The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1849.

The Troubles in Florida.

Captain Grice, of the Olivia steamer, which was chartered to take down General Twiggs and staff to Tampa Bay, has returned to the city. His boat resumed her trips on the Lake yesterday, and had the good fortune to be of service to the Lenora, when the boiler of that boat collapsed yesterday. Capt. Grice made a report at Pensacola of his arrival at Tampa, and return to that port on his way hither, with such news as he had been able to gather. The Olivia conveyed Maj. Gen. Twiggs and staff from Pascagoula; also, Col. Gardner, Capt. Howe and Lieut. De Russey, A. Q. M., from Pensacola, and arrived at Fort Brooke on the 24th ult. No communication has been had with the Indians. They are supposed to be within the boundary, and to number 500 warriors, under Sam Jones and Billy Bow-legs. Gen. Twiggs has dispatched Company F, 4th Artillery, to the Marietta settlements, and will order two other companies towards Pease creek and Hickipoussasi. The inhabitants of the above districts are all in fort and their crops abandoned. No new depredations were heard of. Little confidence is placed in the supposition that the Indians will come in to make peace, and the Commanding-General is preparing to give efficient protection to the inhabitants, in case they should renew their depredations. The 7th Infantry had not arrived on the 27th. The Government steamer Col. Clay had arrived in good order. The health of Tampa Bay was good, and the troops were in a comfortable condition.

The Government at Washington has expressed the opinion, upon all the testimony, that the depredations and murders lately committed in Florida are not at all countenanced by the great majority of the Indians residing in the State, but are the work of a few abandoned outlaws. This opinion is not shared by the authorities of Florida, and in consequence the measures adopted by the Government are not approved by them or their friends. The Governor had ordered out a volunteer force for immediate service, to be retained, at the option of the Federal Government, only till the regulars could take their places, or for twelve months, if wanted. The Secretary of War has declined to muster them into service. His letter to Governor Moseley, announcing this, says that "it will be a subject of regret, at a period when the United States were about to attempt the peaceable removal of the Indians from Florida, with the hope and probability of success, that the authorities of that State would seek to substitute another element, and place at hazard that which appears to be the object of deep concern to Florida, and also a duty of the United States, the removal of the Indians from the soil of the former." It will be remembered that, on the first outbreak of these hostilities, Gov. Moseley sent two special agents to Washington to confer with the Federal authorities on the subject of the protection of the State. These have made a report of their interview with the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, by which they announce as the policy determined on by the Administration: 1. To use and rely alone on U. S. regular troops for the protection of the frontier settlements; 2. To decline the services of the Florida volunteers, even for *temporary* protection, in the interval that may occur before a sufficient force of regulars can be placed at the proper points to afford it; 3. To order the 7th Regiment of Infantry, now at Jefferson Barracks, and *eight* other companies of regulars, chiefly Artillery, to Florida for this service; 4. To order Brevet Maj. Gen. Twiggs, upon duty there, to assume the command in person; 5. To confine the operations of the army to a line of posts, to be selected by the commanding officer, in order to restrain the Indians within the limits assigned them by Gen. Worth, and also to prevent the whites from intruding on the neutral ground around those limits; 6. To effect the removal of the Indians without bloodshed, and to entertain for that purpose a proposition which has been submitted, by one or more private individuals, *for removing the Indians by contract*, allowing a liberal sum, viz: $65,000; 7. In case all pacific methods for removal fail, then to use the strong arm of force, and to accomplish it at all hazards.

By the Secretary of the Interior they were informed that a steamer had been detached for service on the coast. The Commissioners are very much dissatisfied with the Secretary, and express the hope that further consultations in the cabinet may lead to a change of their plans. But we perceive that all the late accounts from Florida indicate that this policy of the Government has not been modified.

MANUFACTURES IN GEORGIA.—A Convention of Manufacturers in Georgia was held at the Stone Mountain, in Georgia, on the 16th ult. Nineteen companies were represented by twenty-five delegates. The aggregate capital they show, is $1,200,000. The purpose of the Convention was to agree upon some concert of action, and to fix upon a common depot for the exhibition and sale of goods. They agreed upon the immediate formation of an association to be called the Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, and Barrington King, of Rosswell, was elected President, and James Hope, of Augusta, Secretary and Treasurer. A committee of three was next appointed to report a more perfect form of organization at an adjourned meeting to be held at Augusta, on the 16th of October next, at which the delegates are invited to be prepared to present to the Convention a complete history of their respective establishments, embracing all particulars which may properly be laid before the public. The delegates from the Cotton and Woollen Manufactories, are particularly requested to furnish not only the general history of their respective establishments, but also, the time when they commenced operations; the quantity of raw material annually consumed; the number of spindles and looms employed; the style and quantity of fabrics produced; the number, sex, color, and mental, and moral condition of the operatives, and all other statistical information the publication of which would not be inconsistent with their respective interests.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE CLERGY.—While the President was in Harrisburg, he was waited upon by the Reverend Clergy of the borough. They were introduced by the Rev. Mr. Coit, of the Episcopal Church, who, after presenting the different gentlemen, addressed the President to the following effect:

