DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1849.

See Third Page for City News, &c.

The Mammoth Weekly Crescent

Will be issued to-day at 1 o'clock. It will contain a history of the events of the week in New Orleans, together with the intelligence which has been received here during the last seven days from all quarters of the world. Numbers done up in wrappers may be had at the counter.

DEATH OF JUDGE CANON.—Judge Canon died in this city early yesterday morning, after a long and lingering illness. His death is a serious loss to the community, as well as to the Bench and Bar of Louisiana.

Judge Canon was a native of Bordeaux, whence he emigrated to this country about the year 1815. He had entered the French Navy previous to his emigration and had distinguished himself by his studies in the profession. After arriving in Louisiana, he was Professor in the Orleans College, and when that Institution fell through, he gave himself up to the study and practice of law. He continued in practice until appointed Judge of the Second District Court of Orleans by Gov. Johnson.

The members of the Bar met yesterday, at 10 o'clock, in the court-room of the Fourth District Court, Judge Strawbridge presiding, to manifest their respect for Judge Canon's character and regard for his services. Mr. J. P. Benjamin, with a few prefatory remarks, introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the members of the Bar in view of the painful emotion, the intelligence of the last heard the Hon. E. A. Canon, with whom it has been their pleasure to be associated during his long and honorable career, as an advocate and a magistrate in our community.

Resolved, That in the decease of our lamented fellow-citizen, the community has been deprived of an upright citizen, and valuable member, and the magistracy has lost a Judge, whose unswerving integrity, strong sense of justice and untiring industry in the discharge of his duties, rendered him equally beloved and respected.

Resolved, That the members of the Bar will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be presented to the bereaved family of the deceased, in whose afflictions we claim to have a share, and that this Hon. Court be respectfully requested to allow these resolutions to be entered on its records, and to adjourn without the transaction of any further business, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. M. M. Cohen, adopted, and ordered to be inscribed in the minutes of the other courts, whereupon the court adjourned.

☞ Harvey Gleason, U. S. Consul to Chagres, went out as passenger on the Falcon. His name was omitted in the list of passengers.

WATER AT THE FRANKLIN HOUSE.—We understand, that owing to the prevalence of the strong North-West wind which has been blowing for several days, the garden of the Franklin is covered with at least two feet of water. The Shell Road in the neighborhood of Dan Hickok's, was last night under water. As the wind has subsided, the waters will, no doubt, retire in a few hours.

PASS CHRISTIAN REGATTA.—The fourth Regatta of the Southern Yacht Club and the last of the season, comes off at Pass Christian next Monday. On the next day, the "Southern Yacht Club Challenge Cup" is to be run for, and the race is free for winning boats only. The prizes and conditions of the races may be seen by the advertisement in another column.

☞ We thank the officers of the Pride of the West for late St. Louis papers.

WATERING PLACES.—Those who intend to leave for the watering places to-day, will find good accommodations in either of the following boats, viz: Oregon, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for Mobile; Mobile, at 5 o'clock, P. M., for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, and Biloxi; California, for the same places and at the same hour; steamer Olivia, Capt. Grice, for Mandeville, Madisonville, etc., at 4 o'clock, P. M., and on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock—returning, leaves for New Orleans, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

☞ We have received from Messrs. Cook, Young & Co., in a form for counting-house reference, the Annual Statement of the Commerce of New Orleans. It contains much valuable information.

CANDIDATE WITHDRAWN.—We see by a letter addressed by Mr. Robert M. McAlpin to Col. Preston W. Farrar, and published in several of the papers yesterday, that the former gentleman is no longer a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Orleans.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Haviland, of the steamer E. A. Ogden, for Galveston papers up to the 4th inst.

STEAMER "OREGON."—This deservedly popular boat, in charge of Capt. R. A. Heirn, leaves this day, at 11 o'clock, for Mobile, via the watering places. Any one who has had the pleasure of a trip on the "Oregon," with Capt. H., knows what the comforts of a good *low pressure* steamer are, and we doubt not, will agree with us in wishing there were more of them on the lakes.

AN INTERESTING NARRATIVE.—We have received a capital little work entitled "A Narrative of the Revolution of Brussels, Belgique, Sept. 23, 1830," by Capt. W. B. Williams. The author participated in the scenes he so glowingly depicts, and is now far advanced in years. There is nothing more interesting than to hear a veteran fight his battles over again; and we have perused with much pleasure the work before us. It is for sale by J. B. Steel, in Camp street.

☞ If you want a good gold pen, go to E. A. Tyler's, No. 39 Camp street. We speak experimentally of his pens.

