DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

Come Home!

Some of our absentees for the summer are already returning to the city. The lake trips for pleasure are growing few. The boats run with scanty lists of passengers, and some families have already quit their summer quarters and established themselves in their city residence. The travel on the great lines is nearly all in this direction. We can see now many new faces, and some old ones, as good and bright as new, fresh from the gayeties of the North. The signs of revived life, animation and business are visible all around us, a most refreshing scene to those who have lived patiently through the cholera, the crevasse and the Rey case.

It is early for much movements of activity, but every thing justifies us in cordially inviting our friends to return, assuring them of perfect safety. The season has been remarkably healthy, and gives every confidence of continued healthy. The epidemic period is well nigh over; and the mortality has been less, we think, in proportion than in any other populous city. A fine, fresh rain yesterday relieved the dryness and dustiness of the past week. Not the slightest apprehensions are felt for any epidemic. The croakers are dumb, the doctors, unhappy victims, smile, but ghastly, when they congratulate the new comers on the absence of all disease. If it were not for the imaginary ailments of the lazy and the nervous, the physicians would have to emigrate in a body to California.

Come back then, we say to our absent townsmen, soon, and without fear. Don't mind Major Noah's nonsense—you know the merry old gentleman too well to mind his jokings about the plagues and miseries of New Orleans. You have had your summer amusements—perhaps spent most of your money—some of you, we know, are getting short. We want you home to enjoy the delicious climate here—to meet with old friends and renew old friendships—to fill up the city and set all the wheels of business and its social enjoyments into fresh action, —to make money for your yourselves and help your neighbors—to mix with your political friends—give your brother, uncle, or cousin, or nephew, or your friend's uncle, cousin, brother, a helping hand into a comfortable office. Gen. Declouet is anxious to see many of you—Gen. Walker wants a few—and some seventy or eighty public spirited gentlemen are praying piteously for your speedy return. There is no more use for you at the North—you will be more comfortable and welcome here. Come home, then, one and all.

☞ We are informed by Capt. Holm, of the mail packet Oregon, that the steam towboat Ocean, which left here on Friday last with troops for Tampa Bay, went into Pensacola Bay for shelter in consequence of the very heavy weather at sea for several preceding days—the wind blowing a gale from East South East.

THE UNDINE.—We have some further particulars in regard to the capsizing of the Undine. She was upset about half-past 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, some four miles from the Lake end of the railroad. The captain and two men remained on board all night. They were picked up by a schooner from Barataria, and brought into the New Canal on Wednesday. The sloop J. L. Titus was sent to look for the Undine. The Titus found her, and towed her up to the New Canal, where she was lying yesterday. No lives were lost by the capsizing of the Undine.

☞ We thank the officers of the Dorwell for Red River papers.

TOWBOAT MARY KINGSLAND.—We learn from Capt. Wilson, of the schooner John T. Sprague, which vessel arrived at the New Basin on Wednesday night from Tampa Bay, that the steamer Mary Kingsland burst two of her larboard boilers, about forty miles from Egmont Light House, Fla., instantly killing thirteen persons and scalding severely thirteen others, four of whom died shortly afterwards. The others, nine in number, were taken to the hospital at Tampa Bay. The following are the names of the persons killed, as far as we could learn: Charles Adams, Mate; W. McGunnigle, 1st Engineer; W. Holmes, 2d Engineer. Captain James M. Whann, Master, Captain Jacob Smith, Pilot, and James Studley, Sailing-master, escaped without injury. Capt. Wilson also states that all of the cargo, consisting of horses, mules, wagons, and other government freight, was thrown overboard. The boat also received considerable damage. At the time the accident occurred the engine was working slowly, and the pilot was making his soundings to work his way in.

The U. S. propeller Ashland, from this port, arrived at Tampa Bay on the 4th inst.

THE REGATTA AT BILOXI.—Yesterday was the appointed time for this fête, but the weather was so unfavorable here that we suppose the attendance was less than it should be. If the boats started, in such a blow and storm as was felt hereabouts, it must have been a more exciting affair than any yet had. It is likely, however, that there was a postponement.

PROTEST.—*Canal Bank.*—The attention of the public was called yesterday to a protest made by Mr. Rion, against the transfer of certain Canal Bank stock held by Wright, Williams & Co. The object of the protest and of its publication puzzles everybody. No doubt there is something concealed in the document; and its profound signification may, in time, be made apparent to subtunary intelligences. For the present, we must remain satisfied with what the protest contains. The paper attracted notice because so much has lately been said about Canal Bank affairs. The protest will probably be the "abracadabra" to "call up spirits from the vasty deep." When the conjurors get ready for their manœuvres, the public will be furnished with some amusement. The Delta is the worthy historiographer of such black-letter proceedings. The Picayune intends, it seems, to play second fiddle and furnish documents.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—One of the organ-grinders, with his monkey, has got to town. This is the surest indication that business is about commencing.

