DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

RECREATION.—Let it not be forgotten that this is the day on which the business man can betake himself with some little exception. We would suggest a trip across the Lake, as a very agreeable amusement. On the arrival at the Lake we find of the Regular of the 11 o'clock A. M. train of cars, the Jackson L. Day, Capt. Gibeson, leaves for Mobile via the Watering Place. At 4 P. M., the Olivia, Capt. Grim, leaves for Madisonville, and again to-morrow at 8 A. M. And 4 P. M., the Mobile, Capt. Stilson, and the Caliphin, Capt. Griffin, leave for all the Watering-Places.

The Mammoth Weekly Crescent

Will appear to-day at 3 o'clock. It will contain its usual quantity of news from all parts of the world—intelligence political, scientific, social, literary and artistical. The returns from the August elections are given as fully as we have received them here; the latest accounts from Europe both telegraphic and by mail; all the authentic facts in regard to the Rey case, which has excited so much feeling in New Orleans; sketches of prominent characters about town, etc. etc. Numbers done up in wrappers may be had at the counter.

PASSENGERS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The following passengers left last evening, on the steamship Portland, for California, via Chagres:

N Isley and lady, Col Woodlief, Dr Eller, Messrs. A. B. Rodgers, J. Simpson, W. C. N. Bowen, Thomas Brown, J. M. Wheaton, J. J. Mullen, Wm. Coverly, T. Mellin, J. Frederick, Willes Collins, J. Scragg, James Allen, J. Young, H. Parker, T. Harris, Wm. Lind, Geo. Hill, Thos. Williams, H. Williams, T. Wade, Jas. Jones, Walter John Hall, R. M. Wheeler, Thos. Hart, L. D. Smith, J. Fox, G. H. Wright, J. H. Wright, R. Field, D. H. Malting, Kelly, J. B. Wall, Thomas Kaskenbal, D. Hunter, Jas. Wilson, R. B. Dyer, Philo White, J. Baker, W. Robertson, E. M. Shelton, R. D. Barr, Wm. McKinney, Moses Kinney, Wallace, F. W. Duffer, J. Hutchins, N. Tyrner, R. R. Jelse, J. Hill, M. Nettles, E. Hockstadt, J. Hockstadt, Bassington, Thos. Ryan, W. C. Williams, Eli Plummer, C. Ford, A. M. Griffin, W. A. Fuss, Lewis, Neubert, Daniel Smith, M. Osteen, H. R. Hewett, D. Cheseldine, M. Moore, G. D. Semple, John Wm. Hodges, J. W. Simpson, Jas. Moore, James Yates, Wm. Hodges, James Hayes, John F. Hodges, Wm. A. Conrad, J. M. Gorse, J. E. Black, C. E. Miller, Semple, Cornelius, Wm. Marsh, Sesoy, Blackburn, Barnard, J. Hodges, J. Biggs.

☞ The abolitionists are calling for fleets and armies to come to their assistance. An hour's delay is with them a matter of life or death. Now by what authority are all these fleets and armies, so volubly prattled about, to be sent out on a crusade against a foreign nation? As we understand the constitution, Congress has something to say about going to war. But what care the abolitionists for the constitution? Their rampant patriotism "overleaps itself, and falls on the other side."

SPECIE.—The steamboat Oregon, arrived yesterday from Mobile, brought $69,166 in specie, consigned as follows: $53,000, to J. Y. de Espana; $7973, H. de Gotz & Rifflard; $6500, F. Camerden; $2394, Dufour & Durand.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL AT SARATOGA.—This affair promises to be very brilliant. We notice that among the managers is Henry Clay, and that on the upper committee are J. B. Clay, Mr. H. Clay's son, and John Van Buren, son of the ex-President—a curious association in most eyes, but those who know both Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren personally, understand that few men ever so completely excluded their party feelings from their social intercourse.

The Annual Fancy Ball at Newport, which is the fashionable coup which closes the watering season at the North, is appointed for the 17th of August. A curious blunder has been made in relation to the affair, by a number of newspapers, who have copied as news a republication in Benjamin's Herald, a short time ago, of his report of the ball of 1848. This has been incautiously quoted as though it were a report of the ball of the present season, a blunder which has had a powerful effect in some places. There, at least, of the papers of this city made the mistake, although a little attention would have shown that persons were represented as partaking in the gayeties of the scene, who have since that time passed from among the living—some of them so recently, in this neighborhood, that the tears are scarcely dried on the cheeks of their mourning friends. The name, too, of an affianced lady, living in a neighboring city, figures in the list of the most brilliant and gay of the scene, at a time when it is known that she had the respectful sympathy of her numerous friends for the severe family bereavements that have recently afflicted her. The reprint of the gayeties of the past year, without notice of the date, is calculated to wound deeply the sensibilities of many who would shrink from the thought of joining in these scenes of amusement. The mistake was not with the Herald, which affixed a date to its republication, but in the thoughtlessness which has copied the report as though it were a recent affair.

