# DAILY CRESCENT.

*NEW ORLEANS:*

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 25.

*See Third Page for* CITY NEWS, &c.

☞ We hope none of our readers were deterred by its great length from reading the narrative we published yesterday, by a San Francisco correspondent, of his overland route to that place. We ought, in justice to the writer, to have directed particular attention to it; but the loss is theirs who did not enjoy what was so lively, graphic and instructive. We violate no confidence in saying that the writer is Captain Fairchild, of the Louisiana Mounted Men, during the Mexican war, who distinguished himself in Mexico, and is well known and warmly esteemed by hosts of friends in this city. We expect to have the advantage of his correspondence regularly, and are sure it will be welcomed by the readers of the Crescent.

FROM TAMPA BAY.—Capt. McLain, of the steamer Ocean, from Tampa Bay 21st inst., reports that there was nothing later from Billy Bowlegs and his warriors than was received here by the steamer Angio-Saxon. The ship Carolina Nesmith was to leave for this port the first fair wind.

FREE MASONRY.—We have received from the agent, W. P. Coleman, whose office is in the Commercial Exchange, a very handsome copy of Scott's extremely valuable and interesting work, "The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion." To the members of the craft it is a very useful work, as it connects very vividly the symbols and ritual of the order with their genuine and beautiful moral significations, such as gave to Masonry its first original character. To the uninitiated general reader it will also be found curious and instructive. The work is got up in a very superior style of typography, and is to be had of the agent at the place above mentioned.

SPECIE.—The brig P. Soule, arrived yesterday from Havana, brought $22,867 in specie, consigned as follows: Puig, Mir & Co., $12,000; Lapeyre, Harispe & Co., $7600; Puig y Puig, $2267.

☞ We are glad to see that there is a probability of our having Mr. Neafie at one of our theatres the approaching season. Mr. N. it will be remembered by many of our readers was attached to the St. Charles Theatre some years since, and gained great favor with the theatre-going community for his chaste and natural impersonations of many of the leading characters in the legitimate drama. He has been a most diligent student since he was with us, and bids fair to rival some of our most celebrated actors. At which of our theatres are we to have him?

☞ Capt. Yates, of the bark Convoy, arrived yesterday from Charleston, reports a ship ashore on the 16th inst., on the Tortugas, dismasted, with several wreckers alongside. He was unable to ascertain her name.

☞ The following is from an Irish paper, published during the last war with England:

"The London Courier, animadverting on the style of the American newspapers, says they are composed of 'bastard English.' This sort of reproach is rather surprising, after the many useful lessons the Americans have given to *true born* Englishmen. We very well remember many of those lectures, particularly that of Bunker Hill, where they taught them their *Orthography*; at Saratoga they gave a most instructive course of *Syntax*; in the Jerseys they taught them the *moods and tenses*; at Yorktown they taught *Prosody*; and they have recently, at *New Orleans*, given unexampled lessons in the *dead languages*."

GEORGIA CROP.—A letter received in Augusta, Geo., from a gentleman in the interior, speaking of the cotton crop, says: "The crop in Georgia will be very short. The accounts which concentrate here from all quarters of the State are gloomy. The crop will scarcely equal two-thirds of that made last year."

☞ Later accounts from Texas, to the 17th inst., bring worse news of the cotton. The worm prevails everywhere, and the crop is universally ruined.

OREGON—*The Mails to that Country.*—The contract of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall with the Government was to carry the United States Mail in steamers from Panama to Astoria, in Oregon. The steamers Panama, California and Oregon, were built for this purpose, and for this service the contractors receive $300,000 per annum. A correspondent of the New York Tribune calls the attention of the Government to the fact that the steamers, instead of taking the mails to Astoria, for which they are paid, are engaged in the more profitable business of conveying passengers from Panama. The mail in the mean time is either not sent to Astoria at all, or if so, is sent up irregularly by some transient vessel, and at the cost of a few dollars for doing that imperfectly for which the contractors receive many thousands. A large Oregon mail, containing much official matter, had accumulated in the Post-office at San Francisco on the 18th of July.

RAYMOND RAILROAD.—The Hinds County (Miss.) Gazette of last Friday, contains the following notice of the sale of the Raymond Railroad:

"The 'Raymond Railroad' was sold at public auction, in front of the Court-house door in this town, on Monday last. The sale took place in pursuance of a decree of the State Chancellor—R. N. Downing acting as Commissioner. The terms of the sale were cash; and the purchaser required to enter into bond in the sum of $10,000 to rebuild the road within two years from the day of sale, and run cars on it for ten years. Our fellow-citizen, W. Hall Smith, became the purchaser in the sum of twenty dollars. We can now say with propriety, that Mr. Smith is the gentleman to whom we alluded some weeks since, when we stated that one of our citizens was willing to take the road on certain conditions, and rebuild it. The only important condition is, that our citizens shall secure to the contractor, gratuitously, 'the right of way.' This right will cost between $1200 and $1400. Some months ago over $1000 was raised for this object, and the remainder can be obtained any day without difficulty. We hazard nothing then, we think, in saying that our villagers will speedily be revived by the shrill whistle and the smothered puffing of a regular locomotive."