"SIR: The Clergy of Harrisburg have called in a body to tender you their respects, and they desire to express to you their high consideration for yourself, as a man, and for your office. Your past experience in the evils of war is our chief guarantee that you will labor to secure to this nation the blessings of peace. We trust that your administration will be so guided by wisdom from above as will secure the welfare and prosperity of the people of these United States. And for yourself, personally, sir, we desire happiness. We welcome you to our borough, and hope that your visit here and throughout our State will be pleasant and agreeable."

To this address Gen. Taylor responded in the following words:

"I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness. My life for more than forty years has been spent on the frontier of our country. Wherever there has been the most of hardship and the most of danger, the Government has seen fit to require my services, so that I have indeed enjoyed opportunities of learning the horrors of war. I have ever been averse to war; and, in my negotiations with hostile powers, as in advising with the Government, I have ever advocated pacific measures. It is natural for a people to rejoice in victory; but all the glories of victory cannot compensate for the losses that come upon individuals. Triumphs will not make up to parents for the loss of their sons, nor to the wife for the loss of her husband, nor to the child for the loss of its parent. We must long war home to the hearth-stone to appreciate all its horrors. But while I cherish my aversion to war, yet I must also declare my purpose to defend the country against all aggressions; and I regret that all that is dear to me should perish, rather than any wrong should be done to our free institutions. My reception in your State has been most cordial, and the hearty welcome of this day, especially, shall never be forgotten."

The interview then closed, and the reverend gentlemen retired.

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.—*Arrival of Commissioners.*—The National Intelligencer states that B. F. Whitner and L. A. Thompson, have arrived in Washington as Commissioners from the Governor of Florida, to submit to the Secretary of War an authentic account of the Indian difficulties. The Intelligencer gives also the following official information on the subject:

"From all the information which has been received in this city it is believed that the outrages recently committed on the peninsula of Florida are not at all countenanced by the great majority of Indians residing in the State, but that they were committed by a few abandoned *outlaws*. Enough, however, has already transpired to suggest the idea of removing to the West the entire Indian population of Florida, and this policy, we have reason to believe, is now approved of by the members of the Government here. But it is presumed that, to accomplish the end in question, it is not proposed to resort to the intervention of war. It affords us pleasure, on the contrary, to know that in regard to this matter the President desires to treat the Florida Indians with the utmost kindness and humanity. He, as well as the Secretary of War, are both well acquainted with the Indian character, and we willingly confide in the wisdom of any measures they may think proper to adopt.

"We are informed that instructions have already been communicated to Major General Twiggs to the effect that he must exert himself to the utmost to *treat* with the Indians of Florida (now under his care) in the most amicable manner possible. Of the judgment and ability of this distinguished officer we entertain a high regard, and we have abundant reason for believing that, if the Indians will only listen to the overtures of the government, their condition will be greatly benefited. It was thought due to the white inhabitants of Florida that, on hearing of the outrages recently committed among them, the Secretary of War should have immediately ordered into the country an adequate military force; but we take it for granted that those inhabitants would prefer to have their desires accomplished by arts of peace rather than those of war, and that they will cooperate with the government to restore that part of the country to perfect tranquility."

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. SHIP DALE.—*From California and Rio Janeiro.*—We have before announced the arrival of the Dale at New York. By the following from the Journal of Commerce, it will be seen that the amount of gold which she brought was greatly overstated:

The Dale has been absent from the United States three years and three months, and has sailed 62,000 miles. She left San Francisco, on her homeward voyage, on the 14th of March last, with nearly $300,000 in California gold, the greater part of which was landed at Valparaiso. She arrived August 22d, after a passage of 38 days from Rio de Janeiro, and has on board $65,000 in gold dust.

The following is a list of the officers of the Dale:

Commander—John Rudd; Lieutenants—Ed. M. Yard, T. A. M. Craven, Wm. S. Muse; Acting Purser—McKean Buchanan; Passed Assistant Surgeon—James McCleland; Master—Nathaniel C. Bryant; Passed Midshipmen—John Downs, Jr., Robert M. McAvann; Commander's Clerk—E. Dwight Bowers; T. Triston Houston, Beaufort Gherard, Philip C. Johnson, Jr., Charles H. Smith, Thomas M. Hauser; Acting Boatswain—Thomas Dixon; Acting Gunner—John F. Eskins; Acting Carpenter—Wm. Hyde; Sailmaker—Stephen Seamon; Purser's Clerk—William E. Morford.