SOUTHERN SENTINEL.—This weekly, published at Plaquemine by Mr. W. P. Bradburn, has been enlarged. The appearance of the new sheet is peculiarly neat, and the matter contained in it is various enough for all tastes.

☞ We published yesterday the only authentic intelligence which have appeared in regard to the treatment of Rey in Havana. They entirely upset all the ten thousand flaming and contradictory reports that had been circulated. Alas, for the abolitionists, "Where be their telegraphs? their inventions? their flashes of magnetic intelligence that were wont to set the table in a roar? Nothing now so much their own grinning! quite chap-fallen! Now get you to the false reporter's chamber and fill her, let her paint an inch thick, to this favor must she come; make her laugh at that."

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH CALIFORNIA.—It is announced in the northern papers that an unbroken steam communication will soon be opened between the Atlantic coast and the gold regions at the head water of the Sacramento and San Joaquin in the interior of California, with no land communication except the 22 miles from Cruces to Panama. This commercial enterprise is to be secured by the measures of the house of Aspinwall & Co., of the Pacific Steamboat Company, now in progress. They have already placed a small steamer (the Gen. Herrera) on the Chagres river to take passengers from their steamships to Cruces, and three similar vessels—the frames and engines having been sent out some time since—are to be placed on the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers about the 1st of October, in readiness to take them from the Pacific steamers directly to the "diggings." So that within 60 days there will be an entire line of steam navigation from our Atlantic cities and the gold mines—with the exception referred to; and this short track will be supplied with a railroad within 18 months. Capt. Gunnell, late of the Philadelphia and Delaware steamboats, and more recently commander of the sea steamer Sea Gull, running between New York and Baltimore, who was a passenger in the Crescent City, has the general superintendence of the new boats to be put together at Chagres and San Francisco, and will himself command one of those to run on the Sacramento.

☞ Our neighbor, the Picayune, has commenced the correction of the statements which it made in regard to the "Rey" events at Havana. If it keeps on in this good path, it has before it employment for the whole summer and fall.

THE NICARAGUA RIGHT OF WAY.—"Independent" of the North American, a paper published in Philadelphia, which is generally considered as in the confidence of the Secretary of State, writes from Washington, that "no remonstrance has been made—for that is not yet necessary—against the complacent claim set up by the British government, through their consul, to the right of way at Nicaragua; but Mr. Bancroft has been instructed to inform Lord Palmerston, distinctly and unequivocally, that no such exclusive privilege as that asserted, would be admitted, and no such possession recognised."

The Mysterious Expedition and the Laws.

If the mysterious gatherings in the neighborhood of this city were designed for the invasion of the Island of Cuba, as is generally assumed in the papers at the North, the design is effectually prostrated at once. The proclamation of General Taylor has announced emphatically to the Cuban authorities the official opinion of our government that there is danger of aggression, and the movement of our navy with a view of intercepting the expedition, will effectually prevent its concentrating in any form so as to leave the United States in a condition to be effective. Supposing, however, that the government has been misinformed, and that the destination of this party is not against Cuba or Mexico, the alarm has undoubtedly been given, and the Cuban patriots in the Island who may have desired and aimed at a project of independence, in which they would need foreign help, are seriously obstructed. We must look now for increased vigilance on the part of the authorities of Cuba, and a more searching espionage upon those suspected of republicanism.

It is not to be questioned that there is a large, powerful and intelligent class of Creoles in the Island, who are impatient of colonial dependence—fretted under the heavy burdens, and vexatious and incidental taxation with which they are oppressed, and extremely desirous of emancipation from European control. If there were a design to give them assistance in an anticipated struggle with the ruling powers, who are in possession of a large and well disciplined force and all the fortresses, among which are the strongest in the world, the events of the last month have been extremely unfavorable to their hopes of effective aid from this quarter. The silly quarrel attempted to be got up in the case of the imbecile vagabond Rey, has merely produced irritation, and must end in a most awkward failure. Between the ridicule of that matter and the official powers of the President, the prospect of Cuban independence is materially darkened of late. The law under which Gen. Taylor acts has been inquired for, and the lawfulness of his interference has been questioned in some overzealous journals. We have thought it opportune to look up the law in regard to foreign enlistments, etc., for the general information of our readers. It is found in the acts of June 5th, 1794, reenacted in that of April 20th, 1818.

