The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1850.

To Our Advertising Patrons.

☞ Our advertising friends are earnestly requested to send in all advertisements intended for Monday morning's paper, as far as practicable, during Saturday; and the earlier in the day the better it will suit our convenience.

☞ **Professor Dimitry's Address** before the Literary Societies of Centenary College, Jackson, La., has been published in a pamphlet form. For sale at the office of the Crescent and at the Bookstores. s21

Battle of Monterey.—Last evening at 7 o'clock a hundred guns were fired on Lafayette Square, in honor of this event.

The Falcon.—By telegraphic dispatch from the South-West Pass, we learn that the Falcon was not in sight at 5 o'clock last evening.

The Pacific's News.—The decline in Cotton ought not to affect the price here. For that decline is based on the flattering prospects of the crops in July and the first part of August. Some weeks ago, the prospects of the crop were very flattering. Now there can be reasonable doubt the crop will be less than that of last year.

The Supreme Court at the late term in Opelousas, rendered fifty-nine judgements. They affirmed forty-two of the judgements from the lower courts. The Court is now in session in Alexandria. The Chief Justice is in delicate health, and yet remains at the North. The horse-back ride from Opelousas to Monroe, and thence to Natchez or Lake Providence, is enough to use up any but men of iron constitutions.

We are indebted to the polite attentions of Senators Downs, Rusk and Baldwin, for public documents.

Specie.—The steamship Globe, Capt. Talbot, from Brazos St. Jago, brought $16,000 in specie, consigned to Mr. O. Kleinm.

Are Banking Corporations contrary to the Democratic principles?—The State of Maine has been democratic since its formation. One whig Governor has solitary and alone made his mark in its history. Yet, at the late session, the Legislature incorporated the following Banks: Waterville Bank; Exchange Bank, at Bangor; Merchants' Bank, at Bangor; Union Bank, at Brunswick; Weskeag Bank; Richmond Bank.

Edward Everett.—A new edition of his Literary and occasional Addresses has been published. We are glad to perceive by the preface, that he intends to prepare a selection from his writings in the North American Review. And that he also is preparing a work on International Law, with a special reference to the questions in which the United States have taken an interest. The first book will add to our elegant literature, while the last, if properly executed, will be a work of national importance. Mr. Everett frittered away the best part of his life in party politics; those precious years have yielded half a dozen commonplace speeches. In this proposed work on International Law, however, we may expect something worthy of the high reputation he has enjoyed as a ripe scholar.

The Forrest Case.—A new phase has been given to this unhappy suit for divorce in a bill filed in Pennsylvania. She has also obtained an injunction, restraining him from disposing of his property to her injury, during the pendency of the suit she has brought against him for divorce. He has also been bound in the sum of $10,000 to keep the peace.

The fact that the Courts of Pennsylvania would entertain jurisdiction of a suit for divorce brought by a non-resident husband against a non-resident wife, is disgraceful to the judiciary of that State, more especially when the judgement, if responsive to the pleadings, must blast the reputation of a defenceless woman. Both the persons and the offence charged were out of the limits of Pennsylvania. No judgement its Courts could render would be of any validity. But why go to a foreign forum to settle a question so peculiarly domestic in character. Courts should not encourage suits of this kind, even when between spouses domiciliated within their jurisdiction; but they should never tolerate litigation so scandalous and injurious to good morals, when commenced by a spouse not domiciliated within its jurisdiction, and against the partner, also an absentee. The grossness of the charge made by the husband is the best proof of its falsity. The man must be demented. We almost forget the imprudence of reaining the "Consuelo" letter, in the womanly stand assumed by the slandered wife.

Manufactures in New Orleans.—There is an incessant talk about want of industry in our city of New Orleans. This comes, almost wholly, from those who know nothing of what is going on in our midst. It would astonish any one—none more than those who complain of our supineness as a community—were a list of our manufacturing enterprises to be presented to them. It is our intention to present, once a week, during the season now verging on us, a short chapter on one of the various trades or manufactures by which our city saves its own money. This morning we will name one thing that is not manufactured here, to those who may feel inclined both to make and save. Their name is legion. It will strike every sugar-planter, at once. We do this the more readily that the sugar-planters are our most liberal friends.

White Lead.—Why do we pay so much money to other places for *White Lead?* It can be manufactured in New Orleans with more profit than in any other part of the United States. It is made by rolling leaden plates spirally up so as to leave one inch space between each coil. The plates are placed vertically in earthen pots, in the bottom of which is good vinegar. The pots are covered and exposed, for a time, to a gentle heat or by bedding them in a warming substance. The vapor of the vinegar corrodes the lead and converts the exterior part of it into a white substance which comes off in flakes. This process is kept up until the plates are corroded through, when the uncoiling of the lead—which is no uncoiling at all—takes place, and this is the end.