Passengers—Seth Barton, (Chargé des Affaires to Chili,) lady and servant; Miss Azcalburga, of St. Jago de Chili; Passed Midshipman J. Posey Hall, from Pacific Squadron; Woodward Knight, Augusta, Ga.

Left at Rio, frigate Brandywine, and U. S. store-ship Supply—the latter to sail for Norfolk on the 20th July. The U. S. ship Falmouth sailed on the 10th July for the Pacific....The following California-bound vessels were in the port of Rio when the Dale left:

Ship Robert Fulton, from New York; barques Smyrna, Alice Tarleton, and Hannah Sprague, from New York; also, schooner El Dorado—all to sail between the 17th and 20th. The bark Mazepa, Girdler, having repaired, sailed on the 14th for California. The ship Othello, Gallagher, from Philadelphia, for California, put back from the Straits of Magellan—would sail the 12th.

The Journal also gives an account of the Dale's active employment on the west coast of Mexico during the war, which, though interesting and most successful, is of course not new. It will be recollected that at Guaymas a force of 73 landed, and routed 400 Mexicans, and several other attacks and land expeditions were made.

On the return of the ship to the coast of Upper California, at the time when the entire country was in a state of excitement from the discovery of the gold, and when numerous desertions were taking place both from the ships and garrison, the Dale alone remained faithful, and resisted the great temptation, not an instance of desertion occurring from the ship...The Dale brings large mails from San Francisco, Valparaiso and Rio Janeiro. The bark Clintonia, Wright, was at Rio when the Dale left, to sail for Baltimore soon; the brig Zaine was also in port, discharging. The following deaths occurred during the cruise:—Joseph C. Clark (colored), ship's cook, Oct. 9, 1846; William Brown, seaman, Oct. 23, 1846; John Curl (colored), ordinary seaman, of New York, Dec. 21, 1847, at Guaymas; George Theobald, sergeant of marines, June 19, 1849, at sea.

A Rio letter of June 29th, to the Philadelphia Ledger, from a California passenger on the Meteor, of Philadelphia, says: "The Brazilians are expecting to be attacked by the Montevideans, and are preparing to meet them—almost every other man you meet is a soldier, and some of them look well, but a large number look like any thing but men who would be of any service in an action."

MR. O. N. OGDEN ON THE TARIFF.—The following is an extract from a letter recently written by O. N. Ogden, the whig candidate in the Fourth Congressional District, to the editor of the Alexandria Democrat:

"I am opposed, and have so publicly expressed myself, in your hearing, to a tariff for protection, and advocate only a tariff for revenue, sufficient for the expenditures of the Government, economically administered—with incidental protection within the revenue limit; revenue being the object and protection the incident. I adopt fully the sentiments of Mr. Polk's Message on this subject, as well as his opposition to the system of arbitrary minimum valuations, assumed in the tariff act of 1842."

Foreign News by the Canada.

From the Baltimore papers we get fuller accounts of the Canada's news, than we have heretofore published.

FRANCE.

On the 3d ult., the Minister of Finance laid before the Assembly a statement of the Treasury for the last ten years, showing that there has been a constantly increasing deficit during that period. From this *expose* it appears that the revolution of 1848 added 253,000,000 to the expenditures; the exhibit, on the other hand, reduced the proceeds of the indirect taxes 150,000,000, "the 45 centimes" additional not covering the deficit. The real deficit of 1849 will be 184,000,000. The total deficit on the 1st of January next will be 550,000,000, just about £21,000,000. The expenditure of 1850 will be 1,520,000,000, and the receipts are estimated at 1,270,000,000, leaving a deficiency of 320,000,000, including the tax on potable liquors. To meet all these difficulties, M. Passy demands a new loan of 200,000,000, about £8,000,000. He asks leave to annul the reserve of the sinking fund, to reimburse the tax on potable liquors in another shape; to create other taxes, and for carrying on the public works to have power to issue Treasury bonds to the extent he may require.

In the Assembly on the 5th, there was a long and exciting debate upon Italian affairs. M. Favre and M. de Tocqueville were the principal speakers. Both these gentlemen were very brilliant and effective, and were warmly applauded by their respective parties. M. Favre seems to have assumed Ledru Rollin's position as leader of the opposition. At the conclusion of the debate, a division took place, when there appeared a vote of 428 for the order of the day, against 176. Majority for Ministry, 252.

The President has returned to Paris from his visit to the Loire. He will next week attend the opening of one or two lines of railway connected with Strasburg and Lyons, and his next visit will be to Havre and the northern provinces.