AUCTION SALES IN NEW ORLEANS.—The following is the official statement of returns for the quarter ending on the 30th of June, 1849, of sales made by the several Auctioneers of this city:

J. A. Bend	$786,468 44	E. R. Sykes	$866,828 76
C. O. Pentpa'n	156,869 62	J. H. Bloche	143,979 75
N. Lagan	84,168 26	F. Fernandez	55,166 52
Lewis Pizzatee	132,152 00	A. Bloche	77,657 75
D. E. Murphy	71,427 84	P. E. Trieou	79,374 72
J. L. Carmen	65,574 9	S. L. Redman	19,261 43
J. Le Carpentier	50,145 68	L. Gossen	17,729 72
Tom, J. Sloat	39,154 85	E. W. Moss	15,605 72
J. Dupas	4,157 97	J. Levy	7,805 57
James Ewald	3,207 30	S. T. Moss	2,402 85
E. Tassel	2,648 70	L. R. Charbonnet	2,110 52
H. F. Smith	2,445 89	R. Armfield	1,891 47
J. W. Randell	201 67	Wm. Rice	1,594 32
J. B. Cenac	686 82		

SHREVEPORT RACES.—We learn, says the Natchitoches Chronicle of the 8th, that preparations are making by J. B. Bird, proprietor of the Lecompte Course at Shreveport, for a spirited meeting, to commence on the third Monday in October, and to continue six days. The purses will be liberal, and fine sport is anticipated. There are now a number of fine horses in training on the track, to wit: Messrs. Fannings's string, with the *Maid of Munster* at the head; A. & J. Lanman have three good ones; J. B. Bird has a good string, with *Bluggs* at the head. The Course has undergone thorough repair, and is in fine order. The stables of A. Lecompte & Co. and Wells & Carnel are in active training, and will be in attendance.

NORTHERN TRAVEL.—The steamers Rhode Island and Massachusetts, it is stated, have been purchased by parties who will run them between Philadelphia and New York.

William C. Rives.

The Delta of yesterday, in an otherwise just analysis of the character and career of Mr. Rives, the new Minister to France, makes several mistakes in his political history—particularly in his relations to the French treaty of 1831-'32—and the international difficulties which sprung out of the delay of the French Chambers to make appropriations to fulfil the treaty. The Delta speaks of the treaty as having been "negotiated through the French Minister in this country"—refers to it as having "come up" as for ratification in the French Chamber of Deputies—refers to Mr. Rives as charged at Paris with "the consummation" of the treaty, and makes him the medium of conveying to the French government Gen. Jackson's "threat of reprisals."

These are all errors of fact. The treaty was not negotiated in Washington by the French Minister, but in Paris by Mr. Rives himself. It was completed and Mr. Rives's agency terminated without any irritation of feeling. It was fully ratified by the Executive of both governments, and Mr. Rives returned home, years before any difficulty arose between the two countries. He returned to the United States and was elected to the Senate from Virginia, we think, in 1832. His successor at Paris was Edward Livingston, of this State, whose only duty in regard to the treaty was to ask for the money which it contracted to pay. The appropriations for that object were delayed notwithstanding the arrangements with us, and the promises of Louis Philippe to ask them of the Chamber of Deputies. It was in consequence of these delays, containing, as Gen. Jackson thought, breaches of good faith, that he suggested to Congress in his annual message of December, 1834, that reprisals might become necessary. This was in a communication to the domestic legislature of the country—not addressed to a foreign government, nor even to our Minister in France. Mr. Rives had then not been in France for two years. All the correspondence with the Admiral de Rigny and the Duke de Broglie, which grew out of that exciting affair, was carried on with unsurpassed ability by Mr. Livingston.

It cannot therefore be, as the Delta states, that the French can have any personal irritation against Mr. Rives for the supposed indignity contained in Gen. Jackson's celebrated menace of reprisals. Mr. Rives had no more to do with it than any other Senator on the democratic side, and not so much as Mr. Rush, the Minister just returned; for though in a private station, he wrote and published some letters sustaining the strong policy of Gen. Jackson. The pretence of offence against Mr. Rives arises out of a much smaller matter. On the publication of the official correspondence concerning the treaty which he negotiated, a letter was made public which claimed that the sum of 25,000,000 francs obtained from France was a good bargain—that it would cover, in the opinion of many, all the honest claims. We are not sure but Mr. Rives said more, for we have not the whole letter within reach. But there was not any thing in the letter to do more injury to any body that just impeach Mr. Rives's discretion a little; and it is in testimony, from the best authorities of France, that the Chambers of that day attached no consequence to it at all. They were not so silly as the rabid partisan press here were, who, in order to injure Mr. Rives, made out a foolish case of insult to France, which even the susceptible Frenchman treated with contempt.