RANGING COMPANIES IN TEXAS.—There is now a prospect of protection to the Texas frontier. We learn from the Austin Gazette, that Dr. Forl's company of Mounted Rangers, one of the three ordered out by Gen. Brooke, has been mustered into the service of the United States by Gen. Harney. This company has been ordered to range between Corpus Christi and the Rio Grande. Capt. Grumbles's company has been organized and probably mustered into service before this time. Capt. Smock is also filling up a company.

RETURNING HOME.—The summer visitors at the watering places are now returning home in great numbers. No less than 140 left Newport on Monday night, the 3d inst., and the eastern steamers alone brought 500 passengers to New York on the morning of the 4th.

HARRY PLUNKETT GRATTAN.—This gentleman well known in the literary and theatrical world, arrived here yesterday from Nashville, the theatre of which place he has leased for a term of years. Mr. Grattan is also connected with Lennox in the Memphis theatre, and has purchased one-half of the Memphis Daily Herald, which he will continue to conduct in connection with Mr. Tannehill. After a brush with the cholera, "Harry" looks about as good as new, and goes his way rejoicing to the village of New York-to-morrow.—*Cin. Despatch, 3d.*

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.—The Philadelphia Ledger says that a gentleman sent a despatch from that city to New Orleans on Tuesday, the 4th, and received an answer from New Orleans by noon of the same day—the message and answer occupying about three hours in their transmission over the wires. The greatest telegraphic feat on record.

RE-OPENING OF THE HOLBROOK OYSTER SALOON.—This celebrated establishment opens this evening, and will be crowded with its old friends and patrons to welcome back to their posts the popular gentlemen connected for years past with this house. The Saloon has been painted and handsomely embellished, and to-night will sparkle with gilding, wit and champagne! The re-opening will be welcome news to our epicures. "George" and "Sam" attend as usual. They are known to every one, and are a host in themselves. The Bar is second to none in this city; and the delicious viands served up from the larder have made the "Holbrook Saloon" one of the famous houses of the day.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Melodramas of "The Bleeding Nun," and the Musical Farce of "The Poor Soldier" are the attractions at the Olympic to-night.

Paris Peace Congress.

It is curious that the enthusiasts and advocates for universal peace should have selected for their place of meeting the most unquiet and revolutionary capital in Europe. From America as well as from Europe, delegates to the Peace Congress assembled in Paris, the great centre of all that is fierce in insurrection and belligerent in revolution. Almost every spot in the French capital is a striking answer to the visionary ideas of those who imagine that an era of universal peace and good faith is near at hand. The battered walls of the Rue St. Denis, the shattered sides of Notre Dame Cathedral, even the silent courts of the Institute, and the deserted rooms of the Conservatory of Arts—all teach the Peace delegates that man has not yet exhausted his fury against his fellow—that the race remains the same as when Nimrod raised the warcry against his enemies, and led on his friends to the destruction of his foes. How inappropriate, then, is the self-styled centre of European civilization for the rendezvous of the advocates for and believers in the establishment and maintenance of peace throughout the world? Had they chosen some spot in the sands of Sahara—some icy peak among the loftiest Alps—they might not have been surrounded with the wrecks of war or reminded of the impracticable nature of their plans and aspirations.

Nor is this the time when it becomes the friends of human freedom and human progress to talk about the pleasures of peace and the horrors of war. It is not by high-sounding phrases of right and responsibility that the present rulers who sway the destinies of so large a number of the race are to be dispossessed of the power they hold over the struggling nations. By war and bloodshed the princes and potentates of the earth have established their thrones; and it is only by war and bloodshed that they can be forced to yield them up. Try, if you please, to persuade Power to listen to the voice of Reason and Right; and if you succeed in the effort you may tame the tiger of Bengal and make the hyena gentle as a sucking dove. These Peace Congressmen, then, are indirectly siding the present rulers of the European continent, many of them have hitherto been found on the side of right and progress, fighting for the emancipation of the injured masses. Are they now to give the lie to their former lives, renounce the cause they have hitherto advocated, and show themselves among the most devoted adherents of the powers of hell? Will the Americans who have gone to this Paris Congress willingly see themselves placed among the favorers of despotism, and their names enrolled among the enemies of those who teach that resistance to tyrants is obedience to God"?