The rumor relative to a meditated *coup de etat* to change the face of the government, has reached such a height, that in his speech to the people of the towns, the President refers to the subject. He says:

It is pretended in Paris that the government meditates some enterprise similar to the 18th Brumaire. Are we then in the same circumstances? Have foreign armies invaded our territory? Is France torn by war? Is the law without vigor and the government without force? No! we are not in a condition to necessitate such heroic remedies.

Some of the French journals insist that the visit of the President to the western provinces was a failure, and that his reception, although warm, was not enthusiastic, and in fact, that part of the country at least, is not ripe for an imperial revolution, whatever it may be for a change to a monarchy.

As a sign of the times, it is announced that a new political journal will appear in Paris on the 23th of September, and that it will represent the opinions of the extreme legitimist party. It is to be conducted by M. Cretineau Jolly.

A correspondent of the London Chronicle, writing from Paris, says: The particulars of the manner in which the final settlement of the amnesty question between Austria and Sardinia took place, are not yet known, beyond the fact that it is not precisely in the terms originally spoken of. The great and important fact is that the peace has been ultimately signed.

Col. Edgar Ney is to leave Paris to-morrow for Rome, and will be the bearer of dispatches appointing General Rastolan, commander-in-chief of the army in Italy, in the place of General Oudinot. The cause of Gen. Oudinot's recall is said to be his inability to work in harmony with the Pope, who has always looked upon him with suspicion.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Berne, of the 2d, announced the opening of the session extraordinary of the Federal Assembly on the preceding day. It unanimously of the levy of the troops which had been made. The question of the refugees was referred to a committee of seven members. The quarrel respecting the violation of the Swiss territory, by some Bidon troops, is said to have been arranged.

It is said that the French Ambassador has made the following communication, on the part of his Government, to the President of the Confederation. He advised the Council to terminate, as promptly as possible, and at any price, the differences which have arisen with Germany, and Switzerland cannot reckon on any assistance from France. France sees with displeasure the armament that has been ordered, as that measure gives a fresh aliment to revolutionary spirit and produces useless agitation.

A letter from Rome, of the 31 ult., mentions that Gen. Dufour had published an address to the troops under his command, in which he tells them that their duty for the present is merely to guard the frontier, but that should a foreign enemy violate their limits, he is confident that the sons of old Helvetia will prove that they have not degenerated from their ancestors.

Irish Items.

At the Antrim Assizes, a juror, named John Wardle, a Quaker gentleman, was lately fined by Mr. Justice Perrin in £50, for refusing to serve on a jury for the trial of a man named Thompson, on a charge of murdering his wife near Broughshane. The objection on the part of Mr. Wardle, was to sit on a trial involving the life or death of a fellow-creature.

A deputation of the Drapers' Company are expected in Moneymore early in August, to visit their estate, which they have not done in seven or eight years. It is expected that great improvements will be effected by their orders.

As a proof, says a Belfast paper, of the present abundance of this valuable esculent (potatoes) we may mention that for the week ending on Saturday last, the enormous amount of 913 loads, weighing 357 tons one cwt., were brought to market in this town—a quantity far exceeding that received in any former year at the same season.

The merchants of Limerick are beginning to ship for the English and Scotch markets the large quantity of grain held in store since last Winter. The near prospect of an early and plentiful harvest induces them to make a clearance of the reserved stock.

A dividend of 2s. 4d. in the pound is declared in the case of Charles McDowell, a bankrupt, late of the Imperial Hotel, Cork.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Denvir and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Cantwell have gone to Paris, to inquire into the state of the funds of the Irish College there.

Yesterday, says a late Limerick Chronicle, a bill for £560 in aid of the Pope was remitted to Rome from the Roman Catholics of this diocese.

The Sisters of Mercy at Cork acknowledge to have received from James Daly, Patrick's Hill, through the Rev. John Browne, the munificent donation of £300, for relief of the sick poor. The Sisters of Charity also acknowledge from Mr. Daly £300 for the sick poor; and the Society of St. Vincent de Paul £300.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of Viscount de Chabot, of Thomastown, Golden, being appointed a deputy lieutenant for the county of Tipperary, in the room of Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather, deceased.

Maurice O'Connell, M. P., has been appointed captain in the Kerry Militia. This regiment will, it is said, be made a light infantry corps.