Probably Mr. Rives is not popular in France from considerations independent of any specific act which they can allege against him; and it might have been prudent to select one against whom there is no prejudice. But we repeat that we disbelieve *in toto* the rumor that the French President and Cabinet will take the extreme step of refusing to accredit him as Minister.

THE REY CORRESPONDENCE.—The Washington Union, referring to the official papers published in the Crescent on the 25th ult., received by the Adams Gray, says: "It will be found that they contain no reference whatever to any instructions from the Department of State to Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana. We conclude, therefore, that they are not all the official correspondence which has been had touching the abduction of Rey." The Adams Gray left Havana on the 15th of August. The instructions from the Department of State did not reach Gen. Campbell till the 16th, after the Gray had sailed. A little attention to dates sometimes averts some material mistakes of opinion. As for example the Union says: "The evidence adduced in the investigation at New Orleans made it the duty of our Government to demand that Rey should be surrendered and sent there, if for no other purpose than to give his testimony. This duty was imperative; and the demand was made and acceded to." One minute's consideration would have shown the Union the blunder of this. The investigation commenced at New Orleans on the 27th of July, and the instructions were dated at Washington on the 28th of the same month. The investigation terminated on the 14th of August, and it was hardly known at Washington when Rey was released at Havana. Of just such blunders is half of the commentary on this case made up.

NATCHITOCHES NOMINATIONS.—On Monday before last, the democratic party of Natchitoches parish nominated for the State Senate, Daniel Brown, of Kisatchie; and for the House of Representatives, C. A. Bullard, Solon Bartlett, and Wm. Sprowl.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The annual election for State officers in Vermont took place on the 4th. The whigs succeeded throughout. Prof. Meacham, whig, is elected to Congress by a large majority, in place of Geo. P. Marsh, resigned, and the whigs have a large gain, so far, on the popular vote, over democrats and free-soilers, who had fraternised, partially, at this election. A portion of the democrats run a third candidate. For several years past, owing to the scattering votes, the people have failed to make a choice, and consequently the election of Governor and other officers has devolved upon the Legislature. They make a distinction in speaking of the parties as though there were any differences between them on the subject of slavery in the territories. We have looked over the resolutions and other declarations of opinion, and there is not a *pin's* choice between the two candidates. Both, and the friends of both, declare their adherence to the free-soil doctrine. The third candidate, who is equally opposed to the extension of slavery but in favor of *non-intervention* by Congress, gets very few votes in the State.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION FOR CUBA.—The New York Courier of the 10th speaks as follows of the seizure of vessels intended for Cuba, which have been reported heretofore by telegraph: "Rumors were current throughout the city yesterday, that one or more vessels had been seized by the Government authorities for an alleged violation of our neutrality laws, in conveying men and munitions of war, intended to be used for the invasion of Cuba. We understood that the Union had sailed for some southern port contiguous to Cuba, with a number of men on board, who had been enlisted into this illegal service,—and that they were supplied with arms, &c. We did not learn that she had been detained. It was said however, that another vessel, named the Sea Gull, destined to Curacoa, and heavily laden with guns, powder, &c., had been detained, and that an investigation was going on under the direction of some one of the United States authorities in this city. What was the result of this inquiry, or whether it has been concluded, we do not know. If this report be well founded—though we confess we have it from no official source—it proves that the proclamation of the President was timely and necessary. Probably more information in regard to the matter will be elicited during the day."

FIRE.—A fire occurred in Elmira, N. Y., on the 3d inst., which consumed six stores and one tavern, besides other buildings. Loss estimated at $40,000 to $50,000—partly insured.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

Telegraphed to the "Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS.

MAINE ELECTIONS, ETC.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12.—The steamship Europa arrived at Halifax on Monday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock, having sailed from Liverpool on the 1st September, thus accomplishing the passage in nine days.