We have our lead from Missouri—our vinegar in abundance from our own rich plantations. Where is there a more suitable place than New Orleans for men to embark economically in the business of white lead of which we use so much here?

The Jenny Lind Fever.—The New York papers devote columns to recording the rides, promenades, rehearsals, and concerts of the songstress. Ridiculous as all this seems to us at a distance, we can at least console ourselves that it is an improvement on the last madness, which was the Fanny Elsler fever. That was a brutish admiration—this is somewhat more intellectual. The critics are in raptures with her voice, but we wonder if fashion has not a good deal to do with this admiration? An English satirist wrote more than a century ago:

"Italian music's sweet, because 'tis dear,
Julia's beauty is cheap, no their ear;
Their notes would lessen if the prices fell,
And Shakspeare's wretched stuff do quite as well."

We are indebted to the Aleck Scott and the Grand Turk for late river papers.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC MEN OF AMERICA—By James Wynne. Appleton & Co.

In a brief space and readable form this volume gives the striking events in the lives of Franklin, Jonathan Edwards, Fulton, Marshall, Rittenhouse, and Whitney. For sale at Steel's.

THE DESERTED WIFE—An American novel; by Miss Emma Southworth. Appleton & Co.
For sale at Steel's.

By reference to our advertising columns, it will be seen that Messrs. Van Veaten & Co., of the Falcon House, and Mr. Cuellar, of the Orleans House, have, with commendable liberality, offered a Silver Cup each, valued at $75, with $25 to the second best horse, to be contended for over the Metairie Course. One to come off on the 15th day of October, for Trotting Horses that never won a purse; the other, the 1st day of November, for Trotting Horses that never won a purse. Now, you fast nag, that are not afraid of 2:40, and like a high-priced drink, here is a chance for you.

Census Items.—Population of Gettysburg, Pa., 2189; Alexandria, Va., 8700; Fredericksburg, Md., 4500; Chester, Pa., 1736.

The Congressional Canvass.

Two candidates are nominally in the field. Judge Bullard, the candidate of the Whig Convention, and ex-Gov. Henry Johnson, who is expected to receive the democratic vote.

Judge Bullard was nominated without any electioneering on his part. It was generally conceded that the Representative should be taken from the city. The delegation from the city voted for one gentleman, the country delegation voted for another city gentleman, who obtained the nomination. If the Second Municipality had the right not only to claim that the candidate should be from the city, but that they should select, then the assemblage of the Convention was a trouble and expense for a mere ceremony—no such point was conceded. The country was willing that the Representative should be taken from the city, but wished to have a voice in the selection. This has been done. What was there unfair in this? We said a few days since, that the city delegates were pledged before they were elected. This, we are surprised to learn, has given offence to some of the gentlemen. All we know about it is, that tickets were printed with the names of gentlemen, a majority of whom were known to be the friends of one of the candidates. If the delegates did not consider themselves pledged, but at perfect liberty to vote for some other candidate, we have done them injustice. But we see no wrong in this, even if they were pledged. Entertaining this view of the matter, it is apparent we meant to cast no reflections on them—many of whom are among our personal friends.

As the country did not claim the nomination, we do not see how the friends of Gov. Johnson can complain, because one city candidate, rather than another, was selected. Gov. Johnson, for thirty years, has been a decided and consistent whig. That party has delighted to bestow on him its highest honors. Twice he has been their candidate for the office of Governor—once they elected him—once he was defeated. Twice they have elected him to a seat in the Senate of the United States, where he served twelve years in a manner highly acceptable to the party. He was also for several years a member of the lower House. His vote on the annexation of Texas has been much animadverted upon. That was not a party question—it was one in no manner connected with the great principles on which the two parties are divided. It was a mere question of policy. It was a Southern question. He voted, undoubtedly, as the majority of the State desired. With that exception, not a single complaint has ever been made of the manner in which he has discharged his high trusts. And had the selection been made from the country, Gov. Johnson would doubtless have received a strong support. We are unwilling to believe that he has authorized the use of his name, to weaken, if not break up the organization of the party which has so often bestowed on him such marks of confidence and respect.

