The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 30, 1850.

☞ **Second Congressional District.**—We are authorized to announce Col. T. G. HUNT, as a candidate to fill the vacancy in this District occasioned by the appointment of the Hon. C. M. CONRAD to a seat in the Cabinet.

The Finances of the Second Municipality

The Delta and the True Delta both comment on the vote of the Council refusing to publish the letter from the Treasurer, which states fully the insolvent condition of the Municipality. The True Delta has fallen into some errors of fact, which we are confident it will correct. The vote to publish this report was strictly a party one, every whig voting for its publication, every democrat for its suppression, with one *independent*, or *nonlescript*. The yeas were five—Hawthorn, Marks, Renshaw, Sykes and Shakespear. Nays—Hale, (Ind.,) Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell, Stewart and Yancey—8.

The True Delta charges the present embarrassment on the former Administration. This is a subject we shall be glad to discuss with that paper. It is a matter of figures, which we can examine without the use of hard words, either toward each other, or to the gentlemen who have for so many years been entrusted with the conduct of public affairs. The True Delta closes its lecture to the majority who suppressed the *official* public union with these words:

"As this Council was elected on party grounds, and as the majority is whig, and, therefore, responsible for its acts, we trust they will see the propriety of uniting on the general principles their interest to carry out, so that the public may know what to expect and who are responsible. Above all, let us have no suppressions of the state of the case."

Now, the Council stands 7 whigs and 7 democrats, and Alderman Hale, who was elected by the whigs, but votes with the democrats. It is not fair to say, therefore, that the whigs have the majority. With Mr. Hale's motives we have nothing to do. We speak only of his acts. Mr. Hale is fully identified with the democrats in the Council, and his vote gives them the majority, and throws on them the responsibility of the Administration.

The whig Aldermen have been obliged to lend their notes to raise money to pay even the few who have received instalments of their debts. Many of the employes have not received a dollar for two months. We all remember the terrible outcry because the payment of the teachers was deferred for a few days. And it was a strong argument in favor of reform. The people, therefore, have a right to demand from the new Administration an account of their proceedings, and that the cause of the present unfortunate and disgraceful condition of the finances should be known. Instead of suppressing information, they should be the first to promulgate it. We publish to-day the letter of the Treasurer:

"In laying before you a statement of the receipts and expenditures during the recess of the Council, permit me, most respectfully, to call your attention to the embarrassed state of the Treasury. At the adjournment of the Council, the rolls for May and June had not been paid. As the persons on those rolls were almost entirely dependent on their monthly pay for the support of themselves and families, it was but just that every effort should be made to pay them. To aid in effecting this, Messrs. Brooks and Lafarque loaned the Municipality their note for $2024 74, which I pre discounted, and have since paid. The money derived from this source, together with the ordinary resources of the Treasury, enabled me to settle the pay rolls for the month of May, but I regret to have to inform you that a large portion of the pay rolls for the month of June are unsettled, and no portion of the rolls for the month of July have been paid. You will thus perceive that nearly three months' pay is due to the employees of the Municipality. I need not remind you that a large portion of these persons are entirely dependant on their wages for their support, and, being deprived of it, are subjected to no small share of suffering. I have, in application on application, to daily urge at the Treasury for their pay, but its embarrassed condition has prevented it from meeting their demands. The common principles of justice demand that these men should be paid, and I feel satisfied that it is only necessary to lay this state of things before you, for you to use every effort to meet a claim so just, and the payment of which is so necessary to the parties.

"The receipts into the Treasury at this period of the year have never been sufficient to meet the demands upon it, but heretofore no difficulty has been experienced in anticipating a portion of the revenue of the coming year, and thus the Treasury has been able to meet the obligations of the Municipality; but owing in a great measure to the mandatory resting on the legislative law, and to the utter paralysation of the credit of the Municipality, it has been found nearly impossible, with the limited authority vested in the Treasurer, to anticipate any portion of the revenue of 1851. The consequence has been that all the obligations of the Municipality are pressed upon the Treasury for payment, and as the means of payment are not on hand to meet them, the city warrants are thrown on the market, and are now selling at from 5 to 10 per cent discount. This puts an enormous premium upon their depreciation, by enabling those who have money to purchase its obligations in the market, and render them in payment. Had the Revenue of the Municipality continued to have been paid in money, some order and system, unattained by justice, might have been adopted in the payment of the obligations of the Municipality, but as the collections are now principally in warrants, it has been found impossible to adopt any system, for a warrant issued one day is often tendered on the next in payment to the collectors, though there may have been many others issued and when the Treasurer has had but little control over the disbursements of his office. Had it been otherwise, the obligation to pay those who are dependent on their daily labor is of so sacred a character that I should have endeavored to have so managed the receipts of the Treasury as to meet their just demands.