We have not yet heard what were the proceedings of the Peace Congress. We are only told that Louis Napoleon and his ministers offered no opposition to the assembling of the delegates in Paris. Truly, Louis Napoleon would have been the prince of fools to interfere with a measure which so materially advances his plans, and, we may say, his political principles. A considerable desire to recur to monarchical forms and usages, a fixed determination to carry on the work of reaction and contra-revolution have been the characteristics of the Louis Napoleon Ministry. No, the peace men are the best friends of the French President. Instead of sending them away unsatisfied from the capital, instead of depriving them of the privilege of talking their cant about the prevalence of universal peace, let him hire them as missionaries and send them out to preach among the Red Republicans of Lyons and the Socialists of Strasbourg. They are men who can do him service. They can preach up patience to the artisan beggared by partial and unjust laws. They can tell the sweating laborer how magnanimous it is to work and strive and starve, enriching the idler and speculator by his toils and his struggles. Excellent philanthropists will they be! Even their employer, Prince Louis Napoleon, much as his philosophic philanthropy has been lauded by his flatterers, might yield them the palm and permit them to carry off the annual prize which the Institute decrees to the person who has performed the most praise-worthy act of the year.

Were these members of the Peace Congress mere visionaries who would meet together and separate without having any influence on the people, they might pass by unheeded. But many of them are men of weight and power in the communities where they live, and their opinion may produce a sensible effect on the world. They are capable of damaging the cause of liberty in Europe; and as their meeting that way tends, it becomes all the friends of European liberals to speak discouragingly of the Parisian Congress.

MR. RIVES.—It is stated that it was the intention of Mr. Rives, on leaving this country, to stay a few weeks in England, before proceeding to Paris to take upon himself the duties of his mission.

☞ Among the passengers in the steamship Canada, from New York for Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 5th, was J. B. Clay, Chargé at the court of Portugal, his lady and children. The Canada takes out a large mail and only $3,059 in specie.

FREDRIKA BREMER.—The Boston Transcript learns from a Swedish gentleman, that it was Miss Bremer's intention to leave Stockholm for this country the latter part of August. Few writers of the day would be so cordially welcomed.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—Ninety-seven undergraduates have already entered Harvard College at the recent examinations. This is the largest number that has ever entered at one time. Of this number eighty-four constitute the freshmen class and thirteen have joined the other classes.

KENTUCKY CONVENTION.—The Indiana State Journal says: "There are only two emancipationists elected to the Convention to revise and amend the Constitution of Kentucky. They were elected from the counties of Knox and Harlan."

PUBLIC LANDS IN MISSISSIPPI.—The whole of the public lands in Mississippi, amounting to 80,174,080 acres, have been surveyed and brought into market. Of the public lands in Mississippi, 11,185,040 acres remain unsold.

NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.—The Syracuse Convention of the Old Hunkers (or Cass) democrats, held on the 5th inst., nominated a full ticket for the fall elections, without a Barnburner or Free Soil man upon it.

ILLINOIS.—Gov. French has at length issued his proclamation calling an extra session of the Illinois Legislature. The objects of the session, he enumerates to be, the election of a Senator in Congress; to take action on the subject of internal improvements; to give the Governor power by law to fill sundry vacancies in county offices; to amend the revenue laws; to provide for the settlement of State debts, and to improve the judiciary system, in several named particulars. It is generally supposed that Gen. Shields—now eligible—will be elected again.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE OF INDIANA.—Below we give the official vote in each Congressional District in the State:

I..	Elisha Embree, Whig	7,409	
	Nathaniel Albertson, Dem.	8,071	662
II..	Wm. M. Dunn, Whig	7,338	
	Cyrus L. Dunham, Dem.	7,823	485
III..	Joseph Robinson, Whig	7,348	
	John L. Robinson, Dem.	8,121	773
IV..	Samuel W. Parker, Whig	4,889	
	G. W. Julian, Free-soiler	4,737	154
V..	Wm. Herod, Whig	7,265	
	Wm. J. Brown, Dem.	8,762	1,497
VI..	John S. Watts, Whig	7,196	
	Wills A. Gorman, Dem.	8,466	1,270
VII..	Edward W. Mactaughey, Whig	6,782	
	G. F. Cookerly, Dem.	8,655	1,873
VIII..	Henry S. Lane, Whig	7,698	
	Jos. E. McDonald, Dem.	7,424	274
IX..	Williamson Wright, Whig	6,515	
	G. N. Fitch, Dem.	6,800	285
X..	David Kilgore, Whig	7,377	
	Andrew J. Harlan, Dem.	7,266	889

☞ The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer announces the death of Gen. Daniel McDougall, an old and much respected citizen of Georgia, but by birth a North Carolinian.

Late Foreign and Domestic News.

By the Southern Line.

Telegraphed to the "Crescent."