Commercial Advices.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—The accounts brought by the last overland mail from India represent commercial affairs in that quarter as highly prosperous. In the early part of the week the Liverpool Cotton market stiffened under the influence of advices from the United States, and prices were a shade higher. On Wednesday the demand fell off, the rates receding from an eighth to a farthing; but on Friday again the temporary depression was recovered, and the market closed firmly at the prices current on the departure of the previous steamer. The Broker's Committee report quotations precisely the same as those by the Niagara, viz: 5¼d. for Fair Orleans. The operations of the week have embraced 33,800 bales.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The Flour market has experienced a further decline, Baltimore and Ohio brands being quoted at 23s. 6d. to 24s. 6d., and Old Western Canal at 23s. per barrel. The market for Indian Corn is steady—mixed lots going off at 25s. 6d. to 26s. 6d., and Yellow at 27s. 6d. to 28s. per quarter. The market for American Provisions is reported as being generally dull.

Monetary.

Money in the London market is still very abundant, but the demand for capital having increased, only the best bills can be discounted at 2½ per cent. per annum. The funds have declined, and Consols closed on the 31st August at 92¼. There is but little doing in Paris in foreign stocks on the Bourse. At Hamburg and Antwerp the funds are steady and improving.

Hungary.

The accounts from Hungary received by the Niagara are confirmed in every essential particular by the present steamer. The belief generally prevails in political circles, that Georgey surrendered to the Russian forces under Paskiewitch, on a distinct pledge from the Emperor Nicholas, guaranteeing the independence of Hungary. During the interval which has since elapsed, several other corps of Magyar troops have laid down their arms and submitted to the Russians.

The fortress of Comorn has not yet surrendered. It has been represented in some quarters that Bem and Kossuth had been captured by the invaders. On the other hand, however, accounts from Turkey say that these brave patriots had reached Adrianople, and had eventually embarked on board of an English ship.

Paskiewitch has delivered Georgey to the Austrian Commander-in-Chief; and our dispatch states that he will either be confined in the Castle of Olmutz, or in a fortress of Bohemia. On the whole, as our dispatch adds, the details from Hungary are very contradictory.

Germany.

From Berlin we have the information that seven German States have ratified the confederation proposed on the part of Prussia, Hanover and Saxony. Seven others have expressed a determination to unite in the ratification; while seven more will take further time to deliberate on the subject.

Italy.

The city of Venice capitulated on the 27th of August, on the terms proposed by Radetzsky.

The Government of Tuscany has refused to allow funeral honors to be paid to Charles Albert, the deceased ex-King of Sardinia.

France.

The French Government and the Pope are still at loggerheads. The Red Republicans are about holding a grand council at Geneva, and Ledru Rollin has left Paris to join in the proceedings.

Louis Napoleon, it is said, is about to marry the daughter of the King of Sweden. His friend, M. de Penagay having gone to Stockholm for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries.

The Russian Minister at Paris has officially announced that the Emperor Nicholas does not contemplate any territorial aggrandizement, but will withdraw his troops as soon as the Hungarians have laid down their arms.

Maine Elections.

The elections in Maine, as far as heard from, show that the whigs have gained two members of the State Legislature.

Massachusetts.

The special election for a Congressman in the Fourth Congressional District has resulted, as heretofore, in no choice. Palfrey (free soil) has a plurality, but the democratic and whig votes together exceed that given to him.

SECOND DISPATCH.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12—6½ P. M.—Among the passengers by the Europa is George Bancroft, late American Minister to England, with his family.

Massachusetts.

Twenty-eight additional towns in the Fourth Congressional District have been heard from, and Palfrey (free soil whig) loses 225 votes since the last trial.

Effect of the Steamer's News.

The New York markets remain thus far unaffected by the steamer's advices.

New York State Fair.

Fifty thousand persons attended the Great State Agricultural Fair of New York on the first day. Among the distinguished citizens present were Henry Clay, Thomas Corwin, Millard Fillmore and General Wool.

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FOURTH DESPATCH.

Late and Important from Santa Fe.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13, 12 M.—Advices from Santa Fé have been received to the 17th August. A very severe fight has taken place between a company of soldiers under Capt. Jenders, [?] and a large party of Apache Indians. The latter lost thirty of their number in killed and wounded and seventy-six prisoners. Of the former, only three men were wounded.

On the 17th July, Major Chevallie had a battle with the Camanches. Forty Indians were killed, and not less than two hundred taken prisoners. Major Chevallie likewise captured five hundred mules. Only one man of his company was wounded.

The situation of Col. Washington at Santa Fe is represented as being extremely critical. He is surrounded by fully fifteen hundred Indians, who are bent on his destruction.

Gen. Taylor's Health.

The President is slowly recovering from his recent severe attacks. He declines for the present receiving company.

The Fair.

The Great State Fair at Syracuse, N. Y., was attended on the second day by upwards of one hundred thousand persons.

New York Markets.