The estate of a Roman Catholic Baronet of ancient family, in the county of Westmeath, was sold recently in the Court of Chancery. The nominal rental is £3300 per annum, but a considerable portion of the estate is merely a life-interest, not more than one-half being the fee-simple. Mr. Ennis, the present high-sheriff of the county of Dublin, who was a creditor of the estate, and the first encumbrancer, to the amount of £28,000, bid £29,300, and Mr. Kemmis became the purchaser for £39,500. But Mr. Kemmis was a creditor to the extent of £15,000, and, in self-defence, he bought the property, because the first encumbrance being £28,000, which should be defrayed before his own claim, he should either forfeit his mortgage of £15,000, or become the possessor of the bankrupt estates. It is a circumstance deserving of attention, that this estate has been much neglected in regard to anything in the shape of outlay for improvement. The poor rate, during the famine, has risen sometimes to eleven shillings in the pound on the valuation, whilst on an adjoining estate, in the same electoral division of the Mullingar union, the rate has been as low as five pence in the pound.

Madame Recamier.

This celebrated woman of fashion, who died recently, at an advanced age, was the pride and glory of a period gone by, and is well worthy of her place as a character in history. She was the loveliest in a society where loveliness was greater and more frequent than in fashionable society now, for it was "*the rage*," in those days, to marry beautiful women, and every more interested worldly motive yielded to this. There may be as much beauty in the world now as then, but it is more distributed in the different ranks of society, and to be born beautiful is not now, as it was then, a certainty of a brilliant marriage in high life.

M. Recamier, the wealthiest of bankers, followed the humor of the time, in seeking, not to contract the most ambitious alliance, but to marry the handsomest woman. All flags were dropped to him when he came from Lyons with a bride who might have been his daughter, for he was three times her age—but who willingly took his fortune and position as a fair offset to the difference. She threw open the hospitalities of a superb mansion. She collected around her an assiduous court of worshippers, and was soon the most celebrated and admired woman of her time. Her rivals searched in vain for a defect in her person, or any recognizable fault in her character. Madame de Staël said of her: "This woman, so celebrated for her beauty, and whose character is truly expressed by her beauty;" and calumny, which pursues all superiority, could only say of her that she was fond of admiration and affected in her manners.

Count Forbin, a great narrator of the time, has left on record the account of his first visit to Madame Recamier: "On my arrival in Paris this presentation was a great event to me. I was dazzled, at my entrance, not so much by the splendors of uncrampled luxury which surrounded her, but by the wonderful beauty of the women of her circle, among whom she was still the most beautiful. She was there, receiving with most graceful majesty the homage of her subjects. In the course of the evening commenced a general petitioning that the fair hostess would dance the *gavotte*. She refused, declaring that she was not very well. The more she refused, the more they insisted, till at last there was a general dropping upon the knees around her, in supplication—this sort of entreaty being one of the eccentricities of the time, and a beau going upon his knees to a lady upon the slightest provocation.

"Madame Recamier, used to this preparation for the *pas seul* in which she excelled, yielded after half an hour's entreaty, rose, with a smile on her lips, advanced, with careless indolence, to the centre of the circle, around which there was an outer circle standing upon chairs, and making a low courtesy which was received in breathless silence, took her tambour and began. The most renowned opera dancer could not have excelled the grace and lightness of her dance—but lo!—the invariable conclusion: all of a sudden the slight ribbon which held up her magnificent *chevelure* became detached, and she suddenly disappeared in a shower of her own hair! Apparently exceedingly distressed and overcome at this awkward accident, she quitted the room, accompanied by two or three of her *confidantes*, and, a few minutes afterwards, a door opened and the company were invited to make her a visit in her bed-chamber. It was a paradise of luxury, decked with fragrant flowers, and lighted by dim lamps of alabaster; and there, in an elegant undress, extended negligently upon her bed, her features expressive of the most bewitching languor, and her profuse tresses inundating the pillows which supported her, lay Madame Recamier, ready to receive the sympathizing worship of her friends. I expressed, to one of the inmates of the house, my fears for the health of our fair hostess, but I was immediately reassured by a declaration that it was an almost highly scene, and that the *gavotte* was never danced without the accident of the hair, the extension upon the show-bed, and the introduction of the company to admire."

MARIE DORVAL.—This celebrated actress, lately deceased, appears to have been a woman of the finest sensibilities, as well as of great beauty and very commanding genius. In a long biographical sketch by Dumas, she is mentioned as playing a particular part, at one period, with unusual fervor and ability. The public, who took to themselves the credit of inspiring the desire to please which was so admirably successful, applauded, on one evening particularly, to the echo. But it was not for the public that she was developing the deepest secrets of her genius. And for whom it was, Marie Dorval did not herself know. In one of the boxes sat a woman who held her, enchanted, under the strange influence of her eye. It was *for her* that she played—*for her* that she wept, implored, trembled, and became the reality of the character she personated. And when this woman applauded—when she cried "bravo!"—the actress felt repaid for all her exertions, recompensed for her fatigues, acknowledged for her genius. "I am happy," said Marie Dorval, "for she is happy."