Hungary.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.—By the latest intelligence from Europe, it is ascertained that Comorn has capitulated. Kossuth has succeeded in escaping to England, taking with him the Crown jewels.

New York Markets.

Cotton is slightly depressed to-day. U. S. Treasury Sixes are quoted at 10¼; New Loan at 12¼ premium.

SECOND DISPATCH.

California.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The steamer Empire City, from Chagres, arrived at New York yesterday, bringing dates from San Francisco to the 24 August.

A large party of armed Americans had attacked, on the 16th of July, several Chilian tents, in the neighborhood of the Placers, and after firing at them, had thrown down and destroyed or carried off property to a large amount. A very great excitement ensued. Nineteen Americans were arrested.

The Mormon Association has nearly completed its work. Shares are now selling in their settlement at five thousand dollars. New discoveries of gold have been made.

Immigrants are daily arriving from Missouri.

An individual from Baltimore has gathered $6000 in one week.

The heat in San Francisco ranged lately at 105° in the shade, yet the country was pretty healthy and business was brisk at San Francisco. Goods are generally cheap. Property which sold three months ago at $400, brings now from 10 to $15,000. No less than 3614 persons arrived at San Francisco since the receipt of the last intelligence from California.

The Empire City brings $600,000 in gold.

The steamer California arrived at Panama on the 25th August, in 21 days passage from San Francisco, having on board $700,000 in gold.

American Flour sells at San Francisco at $13 per bbl. Large arrivals have increased the demand for provisions and put them up.

Cuba Affairs.

Dispatches from Havana have been received at the State Department. They confirm, in some degree, the news of a revolution in Cuba. Three soldiers in one regiment shouted, "*Viva la Republica!*" "*Viva el General Lopez!*" The commanding officer advanced to cut down the man nearest him, but he was shot through the head. A great excitement ensued. The government threatened to let loose the slaves against the insurgents.

Latest from Europe.

The latest intelligence from the continent of Europe, is contained in the dispatches received by the Courier and Enquirer, and transmitted to Liverpool when the steamer was ready to leave.

France.

Paris is tranquil.

Germany.

The Central Government of Germany is broken up....The Austrian army is now making demonstrations against Switzerland.

Russia.

The Emperor of Russia claims from Austria a portion of the provinces situated on the Adriatic. The English Minister at St. Petersburg has remonstrated against this claim, as tending to create war. The Turkish Government has also remonstrated.

TEMPERANCE.—Father Mathew has made thirty thousand temperance men in Boston.

MARYLAND.—John C. Stoddard is announced in the Annapolis Free Press, as an independent candidate for Congress in the First District.

THE THEATRE.—Miss Charlotte Cushman, lately returned from Europe, has been offered an engagement at Broadway Theatre after the opera season.

SHUT YOUR MOUTHS.—The Councils of Detroit has passed an ordinance making it a penal offence to "make, aid, countenance, or assist in making any loud or boisterous noise."

CHOLERA DISAPPEARING.—The cholera can now no longer be considered an epidemic in New York, and the Board of Health have voted to discontinue their daily reports of deaths.

FEMALE CRITICISM.—Three articles in the last number of the North American Review, are written by ladies—the authors being Mrs. C. M. Kirkland, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, and Mrs. S. R. Putnam.

CROPS.—More news from different parts of Alabama and Mississippi bring discouraging accounts of the cotton crop. The worm seems to have made its appearance every where.

ACCIDENT TO AN ACTRESS.—Mrs. W. G. Jones, of the National Theatre, Boston, was thrown with great force, from a chaise, in company with her husband, and was taken up in a state of insensibility, her face and body badly bruised.

FAILURE IN WALL STREET.—Within the last few days, says the New York Express, there has been a large failure in Wall street. The party is said to be one of the principal operators and holders of Government Stocks, and a large purchaser for the last ten days. His liabilities, it is thought, will amount to upwards of a million of dollars. At present we forbear to mention any names.

☞ A new Postoffice has been established in Caddo parish, in this State, under the name of "Caddo," and Wm. Stuckey appointed Postmaster. A Postoffice has also been established in Brazoria county, Texas, called "San Luis," Aug. Burr, Postmaster; another in Matagorda, called "Sugar Land," Thos. Jamison, Postmaster; and one in Rusk county, called "San Cosmo," Sol. M. Grigsby, Postmaster.

GEORGETOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.—The following appointments to professorships have been made in the Georgetown collegiate and military institute: Thomas B. Monroe, of Kentucky, professor of organic, military, and constitutional law; Prof. J. D. B. De Bow, of Louisiana, professor of political economy, &c.; R. G. Barnwell, of South Carolina, professor of belles lettres and modern languages; W. J. Magill, late of U. S. dragoons, adjunct professor of mathematics.