The Flour market has experienced a further decline. Nothing is doing in Cotton, and dealers are awaiting the receipt of their private letters.

[Our readers will perceive that the above despatch is dated at mid-day yesterday. It was received at the Telegraph office before 6, P. M.]

☞ There was a slight frost in Boston on Monday morning of last week.

SECRETARY TO SPAIN.—Horatio J. Perry, the new Secretary of Legation to Madrid, sailed on the 31 inst. from New York, in the bark Elvira Harbeck, for Lisbon, on his way to Madrid. He was to have gone out in the U. S. store-ship Erie to Gibraltar, but she is still detained by the illness of Com. Gregory, who goes out in her to take command of the U. S. squadron on the coast of Africa.

MISSIONARIES.—Rev. Messrs. Tyler, Wilder and Abraham, with their wives, destined to the Mission in South Africa, under the care of the American Board, reached Cape Town on the 13th of June last, after a very pleasant passage of sixty-seven days from Boston, all in good health. They had made arrangement to sail for Port Natal on the 25th of June.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Episcopal Church of St. Mark's, Philadelphia, is soon to be opened for public worship. This edifice will cost about $50,000; its style is of the purest Gothic; constructed entirely of stone; the interior being in the same primitive style that marked the churches of England in the early ages. The roof is of oak, covered with slate tiles; all the wood work of the interior is of oak, the natural color of which is to be retained. The tower is not to be completed at present.

☞ The Treasurer of the New York State Colonization Society has received from an anonymous friend a donation of twenty-five dollars for the society—a donation of the same amount having been annually received, from the same steady friend, for many years.

THE SYRACUSE FAIR.—The Albany Evening Journal publishes letters addressed by the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New York to the Mayor of Syracuse, accepting the hospitalities tendered to them in behalf of that city during the State agricultural fair. During the attendance of the President there will be a military encampment and review at Onondaga Hollow, when the troops will be reviewed by Generals Taylor, Scott, and Wool, and Governor Fish.

CHARLESTON AND PHILADELPHIA LINE OF PACKETS.—The steamship Philadelphia, destined for the Charleston line of steam packets, has just been launched at Philadelphia. She is described as a noble vessel, and makes the third one of the line. The Philadelphia and New York lines of packets from Charleston prove profitable.

SANDUSKY.—The Mayor in a recent number of the Sandusklian returns thanks, in the name of the city, for benefits received, during the late pestilence, from various places. After naming them, he says: "It is impossible for any citizen of Sandusky to feel too deeply the obligation of this debt of gratitude, and it is equally impossible for him to express his thanks. But he can thank God that his lot is cast where Christian charities grow and flourish, and he can invoke God's best blessings upon those who remembered him in the day of his sore distress."

TRIAL AT TAHLEQUAH.—The Cherokee Advocate, published at Tahlequah, in the territory of the Cherokee Nation, has the following paragraph: "The trial of John A. Bell and eighteen others, for the murder of Wash and Ellis Starr, came off on Thursday, the 23d of August. There being no evidence introduced sufficient to convict them, they were of course acquitted. It is said that the main witnesses in the case on the part of the prosecution, did not attend the court, for what cause we have not exactly heard."

LOSS AT SEA.—The brig Patriot, Capt. Greenfield, from New London, Conn., bound to Charleston with granite, encountered a gale on the 28th ult. when in lat. 37° 58', long. 72° 15', which caused her to leak, and soon afterwards she sunk, giving the captain and crew barely time to escape in the boats. They were picked up the same day by the brig Sterling, Capt. Holmes, from Halifax bound to Fredericksburg, and were subsequently transferred to the schooner Richard Law, from Baltimore bound to New York, and were landed at the Breakwater.

LARGE ROBBERY.—The trunk of D. G. McCreary, of Parkersburg, Va., was robbed of $3000 recently, on board the steamer Elite, on the Ohio. The money had been entrusted to him by the Bank at Parkersburg, to deliver to the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Wheeling.

THE DETAILS FROM VENEZUELA.—The N. Y. Sun has further advices from Venezuela, which gives some particulars of the late abortive attempt of Paez upon the Government. It says, on the march from Caraccas to Carabobo, Paez fell in with Monagas's troops, and through the treachery and cowardice of Palacios, Macero, and others of his officers, Paez suffered defeat. Paez recruited his forces for another battle, which took place on the 12th of August at Felipe, Monagas's forces amounting to near 6000, and Paez's being less than 2000. Paez was defeated, and himself, three sons, and his principal officers made prisoners. What will be their fate is not known. As capital punishment is abolished in Venezuela they will probably be banished. If allowed by Monagas, Paez, it is said, will come to the United States.