The curtain dropped, that night, and breathless, exhausted, half dead with excitement, she was borne to her dressing-room and laid upon the sofa—from the triumphant spirit of the hour, changed, suddenly, to its victim.

The door opened, and she stood upon the threshold. Dorval trembled, started from her reclining posture, seized her two hands as if they were those of a familiar and beloved friend, and the two women smiled and gazed at each other, with tears in the eyes of both.

"Pardon me!" said the unknown, with a voice of inexplicable sweetness, "but I was unwilling to go home without first telling you of the happiness, the emotion, the delight that you have given me. Oh it was admirable! Do you know how wonderful, how sublime you have been to-night!"

Dorval gazed at her, thanked her with her eyes, with the motion of her head, and, above all, with that movement of the shoulders which was so expressive and so peculiar to herself, and still her look interrogated the nameless one, and the look was understood.—"Who are you?"

"I am Madame Malibran!" was the reply, in a tone which none can conceive who have not enjoyed the intimate friendship of that wonderful siren.

Dorval uttered a cry of delighted surprise, and turned her head and gazed upon a single engraving; the only ornament of the dressing-room, a portrait of Malibran in the character of Desdemona. It was to the genius of her ideal worship that she had unconsciously been playing, and the two were thus fitly met, to begin a friendship, appreciative and eternal.

A MURDEROUS ESTABLISHMENT.—The Cleveland Plaindealer thus does up a notice of the new bank erected in that city. It may safely be inferred that its editor do n't think much of banking in general: "To show that we are a progressive people, look at the elegantly constructed and arranged new State Bank building, on the corner of Bank and Superior streets. The architect was C. W. Heard, and he deserves a bronze statue on its colonade. It is a beauty both externally and internally, and so was the Inquisition in Spain, that Bonaparte broke up. Enter: in the basement is a barber. Here the victim is first shaved! The next floor is the bank department. Here the substance is taken. The next degree, as you approach the skies, contains the dentists. They extract your grinders, and leave you to sup sorrow with a spoon of grief, i. e. live on spoon victuals. Then comes the daguerreotype man, Johnson, who takes what is left of you, even your shadow; and Brown, the writing master, traces what you were in the shape of a great goose. Now, to complete the picture, (it is no fancy one,) the oldest auctioneer, Cutler, has got posted next door, to sell your remnants, if you have any, to the highest bidder. Beware of that corner!"

A PRETTY FIX.—The New York train of Tuesday evening, (the 21st ult.) due at New Haven at 8 o'clock, did not arrive until quarter-past 12. The cause of the detention was as follows: When the train arrived at Cosiow Drawbridge, a schooner was attempting to pass, but before she was by sufficiently to allow the draw to be closed, she stuck fast in the mud, and there remained for three hours, the up train one side, and the down train the other both being obliged to wait until the tide rose enough to float the vessel through. The up train was obliged to return back as far as Stamford, where the trains passed, and both proceeded on their way.

Cuba and its Resources.

This beautiful island, one of the earliest discoveries of the great Admiral, has been known to Europe since 1492, and has borne successively the names of Juana, Fernandina, Santiago, and Ave Maria, and has found refuge from this confusion of titles in the aboriginal appellation. The most westerly of the Antilles, it equals in area that of all the other West Indies together; and is the one of the large islands which approaches nearest the North American continent, one hundred and thirty miles, from which, an eminent Cuban naturalist maintains, by some great convulsion of nature at no very remote day, it has been separated. The length of the island, which extends nearly east and west, from the 74° to 85° west of Greenwich, is about 600 miles, and its average breadth is about 100 miles—between the 20th and 25th parallels of north latitude. It is blessed with the prodigal fertility of tropical climates, while the elevation of its mountains permits the productions of colder climates to thrive. This lofty range of mountains, extending from Cape San Antonio to the Punta de Mayzi, divides the island into two equal portions, and on its declivities and its valleys are regions as fertile and as healthful as any in the world. Rising to the height of 8500 feet, it contains the sources of various streams which abound with peculiar and delicious fish, and which bring down no inconsiderable portion of gold dust, once esteemed of importance, but which now is neglected because the labor necessary to collect it, if expended in the cultivation of the soil, would yield thrice the return. The mountains also abound in other mineral wealth, among which are copper, which, since the completion of a portion of an elaborate system of railroads, 195 miles of which are now in operation, have proved most profitable investments. Principally in the hands of foreign capitalists, they employ many thousand miners, the wants of whom provide, for the small planters, that greatest of all protections and encouragements, a home market.

Marble and coal are also known to exist in inexhaustible quantities, and the value of the latter is daily becoming more apparent from the rapid consumption of wood by the immense *ingenios* or sugar estates of the island. This coal, exceedingly bituminous, is evidently an out-crop of the great asphaltum beds which, in more than one of the Antilles, evince themselves in the lakes of mineral tar. It is now employed in the gas-works of the city of Havana, and has been found of great purity and good quality.