These acts make it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any citizen to *accept and exercise*, within the United States, a commission to serve "any foreign power, state, colony, district, or people, in war against any other with whom the United States are in peace." It is also a misdemeanor, punishable in the like way, for "any person to enlist himself or others, or engage others to go *out of the United States* with a view of enlisting in the service of any foreign power, state, people, etc., in any military or naval capacity against any other with which the United States are in peace." It is a misdemeanor also, punishable in the same manner, for "any person within the United States to begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any state or people who are at peace with the United States." We omit, as irrelevant, all that relates to naval expeditions.

There is no law regulating the power of the President, in relation to proclamations, when he is empowered to act. By the eighth section the land and naval forces of the United States are put into the hands of the President, to be used at his discretion in enforcing the prohibitions of the act, and in preventing the carrying on of any expedition from the United States.

It has been reported that the commanding officers of the Round Island expedition have given bonds under the neutrality act. The only clause in this act which authorizes the demand for bonds, relates to vessels. It is in section 10th, and directs that the owner of every armed ship or vessel sailing out of the United States, belonging wholly or in part to citizens of the United States, shall give bond in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo, "armament excluded," that she shall not be employed *by said owners* in war against any nation or people with whom the United States are at peace. We do not know what vessels there may be concerned in this expedition. But it is plain that no bond can be taken for the personal conduct of individuals after they quit the United States.

Our readers will judge for themselves, according to the lights they have on the subject of these expeditions, how far they come within the scope of the laws.

☞ Mr. Rives, our new Minister to France, expected to leave New York for his destination on the 23d inst., probably in the steamship America.

A PROFITABLE FERRY.—The receipts of the Fulton Ferry, New York, are estimated at $120,500 per annum.

☞ Fourteen thousand British seamen deserted the merchant service the last year, 8000 of whom left their vessels in the American coast.

☞ There are more than a hundred boys in Cincinnati, not one above 15, who make a business of stealing for other people.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.—The first iron cable of the Wheeling Suspension Bridge was suspended across the river, from tower to tower, a span of 1010 feet, on the 10th instant.

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—Of all the members of the French Provisional Government of 1848, Lamartine and Crémieux alone are now in the Assembly. All the others are in disgrace or exile.

☞ The Peace Congress, to attend which a number of delegates have gone from this country, is to meet in Paris on the 22d of the coming month. Its deliberations are expected to last four days. The London News states that the proposed Congress is looked upon very favorably in Paris. An attempt to bring up the subject in the French National Assembly received the support of 162 of the members.

A HEAVY LETTER.—Eleven dollars and sixty cents postage was paid on a letter to the care of Mr. G. W. Simmons, of Boston, received by the last mail from California, from a young man formerly foreman in the Boys' Cutting Department, at Oak Hall. It was his remittance of sixteen ounces of gold dust collected by himself at the mines, and remitted home to his mother.

Abduction Abroad.

☞ We would say to our contemporaries in New Orleans, for Heaven's sake relieve our distresses! Where is Rey? Is he at large, in a prison in Havana, or in a dungeon of the Moro Castle? Do tell—for "our sufferings *is* intolerable!" Who struck Billy Patterson?—*Mobile Advertiser.*

THE ABDUCTION CASE IN NEW ORLEANS.—From the testimony published in the examination of this case, we believe that there has been "much ado about nothing." We think it evident that Rey left New Orleans for Havana of his own free will, and for his own purposes; and that the Spanish Consul and all others are guiltless of his abduction. It is certain, that if he had been forcibly sent to Havana, he would have made the fact known, as he had ample opportunity; but, instead of complaining of ill-treatment, he has uttered nothing to justify the suspicion that he was taken by force from our territory.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

☞ New Orleans, for some time past, has been much excited with something which is called an "abductor case," which appears to us to be a very great humbug. Some of the citizens thought that the Spanish Consul had forcibly seized and sent off to Havana a Cuban refugee, and forthwith the foreign official was brought before our courts. The evidence on trial, and facts otherwise developed, make the charge of abduction exceedingly improbable. The only thing of any interest brought to light is the fact that the Spanish Government is very much out of humor with the Spanish journals in this country, and that it maintains in the United States a more extensive system of espionage over Cuban refugees.—*Memphis Eagle.*

The New York Herald, unseduced by the representations of its humble disciple, the Delta, declares against abduction.