EXPEDITION AGAINST CUBA.—The editor of the Providence Transcript is informed that emissaries from abroad are in that city, attempting to enlist men for the invasion of Cuba; and, in order to induce citizens to enlist, they offer very liberal pay in money, with a bonus on landing in Cuba, where it is said many of the people are in favor of the movement. They represent that Gen. Lopez, of Cuba, now in this country, is at the head of the movement in the United States; and that fifteen thousand individuals in the United States have already agreed to join. It is further said, that the Cabinet of President Taylor, or a part of them, secretly favor the movement. As a further inducement to recruits, it is said that the commanding officer of the United States vessels, sent to watch the movements, is favorable to, and will not interrupt it.

COTTON CROP.—The last papers from the interior bring bad news of the cotton crop. The Aberdeen (Miss.) Democrat says:

"Our inquiries have been extended in every direction throughout this county, in regard to the progress the worm is making on the growing crop. From every quarter we learn the worm has increased, and the prospect now is that not more than one-third of a crop can possibly be anticipated. We have heard that several planters had discharged their overseers and abandoned the cotton fields altogether."

The Gainesville (Sumter, Ala.) Pilot says that the cotton is covered by hordes of the boll worm. Half a crop, it thinks, cannot possibly be made.

The Eutaw (Greene) Whig says the change in the weather has produced chills and fevers in abundance, and that the worm is rapidly destroying the cotton. The average crop, it learns from planters, will be less than it ever was before in that part of the State. The Greensboro'g Beacon gives a similar account. The boll worm is ravaging the plantations, and the army worm had also made its appearance. "We heard one planter offer yesterday," it says, "to take 15 bales for his crop on 120 acres, and we are not aware that his crop is worse than his neighbors' generally."

A letter dated Tuscaloosa, Sept. 6th, says: "The cotton is most essentially used up by the worm in this part of the country; but the planters seem to think that the high prices will pay better than the crop of last year. The Mobile receipts will be very short this year, I think."

CATERPILLARS.—The caterpillars have made their appearance in great numbers on the plantation of Major Hayward, in the vicinity of Tallahassee, Florida. They have also been discovered, in less quantity, on other plantations, but there is no longer any doubt of the fact of their appearance, and will in a few days be able to enter upon their work of destruction. So says the latest Savannah Republican.

TEMPERANCE.

☞ We are indebted to a friend for the following communication, containing an account of the present prosperous condition of the Temperance cause in this State.

Sons and Daughters of Temperance in Louisiana.

It must be gratifying to the friends of good order and humanity to know that the blissful cause of temperance is moving onward, having quietly worked its way through a large portion of our State, as the "Sons" now number about 3000 members—embracing 72 Divisions, (of which 13 are in the city and its vicinity,) and applications have been made for charters for new Divisions, which, when organized, will increase the number to fifty-one. The benefit arising to society from these institutions is almost incalculable; they have raised the fallen, and brought together in harmony, happiness and prosperity, those whose family connections had been severed by dire intemperance. Many eminent citizens in our State have become devotedly attached to the order of the Sons of Temperance. They do not confine themselves entirely to the Division room, but in the open Hall, and even in the open air, they promulgate the good cause where the temperate and the intemperate are admitted, and those needful of it can receive profitable instruction whereby they may be benefited. The following article from the Baton Rouge Democrat, of the 5th inst., will prove the above.

"At the Plains, on Saturday last, a large gathering of the 'Sons' and citizens generally took place to witness a banner presentation to the new Division there, as also for the purpose of listening to a very able address from A. M. Dunn, and to partake of a very sumptuous feast served up in bacchanalian style. The banner was presented on the part of the ladies by Miss Marshall, and received on the part of the Division by Mr. Henry Young.... At Manchac on Sunday there was a large gathering of the 'Sons,' and others, for the purpose of hearing two excellent addresses from Messrs. James C. Gayle and Arch. Stuart of this city."