NOMINATIONS.—On Saturday night, the Whig Convention of the parish of Jefferson nominated F. B. Conrad and Fergus Gaulois as candidates for the Senate, from the district composed of the parishes of Jefferson and St. Charles. Hadon Lamb, E. W. Gregory and John Hampson were nominated as candidates for the House of Representatives from the parish of Jefferson.

The democrats of Algiers have nominated Peter L. Maury for one of the Representatives from the parish of Orleans.

In the Third Representative District of Orleans, the democrats nominated, last night, James H. Caldwell, J. C. Larue, S. Jamison, A. G. Wilson, Dr. Edwards, and J. A. Gauquet.... In the Fifth District, they nominated, last night, Clement Rouse, Emile Hivert, and Louis St. Martin.... In the Sixth District, they have nominated Donatien Augustin and Charles Acalon.... In the Seventh District, they nominated, last night, Messrs. Davis, and T. Theard.... In the Eighth District, they nominated, last night, Thomas Hynes and W. H. Wilder.... In the Ninth District, Louis E. Collins has been nominated.

At the democratic meeting last night, in the Seventh Representative District, S. H. Page, A. J. Guirot, Gen. Rowley, and two other gentlemen whose names we did not learn were appointed Delegates to the Parish Convention, to be held at the St. Louis Exchange, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.; and at a similar meeting, last night, in the Eighth District, L. Garrez, W. H. Wilder, F. Lucas and R. Condon were appointed Delegates to the same Convention.

OLYMPIC—*This Evening.*—"The Forest of Rosenwald" and "The Two Gregories."

AUCTION TO-DAY.—Do not forget Hosar's sale to-day of Horses, Mules, Carriages, etc. He had in his catalogue a superior Jack from the Third Municipality, but the animal, we see, was sold yesterday. Hosar is an original—an earthen that bears his honors meekly! In puns, poetry and auction sales he is perfectly *au fait*. It is but so much that we find business talent connected with the flights of genius; yet in the case of "Spear-ee" they stand not conspicuous! Mercury escorts the Muse even to do their shopping. As an Auctioneer, our friend is practical and assiduous in the discharge of his duties; and in regard to his writings, the question is often asked, "Is 'Spear-ee' interesting?" On reading his articles, the unanimous reply is, "Yes, 'Spearee' is interesting!"

Treaty Obligations.

M. Guillardet, Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, of New York, has written a letter for that journal, in which the following passage occurs in relation to the action of our Government upon Cuban affairs:

"The *Constitutionnel* has thought proper to call the attention of those ambitious personages who covet Cuba, to the fact that, according to a treaty between the United States, France and England, that island, like Hayti, must remain independent in case it ever be severed from Spain. The island of Cuba, then, cannot belong to the American Union, except by violation of a mutual agreement between the three great maritime powers. Treaties certainly may be annulled, but this circumstance is not, on that account, a matter which the annexationists should neglect."

The Washington Republic translates this, and thus sanctions the correctness of the statement that there is such a treaty as M. Guillardet and the *Constitutionnel* affirm.

This is a mistake. There is no treaty of the kind between the United States, France and England—nor between the United States and either of those powers. There is no national agreement with any nation on the subject.

The fate of Cuba has, indeed, been the subject of diplomatic notes between our Government, under former Administrations, and the Governments of Europe. The most important occasion, we believe, was during the Administration of Mr. Adams, and was carried on by Mr. Clay, then Secretary of State. The correspondence was sent in at the same time with the documents relating to the celebrated Mission to Panama. Mr. Clay opened a correspondence, through Mr. Middleton at St. Petersburg, with the Government of Russia, engaging its exertions to assist in putting an end to the conflict between Spain and her South American Colonies, which had declared and maintained independence. This was in 1825. Instructions were also given, with the same views, to Mr. Brown in France, Mr. Everett in Spain, Mr. Poinsett in Mexico, and Mr. Rush in England, in which the policy of this country towards Cuba was distinctly announced. The substance of the declarations was that the United States desired no change in the political relations of the island. If war continued, and an invasion by the South American states were made, the United States would see it with pain but would not have any right to interfere; but that this Government would not allow the interference of any European power, and would not consent to the occupation of the island by any power but Spain, in any contingency. It was further stated that Cuba, under the circumstances of that day, would be unable to maintain independence. The dominion of Spain was therefore treated as the best for the policy of this country at that day.

This free declaration of the views of the Government of this country, in relation to Cuba, binds only itself, and was never carried out into any agreement or treaty, such as is stated in the Republic. At least, we can find no traces in the statute book, or in the history of the times, and such weighty engagements are not contracted in silence and mystery.