THE NEW YORK CONVENTIONS.—The Conference Conventions of the two branches of the democratic party of New York, met at Rome on the 15th. Ex-President Van Buren, who was a delegate from Columbia county to the Barnburner's Convention, declined in a letter, on the ground that he had retired altogether from active political life, ending with an exhortation to union. The Conventions were fully attended, delegates having been chosen from every county in the State. After a temporary organization Ex-Governor Wm. L. Marcy was chosen President of the Old Hunker Convention, and D. R. W. Taylor, of Onondaga, President of the Free Soil or Barnburners Convention. The Committees of Conference were appointed, and a proposition made to the Old Hunkers by the Free Soil side recognizing as a bond of union, that Congress has the power to exclude slavery from the Territories by law, and to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. In produced a hot debate in the other Convention but was finally referred to the Committees, which is the last proceedings brought us by mail. The telegraph a day or two ago reported that a union had been effected, but not the terms.

DEFAULTER OR NOT?—The Cincinnati Commercial, which is an administration paper, states that Patrick Collins, late Surveyor of that port, charged with being a defaulter, had his "subtreasury" examined a few days ago, and "on a full examination of his affairs has proven himself no defaulter, and not entitled to a shade of suspicion in the premises." He is about to enter suits against the papers that have published him as a defaulter.... According to the Boston Atlas, a Pension Agent in New England, who was turned out of office in May last, is a defaulter for $13,000. He was formerly a Governor, U. S. Senator and editor. Suit has been instituted to recover the amount. The writer might just as well have written the name of Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, at once.

State of Parties in the Next Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—[Whigs in italics.]