When the announcement of his name was brought to this office, we required proof under his signature, before we would aid in placing him in a position which we deemed so discreditable to him. *That proof was not exhibited.* As the friends of Gov. Johnson, we call for the proof. At a meeting in Lafayette the other night, extracts from one of his *private* letters were read. But that letter was written prior to the Convention, and had reference to the use of his name before that body.

The democratic party, who have waged war against him for thirty years, now are loud in their praises—he has been the victim of a cancus; and they now undertake his defence against those who during that long period have sustained him, and time, is given wounded him. Twenty years of public

The democrats act properly. They cast their own man, and they are willing to all any discontented whig who has been neglected by his party and who will aid in destroying its *morale* to gratify his disappointed ambition. Gov. Johnson does not occupy that position. He has not been neglected—his life has been one continued course of honors, and until proof is exhibited to the contrary, we shall continue of the opinion, that his name is now before the people without his sanction. Between him and the regularly nominated candidate of his party, the most friendly relations exist, and there is no personal feeling to urge him to run against his party. The Statesman, the democratic paper of Jefferson, is extremely indignant at the treatment Gov. Johnson has received at the hands of whigs. Of course, the Statesman, where politics and friend[illegible] ive opposed the Governor through his [illegible] years and [illegible] feel a deep interest in the success [illegible] who have [illegible] whigs will doubtless [illegible] attendant upon childbirth. [illegible] of the feet, descendery, tea, [illegible] back and joints, false pains, [illegible] nausea and scrubbing the only [illegible] by a medical [illegible] sense, by virtue of this medicine [illegible] and most smooth [illegible] the opinion that the [illegible] of Congress to pass the Wilmot Proviso, opinion was founded on the general [illegible] editorials—certainly not from any concession in terms." And then one of the editorials of the Crescent is given. We copy it with the Register's *italics*, so that our readers may see how sharp-sighted a critic the Register is. He ought never to talk of forced constructions. A man who can infer the Wilmot Proviso from this, ought to turn his attention to agricultural chemistry, and discover the process to draw blood from a turnip.

"Without attempting to defend the doctrine of Statesrights, in which we believe, it must be admitted that a large portion of the Southern people believe in this constitution. [illegible] And as treason is a crime committed only by small numbers, it may be a difficult matter to determine, on which side of the line the treason lies. We mean to discuss the constitutional question, and we shall do it with the utmost candor, to be argued out on the idea that *the will of the people is the law of government, and that the United States is only a confederacy of sovereign States, the State rights theory is the inevitable conclusion. Treated as all other questions are treated, with a regard to results as the great mass, the State rights theory must be regarded. Such at least is the conclusion of our reasoning.*"

Extra Session of the Legislature.

The True Delta has been opposed to the assembling of the Legislature. The reason assigned by the country press, the necessity of a State system of levees, is not sufficient to justify the expense. The *Delta*, on the other hand, urges the measure. We shall throw the weight of our feeble influence in favor of the session. For many years we have lived in the alluvial lands, and know, from personal observation, the disastrous consequences of an overflow, which, in a single day, destroys the labor of months.

"And the year's harvest is gone nearly."

The crop, however, is not the only loss. Cattle, horses, hogs, are drowned or starved—fences and outbuildings are swept away, families must be served and supported at great expense.

Unless some efficient protection is furnished against overflows, a large portion of the most fertile lands in the world must be abandoned. Men with large capital and out of debt may throw levees around their plantations, and erect steam engines to pump out the rain and transpiration water. But such an investment at this must greatly reduce the profits of their property. The great majority of planters are unable to attempt such a protection. They will abandon their lands in despair. The effect on the production of the State would be at once felt in every department of business. This, too, is a matter which cannot be put off. One overflow costs more than the execution of an efficient system.

The Delta attributes the overflow to the Raccourci cut-off. That paper understands the politics of the Second Municipality much better than it does the laws which govern the Mississippi. That cut-off is a canal of a mile in length, which shortens the river about twenty-five miles. Now this has doubtless thrown the water more rapidly below, but it has reduced the level above. It certainly has had no agency in producing the high water for thousands of miles above. The cut-off at the mouth of Red River, which made itself about twenty-five years ago, was followed by no high water. The river is continually shortening its course, and the portions thrown off become at length lakes, by the deposit of sediment forming bars, at the two points where the discarded portion touches the main channel. Hence these lakes always assume the form of a horse shoe. There are many of them on both sides of the river, and they all indicate shortenings of the river.

But it is enough for our purpose that the plantations on the Mississippi are exposed to all the misfortunes of last year. There are other reasons, which will be presented to-morrow, for the Extra Session.