"At this time the outstanding warrants, including the pay rolls, amount to about $65,000, and on the first of next month there will be added to this the amount of the monthly pay rolls, which is about $20,000. It is therefore a matter of such importance that these warrants should be paid, so that the future receipts of the Treasury may be in money. While it is true that the Treasury is in a crippled condition, from its inability to anticipate any portion of the revenue for the coming year, it is yet, therefore, to be inferred, that the Municipality has not the ability ultimately to meet all of its engagements. For, should the levelling law be found to be constitutional, it will, by taking about one-half of the Municipality, at once relieve the Treasury; and, on the contrary, should it be found to be inconsistent with the constitution, and you be thus thrown back on the previous laws, having an assessment roll of over $40,000,000, the revenues from the merchants, wharves and levee, and a valuable income, it will not be difficult for a judicious course now to place the finances of the Municipality in a prosperous and solid condition."

Apology is due to the *Memphis* papers for the typographical error in yesterday's Crescent, which makes us say that the Memphis papers were determined to have a Southern Press in New Orleans. The context, we hope, made the error apparent—we intended to say the *Mississippi* papers. The papers of Memphis and the people of Tennessee are as true to the Union as those of Louisiana.

Confirmation.—Col. Stille has been confirmed as Surveyor of this Port.

The names of Southern members who voted against the suspension of the rules, so that the Adjustment bills from the Senate might be taken up at once:

Maryland—Bowie, Hammond....*Florida*—Cabell....*Kentucky*—Caldwell, Johnson, Simpson....*North Carolina*—Adams, Clingman, Daniel, Venable....*Alabama*—Bowdon, Harris, Hubbard, Inge....*Mississippi*—Phelps....*Louisiana*—LaSere, Morse....*Arkansas*—Johnson....*Tennessee*—Bayly, Harris, Thomas, Savage....*Georgia*—Hamilton, Jackson, Toombs, Wellborn....*South Carolina*—Butt, Colcock, Inglis, McQueen, Orr, Walker, Woodward....*Mississippi*—Brown, Featherston, Thompson....*Virginia*—Averett, Bayly, Bocock, Dejarnette, Holladay, McDowell, Meade, Morton, Parker, Powell, Seddon.

Let the people remember that LaSere and Morse voted with *Giddings* against speedy action on the Texas Boundary, the Territorial and California bills.

The Macon Convention.—The Savannah Republican says there were not 500 strangers present. The Georgian says there were over 10,000. Other accounts compute the number at 1500. Mr. Rhett advised Georgia to a *temporary secession*. This is like the two countrymen who shipped before the mast, and did pretty well until a storm rendered the performance of a green-hand's duty rather disagreeable. The captain called all hands on deck, when one of these verdant youths poked his head out of the fore-castle, and said, "Well, Captain, Jedediah and I have concluded to lose a day!"

And now, when the ship of State is in stress of weather, and requires all hands on deck, Mr. Rhett advises Georgia to lose a day. Why does not South Carolina set the example?

To-day Prof. Webster is to be "hanged by the neck until he is dead." What a commentary on the civilization of the age, that a man in perfect health and in the possession of all his faculties, shall, under the forms of law, be deliberately strangled!

The Boston Mail says that nearly $20,000 have been raised for the benefit of Webster's unhappy family. Mrs. Parkman, wife of the murdered man, headed the subscription with $500!

The Charivari.—The Mobile Tribune has a long and sensible article on this subject, in which it mentions the Bulletin as the paper which "indulges in some sound censure of the 'Sheet Iron Band.'" The Crescent was the first paper to take ground against this nuisance. After our second article, and after public opinion was too plainly expressed, to be mistaken, the Bulletin endorsed our remarks. Many of the members of the Sheet Iron Band are among our personal friends, but we have thought them in the wrong, and had to say so.

Harper's Ferry.—The cholera, which was for a brief period so fatal in its ravages at Harper's Ferry, and one or two other places in the neighborhood, has now almost entirely disappeared.

Over the Lake.—It will be seen by the advertisement that the steamboat Ohio will hereafter leave for the Watering Places every day but Saturday and Sunday, at 12 o'clock, instead of 1 o'clock, and on Saturday and Sunday at the usual time.

History of Arctic Explorations.

A brief succinct account of the various attempts to explore the ice bound regions of the Arctic Sea has been much needed. The doubt which hangs over the fate of Franklin and his companions, has excited the curiosity of the civilized world; and the devotedness of Lady Franklin has drawn forth a lively sympathy in her sorrow. The expedition sent forth by the munificence of an American merchant, is now in the dreary field of its labors, and the heart of the nation beats with accelerated pulse at every piece of intelligence which reaches our shores from that little fleet.

A recent number of the New York Albion condenses into a readable space the hardships of the explorers, and the result of their labors.

In 1821, '22, '23, Perry and Back reached lat. 82 deg. 45 min., at a distance of 172 miles from their ships, to attain which they had traveled by land and water 292 miles. They traveled more than 1100 miles during their land search for the Northwestern passage.