The island of Cuba can belong to the American Union, without the violation of any "mutual agreement" with France and England. It may be purchased of Spain, without the consent of either; or it may be annexed, after the full establishment of independence, as Texas was, without the consent of England, France or Spain—and either without the breach, express or implied, of any existing treaty, or of any obligation of good faith.

What the United States are bound to do to prevent the carrying on of expeditions from this country for revolutionizing Cuba, arises entirely from their own laws, enacted and repealable at their own pleasure. These laws make it a misdemeanor, and impose heavy penalties on conviction, for any men to organize or set on foot expeditions, within the territory of the United States, to go abroad to make war upon any nation which is at peace with us, and they authorize the President to use the army and navy to carry the law into effect.

He did so in the New York cases, through the civil authorities, who arrested the Cuban vessels on proof of an intended breach of the law, after they had started on their way.

In the Round Island case—in which Commander Randolph and Lieut. Totten were the prominent persons—there does not appear to have been any appeal to the civil magistrates, or any specification of the breach of the law; and hence the doubts expressed very generally by the New Orleans Press, whether those officers did not exceed their authority from the Administration.

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.—The Governor of Alabama has published a list of two hundred gentlemen, in all parts of the State, whom he invites to attend the Memphis Convention.

☞ Among the passengers from Ireland, in the brig Keying, at Newburyport, was a young girl, 17 years old, found secreted after the vessel had been two days at sea.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—F. W. Edmonds, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, New York, has received the following note, covering a $5 bill:

"In the year 1838 the writer received from your bank, in a fifty dollar pack of notes, $5 too much, and he was then told that the bank never received any money back which they paid out too much, neither made up what one received too little, I did on that account not return it, but handed it over to a charitable institution.

"Since then I have been thinking that the way I have proceed might not be right, and therefore make up the loss the bank then sustained. Enclosed 5 Dollar.

"NEW YORK, 11 Sept. 1849."

KENYON COLLEGE, OHIO.—The twenty-first annual commencement of Kenyon College was held at Gambier, August 8th. Graduates, 10. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on George P. Williams, A. M., Professor of Mathematics, Michigan University, and Edward C. Ross, Professor of Mathematics in the Free Academy, New York; that of D. D. upon the Rev. Joseph Muenscher, of St. Paul's Church, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

ANDOVER THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The forty-first anniversary of this Institution occurred on the and 4th and 5th of the present month. The annual sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Blagden, of Boston, from the passage in Acts, 28th, 15: "Whom when Paul saw, he thanked God and took courage." It was a conservative discourse on the general reasons that ministers and others have, in an age like the present, for gratitude and courage. The United Societies of Inquiry, and the Porter Rhetorical, were addressed by Prof. Henry B. Smith, of Amherst College, on "the Relations of Faith and Philosophy," in which Dr. Bushnell's theory and some of his elaborate reviewers, as well as the whole school of Pantheists, were handled in no very fraternal manner. On Wednesday morning the exercises connected with the graduating class took place, in which sixteen young men, about to go out to the active work of the ministry, took part, their performances were said to be highly creditable. The whole number of graduates from this Seminary, including the present class, is 1066, of whom 888 are now living. In addition to these, it is supposed that at least 500 more have been through a partial course in the Institution; in all, some 1600—more than have been connected with any similar Institution in the country.—*Christian Secretary.*

GREAT POWDER EXPLOSION AND DEATH.—The powder magazine of one of the contractors on the Rutland Railroad blew up on the afternoon of the 16th. There was in it about a ton and a half of powder, partly in kegs and partly in open flour barrels. Two Irish boys, one 15 and the other 11 years of age, were killed, and their bodies mutilated in a shocking manner. The ground on which the magazine stood was torn up to the depth of two or three feet, and splinters of the magazine, the largest the size of a man's hand, were scattered for a great distance around. The windows in the houses, for the circuit of a mile, were more or less broken, and at the distance of half a mile an entire sash was destroyed. It originated in carelessness. A considerable quantity of powder had been scattered on the ground outside, and some five or six boys gathered a pile, and fired it, which communicated with that inside, and ignited the whole.

☞ A jury was made up in the Astor riot cases, before the New York Court of Sessions, on the 15th.

☞ Thomas Dixon, Dutch Consul at Boston, died of dysentery on the 14th inst.

☞ A new company for California, by way of Santa Fé, was to start from Philadelphia on the 15th inst.

LIBERIA.—President Roberts, of the republic of Liberia, has sent an agent to France to purchase a steamer and war schooner for the navy of his state.

THE ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.—The curators of the St. Louis University have elected Rev. James Shannon President of the Institution. The gentleman is now President of Bacon College, Ky.

REPRINTS OF OLD WORKS.—A society in New England has collected a fund for reprinting the works of the New England Fathers; the first volume will embrace the works of the famous Dr. Bellamy.

IRON.—A contract for 3000 tons of railroad iron is reported to have been made in Europe by the Somerville Railroad Company, for the continuation of their road to Easton, at about $42 a ton, delivered in this country.