ALABAMA. District.	
1.	*William J. Alston.*
2.	*R. W. Hilliard.*
3.	*S. W. Inge.*
4.	*W. W. Haralson.*
5.	David Hubbard.
6.	W. W. Cobb.
7.	F. W. Bowdon.
ARKANSAS.	
1.	Robert W. Johnson.
CONNECTICUT.	
1.	Lorezo P. Waldo.
2.	Walter Booth.
3.	Nathaniel P. Cleveland.
4.	*Thomas P. Butler.*
DELAWARE.	
1.	*John W. Houston.*
FLORIDA.	
1.	*Edward C. Cabell.*
GEORGIA.	
1.	*Thomas B. King.*
2.	*M. J. Welborn.*
3.	*Allen T. Owen.*
4.	*H. A. Haralson.*
5.	Thomas C. Hackett.
6.	Howell Cobb.
7.	*Alexander H. Stevens.*
8.	Robert Toombs.
ILLINOIS.	
1.	William H. Bissell.
2.	John A. McClernand.
3.	Thomas R. Young.
4.	John Wentworth.
5.	Wm. A. Richardson.
6.	*Edward D. Baker.*
7.	Thomas L. Harris.
IOWA.	
1.	William Thompson.
2.	Shepherd Leffler.
INDIANA.	
1.	Nathaniel Albertson.
2.	Cyrus L. Dunham.
3.	John L. Robinson.
4.	George W. Julian.
5.	W. J. Brown.
6.	Willis A. Gorman.
7.	*Edward McGaughey.*
8.	Joseph E. McDonald.
9.	G. A. Pitch.
10.	Andrew J. Harlan.
KENTUCKY.	
1.	Lyne Boyd.
2.	*S. S. Nicholas.*
3.	*F. E. McLean.*
4.	George A. Caldwell.
5.	*John B. Thompson.*
6.	*Daniel Breck.*
7.	*H. Marshall.*
8.	*Charles S. Mordecai.*
9.	John C. Mason.
10.	S. H. Stanton.
MAINE.	
1.	Ebenezer Gerry.
2.	Nathaniel S. Littlefield.
3.	John Otis.
4.	*Rufus K. Goodenow.*
5.	Nelson Dingley.
6.	Charles Stetson.
7.	Thomas J. D. Fuller.
MISSOURI.	
1.	James B. Bowlin.
2.	William V. N. Bay.
3.	James S. Green.
4.	William P. Hall.
5.	John S. Phelps.
MASSACHUSETTS.	
1.	*Robert C. Winthrop.*
2.	*Daniel P. King.*
3.	*James H. Duncan.*
4.	Vacancy.
5.	*Charles Allen.*
6.	*George Ashmun.*
7.	*Julius Rockwell.*
8.	*Horace Mann.*
9.	*Orin Fowler.*
10.	*Joseph Grinnell.*
NEW YORK.	
1.	*John H. Ketcham.*
2.	*David A. Rose.*
3.	*J. Phillips Phenix.*
4.	*Walter Vrilerhill.*
5.	*George Briggs.*
6.	*James Brooks.*
7.	*William Nelson.*
8.	*R. Halloway.*
9.	*Thomas McKissock.*
10.	*Hamet D. Gould.*
11.	*C. R. Webster.*
12.	*Gaius O. Reynolds.*
13.	*John L. Schoolcraft.*
14.	*Harry B. Cheadle.*
15.	*J. R. Thurman.*
16.	*Hugh White.*
17.	*P. A. Alexander.*
18.	*Preston King.*
19.	*Charles E. Clarke.*
20.	*C. B. Matteson.*
21.	*Bloom Whitley.*
22.	*Henry R. Stewart.*
23.	*William Duer.*
24.	*Daniel Gott.*
25.	*Truman S. Conger.*
26.	*W. T. Jackson.*
27.	*W. J. Sackett.*
28.	*A. M. Schermerhorn.*
29.	*Robert L. Rose.*
30.	*David Ramsay.*
31.	*E. Risley.*
32.	*G. Spaulding.*
33.	*Harvey Putnam.*
34.	*L. Burrows.*
NEW JERSEY. District.	
1.	*Andrew K. Hay.*
2.	*William A. Newell.*
3.	Isaac Wildrick.
4.	*John Van Dyke.*
5.	*James G. King.*
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
1.	*Amos Tuck.*
2.	Charles H. Peaslee.
3.	*James Wilson.*
4.	Harry Hibbard.
NORTH CAROLINA.	
1.	*Thomas L. Clingman.*
2.	*J. Caldwell.*
3.	*E. Deberry.*
4.	*A. N. Shepherd.*
5.	W. W. Venable.
6.	W. S. Ashe.
7.	R. R. J. Daniel.
8.	*Edward Stanley.*
9.	*David Outlaw.*
OHIO.	
1.	David Disney.
2.	*L. D. Campbell.*
3.	*Robert C. Schenck.*
4.	*Moses R. Corwin.*
5.	Emery D. Potter.
6.	Vacancy.
7.	Johnathan D. Morris.
8.	*John L. Taylor.*
9.	Edson B. Olds.
10.	Charles Sweitzer.
11.	John K. Miller.
12.	*Samuel F. Vinton.*
13.	W. A. Whittlesey.
14.	*Nathan Evans.*
15.	*William K. Hunter.*
16.	Moses Hoagland.
17.	Joseph Cable.
18.	David K. Carter.
19.	*John Crowell.*
20.	*Joseph R. Giddings.*
21.	*Joseph M. Root.*
PENNSYLVANIA.	
1.	*Lewis C. Levin.*
2.	*Joseph R. Chandler.*
3.	*Henry D. Moore.*
4.	John Robbins, Jr.
5.	*John Freedley.*
6.	Thomas Ross.
7.	*Isaac C. Dickey.*
8.	*Candidus Stevens.*
9.	William Strong.
10.	M. M. Dimmick.
11.	*Chester Butler.*
12.	David Wilmot.
13.	*Joseph Casey.*
14.	*Charles W. Pitman.*
15.	*Henry Nes.*
16.	James N. McLanahan.
17.	Samuel Calvin.
18.	*A. Jackson Ogle.*
19.	Job Mann.
20.	*R. R. Reed.*
21.	*Moses Hampton.*
22.	*John M. Howe.*
23.	James Thompson.
24.	Alfred Gilmore.
RHODE ISLAND.	
1.	*George G. King.*
2.	Vacancy.
TENNESSEE.	
1.	Andrew Johnson.
2.	*Albert G. Watkins.*
3.	*Josiah M. Anderson.*
4.	John Savage.
5.	George W. Jones.
6.	James H. Thomas.
7.	*Meredith P. Gentry.*
8.	Andrew Ewing.
9.	John G. Harris.
10.	Frederick P. Stanton.
11.	*Chris. H. Williams.*
TEXAS.	
1.	Volney E. Howard.
2.	David Kauffman.
VERMONT.	
1.	*William Henry.*
2.	*William Hebard.*
3.	Vacancy.
4.	Lucius B. Peck.
MICHIGAN.	
1.	A. W. Busl.
2.	*William Sprague.*
3.	R. S. Bingham.
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
1.	Daniel Wallace.
2.	J. L. Orr.
3.	A. Woodward.
4.	James McQueen.
5.	Armistead Burt.
6.	Isaac E. Holmes.
7.	W. F. Colcock.
VIRGINIA.	
1.	John S. Millson.
2.	Richard K. Meade.
3.	Thomas H. Averett.
4.	Thomas S. Bocock.
5.	James Powell.
6.	Fenton A. Selden.
7.	Thomas H. Bailey.
8.	Alex. R. Holladay.
9.	Jeremiah Morton.
10.	Richard Parker.
11.	James Mallory.
12.	H. A. Edmundson.
13.	J. McMullen.
14.	J. M. H. Beale.
15.	Alexander Newman.
WISCONSIN.	
1.	Charles Durkee.
2.	*Orsamus Cole.*
3.	James D. Doty.