The next voyage was under the command of Capt. Ross. They sail ed in May, 1829, and did not escape from the ice until August 14, 1833. During this voyage was discovered the position, at that time, of the North Magnetic Pole.

"'The place of the observatory,' he remarks, 'was towards the magnetic pole as the instruments which I possessed enabled me to determine. The amount of the dip, as indicated by my dipping needle, was 89 deg. 59 min., being thus within one minute of the zenith; while the pendulum at least of this pole, if not its usual existence where we stood, was further confirmed by the action, or rather by the total inactivity, of the several horizontal bars of magnetic attraction.' This was very nearly the position assigned to it by scientific men several years earlier, and arrived at by protracting the observed lines of compass needles in various concentric intervals, till they met in a central point. Parry's observations placed it eleven minutes distant only from the site determined by Ross.

"'As soon,' says the latter, 'as I had satisfied my own mind on the subject, I made known to the party this gratifying result of all our joint labors; and it was then that, amid mutual congratulations, we fixed the British flag on the spot, and took possession of the North Magnetic Pole and its adjoining territory in the name of Great Britain and King William IV. We had abundance of materials for building in the fragments of lime-stone that covered the beach, and it was therefore erected a cairn of some magnitude, under which we buried a canister containing a record of the interesting fact, only regretting that we had not the means of constructing a pyramid of more importance, and of strength sufficient to withstand the assaults of time and of the Esquimaux. Had it been a pyramid as large as that of Cheops, I am not quite sure that it would have done more than satisfy our ambition under the feelings of that exciting day. The latitude of this cairn is 70 deg. 5, 17 sec., and its longitude 96 deg. 46 min. 45 sec. west.

Even if the pole were stationary, this determination could only be considered as approximate; but when we know that the centre of magnetic intensity is a moveable point, we shall readily understand that the cairn erected with so much enthusiasm can now only show where it was. According to Hansteen, the pole moves 11 min. 4 sec. every year, and even so within the freight time in 1830 it moved so much as to be not on the same spot in Boothia until the year 1832. The precise determination of this point, however, is said to be comparatively unimportant, because its position can always be ascertained by observations of the compass and dip-needle.

The long absence of Ross excited nearly as deep a feeling at the time, as is now called forth by the fate of Franklin. Captain Back went out to search for him, but the long imprisoned sailors had escaped before Back had reached the prison-house. He continued his journey, however, and endeavored to accomplish the great object which still remained.

In 1839, a party was sent from the Hudson Bay Company's fort. Dease and Simpson, the latter the present Governor of their possessions, descended the Mackenzie river, and explored the coast until the points reached by explorers from the East were met.

The new voyage of Sir John Franklin has always seemed to us to have been of no practical usefulness. We do not see what addition it was to make to the stock of human science. The few barren facts, which, like the flowers of that climate, are thinly scattered over the vast region, add little to the stores of the philosopher, and certainly are of no practical usefulness. Sir John Franklin sailed in May, 1845, with the Erebus and Terror, with ample stores for three years—nothing has been heard of them after the first few weeks.

In May, 1848, Sir James Ross went out in search with the Enterprise and Investigator, and returned in November, 1849.

In 1849 the North Star was sent with stores, and has never been heard from.

At this time the following efforts are making to relieve the party:

"Captains Collinson and Maclure are on their way to Behring's Straits in the Enterprise and Investigator; they sailed on the 20th of January last; Dr. Rae, under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay Company, is exploring westward in the direction of Melville Island; four vessels, the Resolute and Assistance, of the Queen and Intrepid steamers, now lie frozen out at Wooleich, on its way, by land, under command of Captain Austin, to pursue the search left unfinished by Sir James Ross. Captain Penny, a whaler, is exploring Wellington Channel with two other ships; Sir James Ross is preparing to go out in the spring, if no tidings of the missing are received; rewards of £20,000 and £10,000 are offered by government for efficient relief to the Franklin expedition, or information respecting the fate of the missing; and, if these rewards, combined by private subscription, have gone out from New York to aid in the work."

The South Carolina Madness.

The reply of the South Carolinian to an article of ours, under this caption, escaped our notice. We observe it, for the first time, in the Vicksburg Sentinel. We give the Carolinian halter to suit himself, and publish his entire article. The Delta, we presume, is the single exception, the only just man to be found in Sodom. The Carolinian imagines that the only spring of action is self-interest. We suppose this accounts for the altruism of the Carolina papers. As it seems to think the Crescent is on the wane, we are happy to inform him that its circulation has increased more than a thousand since it passed into our hands; and in spite of the summer season and absentees, it is on the rapid increase now. The few subscribers who dropped off were like blighted fruit. Their place has been supplied a hundred fold.