HOUSES EXPORTED.—The brig Carter Braxton, which cleared at Boston on the 12th inst. for San Francisco, had on board the frames and materials for fifty houses, besides a large quantity of bricks, nails, etc.

GEN. BURGOYNE'S WATCH.—Mr. Baldwin, of Newark, N. J., has purchased a watch which was once the property of Gen. Burgoyne. It has his name engraved on it; and is quite large, measuring more than three inches in diameter, by about three-quarters of an inch thick.

COL. BENTON.—The last publication from Col. Benton is a letter to the citizens of Daviess county, dated August 15, in which he tells them that if the instructions of the Legislature are sanctioned he will resign his seat in Congress, but will still work in Missouri to have the "Jackson" resolutions expunged from the statute book.

☞ Gen. Cook, of Jackson, (Adjutant General of Mississippi,) was thrown from his carriage on Wednesday last, while descending the hill on the south side of Raymond. Though not dangerously injured, yet he was considerably bruised, and received a severe fracture about the shoulder joint.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—A letter from Oahu, dated June 24th, says that the English frigate Pandora sailed from the Sandwich Islands for England with California gold on American account, there being no direct conveyance to the United States. Gold was quoted at the Sandwich Islands at $16 to $16 50 per ounce.

☞ "We'll have a Bill of Exceptions," said Sam Rice to a client, in Randolph, who had been convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifteen years. "Not by my consent," replied the happy fellow, "I'll stand on *this* hand; they might *hang* me next time!"—*Chambers [Ala.] Tribune.*

WHITNEY'S RAILROAD SCHEME.—The New York Chamber of Commerce have supported Mr. Whitney's wild plan of a Rocky Mountain Railroad, and urged that it will insure the use of the road to the present generation. The Boston Committee, who favor another plan, have addressed a short letter to the New York Chamber, inquiring for explanations, and showing that by Whitney's plan, with the best possible success, it will take one hundred and seventy years to complete the 1700 miles, and that the most probable calculation is that it cannot be done in less than eight hundred and fifty years—neither of which the Boston folks think will benefit the "present generation."

INTERNATIONAL ART UNION.—The managers of the International Art Union have received from M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior for the French Republic, a letter announcing the presentation to that Institution of three fine pictures from the exhibition of the Tuileries, for distribution among its subscribers for the present year. These pictures are "The Conversion," by Gendron; "Liberty," by Landelle; and "The Fish Market," by Duval-le-Camus. These paintings (says the N. Y. Tribune) will arrive about the last of next month; and for the purpose of affording an opportunity to allow citizens to see them, the Annual Distribution has been postponed to the 10th of January.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.—The result of the late State election in Vermont is very difficult to be understood, if we take the party papers for our guide. The democratic papers protest that "the State is signed over to Taylorism and slavery." The whig papers say "it is a great triumph of Taylorism and free soil." Each party fights as though its true mission were to oppose slavery, and that all others are impostors. The union of the Barnburners in New York with the Hunkers is called in many places a triumph of free soil abolitionism. The Philadelphia North American declares that "free soil has succumbed to slavery, whatever its professed friends may say to the contrary."

FINE CRITICISM.—The Detroit Free Press makes the following criticism on the dancing of Signora Ciocca and Signor Neri:

"*Signora Ciocca.*—This charming *danseuse* takes her benefit this evening, and presents to the admirers of the saltatory Art, the beautiful ballet of *La Sylphide*. The Signora is a most graceful and agile artiste; her *tours de force* is remarkable, and but for the circumscribed dimensions of the stage, would astonish and surprise. The ballett is a good one, and the principal characters will be well done.

"*Signor Neri*, is the best male dancer we have ever seen, excepting only Taylioni, brother of *the* Taylioni of world wide fame. His peronite no one, we sincerely believe lest himself, can perform. The motive power of the gyration is truly a wonder, and his style is light and graceful.

"We trust Signora will have a good house, she deserves it."

PROMPT JUSTICE.—The extraordinary vigor with which the murderers of O'Conner, in London, were pursued by the British authorities, is a striking evidence of the efficiency of their police system, and the result shows signally the vast advantage gained by the use of the telegraph in the arrest of criminals. The reputed murderers were a man named Manning and his wife. O'Conner had been killed at their house and buried in the kitchen, and ten days had elapsed after the disappearance of the criminals.