The island abounds in magnificent harbors, one of which, that of Havana—named, tradition says, from an Indian goddess of that name, a statue of whom is placed over more than one of the gates of the city—is probably the best in the world. With a narrow entrance, expanding into a magnificent bay, it is capable of enclosing the navy of the world, and from the earliest day has been so carefully fortified as to be considered impregnable. Neither history nor scrutiny sustain this idea, for, in the middle of the eighteenth century, an expedition under the orders of the British Admiral Vernon, composed of a small force of royal marines and a few regiments of colonial troops, landed a few miles below the city, all the defences of which, including the Moro, it carried without unusual difficulty. The new art of war, with its immense batteries, steam and rockets, would certainly reduce the place to necessity in a very short time. Matanzas, Trinidad, St. Jago, Cienfuegos, and Puerto *Escondido* are also excellent harbors, with great natural facilities for improvements and fortifications.

The climate is, when we consider the latitude, salubrious, the year being divided into a dry and a wet season. The warmest portion of the year is July and August, when the mean temperature of each day is about 84° Fahrenheit. The coldest is in December, when the mercury ranges at about 50°, except when the wind known as el *norte* blows, during which the instrument shows a rapid declension.

So fertile a soil is not known to exist in any other portion of the globe. It has been known to produce three crops a year, and in ordinary seasons two may be relied on. The profusion of its flora, the variety of its forests are unsurpassed; while the multitude of its climbing shrubs give a luxuriant richness to its scenery, which contributes to make it one of the most fascinating countries in the world. Nowhere is life so easily supported, and is man so delicately nurtured. In addition to the plaintain, the yuca of two varieties, the potato, yam, Indian corn, rice, melons, chestnut, cocoanut, pineapple, amana or custard-apple, medlar, banana, orange, lemon, shaddock, and lime abound. The growth of the forests comprise the mahogany tree, cedar, lignumvitæ, various kinds of ebony, the noble palm tree, and numerous woods for building.

On this island, capable of supporting in opulence a population equal to that of Spain, are strewn less than a million and a half of man, of which six or seven hundred thousand are white, two hundred thousand free negroes, mulattoes, and zambos, while the rest are slaves. It is supposed that but two-fifths of the island is cultivated, the rest being wilderness, uninhabited, and despoiled, by ruthless Spanish avarice, of the glorious forest trees which struck the early navigators with so much amazement.

The chief riches of the island result from its exports, which consist of sugar, coffee, tobacco, wax, cocoa, molasses, honey, rum, maize, &c. The first of these is infinitely the most important, and is probably the only one which is regularly increasing, in spite of the changeable seasons, hurricanes, and the immense direct and indirect taxation to which the planters are subjected. The great increase may be estimated from the fact that in 1842, 617,648 boxes were exported; and in 1847, 1,274,811. The exports for the last fiscal year ending with November were 1,219,917. Of other articles, during the same time, were exported 708,941 arrobas (25 lbs.) of coffee, 205,559 hogsheads of molasses, 11,909 pipes of rum, 4,647,737 pounds of tobacco, 141,229 boxes (thousands) of segars, and and 561,826 quintals of copper ore.

The cultivation of coffee has nearly been destroyed. Nothing shows the great decline of the trade more than the fact that, in 1837, 2,123,567 arrobas were exported, while in 1848 there were only 708,491. The consequence is, that a great portion of the *cafetal* are now abandoned, and the land appropriated to grazing, sugar estates, or rice plantations. The tobacco crop rapidly increases, and will as long as the passion for Havana and Principe segars shall last. The plant is peculiarly different from our own, maturing in less time, and the soil is able always to bring two crops per annum. In 1843 the crop was 5,942,833 lbs.; in 1847 it rose to more than 9,000,000. That of 1848 was somewhat diminished by a season unusually unpropitious, and by hurricanes.

The following table shows that there has been a gradual increase of exports for many years, and of consequent prosperity:

	Yearly av. of imports and exports.	Increase in 5yr. years.	Per centage of increase.
1829 to 1832.....	$20,929,111		
1833 to 1837.....	26,314,956.....	5,385,745.....	14 3 perct.
1838 to 1842.....	42,072,876.....	12 757,920.....	22 9 ..
1843 to 1847.....	50,149,797.....	1,076,921.....	2 1 ..

The number of arrivals during 1847, at its ports, was 3740, and the number of clearances 3346. The amount of American tonnage employed in trade with it is 476,773 tons.