As to Mr. DeBow, we hoped the Mississippians would make him their editor, *and pay him in advance*. But we fear the wound he has received in the house of his friends will unfit him for the labor:

"*The South Carolina Madness.*—Such is the caption which the New Orleans Crescent places over some remarks in reply to this paper. We said there was not a paper in New Orleans, with a single exception, that was true to the South. We gave the reasons, as stated by one of them—the subsidies of Northern men. How could they maintain the rights of the South living upon these subsidies from her enemies? Of course they could not. But common prudence, we think, should prevent them from assailing others who have the independence and manliness to pursue that course. The Crescent would change its tone to-morrow if Southern men filled the warehouses and counting-rooms of New Orleans; and such is the character, we presume, of the remainder of the journals of that city. The time is approaching when they will be estimated properly. The Crescent, even now, has some pretensions, for in its very next issue it says, 'Some few liberal readers have stopped their paper because of the treason to the South which they discovered in its temperate adhesion to the Union.' We hope it may be wise in time, as it is otherwise a readable paper, and avoid a fate that inevitably awaits all trimmers and time-servers, in the progress of that excitement so prevalent, not in South Carolina alone, but throughout the Southern States.

"In referring to our gentle allusion to DeBow's Review, the Crescent says: 'We have never seen a meaner or more contemptible specimen of sectional bigotry than this denunciation of Mr. DeBow and his Review.'

"This expression of opinion is simply what is to be expected from papers allied with those who make war upon our rights and institutions. Sectional bigotry, treason, ultraism, are the terms in vogue now; but necessity and self-preservation will, ere long, cause their utterance to be very faint, at least among ourselves."

The British Difficulties with Brazil.—We stated a few days ago that a British war steamer had burned four Brazilian vessels in the harbor of Paraguay. We since find what is no doubt the true version of the matter in the following statement from the *Journal de Commercio* of Rio de Janeiro of July 7, from which it will be seen that an entirely different account of the affair is given by the Brazilians themselves:

"It appears that the Cormorant was coming late the port with the four captured Brazilian barks, the names of which are the Leonidas, Activa, Seven and Anna—when the commander of the Brazilian fort opened a fire upon the Cormorant, and killed one of the British sailors. The Cormorant, after responding to the fire, went out and boarded their four captured barks. The version of this affair is very incomplete, but it appears the English Admiral acted under orders received from his government for the suppression of the slave trade."

The New Orleans Negroes in Liberia.—The Rev. Mr. Gurley, in a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, thus speaks of the McDonogh people:

"Mr. McDonogh, during my recent mission to Liberia, to visit, at their own houses, on the banks of the St. Paul's and its other streams, some families who were indebted to the long continued and most judicious labors of Mr. McDonogh for their freedom, and for ability to make such freedom a blessing to themselves, their posterity, and their race. From their own lips I heard warm expressions of great debt to their benefactor, as well as of confidence that the hopes with which his memory had inspired them would be realized, and that the independent republic of which they are now citizens would speedily rise to respectability and honorable influence among the free and Christian States of the world."

Dry Dock.—A substantial dry dock was launched at Savannah on the 22d.

The Steam Packets between New Orleans and Vera Cruz.

Mr. Soulé has introduced a bill into the Senate, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for carrying a tri-monthly mail, by steam, between these two cities. It led to quite an animated debate. Mr. Davis wished to know why the present line to Galveston was not extended. Mr. Rusk answered that this would be in the power of the Post-office Department; but to extend the line would give the present contractors a monopoly. He spoke of the loss of the Mexican trade, that the British had taken it nearly all away from us. Since the American settlements on the Rio Grande, a new commerce had sprung up, of $5,000,000, and would greatly increase.

Mr. Bright was opposed to the system which involved the government in any partnerships. He was opposed to Federal protection. He was willing to pay a reasonable sum for the mail service on such a route, but he was unwilling to foster private enterprise at the cost of the public.

Mr. Soulé. Mr. President, I hope that the Senator from Indiana will withdraw his objections, when he considers what objects are to be promoted by the passage of this bill. Although the carrying matters of mail be the main object which this bill is intended to effect, yet if the measure can collaterally improve the mercantile relations of this country with neighboring countries, I cannot see that this should be an objection to its passage.

There was a time when the commerce between Mexico and this country was very extensive. At that time we received almost two-third of the bullion that was exported from that country. At present, on account of the unfriendly relations of the two countries between this country and Mexico, not only are we deprived of the benefits which we might derive from that one of the many branches of commerce with that country, but from the fact that the English mail steamers have lately ceased running, we have no means of communicating with that country, at all. Now, I would ask of the Senate whether or not it be not of the highest interest to this country that we should promote social as well as mercantile relations with Mexico.

I would further remark that the excess of revenue from the Post-office at New Orleans, exceeds $47,000, which, if applied to the service established by this act, will go very far to cover whatever expenditure may be incurred on account of it by the Government, over and besides what the service itself will undoubtedly yield. From the nature of the connection which now exists between Mexico and this country, and of the relations which will be created by the establishment of such a line, it is more than likely that before six months have elapsed, the whole expenditure will be covered by the proceeds of the mail. I hope therefore, that the Senator will not press his objection, and will rather see his bill to pass without further acquisition.