Where the guilty parties had gone no one knew, but an active search was at once commenced. It was at first rumored that they had sailed for America. A communication was at once made to the Admiral of the port, and he instantly ordered out a swift steamer in pursuit. The Fire Queen, after hailing several vessels, came up with the Victoria, the suspected vessel. The objects of her search, however, were not on board, and she immediately put about for Southampton, where she found the Stromboli steam-sloop, under the command of Lord Amelius Beauclerk, getting in readiness to join in the chase. An officer was dispatched to the Continent, but he found no trace of the fugitives. A coach-driver at last disclosed that the woman had gone to Scotland. A telegraphic message was instantly sent off to Edinburgh, and within one hour an answer was received, communicating the fact that she had been apprehended. In this brief space of time, the telegraph had not only travelled at least eight hundred miles, but, during the interval, inquiries had been made, streets had been traversed, an interview had been obtained with the accused, her luggage had been searched, and various railway securities and notes, known to have been recently in the possession of the deceased, were found concealed in the boxes of the stranger. Manning himself was arrested at the Isle of Jersey, attempting to get to France. He made a full confession, but laid all the blame of the murder and the robbery on the woman.

☞ Robert Rantoul has gone to Minnesota on professional business, and not to reside.

FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the brig P. Soulé, Capt. Williams, we have Havana papers up to the 16th inst.

The *Gaceta*, the official paper of the Government, congratulates the people and authorities of the island on the success of Gen. Taylor's proclamation, and quotes largely from American papers to show that the secret expedition has failed. It also contains extracts from the Merida (Yucatan) papers, showing the gratitude of the Yucatecos towards the U. S. Government, for its interposition and for preventing Col. White and his volunteers from sailing.

The Habaneros are taken up with the Tacon Theatre, and the announcement that the opera is to be reopened in the beginning of October.

The following is the circular of J. C. Burnham & Co.:

HAVANA, 13th September, 1849.

We beg influence to our report of 30th August, since when the transactions in Sugar have continued very limited, but prices are fully supported, and planters are very firm in their pretensions. It will be observed from the tables at foot that the total exports show an important diminution, as compared with those of last week. To the United States nearly 30,000 boxes less have gone forward. We maintain our last quotations: Whites, 10@11½ rs.; choice, 12 rs.; Yellows, 6¾@7½ rs.; choice and superior, 7¾@8 rs.; Browns, 6¼@6¾ rs.; Churnbobs, 5¼@6 rbls. There are no Mascovados offering for sale.

The weather has continued favorable for the growing cane.

*Molasses* is at 2½@3 rls according to quality.

*Coffee* is scarce and the inquiry also quite restricted; we quote 8½@9.

IMPORTS.—No more *Jerked Beef* has come in; there is a cargo for sale.... A cargo of *Fish* from Halifax realized $5 25 for Cod, $4 50 for Haddock, and $3 25 for Hake. Some small parcels from the United States, mostly in bad order, were placed at proportionate rates. There is merely a trifle on hand.... *Lard* sells slowly at $12 50@$12 75, and choice quality by retail at $13. The stock is equal to about 17,000 kegs.... No more *Rice* has come in. The sales comprised 450 cases at 11¾, 11¾, and 11⅞ rials, leaving some what more than 1400 cases for disposal.... About 25,000 feet Eastern *Lumber* were placed at $26, and the next arrivals will no doubt sell advantageously. No *P. Pine* has come in. *Hhd. Shooks* and *Empty Casks* are in some demand at our quotations.... Sales of *Hoops* from New Orleans and Rhode Island took place at $60, $45 and $50.... *Candles* are in good request.... *Oil* is still dull, but the demand for Whale will soon manifest itself.... About 2100 barrels Spanish *Flour* changed hands at $11 37½ and $11 ⅝ 200 lb., and there are two on goes left for disposal.

*Freights* continue dull. Two small privileged vessels were taken at £3 5s. and £2 2s. 6d. to Cowes and a market. An American bark was chartered at $4 50 to load hhd. Sugar at San Juan de los Remedios for Boston, with a limitation as to the quantity to be furnished. A brig obtained $1 for Molasses from Cardenas to Boston, and 25c. were accepted for box Sugar to New York.

As the latest accounts from the United States respecting the Cholera represent that disease as being very much on the decrease, our Board of Health seem disposed to relax the severity of the quarantine regulations. It is probable (although no positive decision has yet been made) that vessels from ports slightly infected, will be allowed to land their cargoes in lazaretto, and will then be released, after undergoing some process of cleansing; and such vessels as bring clean Bills of Health will most likely not be subjected to any detention whatever. These rumors are however, not announced, but we believe they will be carried into effect in a few days, if no unfavorable intelligence from the United States respecting Cholera should prevent it. Vessels from infected places in Europe are subjected to a detention of eight to twenty days, according to the length of the passage and other circumstances. Passengers that have arrived here by steamers have performed quarantine, either on board the vessel provided by Government for that purpose, or if that was already occupied, on board of some of the vessels under detention. It may be noticed that vessels from infected ports gain no advantage by touching at other ports for the purpose of obtaining a clean Bill of Health, but on the contrary, expose themselves to detecting and to severer measures in consequence.

*Exchange* on London, 14@15 prem.; New York and Boston, 4@5 @ cent. prem.