MAJOR SCOTT'S ACCOUNTS.—The charge that this officer, who was a Navy Agent at Washington is a defaulter to the government, is disputed. The Baltimore Clipper and the New York Herald both contain statements to the effect that his accounts with the department are not settled, simply because he claims some allowances which it refuses; that he has deposited to the credit of the United States $5000 more than he allows to be due, and that they claim a balance against him of about $7000. The securities are ample, and the rights of the question can only be determined by a suit against him. The government cannot be sued.

FROM FORT LARAMIE.—The St. Louis Union, of the 6th inst., has an abstract of a letter written from Fort Laramie by a young gentleman who went out with Turner & Allen's last train. The letter was dated August 1st, and states that the train was getting on prosperously. There were two unsuccessful efforts made by the Indians on the Plains to *stampede* the mules belonging to the train. The Sioux Indians killed a white man in their village the day previous to the passage of the train through it. Information of the fact being conveyed to the commander at Fort Laramie, a detachment of two hundred men was sent down to look into the matter. Since the Government purchased Fort Laramie from the American Fur Company, a large number of men have been put to work enlarging and strengthening it, among whom the writer says he recognized several from St. Louis. The train passed the Chimney Rock on the 26th of July, and had a distinct view of it, while approaching, at a distance of 45 miles. At the time the letter was written, the weather was quite cool, and there had been two white frosts.

Strike in Boston.

The journeymen tailors of Boston are on a "strike," as it is called—that is, they are combining to refuse work until their employers shall raise their wages. It is part of the same old struggle about the division of profits between capital and labor, which begun when the earth was turned up by the first spade of a son of Noah for hire, under a proprietor of land. As in most cases where concentrated capital comes into conflict with unorganized industry, the laborer will have to give way, with a common loss to both parties by the struggle. The tailor suspends work to coerce the employer into a more equitable arrangement. The employers, if unwilling to yield, can afford to wait. Their subsistence does not depend upon their daily returns. They may live on their capital, and wait for the necessities of the workman to force him to come into their terms by the pressure of want. Every day's labor lost in the strife is so much of bread thrown away by needy mouths, and a few days soon exhausts the scanty fund. The charity and sympathy of their brethren in trade, may protract the struggle, but the chances are nearly all on the side of the power of capital. It is at all times an unequal contest, and the more so that the whole of a trade can never be brought to join in a combination to stop work altogether. In the Boston case—and it is a type of all others—a large number of the journeymen have agreed with each other to refuse the wages offered, but there are many dissentients—some from selfishness, and some from pure necessity. One class rejoices at the advantage of having less competition, another cannot stop without starving. The neighboring cities send in their workmen, and the country takes the regular work. The combined workmen therefore see the wages they refuse to take distributed among others, and the regular course of their business changed, perhaps permanently, into new channels, or they see the capitalist close his business, and wait for the silent, sure effects of distress upon the poor to force them into submission. The strike thus becomes totally inefficient as a means of coercion—degenerates into a struggle for mischief—and ends in suffering and loss to both parties. The laborer has lost irrecoverable time, which is to him the life-blood of his daily existence. The employer has been compelled to keep his capital unemployed in part, or to consume it in living. Thus the very fund out of which wages are paid—being wasted by the effort to obtain a little better dividend for the laborer—becomes incapable of supplying their wants even so freely as it did before.