Mr. Bright. If the considerations presented by the Senator from Louisiana, (Mr. Soulé,) are so important, in his estimation, as will to make him vote in opposition to mine, I would be induced to yield my objections, in case, by a provision which would direct the Postmaster General to dispose of the contract to carry tri-monthly mails between these two points, upon the same terms that contracts for the services of a similar nature have been disposed of. But the bill as it now stands, authorizes the contracting officer to pay $75,000 per annum, which I think I have shown is entirely too much. Any gentleman who will make the calculation, will at once see that the price to be paid would defray the expense of performing this service, without a dollar of income from sources such as those mentioned. Now, if the bill be so amended as to let the contract to the lowest bidder, reducing the time, and striking out the appropriation, I may vote for it, but as it is, I cannot I cannot.

Mr. Soulé. The reference made in the bill to the existing law places the contract exactly upon the footing that the Senator wishes. The contract is to be placed at the disposal of the Postmaster General, to be given to the lowest bidder. The sum of $75,000 is not the amount that is called for by the contract, but the limit imposed by law as to the amount of the expenditure, which he may be allowed to incur. I will accept of no amendment that would defeat the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. Bright. The limitation in all bills, framed upon the models that this is, is understood to be the amount called for by the contract at the amount named as an ultimatum. Every Senator present, conversant with such subjects, will bear witness that whatever limitation is fixed in a bill of the description, or that rule is the contract taken, the officer feeling authorized to accept of the figures so fixed. I hope the honorable Senator's wise to reserve amendments embracing the description I have suggested, in very fair. And if an opportunity is afforded me, I will propose one that will obviate the difficulty I suggest.

Mr. Mason. I am reluctant to interfere with this bill, but the hour has arrived for taking up the other pending order. I will therefore move to postpone the further consideration of the subject till to-morrow.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Soulé understands our commercial relations with Mexico perfectly, and we are glad to see him turning his attention to a subject of such practical importance. When Mr. Rhett is President, we hope to see Mr. Soulé Minister to Mexico.

The Reconnoissance of the Mississippi.—The Senate Committee of Engineers, with the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Levees, Samuel Ricker, Esq., returned in the steamer Creole, Capt. Sutton, yesterday morning, to Lafayette. Minute examinations, measurements, levels and soundings have been made at the sites of the several crevasses, at the mouths of Red and Atchafalaya rivers, with the view of ascertaining their several capacities, and the capability of the Atchafalaya to take, through its bed, to the Gulf of Mexico, some of the large volume of water, which, at flood time, surcharges the channel of the Mississippi. Although the corps of Engineers, who were engaged for the last eight days, have made tremendous exertions, under very disadvantageous circumstances, and under a drizzling rain, and have collected a very considerable quantity of facts of a most useful and interesting nature, an immensity remains to be done before it can be determined what is the remedy that can be adopted—with the best effect—for the prevention of overflows of our mighty river.

At a meeting of the Engineers held on board the Creole, on the 26th inst., coming up the Atchafalaya, some resolutions were passed; which of course are in the Chairman's possession. No other person having the sole direction of the whole could have been more anxious, enduring and assiduous in endeavoring to carry out the arduous duties, which have devolved upon him, than Mr. Ricker.

The sub-committee, who have been appointed to furnish the history and results of the Expedition, will furnish their report to-morrow; after which it is probable that the Report, and the preamble and resolutions passed at the meeting on the 26th, will be published. We are aware that no certain deductions will be drawn touching the system that will be recommended to the Legislature by the Engineers, until the mouths of the Mississippi, bayous Lafourche, Plaquemine and Atchafalaya, shall have been examined by these gentlemen.

The Texas Boundary Bill.—The Washington Union says that, so strong is the feeling of opposition to this bill, on the part of the Northern and Southern extremists, even the "Moderates" are beginning to give way. The editor is assured that this bill, if pressed first, will be lost by 20 votes.

Navigation of the Sabine.—The Texas Whig, published in Eastern Texas, mentions several facts from which it concludes that there is "no doubt as to the successful navigation of the Sabine River during the approaching season."

Shipment of Army Stores.—The New York Courier and Enquirer says that a heavy shipment of United States Government stores was made on the 19th, to Santa Fe and El Paso, by a forwarding agent, designated for the use of our troops on the above far distant territory. The stores were forwarded via Buffalo and St. Louis. They weighed 35 tons, and cost about $45,000.

Attempt to Burn.—On the 18th, another unsuccessful attempt was made to burn down the United States Hotel at Cape May. When the fire was discovered, the whole attic story was in flames, and but for the untiring efforts of the visitors and neighbors, this handsome and commodious building, together with a large portion of the town, would be a heap of smouldering ruins.

Destructive Fire.—The Wilmington Commercial, in an extra of the 21st, says: "This morning, about four o'clock, the large Steam Saw Mill establishment of Messrs. Wooster and Anderson was discovered to be on fire, and, in a short time, the Mill was consumed, with a large amount of lumber. The loss of the Mill is $12,000; loss on lumber, $6000; whole loss, $18,000, of which $11,000 was insured. The cause of the fire is unknown."