PRICE CURRENT OF IMPORTS.—U. S. Jerked Beef, ℔ arroba, 12@14 rs.; Rice, ℔ arr., 11¼@11⅝ rs.; Lard, ℔ quintal $12@$13; Hams, ℔ qt., $10@$14 50; Tallow Candles, ℔ qt., $17@$17 50; Sperm Candles, ℔ qt., $40@$48; Wine Oil, ℔ arr., 14@18 rs.; Sperm Oil, ℔ arr., 70@74 rs.; Cheese, ℔ qt., $15@$17; Butter, ℔ qt., $18@$22; Yellow Corn, ℔ arr., 2 rs.; Hams, ℔ M., $40@$50; American Flour, ℔ bbl., $11; P. P. Lumber, ℔ M., $17@$28; Box Shooks, ℔ box, 6@7 rs.; Molasses, ℔ hhd., 12@15 rs.; Sugar, ℔ box, 12@15 rs.; Empty Casks, each, $2 50@$3; Potatoes, ℔ bbl., $4 50@$5; Onions, ℔ 100 bunches, $10@$14; Tar, ℔ bbl., $4 50@$5.

Capt. Williams reports that the British bark Wanderer sailed from Havana on the 16th, for Hamburg, *via* Matanzas; the bark Childe Harold, for New York, and schooner Merchant, for Charleston, sailed on the same day. Previous to the departure of the Soulé, the Belgian brig Marie Antoinette arrived at Havana, in 108 days from Antwerp. The crew of the Antoinette mutinied, killing the captain and first mate, and severely cutting and bruising the second mate in order to make him swear that the other officers had been killed by lightning. The brig ran ashore on the Florida Reef, and the wreckers took her into Key West. The wounded mate went ashore and gave information against the murderers to the authorities of Key West. The mutineers were arrested and put in irons, and the brig was placed in charge of Capt. Patterson, an American crew was put on board, and she sailed immediately for Havana, to place the brig and murderers, six in number, in the hands of the Belgian Consul. The English steamer was expected to arrive soon at Havana, when the murderers would be sent home for trial. The second mate has taken the brig in charge.

ANECDOTE OF THE SPRINGS.

BY SPEAREE.

I was attacked in Cincinnati with lumbago, which kept me lying upon my back about two months. It was in the year 1835, and my physicians at last insisted that I should try the water of the Blue Lick Springs in Kentucky. To that place I started on horseback—met with numerous little incidents in my short journey, and arrived at the Springs, and made myself at home in the Mansion House. The first evening after my installment, I met in the parlor a very agreeable companion—a beautiful young lady whom I took to be about sixteen—a fine figure—black hair, which hung in ringlets, and curled down her neck. She had a pair of black eyes, as bright as the stars in heaven. Thought I to myself, "I'm a goner, sure." I managed it so, that after a little, I got alongside of her, and began to converse about matters and things in general. I asked her if she lived at Cincinnati. She blushed and said, she had heard that she was going to leave the Springs in two or three days, or as soon as her aunt arrived. She was then looking for her every moment. After supper was announced, the company all repaired to the table. I took my seat by the side of the ladies, and Betty Ann—for that was her name—sat on my right. After eating and chatting for half-an-hour, we all rose from the table, and went into the parlor again, when the landlord told us we should amuse ourselves by having a little dance. The music was brought in. I then proposed to form a cotillion. I invited the beautiful, black-eyed young lady to dance with me. I discovered her to be one of the most graceful dancers I ever met with. I imagined I was really in love with her, and how to make it known I could not tell. After we had amused ourselves till 11 o'clock, we retired to our rooms. The next morn ning I rose from bed early with a raft in the gutters among the Blue Lick. I got a number of fine ones from the bushes, and made a bouquet, which I intended to present to the charming young Miss. I was so much in love with her. On my return to the hotel, who stood I first meet, coming down stairs, but the lady of my thoughts! After the usual salutations of the morning, I invited her to take a walk in the garden, saying to myself, "This is a first rate opportunity to pop the question." We set out at this time an elderly lady made her appearance down stairs and offered to accompany us, which rather derranged my plans; however, we all promenaded together, and while the old lady was busy occupied in the family engaged in plucking some flowers, I got an opportunity to speak to Betty and say to her that I had something very important to communicate to her. She took the hint, and thinks I, "she knows what I mean." We continued our rambles around the garden until the bell rang, announcing to us that breakfast was ready. We went in, sat down to the table, made a light meal, got up, and retired to the parlor again. Miss Betty Ann set herself down to work on a pair of gloves. I saw for the first time cured forth to Betty the whole story of my love. Says I—"Miss Betty Ann I am happy to have the opportunity to express my high regard so to your sweet character and amiable disposition. I hope please me very much, and I think you would make an amiable wife for any man. If you think, from the short acquaintance we have had, that I am worthy of your affections, I now offer you my hand and heart, and promise you that I will support you as a gentleman should do his wife through life, as circumstances will admit." In answer to this she replied—"Mr. S., from the first moment you entered this hotel I had formed an opinion of your character and of your polite and unremitting attention and gentlemanly conduct towards myself, as well as all persons here. I have not the least objection to become your partner for life; but, I would like to my aunt to know my intentions before I finally give my heart and hand to you." Just at this moment a splendid pair of horses and carriage drove up to the door, when an elderly-looking lady was handed out of it and ushered into the parlor. Who should it be but the lovely Betty's aunt? She was made acquainted with me, and, after a little conversation, she said she had come out in a great hurry and wished her niece to get ready immediately to go to Cincinnati. Every thing was got ready, and after returning many thanks to the landlord for his polite attention, the ladies and myself bade adieu to him. I mounted my horse and we all started off for the city, where we arrived about sunset. I was invited to walk in.