RECAPITULATION.

	Dem.	Whig.		Dem.	Whig.
Alabama	5	2	Texas	2	0
Arkansas	1	0	New Jersey	5	4
Connecticut	3	1	New York	2	32
Delaware	0	1	New Hampshire	2	2
Florida	0	1	Ohio	10	13
Georgia	7	0	Pennsylvania	9	15
Illinois	6	1	Rhode Island	0	1
Iowa	0	0	Tennessee	7	4
Indiana	7	3	Vermont	1	3
Kentucky	4	6	Michigan	2	1
Maine	5	2	South Carolina	7	0
Missouri	5	0	Virginia	14	1
Massachusetts	0	9	Wisconsin	2	1
North Carolina	6	0			
Total				106	107

There are yet to be elected as follows—we mark as represented in the last Congress:

	Dem.	Whig.
Mississippi	3	1
Louisiana	3	1
Maryland	3	1
Vacancy, Ohio	4	0
" Rhode Island	1	0
" Massachusetts	0	1
" Vermont	0	1
	10	4
Elected as above	106	107
Total	116	115

We have made but two classes, according to the general politics of the parties elected. But this is no certain rule for judging of the party complexion of the next Congress. Among the whigs we have reckoned *right* members, who, although whigs in their personal opinions, were elected as free-soilers. They are Charles Allen of Massachusetts, Amos Tuck of New Hampshire, D. D. Campbell, John Crowell, J. R. Giddings, and J. M. Root, of Ohio; John W. Howe of Pennsylvania, and Wm. Sprague of Michigan. We have also included in the democratic list five members who are democrats in their general politics, but were elected as free-soilers. They are Julian of Indiana, Preston King of New York, Wilmot of Pennsylvania, Booth of Connecticut, and Charles Durkee of Wisconsin. We have also counted as democrats, Messrs. Orr, McQueen and Holmes of South Carolina, who are reckoned as Taylor democrats. The count, therefore, as it now stands—not including the elections to come, and the vacancies—will be as follows:

Whigs elected	99	Democratic Free Soilers	5
Democrats	99	Democratic Taylorites	5
Whig Free Soilers	8		
Total			215

In addition, it must be remembered that the seats of Mr. Thompson, of Iowa, and of Mr. Robbins of Pennsylvania, both democrats, are contested.

THE MEXICAN MISSION.—The report brought by telegraph some time since, alleging that an investigation had been instituted into the conduct of Mr. Clifford towards some Americans in prison in Mexico, is derived from authority almost official. The statement made in his behalf is substantially confirmed in the same manner. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American avers that the report against Mr. Clifford is entirely unfounded, and was promulged without authority or countenance from any responsible source at the seat of government. There are a number of persons in prison at Puebla, who were reported by Gen. Worth as deserters and robbers, and who are now awaiting trial for outrages committed against the Mexican laws. It has been represented to the government that one of these prisoners is not a deserter from the American army, though charged with offences equally as criminal as desertion; in consequence of which, instructions have been transmitted to the Minister, demanding an immediate trial of the allegations upon which he stands committed, and it is to be presumed that the Mexican authorities will be polite enough not to hesitate in complying with this request. Mr. Clifford, however, has been recalled, so says the North American, and will be succeeded by R. P. Letcher of Kentucky; and B. H. Howard, of Kentucky, has been designated as Secretary of Legation in place of Mr. Walsh.

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK.—Some idea of the commerce of the port of New York may be formed from the fact, that if the business at the Custom House continue during the last week as heavy as it was for the first three days, the duties will amount to, if not exceed, the round sum of *a million of dollars.* The 15th was the heaviest day ever known in Custom House annals, the deposits in the cashier's office reaching *two hundred and forty-five thousand dollars*, an amount which exceeds by over $20,000 the receipts of any previous day. The arrivals lately have been very numerous, the importations heavy, and the Custom House, spacious as it is, is daily thronged to a degree somewhat uncomfortable to all concerned.

THE PURCHASE OF CUBA.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas says it will be the special duty of the new Minister to the Court of Madrid, Gen. Barringer, to procure a reduction of the enormous duties to which the produce of the United States is subjected when imported into Cuba, adding that the late administration made a standing offer to the Spanish Government of $100,000,000 for the Island of Cuba, but that this offer has been or will be withdrawn by the present administration.