Going it Strong.—Gaming has gone on briskly at Saratoga. It is said that a New York gentleman will leave somewhere about $100,000 worse off than when he left home.

Sabine Navigation.—The Texas Whig expresses the gratitude of the planters living on the branches of this river, to Messrs. Bonner & Smith, of New Orleans, for their liberality in furnishing the facilities for the purchase of the boat for that river. That is the way to tell it. Now let all the merchants do something for the Shreveport Plank Road, and the Jackson Railroad.

Bishop Beacon.—This distinguished divine still continues very unwell at the residence of Rev. Mr. Stephenson in Louisville.

For the Crescent.

Messrs. Editors—In looking over the appropriations made by the Council on last Tuesday, I find an appropriation of $687 15 for Watchmen, from the date of their dismissal to the end of that month. Allow me to inquire if this is the pay of the Watchmen who were turned out about the middle of the month. It is true that the democratic members of the Council evinced great eagerness to turn out and put in; but I had not supposed that they were so forgetful of their duty as to violate an obligation. If this appropriation be for those Watchmen who were turned off at the recent election, then of course the Municipality has paid the above sum twice: for those who were elected, were put upon duty, and have consequently drawn their pay. Will you please enlighten the public on this matter? For if the democrats of the Council have, through ignorance or blind party zeal, rendered the Municipality liable to pay this sum twice over, it is no difficult matter for the tax-payers to account in some measure for the embarrassed state of the Treasury. We want light.

A TAX-PAYER.

Arrival of the Steamship Europa.

The Royal mail steamship Europa, with dates from Liverpool to the 10th, London to the 9th, and Paris to the 8th inst., arrived at Halifax at half-past 10 o'clock, P. M., on the 19th. She brings seven days later intelligence from Europe.

The markets have been quiet during the week, and all descriptions of American Cotton below fair have receded one eighth of a penny. The total sales of the week were 59,000 bales, of which speculators took 27,000, and exporters 1,000 bales.

The American steamship Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at midnight on Tuesday, the 6th instant. Her running time from dock to dock is stated at 10 days, 8 hours and 20 minutes, thus beating all previous trips across the Atlantic, by several hours.

The steamship Hibernia arrived on Sunday evening.

Business in the manufacturing districts continues brisk.

The prospects for an abundant harvest are generally good, except for potatoes, for which serious apprehensions are beginning to be felt. The rot is reported to be spreading rapidly, especially in the South of Ireland.

Lamartine is at Constantinople.

Nothing new from Spain and Portugal.

Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co's Circular—Liverpool, August 9, 1850.—Notwithstanding the large daily business in Cotton during the past week, the tone of the market has been decidedly quiet, with a decline of fully ⅛d ⅌ lb on all descriptions of American before Fair. This check must mainly be ascribed to the slightly improved weather for the growing crop, creating on the present comparatively high price a degree of uneasiness on the part of holders, and a desire to realize on the least sign of any thing unfavorable to their prospects. The quotations of Orleans, Uplands and Mobile are the same as by the Niagara. Middling qualities are quoted at 7¾. The American descriptions sold consist of about 10,000 bales Orleans at 8½@8¾; 12,000 Uplands at 8⅛; 4,000 Mobile and Alabama at 7⅞@8¼; and 2000 Sea Island at 12½@12. The stock of American Cotton in Liverpool is estimated at 1,000,000 bales, against a stock at the same period last year of 563,000 bales.

England and Ireland.

The question relative to Rothschild's taking his seat in the House of Commons, has been postponed to the next session, when a new bill will be introduced upon the subject.

The new Cabinet at Washington is regarded by the English leading press with much favor.

The Irish franchise bill, as mutilated by the House of Lords, has been rejected by the House of Commons, who have substituted a twelve pound qualification, which adds one hundred and seventy thousand votes to the Irish constituencies.

The announcement of the end of the repeal movement in Ireland was premature. At a meeting last week the rent was £28, and it is now said the society is nearly out of debt.

The Gorham controversy has been brought to a close, the revered gentleman having his point in every respect.

The crops promised well.

The man who threatened the life of Sir John Russell has been committed for trial.

France.

Several socialists have been arrested in Paris for threatening the lives of Representatives.

The cholera had nearly disappeared from Toulon.

The corn crop will not be so plentiful as anticipated.

The Minister of War has demanded another credit of 12,557,840 francs to meet the expenses of contingent outlays.

A private letter from Dembinski states that the Turkish government, at the demand of the Russian and Austrian governments, had ordered him to be removed where Kossuth and his companions are confined.

Terrible storms broke out in Paris. For hours the streets were impassable.

The Legitimist Conference is being held at Wiesbaden, delegates circling around the Duke of Bordeaux. Guizot is among the number of delegates.

Denmark and the Duchies.