There are four Divisions in this State out of the city of New Orleans, whose aggregate number of members amount to over 300. Vienna Division was lately organized in Jackson Parish with 50 members, and had on hand many applications for membership. In the city, also, the greater part of the Divisions are going on steadily. On the 5th inst. Pelican Division No. 1, initiated seven, and on the 12th, three. It has at present 142 contributing members, and they have expelled and suspended a considerable number lately for nonconformity to the organic laws of the order. About the middle of last month, Crystal Fount Division, No. 4, initiated seven at one meeting. The members of the Young Men's Magnolia Division are also worthy of notice and commendation, for their indefatigable exertions for the advancement of the order which have terminated successfully, as during the present quarter they have initiated one or two at each meeting—with one exception—and last quarter they were equally persevering and successful. *The Daughters of Temperance* are also on the onward march in our State. On the 4th inst., Jessamine Union, No. 4, was instituted at Plaquemine, Iberville Parish, by Mrs. Montgomery, assisted by Mrs. Muir and Miss Boell (of this city. The requisite number of officers were elected and installed into office: Mrs. Hornsby, P. S.; Mrs. Earnst, S. A.; Mrs. Dickison, R. S., etc. The "Daughters" in this State have so far selected floral names for their Unions: 1st, Olive Branch Union, Algiers; 2d, Magnolia, New Orleans; 3d, Rose Hill, Baton Rouge, and the 4th, as above. Having four Unions in the State, the "Daughters" can now obtain a charter for a Grand Union, when they will be able to grant charters to organize Unions in any part of the State. Who will now be so bold as dare to aver that the cause of temperance will flag or retrograde, when the ladies have entered the field with a firm resolve to do battle against the monster alcohol!—the liquid fire king, the scourge of the world, and too often a deadly foe to their happiness and well-being.

(Communicated.)

Eds. Crescent: Allow me briefly to reply to the complaint, in your paper of yesterday, respecting the ringing of the bell under my care: that, inasmuch as I am not furnished with such apparatus as will enable me to see through brick walls and slated roofs, I can think of no method by which this evil, here alluded to, can be remedied, unless I am required, by the *proper authorities*, to ring, and ring, at an alarm, without regard to the fact whether any thing like a fire is visible. Very respectfully, H. W.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Dramas of "The Two Galley Slaves," and the Musical Farce of "The Revoke" are the attractions at the Olympic to-night.

DEMOCRATIC CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, held on the 12th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It is essential, for the proper organization and efficient action of the Democratic party in the City of New Orleans, that a permanent and regularly constituted Committee should exist, for the purpose of superintending the interests of said party:

Therefore, be it Resolved, That this Committee recommends to the Democrats of the several Wards in the City of New Orleans to elect as many Delegates from their respective Wards as said Wards are entitled to Aldermen in the Municipal Councils, which said Delegates shall hold their office for one year, and shall form the *Democratic General Committee of the City of New Orleans*—the said Committee to have power to call meetings, to recommend measures, and generally to superintend and further the interests of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That it be further recommended that meetings be held in the several Wards, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., for the purpose of electing said Delegates. JOHN M. BELL, Pres't.

J. N. LEA, Secretary. s14 2t

☞ Louisiana Democratic Walker Club.—The Regular Meeting of the Club will be held on SATURDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Apollo Saloon, Carondelet street.... The Democrats of the three Municipalities are respectfully invited to attend. R. R. LUSK, President.

JOHN REYNOLDS, Secretary. s14

☞ Democratic Meeting.—The CHALMETTE GUARDS will hold their first Regular Meeting on SATURDAY the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock P. M., at No. 116 Chartres street. Business of importance will be submitted to the Club, and a general attendance is expected of all the members.

ALBERT FARRE, President.

THOS. SHIELDS, Secretary. s14

☞ Attention! Democrats of Sixth Ward, Second Municipality.—A meeting of the Democratic Voters will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Walker House, corner of Levee and Bienville streets, for the purpose of electing Four Delegates to attend the Convention to be held at the St. Louis Exchange, on the 20th inst. Every Democratic Voter of the Ward is expected to be personal in attendance.

T. P. White,	D. Aldrich,	R. S. Lee,	
David Orcutt,	W. H. Elmer,	John Bailey,	
F. Thomas,	D. Mitchell,	Jas. H. Caldwell.	

s12

☞ Jackson Fire Co. No. 18.—The Officers and Members of the above Company are requested to attend a Special Meeting of the Company on SUNDAY MORNING, the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock. By order: s13 H. A. HENDRIES, Sec'ry.

☞ Protection Hose Fire Company—The Officers and Members are requested to attend Special Meeting of the Company to be held on FRIDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested. By order of L. G. Dillard, Chief Director. s13 JOS. F. RUSSA, Secretary.

