thence down the Canal to the Lake. au16

☞ For Justice of the Peace.—*Eds. Crescent*: Please announce PAUL FEUQUET, as a Candidate for the office of Justice of the Peace.....Election in November next.

au17 THE FRIENDS.

I. O. O. F.

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall Association.**—Subscribers to the Stock of the "Odd Fellows' Hall Association," are notified that the Second Instalment of Two Dollars per share, is required to be made on or before the FIRST MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, (3d proximo) to the Treasurer, H. G. STETSON, No. 24 Chartres street, or, in his absence, to the Secretary.

The Secretary can be found at the office of the Board, 13 Camp Camp street, daily, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock p. m.

By order of the Board of Directors:

au17 1t THOS. W. VAN WYCK, Secretary.

☞ **A. Y. M.—Hermann Lodge No. 62,** under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of Louisiana, incorporated in 1846....A Special Meeting of this Lodge will be held at the HALL, Carondelet street, on SUNDAY MORNING, August 19, at 11 o'clock. Punctual attendance of all the Members is desired.

By order of the W. M.

au17 1t

☞ **CALIFORNIANS.**—CALL AT MUNROE & CO.'S, 34 MAGAZINE ST.

To persons bound for CALIFORNIA we offer Cheap for Cash a full assortment of *Clothing and Rubber Goods.*

au17 6t ALFRED MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine st.

C. COLLINS,

BUILDER, No. 131 *Poydras street, between Carondelet and St. Charles, New Orleans.*

☞ Cisterns made. Counting-houses fitted up, and Jobbing in general done. Also—Safes, Doors, Blinds, etc., with shutters and others can be supplied. au17 6m

☞ **Fire Department.—An Adjourned Meeting** of the Foremen of the Fire Companies of New Orleans will be held at the Hall of Mississippi Fire Co. No. 8, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Organization of the Fire Department of this city, and for the transaction of other business.

au16 WM. F. FLOWER, Secretary.

S. of T....Meetings This Evening.

UNION DIVISION No. 3, Crystal Fount Hall, 232 Tchoupitoulas street, at 8 o'clock.

LOUISIANA DIVISION No. 11, at Unity Hall, Mariny Building, Third Municipality, at 8 o'clock.

STAR OF HOPE DIVISION No. 26, at Y. Brothers' Hall, Lafayette, at 8 o'clock.

YOUNG MEN'S MARGINAL DIVISION No. 13, at Pelican Hall cor. Common and St. Charles sts., at 8 o'clock.

ORDER TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 5, S. of T.—The following Officers were installed on the 14th August:

S. A. Smith	W C T	Isaac T. Hinton	W U
William Miller	W V T	Henry Fleishman	W D
L. Alex Duncan	W R	S. A. Yeager	W G
Philip Quinn	W A R	S. Brandeman	W S
George Mann	W S	Joseph Benson	P W C T
John Benson	W T		

FINE DESIRES TEMPLE OF HONOR, No. 1.—At the regular semi-annual meeting of this Temple held on Wednesday, the 15th of August, 1849, the following Officers were re-elected for the term, viz:

Robert M. Limber	W U T	Charles Ferguson	W D V T
Josh. K. Gile	P W