Such are the resources of Cuba, and from them it is customary to conclude that the island has enjoyed a paternal government and enlightened care from the Crown of Spain. Such is not, however, the case; for, of all countries in the world, it is probably the most and worst governed. All power in the hands of two officers, the Captain-General, civil and military governor, and the Intendent, responsible directly to the Spanish Crown, who has charge of the fiscal affairs and of commerce—crowds of greedy Spaniards in every employment—an army of twenty thousand men quartered on a population of 1,500,000—vexatious taxes, infringements on natural right, monopolies of every thing, unblushing bribery, flagrant corruption, constant espionage, and an ecclesiastical system behind that of England in the times of the Tudors, are its principal features. Rigid censorship of the press, a want of all provision for education, and a degraded and worthless nobility, arrest the attention of every stranger, and make him wonder how any race, intelligent as are the Cuban creoles, can remain quiet and see their beautiful island doing nothing for itself, and wasting its treasures upon a people which prize it only as a means of supporting sloth and want of energy. This wretched state of affairs points to a reaction, but, when it comes, Cuba, with her population of 1,500,000, and her immense resources, must win her own freedom, or, if she do not, will deserve to be enslaved.—*Washington Republic.*

November Election....Candidates.

For Sheriff:

☞ For Sheriff.—Col. ROBT. M. McALPIN is a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Orleans, subject to the approval of a Whig Convention. aug 31 FILLMORE RANGERS.

☞ For Sheriff.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce Mr. JAMES S. FLEURY as a Candidate for the Sheriffalty at the ensuing election in November next—subject to the decision of a Whig Convention. aug MANY FRIENDS.

☞ For Sheriff.—JOHN L. LEWIS, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans, is a Candidate for re-election, on the 6th day of November next. The efficient and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, will, it is expected, secure him a majority of the (1500) GENERAL SUFFRAGE.

For Assessor:

☞ For Assessor.—*Eds. Crescent:* Please announce THOMAS B. HAILES as a Candidate for Assessor for the Second District, at the Election in November next. His qualifications—having and selling landed property on commission—it is evident, entitled him first for the office, and it 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 Ferguson, Bayle and Thalia streets in the middle of Julia street, thence to across the Canal, thence down the Canal to the Lake. aug17

☞ For Assessor.—*Messrs. Editors:* Please announce Dr. A. F. ENGELHARDT, Compiler of the Real Estate Tax Books for Mid-city District No. Two, as a Candidate for the office of State Assessor for the Third Representative District of New-Orleans, at the ensuing election, Nov. 5. aug17 SOME PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

For Collector:

☞ For Collector.—*Messrs. Editors:* You are authorized to announce J. H. DALY as a Candidate for Collector of State Taxes of the First District. aug18 "FALSTAFF & BALLAGH."

☞ For Collector.—Please announce JOHN S. THACKER as a Candidate for Collector of State Taxes of the First District. He will be supported by NUMEROUS FRIENDS.

☞ For Collector.—JOHN H. BURROUGHS, the present Collector of State Taxes for the First Representative District, is a Candidate for re-election on the 5th of Nov. next. 1930

☞ For Collector.—We are authorized to announce JOHN C. TAYLOR as a Candidate for Tax Collector of the First Representative District of the City of New-Orleans. 1927

☞ For Collector.—T. B. HEARIT is a Candidate for Collector of State Taxes for the Third Representative District, comprised between Canal and Julia streets, and the Levee and the woods, and respectfully solicits the suffrages of the people, at the ensuing Election in November, 1849. aug

☞ For Collector.—The undersigned (the present Collector) respectfully solicits the suffrages of the people at the general election, to be held on November next, for the office of State Tax Collector, of the Third Representative District. A. W. SLATER. N. B. The District is contained between Canal and Julia streets, the Mississippi River and the Metairie Ridge. 1vf

☞ For State Tax Collector.—*Messrs. Editors:* Please announce ANDREW KERNEY as a Candidate for the office of State Tax Collector for the Third Representative District of Orleans....The District is contained between Canal and Julia streets, and from the Mississippi to the Metairie Ridge. Election on the 5th November next. 1914 MANY VOTERS.

For Justice of the Peace:

☞ For Justice of the Peace.—THOS. A. WATSON is a candidate for Second Justice of the Peace, at the election to take place Nov. 5 ensuing.....Parish Orleans, from Delta to Canal st., and from the Riverfront to the Lake. 37

☞ For Justice of the Peace—GEO. W. CHRISTY is a Candidate for the Office of Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans. aug28

☞ For Justice of the Peace.—Please announce J. L. WINTER as a Candidate for Second Justice of the Peace. 1898 HIS FRIENDS.

☞ For Justice of the Peace.—GEO. T. BRIGHT, Second Justice of the Peace for the Parish of Orleans, is a Candid