Miss Betty Ann made known to her aunt what she had been doing during her absence from home. The old lady appeared to be perfectly satisfied with the course her niece had pursued, and that she, for her part, was willing to accompany her to her. At this Betty retired from the parlor when the old lady addressed me—"I suppose you may not be aware that Betty is a widow, and has one child about three years old." "What!" says I. "Miss Betty has been married, and has a child of three years?" Thinks I to myself, I'm in for it; however, I told the old lady that if there was nothing more in the way, I would have no objection to fill hole to my promise with her niece. She then asked me when I would like to get married. I said any time would suit my convenience; I said I thought three days would be ample time, which was agreed upon. At this moment Betty returned again into the parlor, when the old lady told her since what conversation had passed between her and me. All things were now agreed to and arranged for the wedding in the time stated. The day and the hour arrived; all the company had assembled, and the Parson was in readiness to tie the fatal knot. The young and beautiful bride never looked her appearance from was made in reality beautiful, in every sense of the word. All being ready, we stood up, when the Parson said, "Mr. S., do you take this young lady for your lawful and wedded wife, and you—" Just at this moment six little girls, from three years old up, came running in to Miss Betty Ann, and cried out, "Ma, ma! I want a piece of cake." Says I, "Betty, are these your children?" Said she, "Yes." "For God's sake, are you married?" says I; "where is the father?" "Gone to the Springs, I believe." "Well, I'm done in the name of Capt. Rogers," thinks did you get them all?" "Ah!" she cried, "I have one still younger." I melted right down into a groaning spout. When near my mother up to my chin, I had not heard Betty say were, "My dear Aunt, how very impredent I have been." The next day I got moulded over again and got my establishment, and took the first steamboat and came to New Orleans, and here I am.

SPEAREE.

P. S. I had forgot to say that I had spent about five hundred dollars to furnish the house and other fixin's before I came away. I sat down and wrote Betty a quit-claim deed, bequeathing everything to her. S.

FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the brig P. Soulé, Capt. Williams, we have Havana papers up to the 16th inst.

The *Gaceta*, the official paper of the Government, congratulates the people and authorities of the island on the success of Gen. Taylor's proclamation, and quotes largely from American papers to show that the secret expedition has failed. It also contains extracts from the Merida (Yucatan) papers, showing the gratitude of the Yucatecos towards the U. S. Government, for its interposition and for preventing Col. White and his volunteers from sailing.

The Habaneros are taken up with the Tacon Theatre, and the announcement that the opera is to be reopened in the beginning of October.

The following is the circular of J. C. Burnham & Co.:

HAVANA, 13th September, 1849.

We beg influence to our report of 30th August, since when the transactions in Sugar have continued very limited, but prices are fully supported, and planters are very firm in their pretensions. It will be observed from the tables at foot that the total exports show an important diminution, as compared with those of last week. To the United States nearly 30,000 boxes less have gone forward. We maintain our last quotations: Whites, 10@11½ rs.; choice, 12 rs.; Yellows, 6¾@7½ rs.; choice and superior, 7¾@8 rs.; Browns, 6¼@6¾ rs.; Churnbobs, 5¼@6 rbls. There are no Mascovados offering for sale.

The weather has continued favorable for the growing cane.

*Molasses* is at 2½@3 rls according to quality.

*Coffee* is scarce and the inquiry also quite restricted; we quote 8½@9.

IMPORTS.—No more *Jerked Beef* has come in; there is a cargo for sale.... A cargo of *Fish* from Halifax realized $5 25 for Cod, $4 50 for Haddock, and $3 25 for Hake. Some small parcels from the United States, mostly in bad order, were placed at proportionate rates. There is merely a trifle on hand.... *Lard* sells slowly at $12 50@$12 75, and choice quality by retail at $13. The stock is equal to about 17,000 kegs.... No more *Rice* has come in. The sales comprised 450 cases at 11¾, 11¾, and 11⅞ rials, leaving some what more than 1400 cases for disposal.... About 25,000 feet Eastern *Lumber* were placed at $26, and the next arrivals will no doubt sell advantageously. No P. Pine has come in. *Hhd. Shooks* and *Empty Casks* are in some demand at our quotations.... Sales of *Hoops* from New Orleans and Rhode Island took place at $60, $45 and $50.... *Candles* are in good request.... *Oil* is still dull, but the demand for Whale will soon manifest itself.... About 2100 barrels Spanish *Flour* changed hands at $11 37½ and $11 ⅝ 200 lb., and there are two on goes left for disposal.