THE PUBLIC DEBT OF CANADA.—Mr. Hincks, Inspector General, has published in London a pamphlet relative to the finances of Canada, by which we learn that the provincial debt is $20,832,561, which is higher than the liabilities of any State in the Union, Pennsylvania and New York excepted. Mr H. calculates that the public works, which have cost, as he states, $18,000,000, will only bring a revenue this year of $200,000, or a little over one per cent.

FIRES IN MOBILE.—There were two alarms of fire in Mobile on Wednesday. Early on Thursday morning, the large building known ha the Republic, adjoining the City Guard-house, and formerly occupied by Mr. Chantron as a billiard saloon, with ten-pin alleys, was totally destroyed. It was unoccupied, and the suspicion is that it was fired for the purpose of burning the Guard-house.

☞ Elisha Whittlesey has consented to deliver the address at the approaching Agricultural Fair of the Maryland Agricultural Society, in Montgomery county, Md.

THE "CONFIDENCE MAN."—The New York Herald states that there is the best reason to believe this adroit swindler is one of the robbers of the store of Messrs. Hildebum & Watson, of Philadelphia, and that he has had control of almost all the property stolen. When arrested he sold or placed some $1600 worth of the watches as collateral security for the $800 bail, by which he hoped to get free, but his accommodating friend ran away, and he was left in durance. It is said that a portion of the stolen property has been recovered.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The Polynesian papers, received in New York, mention that a convention had been held in Honolulu, which proposes to relieve the American Missionary Board from the duty of supporting the Native Christian churches there, as they are now able to support themselves. The Mission Seminary at Lahainaluna has been taken in charge by the government of the Island.

LORD BROUGHAM.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer says that Lord Brougham's late conduct in the House of Lords has led to serious doubts as to his sanity; his behavior when sitting on appeals has long been undignified, not to say improper, and in certain cases indecent in the highest degree.

Business of New Orleans.

The signs of the times denote a fine harvest this fall for our merchants, and the many improvements progressing in the commercial quarters of the city, show that our business men are making adequate arrangements for the increased trade anticipated. The new store now being finished for D. H. Holmes of Chartres street, on Canal street near Dauphine, attracts general attention, and speaks loudly for the enterprise of the energetic proprietor. The building is of four stories; the style Gothic, and the front of the establishment is most tastefully finished in that striking and beautiful order of architecture. The principal sales-room is lighted in front from the roof by a sky-light of some 50 feet in length, displaying three fine rooms above, with ornamented stairs leading to each apartment, and when filled presenting at one glance a pyramid of goods rising to the roof. At the rear of the store a fancy sky-light, extending back forty feet, adds much to the light and graceful finish of the interior. Mr. Holmes is now making his purchases of dry goods in England and France for the Fall opening, which we hope will be as successful as Stewart's, a similar enterprise, proved in New York. We can say in advance to the ladies that a magnificent stock of goods will be forwarded here by Mr. Holmes. His taste in these matters is universally recognized, and the markets of Europe will be explored for the benefit of his patrons.

Messrs. Chittenden & Dameron, No. 56 Chartres street, are also preparing their store for the increased custom gained by their untiring efforts to please. They will open in a few days a stock of carpets unrivalled in the city. We examined yesterday some superior samples, and can recommend to house-keepers a call at their establishment. The sales-room on the first floor is now undergoing alterations to enable Messrs. C. & D. to display to advantage every variety of carpets, from the domestic article for the neat and frugal housewife to the downy products of the looms of Persia. Cottage or palace can be supplied, and prices made to correspond with the limited means of the newly-married or the accumulated treasure of the rich.

In the hardware line, the well known house of Stark, Day & Stauffer stands deservedly prominent. They have a heavy stock of goods at their store, corner of Canal and Magazine, and in their large warehouses in Dorsiere street. Besides the usual articles in the trade, they keep a fine assortment of seines, nets, cordage, oils, &c. They are also agents for the sale of "Mousselman Zinc," and circulars giving the requisite information, with models of the modes of using it, can be obtained from them. This house does an immense business, and their mammoth depot offers to retailers as large a stock to select from as can be found in any one establishment in the Northern cities. They are now busily preparing to receive their fall purchases.