Such has been the lamentable history of most "strikes." They recoil on the laborer most terribly, and rarely fail, for a time, to aggravate the causes of complaint in which they originated. Yet in many of them, the sympathies of the just and the generous are all on his side. We wish him success, and feel that there is something imperfect yet in the social institutions which apportion the rewards of labor so unequally, and impose such heavy penalties upon the efforts of the masses to improve their lot. With a full knowledge of the consequences, intelligent and conscientious men sometimes approve and encourage these combinations. If they do not work good to the suffering parties—and they do not always fail—they uncover to the public eye the workings of a bad system—they lead the philanthropist and the philosopher into earnest investigation of the causes and remedies for great social evils—they force the employer into a more liberal estimate of the dependence of his own prosperity upon the well-being and contentedness of the laborers, and open the way for amelioration of their condition. With no good opinion of the political economy of "strikes," we think them occasionally wholesome in their effects, and calculated to bring about our end of present suffering.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Relations of Austria, Russia and Hungary—Sea-Gull Seized—Burning of the Henry Clay—Travel between New York and Philadelphia—The Railroad and the Steamboat—Weather—Health—Stocks—Arrival from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—The New York Sun of this morning publishes the substance of a letter from Vienna, dated the 13th of August, which contains important and apparently authentic information with regard to the relations of Austria, Russia, and Hungary. The writer says it is not true that the Count Orloff brought any tidings of the defeat of the Russians by Dembinski, but on the contrary he was "bearer of positive news of the total annihilation of Georgey's Infantry on the 23d to 25th July, by Grabbe and Sacken." He says it is the opinion of the diplomatists in Vienna, that the Austrian government withheld the dispatches announcing this victory, on account of the jealousy with which it views the Russian advances, even the Court of the Emperor of Austria now viewing the Russians as more dangerous enemies than the Huns, and adopting the opinion that the Czar's ultimate object is the subjugation of all Austria. He says Paskiewitch recently wrote a fierce letter to the Austrian Minister of War denouncing all the Austrian generals who have served in the war, and refusing to serve with them unless Radetzsky should be at once placed in chief command of the Austrian armies with which he was cooperating. The Minister consequently ordered Radetzsky to proceed to the North and assume the command, but that general peremptorily and indignantly refused to obey the order, protesting in vehement and indignant terms against the employment of the Czar's barbarians in a war of oppression and of the basest massacre, etc. He offered, however, if the Russians should be withdrawn, to undertake the settlement of all questions in issue with the "Hungarian government" provided he was authorized to guarantee to Kossuth each and all of the national rights for which he had contended. Paskiewitch in his letter to the Minister of War threatened, in the event of his demands not being acceded to, to prosecute the war on his own hook, independent of once of the Austrian army and the Camarilla at Vienna!

The writer of this letter is represented to be a "member of a European Legation in Vienna." His representations bear no mark of improbability, and I hope they will prove correct in every thing except with regard to the annihilation of Georgey's Infantry. He concludes by saying, that no doubt existed that if Georgey would at once join Klapka or Aulich and march upon Vienna, Pesburg, and Pesth, his attacks upon those places in succession would be successful.

The first prize in the war against the new Crusaders has been taken, and the grand movement may be considered as good as crushed. This prize is the good ship (steam propeller) Sea Gull, Capt. Hayden, which cleared at our Custom-house on Thursday last for Curacoa, but had been *unavoidably* detained until Monday afternoon when she sailed, but was soon after followed by a steamboat with a government official or two on board, and captured.

It is impossible to learn anything definite as to the ground upon which she is held; but it is believed that she has infringed no law, and that she cannot be detained for any length of time. Much curiosity on one hand, and mystery on the other, are exhibited with regard to these proceedings. Why the Government officials should observe so much secrecy in the matter, I cannot imagine.

The loss by the burning of the Henry Clay is very great—not less, probably, than $65,000—yet it is a matter of wonder that it is not many times greater. Locked in as she was by numerous shipping, which could neither move nor allow her to move, it would seem almost impossible that the damage could be confined to herself alone. Yet, so it was. I noticed near her burning hull the Leviathan ship Constitution, which arrived last evening with nearly five hundred passengers on board, and several others of our largest craft. The curious may note the coincidence, that the great man in honor of whom she received her name, passed in a steamer close under her stern only a few hours before she was destroyed.

The monopolists of railroad transportation between this city and Philadelphia, who have so long subjected the travelling community to their system of imposition, have been partially brought to their senses by the recent discovery that people can cross from one to the other of these cities without using their road. To-day, the fare is reduced to $3—not because the Directors of the road desire to promote in any way the public advantage, but for the reason that the steamboat lines recently put into operation, promise to afford transportation on just and honorable terms. Had this reduction been made a few months ago, the steamboat lines would not probably have been started; but as they have now commenced and are well patronized, a considerable further reduction will be necessary to put them down.

With such great travel as we have between New York and Philadelphia, a properly conducted railroad would make good dividends at a rate of fare not exceeding a dollar and a half. Other railroads, upon which the travel is much less, do well at a general rate of two cents per mile, while these New Jerseymen charge nearly five.

☞ I hope all the Southern people coming our way, will take the steamboats at Philadelphia, not merely upon considerations of comfort, economy, and the enjoyment of fine scenery, but to aid us in putting down one of the most shameful monopolies of the day.

Our weather has grown warmer, and to-day a fire is not needed for comfort. The cholera still lingers in two or three localities of the city, but the epidemic has given us its farewell. To-day the resident physicians reports eight deaths, four of which occurred in the hospitals, and four in private practice, during the last twenty-four hours. The number of strangers in this city is very great and business is unusually brisk for the season.