A protocol recognizing substantially all leading views of the Danish government, was signed in London on Saturday by twenty-every foreign ministers at Court. A telegraphic dispatch dated Hamburg 1st, says Willisen has declared that he will hold Danish provinces responsible for whatever may happen to provinces of Holsteinere. No change has taken place in the position of the armies.

Willisen declares that his troops cannot be driven from the soil of Schleswig Holstein. It is said that two hundred officers, from various branches of the army, had recently joined his standard.

The Danish force is estimated at 44,000.

Advices from Altona, of the 5th, state that a collision took place between the Danes and Holstein armies, near Mopede, which resulted in the defeat of the Danes, though should Willisen be victorious in the next battle, and cross the Eyder, Russia and England will interfere; and should the Danes triumph, Prussia and Hanover will be likely to attack them. Should either Russia or England interfere, there is reason to apprehend a revolution in Germany, which her present rulers may be unable to control.

Under dates from Berlin 24 we learn that the question of a German Parliament and Constitution is allowed to slumber, and in reference to the ratification of the Danish treaty, all hopes of success are at an end, as Russia and Austria cannot come to satisfactory adjustment.

"X," of the Baltimore Sun, thus writes on the 20th, from Washington:

There will be no omnibus got up in the House—not even a couch for two passengers to ride in. The union of the bills at this hour would endanger their passage. They will all go through singly, and without the Wilmot proviso being attached to them. I know there are Southern men who part with regret from the Wilmot, to which they are indebted so much for their provincial reputation, as there are Northern abolitionists and free-soilers who despair of the Union, simply because there are so many Southern patriots who will not go for a dissolution. The Northern Wilmots go in mourning for the Southern rights men who refuse to follow Rhett, and the Southern nullifiers will follow the remains of the Wilmot to the grave. The hombug is fast approaching the fifth act, when it is bound to explode amidst a shower of Bengal light and the vociferous applause of the pit and galleries.

The fugitive slave bill, in the Senate, will certainly pass, and, though stripped of the impracticable ultraism of Mr. Mason, will be a strong bill for the purpose of securing to the South its lawful property. The diabolical interference of the abolitionists with the negroes of the Southern States has done more towards alienating the South from the North than aught else besides; and the abductors of negroes should certainly, for more than one reason, be treated as felons. In short, the fugitive slave bill ought to be made as forcible and practical as possible to convince the South that justice can be had for an intolerable aggression, and that the "conscience" of the decagogue finds no response in the halls of an American Congress. No hypocrite or fanatic shall place his conscience, or what he pleases to consider as such, above the laws and Constitution of the country.

From the Venezuela Gold Region.—The editor of the Philadelphia North American has been shown some very fine specimens of gold ore—auriferous quartz—from the mines of Yupata, recently discovered on the river Yurnary, a branch of the Oronoco, about 170 miles from Angostura, or Ciudad Bolivar. The specimens are of exceeding richness, and promise well for the new California. Late Venezuela papers contain much relative to these gold mines, and show that the greatest attention is paid to the subject, and the tide of population is rapidly flowing thitherwards.

A letter dated at Guiria, which we translate from *El Monitor*, published in Cumana, says: "As soon as the discovery of the mines of Upata was made known, companies of adventurers from the town of Trinidad and from Ciudad Bolivar proceeded to the gold regions. Senor Delacorta, in five days, gathered two hundred ounces, and Senor Sarmiento one hundred and fifty ounces in three days. The Government of Venezuela, in whose lands the mines are, will be enabled to pay the English debt in one year. The news has set the people almost beside themselves, and the excitement is far greater than that produced by the discovery of the placers of the Californias."

From Porto Cabello.—The New York Post learns from Capt. Scott, of the Venezuelan bark Maria, that at the time he left all was quiet at Porto Cabello. The greater part of the people had voted for Mr. Guzman, for the Presidency, and there was no doubt that he would be elected.

The Sugar Crop in Porto Rico.—From Capt. Hedges, of the brig Royal Sailor, which arrived in Hampton Roads on Sunday last, ten days from Porto Rico, we learn that the Sugar crop, which was all down when he left, would fall far short of an average one, and that there was not produce enough left at Mayaguez to load the vessels then in port. Three and a half to four dollars was the nominal price of second quality Sugar, such as was only fit for the English market for refining.—*Norfolk Herald, 26th.*

A Mysterious Affair.—We learn from the Frankfort (Ky.) Commonwealth, that Miss Bowlin, now of Hart county, Ky., recently took poison to destroy herself; and while under its influence, and being informed that she must die, made a disclosure that implicated Joseph Campton and Riley Hill, of Barren county, in a murder said to have been committed some eighteen months ago. She recovered, and has since testified at a trial of Campton before an examining court. He will be held to bail in $1000. Hill was already in confinement under a charge of another murder. Miss B. says she came suddenly upon these men in the woods, when they had the body of a man with them; that they had compelled her to swear secrecy; and that she has been in fear of her life ever since. It is supposed that the body was that of the Rev. Mr. Waring, who disappeared about the time indicated.