The hardware house of R. Richards, No. 11 Chartres st., near Canal, offers strong inducements to the country dealer, who here find his wants supplied, from the most minute article in the trade up to the peaceloress splendage to vessels—in other words, from a needle to an anchor. The building is of four stories: the first is devoted to cutlery and the lighter goods found in a hardware establishment; two rooms above are filled with domestic and imported materials for building. Side by side you find the product of Yankee ingenuity vieing with, often excelling, goods from Birmingham and Sheffield. In many kinds the imported is thrown aside and American manufacture only sold. But a few years since we were dependant on Great Britain for every thing in this line, and now even in table and pocket cutlery we compete with them. The fourth story contains a full assortment of tinware. A heavy stock of iron, copper, tin, etc., is kept constantly on hand. While paying them a brief visit yesterday to take hasty notes of this model store, we found that they were making ready for brisk times, and were receiving daily additions to their stock.

We expect to be enabled to look in upon all of the firms that advertise in the Crescent, and shall give daily notes of our progress and the movements going forward in commercial circles for the approaching campaign. These notices will comprise a directory to nearly all of the best houses in our city, and will point out to our subscribers where they may make good selections, and save their money.

☞ The following lines are from the pen of J. H. Carpenter, a gentleman who comes from—we don't know where, and is engaged in—we don't know what; but should be extremely happy to know more of him, if the following excellent lines express his candid opinion:

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

Don't tell me of to-morrow!
Give me the man who'll say,
That to-day a good deed's to be done,
Let's do the deed to-day.
We may all count the present
If we act and never wait.
But repentance is the phantom
Of the past, that comes too late!

Don't tell me of to-morrow!
There's much to do to-day,
That can never be accomplished
If we throw the hours away;
Every moment has its duty—
Who the future can foretell?
Then why put off till to-morrow
What to-day can do so well?

Don't tell me of to-morrow!
If we look upon the past,
How much that we have left to do
We cannot do at last!
To day! 'tis the only time
For all on this frail earth;
It takes an age to form a life,
A moment gives it birth.

EMILE GIRARDIN AND THE PRESSE.—Ik. Marvel, in a review of the Parisian papers, thus characterizes Emile Girardin and the journal of which he is editor:

The *Presse* held ground by itself. It was principally owned and edited by Emile Girardin, whom we have already seen pushing his way to the Palace on the 23d of February—a man who had first won notoriety by his advocacy of a cheap paper system, and by his duel-murder of the beloved Armand Carrel. He was now enlisting attention by the recklessness of his course and by the extraordinary vigor of his paragraphs.

His cheap system, as much from the energy and determination of the man, as from its intrinsic value, had triumphed. It had made Girardin and his paper rich. It had spread his journal among sixty thousand subscribers in every quarter of France, and had given to his articles a larger daily circulation than was commanded by any other living writer, or by any existing journal.

He had enlisted in his columns able financial and diplomatic contributors, and such literary aids as Lamartine, Chateaubriand, Pelletan and Dumas. Not another paper had such attractive array of Feuilleton names. Of general news—a department in which French journals are far inferior to either English or American—he was fullest and earliest expo-tor.

Of political discussion, he was himself chief furnisher; he possessed the happy art of catching opinions in advance; he detected and seized at once the salient points occupying the public mind. In this, his untiring industry aids him no less than his energy and his quick perceptions. His time is measured with nicest economy. Hour after hour, that pale, massive, handsome forehead of his is bent over his desk in the dingy *Rue Montmartre*, at seasons when no sound stirs the street silence, except the groaning night-cars, or the pace of the patrol. His short, sharp sentences, easy as they seem, are carefully wrought. His brilliant antitheses are all pointed and polished with labor. His vigor and independence have won him a name and influence, which soon his maddest vagaries cannot wholly destroy.

The paper has been a bitter opponent of the Guizot policy, while it manifested little sympathy for Thiers or Barrot. It accepted the Republic, while it doubted of its favorable issue under such ministration as the Provisional Government furnished. It espoused democratic sentiment, while it sneered at Louis Blanc and Raspail.

Girardin possesses one of those antagonistic minds which retains vigor and brightness only by constant collision. If he descended to praise he would be feeble and insipid; while he menacesor condemns, he is strong and eloquent. His penchant at one point led him too far for the spirit of the time; his office was mobbed. But to such a man, a mobbing is an invigorator. It flings new venom into his pen, and new brilliancy into his pleadings. He delights in proposing and advocating with infinite address, schemes which are quite impossible. He has all of Rosseau's vanity of style, a great deal of his adroitness, but none of his sensibility. He might, perhaps, have written the "Letters from the Mountain," but he could not by any possibility have accomplished the three first chapters of the "Confession."

We shall see him struggling with prison, and the seals of new powers upon his *Presse*—but pushing successfully through all.