*Freights* continue dull. Two small privileged vessels were taken at £3 5s. and £2 2s. 6d. to Cowes and a market. An American bark was chartered at $4 50 to load hhd. Sugar at San Juan de los Remedios for Boston, with a limitation as to the quantity to be furnished. A brig obtained $1 for Molasses from Cardenas to Boston, and 25c. were accepted for box Sugar to New York.

As the latest accounts from the United States respecting the Cholera represent that disease as being very much on the decrease, our Board of Health seem disposed to relax the severity of the quarantine regulations. It is probable (although no positive decision has yet been made) that vessels from ports slightly infected, will be allowed to land their cargoes in lazaretto, and will then be released, after undergoing some process of cleansing; and such vessels as bring clean Bills of Health will most likely not be subjected to any detention whatever. These rumors are however, not announced, but we believe they will be carried into effect in a few days, if no unfavorable intelligence from the United States respecting Cholera should prevent it. Vessels from infected places in Europe are subjected to a detention of eight to twenty days, according to the length of the passage and other circumstances. Passengers that have arrived here by steamers have performed quarantine, either on board the vessel provided by Government for that purpose, or if that was already occupied, on board of some of the vessels under detention. It may be noticed that vessels from infected ports gain no advantage by touching at other ports for the purpose of obtaining a clean Bill of Health, but on the contrary, expose themselves to detecting and to severer measures in consequence.

*Exchange* on London, 14@15 prem.; New York and Boston, 4@5 @ cent. prem.

PRICE CURRENT OF IMPORTS.—U. S. Jerked Beef, ℔ arroba, 12@14 rs.; Rice, ℔ arr., 11¼@11⅝ rs.; Lard, ℔ quintal $12@$13; Hams, ℔ qt., $10@$14 50; Tallow Candles, ℔ qt., $17@$17 50; Sperm Candles, ℔ qt., $40@$48; Wine Oil, ℔ arr., 14@18 rs.; Sperm Oil, ℔ arr., 70@74 rs.; Cheese, ℔ qt., $15@$17; Butter, ℔ qt., $18@$22; Yellow Corn, ℔ arr., 2 rs.; Hams, ℔ M., $40@$50; American Flour, ℔ bbl., $11; P. P. Lumber, ℔ M., $17@$28; Box Shooks, ℔ box, 6@7 rs.; Molasses, ℔ hhd., 12@15 rs.; Sugar, ℔ box, 12@15 rs.; Empty Casks, each, $2 50@$3; Potatoes, ℔ bbl., $4 50@$5; Onions, ℔ 100 bunches, $10@$14; Tar, ℔ bbl., $4 50@$5.

Capt. Williams reports that the British bark Wanderer sailed from Havana on the 16th, for Hamburg, *via* Matanzas; the bark Childe Harold, for New York, and schooner Merchant, for Charleston, sailed on the same day. Previous to the departure of the Soulé, the Belgian brig Marie Antoinette arrived at Havana, in 108 days from Antwerp. The crew of the Antoinette mutinied, killing the captain and first mate, and severely cutting and bruising the second mate in order to make him swear that the other officers had been killed by lightning. The brig ran ashore on the Florida Reef, and the wreckers took her into Key West. The wounded mate went ashore and gave information against the murderers to the authorities of Key West. The mutineers were arrested and put in irons, and the brig was placed in charge of Capt. Patterson, an American crew was put on board, and she sailed immediately for Havana, to place the brig and murderers, six in number, in the hands of the Belgian Consul. The English steamer was expected to arrive soon at Havana, when the murderers would be sent home for trial. The second mate has taken the brig in charge.

CAMANCHES.—The Austin Gazette of the 15th says: "It is stated on reliable authority that a large body of Camanches recently entered the German settlements on the Llano, and took possession of the cabins and corn-fields of the defenceless inhabitants. The Indians informed the settlers that their object was not to shed blood, and offered them the alternative of a peaceable surrender or a fight. The whites, being too few in number to entertain any hope of a successful resistance, availed themselves of the first alternative, and the savages accordingly took possession."

FATHER MATHEW.—Father Mathew continues a triumphal tour through New England. He met with a great reception from the authorities and citizens of Lowell, Mass. The whole route of procession was lined with people. Thence he was to go to Salem, and to other interior towns, for which the dates are fixed, down to the 27th inst.

## Auction Sales This Day.

F. H. PRITTPAIN will sell, at 10 o'clock, at 80 and 82 Chartres street—Millinery and Staple Goods.

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

## Married:

At New York, on Thursday evening, 18th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Evers, C. H. DARLING, of New Orleans, to Miss R.