WANTED—By an American Lady, who has had some fifteen years experience in keeping a large Boarding House—a Situation as Superintendent of a Hotel or Private Boarding House, or Family. The best of references can be given. A line addressed to M. R., Box 204, will meet with immediate attention. s14 2t

LIME.—1200 bbls. Fresh Thomaston Meadow Rock, cargo 'Ad of brig Patrick Henry: 700 bbls. Camden, landing. Also, St. Genevieve and Glen's Falls Lime, for Sugar making, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

s14 2t 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

CEMENT.—300 bbls. Newark and Rosendale: 300 bbls. Nelson & Brown's; 200 bbls. Louisville; also, 100 bbls. Roman, for sale. 10,000 bbls. Newark and Rosendale, to arrive, for sale low from landing, by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

s14 2t 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

PLASTER.—100 bbls. Coggins & Co.; 100 bbls. Wotherspoon's; 100 bbls. Newark and Rosendale, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN, Agents,

s14 2t 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

PALM OIL.—25 casks, to arrive, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

s14 2t 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

FIRE BRICK.—100,000 English, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

s14 2t 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

SODA ASH.—150 Packages, in Hhds. Tierces and Bbls. for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

s14 2t 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

HAIR.—1000 sacks and 125 bbls. Plastering Hair, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

s14 2t 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

MARBLE DUST.—100 bbls. Ground Marble, from the Newark Company, for sale by HAYMAN & HOLDEN,

s14 2t 98 Magazine st. and 11 Red Stores.

Cheap Paper, Blank Books & Stationery, AT NO. 57 CAMP STREET.

THE subscribers respectfully return thanks to the numerous friends and the public for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, and would respectfully solicit a continuance, having now on hand a full and complete Stock of every article in their line, AND ARE DAILY RECEIVING FRESH SUPPLIES. Their present Stock, consists, in part, of the following, which they offer at the LOWEST MARKET RATES:

BLANK BOOKS—Ladgers, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Account Current, Record and Receipt Books, of all sizes and of the best quality.

COPYING LETTER PRESSES—With Books, and every thing complete—of different sizes and qualities.

BLANKS.—Custom-house Entries and Commercial Blanks of every description: Bills of Exchange, Notes, Drafts, etc., etc., in great variety.

CHECK BOOKS—On all the solvent Banks and Banking Houses in the city.

STEEL PENS—Of every manufacture; a choice selection always on hand.

PAPER—Of every description—English, French and American manufacture.

INK.—Black, Blue and Red; also Copying—an extensive assortment.

INSTANDS—Of all known kinds.

Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, India Rubber, Lead Pencils, Water Stamps, Redgers' Penknives and Razors, Office Tape, Sand and Sand Boxes, Letter Clips, Bill Files, Black Lines, Pen Holders and Pen Racks, Tin Paper Cutters, Counting House Calendars, Bankers' Cases, Portfolios, Memorandum Books, Dissecting, etc., etc.

HAVING ALSO, A COMPLETE Book and Job Printing Office and Book Bindery in the same building, we are prepared to execute orders for Printing or Binding, in a superior style, and at such prices as cannot fail in giving satisfaction.

CORSON & ARMSTRONG, Stationers and Blank Book Manufacturers, s14 1tasf 57 Camp street, New Orleans.

CARROLLTON FEMALE SEMINARY, THIS Institution will open under the charge of Mrs. T. WARREN, who takes this method to solicit the patronage of parents and guardians.

☞ Terms for Board and Tuition (payable monthly in advance), $15 per month.

☞ Terms of Music (with use of Piano) $5 per month.

REFER TO—

Rev. Dr. Scott,	Rev. J. R. Beadle,	A. N. Ogden,
J. A. Marbis,	Col. L. T. Preston,	W. T. Scott,
Chas. Gardner,	J. Hampson,	Rev. J. Twichell.
Dr. J. W. Picton,	Prof. Forcher,	s13 2m

City Gossip.

THE DRY GOODS MARKET.—We attended yesterday the first package sale of the season at the auction room of F. H. Pettonia. There was a large attendance but goods sold low—very low; and dealers made their purchases at less rates than the same styles command, at this time, in the Northern market. The catalogue embraces 122 lots, comprising many of the staple and fancy articles of the trade, and presenting a variety of Fall and Winter Dry Goods. Heavy 4-4 Brown Sheetings brought 7c.; 7 8 "Phœnix" Osnaburg 7½c.; and "Fitzfield" brown Cotton brought 5¾c.; "York Mills" 36-inch bleached Sheetings 11@11½c.; Good style Ponts, medium quality, 7@7½c.; white "Fall River" which is a standard in the market, brought but the same bid. All the Ponts were of desirable patterns and saleable goods. Flannels sold as follows: All wool, red, a rather fair article, 19c.; twilled, medium quality, 25c.; white, all wool, good, 31c. Mousselines de Laines, Alpaccas, Ginghams, Jeans, Cassimeres, etc., brought corresponding rates with the above. Blankets, of which several lots were composed, went below their value. Buyers were principally Jobbers in the city, but the lots were not so large that country merchants would have been debarred from