Drowned.—Joseph Schneeman, Esq., a merchant of Philadelphia, of the firm of Schneeman Gans & Co., was drowned while bathing at Cape May on the 19th.

The Cotton Crops.

The *Minden Herald*, an intelligent newspaper published in Claiborne parish, in this State, is rather behind the times with the caterpillar. On the 22d inst. it had this article:

"The farmers in this vicinity seem to entertain fears that the Cotton crop will yet be much injured by worms. A certain species of fly, said to be the forerunner of the cotton-eating caterpillar, has made its appearance."

From the Huntsville (Ala.) Democrat, 23d inst.

We have refrained from giving the state of the crops in this part of the State, until we could do so with accuracy. Experience admonishes us that accounts of short crops have been so often prematurely published, when in fact they turned out to be abundant, that but little confidence is reposed in such statements. In the present case, however, we can safely say that from the unprecented drought the crops of Corn and Cotton will be very deficient throughout North Alabama, and the adjacent counties of Tennessee. Not more than one-half, and in some instances, one-third of an average crop of Corn, will be gathered in a number of counties; while Cotton bids fair to do but little, if any better.

The Charleston (S. C.) Courier of the 23d inst., copying from the Georgetown True Republican, says: "We have heard that in Williamsburg, the Cotton crops have improved much latterly—pretty well formed and some opening—but that in anspicious season, impairs the prospect of even an average crop."

Extract of a letter received in Charleston dated

"MARIETTA, (GA.) Aug. 18, 1850.

"I have endeavored to collect as much information relative to the state of the crops as possible. All I have heard and seen leads to show that the Cotton crop will be evidently short, and not so large as last year's. In some portions of the country they have not had rain for six to eight weeks, and consequently the crops are in a sad condition. Mr. —— told me he had seen fields where the squares and bolls had dropped to such an extent, that the average loss by that alone would be at least two hundred pounds to the acre. Some Cotton I have seen is not twelve inches high, but all of it was well holded to the top, which is said to be a bad sign, as it shows the plant has stopped blooming. Mr. J——'s crop is better than any I have seen, but he says his crop will be short of last year, notwithstanding he had out more ground. Mr. J—— has just received a letter from Mr. J——, of Wilkes county, stating that his Cotton crop was in a dreadful state—bolls, blooms and squares all dropping off. Mr. J—— is a large Cotton planter, and what he says is strictly to be relied upon."

Here is a gloomy representation from a highly cultivated district in Georgia. We take it from the Georgia Constitutionalist of the 23d inst.:

The Growing Crop.—The Athens Whig says: "During the past week, we met a number of farmers from the counties of Greene, Oglethorpe and Clarke, and we received a very gloomy account of the condition of the growing Cotton and Corn crops in parts of these counties.

"The late drought succeeding the heavy rains of June, has caused the Cotton plant to shed its squares and bolls, in a manner almost unprecedented, and much of the opening Cotton is imperfectly matured. It was the opinion of those we conversed with not more than a fourth crop would be grown, generally; and that a half crop is as much as can be hoped for, with a very favorable fall."

A short time ago, this paper noticed that the Western Democrat, published in Alexandria, Rapides parish, La., had begun the annual cry of caterpillar, in this State. Appended to that notice, we introduced the remark that this was not the first season in which the Western Democrat had cried caterpillar, when there was no caterpillar. In this we intended no offence to the Western Democrat. We have known the most experienced planters in south-western Mississippi and northern Louisiana to have been deceived in the recognition of the "Simon Pure" cotton caterpillar. We have known men who have been planting cotton watchfully and extensively for more than a quarter of a century, to have been deceived. Is it matter of offence to anyone even of wonder, to suppose that a newspaper editor might, without difficulty, be led into error as to the appearance of the caterpillar?

About three weeks (or more) have passed since the Western Democrat raised the caterpillar alarm above noticed. What portion of the cotton crop of Rapides has been lost by the ravages of this consumer up to the present date?

The Western Democrat is informed that the gentleman whom he has abused in answer to our remark, takes no supervision of anything that appears in this paper under the head of "The Cotton Crops." Nor did he write or have anything at all to do with the remark that seems to have offended the Democrat. The charge of the department of the *Crescent* that gives information of the Cotton crop, was assigned, before the Western Democrat's cry of caterpillar was heard here, to an editor whose name and the responsibilities he had assumed in the Crescent office were given to the public in an editorial article.

Hon. John Snyder, formerly a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, died at his residence in that State on the 16th.

The steamship Herman sailed for Bremen, via Southampton, on the 20th, with 47 passengers and $10,000 in specie.

The famous Hungarian singers, Madame Kazia Lovarny, Madame Krauss, Herr Ignatz Crauss and Herr Frank Stoepel, have arrived in Boston.

Two men, named Beasley and Morris, had a qu