The Stock market is yet entirely under the control of the bears. Some $90,000 of Treasury Notes sold yesterday at 111¾ to 111⅝, and the New Loan brought only 112¾ for coupons. To-day the transactions have been large, but exhibit no improvement in prices. No Treasury Notes were offered.

The ship Schoodac arrived to-day from Liverpool, with about three hundred passengers—she lost on her passage twenty-nine of her passengers and crew from cholera.

Yours, respectfully, INDICATOR.

Regatta at Biloxi, on Thursday.

Dear Crescent—I have only time to give you the result of the race to-day. The weather was very lowering in the morning—and at no time settled—high winds and rain. A postponement was thought of, but as we had some stiff boats, and their owners were willing to go ahead, they started about 12 o'clock, cracking away before a smacking North-Easter. The *Heirn*, in rounding the flag boat, carried away her mast, but was carried safely in, with no other damage. The boats came in as follows:

1. The *Forsyth*, of Mobile—entered by J. W. Lanz and J. Seawell—winning the *First* Prize—a Silver Punch-Bowl and Salver.

2. The *Pilgrim*, of New Orleans—owned by J. B. Robinson—winning the *Second* Prize—a Silver Goblet.

3. The *Flirt*, of Biloxi—owned by Mr. F. Hermann, of your city—winning the *Third* Prize—a Silver Cup.

We look for fine sport to-morrow, in the race for all comers. The *Undine* and the *Heirn* will be in for the prize. You ought to be here to see.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A publication in the form of a protest appeared in the Picayune of the 12th inst., in which Mr. Christy, Notary, says that he is requested by Theodore Rion to protest against the legality of transfers made by Wright, Williams & Co. on the books of the Canal Bank.

It is a matter of no importance to us what Mr. Theodore Rion's opinion is, as he is not the party authorized to decide that question; but as his presumption in thrusting his opinion on the public unasked, and assuming the guardianship of the other Stockholders, might induce the belief that he was the principal owner and sole manager of the institution, and that no transfers could be made without his consent. We can quiet the apprehensions of the public by assuring them that he is the owner of *three whole shares* only, and that the other Stockholders had not appointed him *Guardian General*, believing themselves able to manage their own affairs, (excepting the 158 *legal* shareholders to whom his firm, Manuel White & Co., have recently transferred *four* shares each—of these he is the special guardian by mutual consent.) And it is the opinion of able counsel that Stockholders in the above institution may transfer the same without the consent of the aforesaid Theodore Rion whenever they please.

It is unfortunate for Mr. Rion's peace of mind that he should have made himself so unhappy about so small a matter, and that he should have figured so much *larger* in the columns of the Picayune than he does on the transfer book of the Canal Bank. MANY STOCKHOLDERS.

FIRE IN MONTGOMERY, (ALA.)—On Sunday morning last a house, corner of Washington and Hull streets, in Montgomery, was set fire to, and destroyed. A reward of $300 is offered for the detection of the incendiary. The house was the property of some orphan infants.

LAUNCH.—The steamship Gold Hunter was launched at New York from the ship-yard of Mr. Westervelt, East River, on the 5th. She is to run on the Sacramento River in California; is about 600 tons burthen, and has been built under the superintendence of Capt. Skiddy.

THE HIBERNIA.—The Boston Advertiser says that, if the delay of the Hibernia at Halifax, caused by her running on shore at Chebucto, proves a serious one, the mails, and such passengers as may choose, will go forward by the steamer Margaret, which is held in reserve at Halifax.

THE FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER DIVORCE CASE. A rule to show cause why a divorce in this case should not be granted, has been taken in the Common Pleas, at the instance of Pierce Butler. It is understood that opposition to the measure has been withdrawn by the wife.

☞ Why is a thief called a jail-*bird*? Because he has been a robin.

Auction Sales This Day.

THOMAS J. SPEAR will sell, at 10 o'clock, at the corner of Common and Rampart streets—Horses, Mules, Carts, Drays, etc.

☞ Firemen's Mass Meeting.—In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Committee of Conference, at its sitting on the 10th inst., a MASS MEETING of the Fire Department of the Second Municipality will take place at Banks Arcade, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at half-past 7 P. M.

J. N. MARKS,
G. H. FORNICE,
JOHN ADAMS,
Committee of Arrangements.

s18

☞ 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 of

H. A. WENDRICH, Sec'ry.

☞ Sixth Ward Democratic Meeting.—At a meeting of the Democrats of the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality, held at the Walker House, corner of Hevia and Bermudez streets, on Friday evening, the 14th Sept., 1849, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the Convention to be held on the 25th inst., on motion of Mr. Moss, Mr. T. P. WHITE was called to the Chair, and J. M. DEFARGE acted as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Lonk, it was *Resolved*, That the Delegates be elected by ballot.....Upon counting the votes, Messrs. T. P. White, R. S. Lonk, D. Orcutt and W. S. Gale were found to be elected.

The Democrats of the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality, having full confidence in the Delegates they have elected to represent them in the Democratic Parish Convention to be held on the 25th inst., do it therefore

Resolved, That our Delegates chosen this night have full power to act as they think proper respecting such nominations as may be made in the Convention, in addition to that of State Officers.

Be it further Resolved, That the Democrats of the Sixth Ward meet on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Walker House, corner of Hevia and Bermudez streets, for the purpose of regarding the resolution passed by the State Central Committee on Thursday, the 13th inst.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Crescent, Delta and Courier. T. P. WHITE, President.

J. M. DEFARGE, Secretary. s14 2t

☞ Attention! Seventh Ward Democrats. Second Municipality.—The undersigned citizens of the Seventh Ward, believing that a Meeting of the Democrats of the Seventh Ward, of said Ward, was not held at a meeting of the Democrats of said Ward, at Mr. A. O'Donnell's, on Wednesday evening, the 12th inst.—and further believing that it is not within the province or power of said Club to do any thing more than suggest to the voters of the Ward, generally, what appears to be the proper course to be adopted, according to their judgment, respectfully request that a Mass Meeting of all the Voters of the Ward be held THIS EVENING, 15th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Seventh Ward House, Second Municipality, with a view of ascertaining the true sense of the voters, and to give them an opportunity to select their Delegates from the different sections of the Ward....Signed

Geo. W. Paterson,	Thos. McCormick,	John Morris,	
Wm. E. Carpenter,	P. Hayes,	John R. Dixon,	
John Sullivan,	Owen Lacey,	F. Duncan,	
Rich'd Richardson,	Charles Benjamin,	Patrick Brady,	
Elijah Cannon,	Dr. Brickley,	Martin Hagan,	
M. H. Sullivan,	Ed. Gallagher,	Jos. Donnelly,	
Mich'l Sullivan, Jr.,	J. Hampton,	Geo. E. Williamson,	
Henry Perry,	W. Crosby,	Peter Griffin,	
Willis Travis,	F. H. Fallon,	Francis Ridgely,	
Caroline O'Brien,	Saml. Locke,	James Gleason,	
F. Hudson,	David Rankin,	Ry. Vandenvelden,	
Thos. Nelson,	N. C. Hall,	L. L. Bouton,	
Charles McKeen,	Jos. M. Howell,	Robert Compton,	
Michael Moist,	H. Nelson,	F. Gorman,	
James McGill,	Alex. Algo,	R. Conlon,	
Daniel Daly,	John Mullins,	John Crosby,	
James Anderson,	P. O'Brien,	J. Egan,	
Edward King,	Francis Reeves,	F. Flood,	
Jacob Gossert, and many others.			s15

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 desirable, for the proper organization and efficient action of the Democratic party of 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 choosing said Delegates. JOHN H. ELLIS, 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. B. LONK, 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. 112 Chartres street. Business of importance will be submitted to the Club, and a general attendance is expected of all the members.

ALBERT FAERE, President.

THOS. SHIELDS, Secretary. s14

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS:

The subscribers have, within the past two weeks, received, per ships Raish, Niobe, Wabash and others, a large and complete assortment of HATS and CAPS, for the Fall and Winter trade, from their Manufactory in New York, consisting of Beaver, Nutria, Castor, Moleskin, Silk, Angola, and Wool HATS; Otter, Seal, Nutria, Glazed, Cloth, and Hair Seal CAPS. Also, an assortment of Silk, Gingham and Cotton UMBRELLAS, which will be offered on the most liberal terms. Country Merchants and Dealers will find it much to their interest to examine our Stock.

s15 1m[illegible] D. W. & F. BELDEN, 5 Chartres st.

HOLBROOK OYSTER SALOON.

THE Friends and Patrons of the HOLBROOK OYSTER SALOON are respectfully informed that this well known establishment is now open for the Winter Season; and the public generally is assured that, as heretofore, the best quality of OYSTERS will be served up, as the proprietor is determined that the celebrity of his establishment shall be kept up, so that no just cause of complaint may be heard.

Thankful for past favors, the proprietor trusts that his continued endeavors to please the public may guarantee to him a continuance of that public's patronage. s15tf

Died:

On Friday, the 14th Sept., after a long and painful illness, Mr