Georgia.—We have authentic information from Milledgeville that Gov. Towns will certainly call a Convention of the State. Doubts of his action had been expressed in various quarters, though for ourselves we never for a moment doubted, and the information was sought to satisfy others.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A Visit to the Charity Hospital.

During the afternoon of Saturday, upon the invitation of our friend Henry Bier, Esq., the excellent and worthy Treasurer of the Institution, we made a visit to the Charity Hospital. We were much gratified to find that, since the date of our last visit, many improvements had been made, and the establishment considerably enlarged. These additions and enlargements have been much needed, and still more will be needed. Dr. Wedderstrandt, Mr. Bier and Mr. Bogart displayed their accustomed politeness, and passed with us through all the wards and departments of the buildings, and we found that there were more than a thousand invalids now under treatment in the various wards. The neatness and cleanliness exhibited in every department were most remarkable and striking. In these respects, though the statement may seem incredible, they will compare with those in any private dwelling in the city. But when it is remembered that the Sisters of Charity have the management and superintendence of all these matters, and that Sister Regina is the Sister Superior, no one in this community will doubt the assertion in the least.

The principal object of our visit was to examine a new steam engine recently erected under the direction and gratuitous services of Mr. John Brooks, Coiner at the Branch Mint in this city. This engine is of about four-horse power, and is one of the neatest and most complete pieces of machinery we have ever seen at work. It is attached to the wash-house, where there are thirty-two washing places, in which the clothes are boiled and chiefly cleansed by steam. Attached to it is, also, a large drying and ironing room, in which an incredible quantity of clothing may be dried and ironed in a day. The engine is also used to force the water up through pipes into every part of the building, for bathing purposes, and to fill a number of large tanks and reservoirs in the garret of the main building, to be used in case of fire. We were pleased to find that the lunatics had been removed to a neat and comfortable new building on the back part of the lot, and the right wing formerly occupied by them converted into a separate apartment for the women; so that they are now entirely separated from the men. The Sisters occupy the upper portions of the inner left wing; and after we had passed through the other parts of the building, a polite note was received from Sister Regina, inviting the gentlemen present to pass through it. The kitchen, dining-rooms, laundry, store-rooms, parlor and chapel were visited and much admired by all, for their extreme neatness, simplicity and appropriateness. Every thing is conducted throughout the Institution with the most perfect system and order. We were permitted to examine the accounts kept by the Sister Superior, which are balanced up at the end of every month, in a style that would do honor to the best book-keeper in the city—all in her own hand-writing, with the vouchers all numbered and appended in their regular order. All the books exhibit the most perfect system, and this will account for the immense reduction in the comparative expense of the establishment within the last few years.

In examining the books we noticed with surprise, the immense increase in the usefulness of the Institution since 1832. In that year the number of admissions was only 2480, and the cost of maintenance was $31,294 70. On turning to the register for last year, 1849, we found the number of patients admitted to have been 10,538, and that the cost of maintenance was only $66,351 32!

The number of admissions for the month of July last was 1647. Out of this vast number only 146 were American, and the remainder, 1500, were [illegible] foreign countries. Ireland, Germany, France [illegible] and contributed far the greater portion.

Admissions in August last were 2685. Discharged, cured in the same month, 2395; died 147. Well [illegible] number admitted from the 1st to the 20th [illegible] was 1788. Discharged cured, in the same [illegible] 628. Died, 74. These facts speak volumes! [illegible] any New Orleans be proud of this great public [illegible]? But our fellow citizens must remember [illegible] needs their fostering care and support.

Indian [illegible] has been greatly reduced under its present [illegible] proposes [illegible] but it is not *out of debt*. We hope [illegible] shall be can[illegible]

would give [illegible] *Territory*—The San Antonio [illegible] partition between [illegible] that a territory for the Texas Indians [illegible] The subject is [illegible] ved out of the ceeded territory. The [illegible] next session the [illegible] security to the frontiers, and place [illegible] submit a proposi[illegible] tween the Free and Slave States [illegible]

Capt. French.—[illegible] Texas delegation will undoubtedly [illegible] will lose some $26,000 [illegible] of the kind to Congress. [illegible] The citizens of San An[illegible] [illegible] citizens of Western [illegible] $12,000. And a [illegible] by this man's form [illegible] attempt to arrest [illegible] tonia will probably [illegible] [illegible] quarter loss below [illegible] [illegible] him was spu[illegible] [illegible] far into the Mining [illegible] [illegible] were detected [illegible] [illegible] Mexico. [illegible] the end of that month [illegible] [illegible] the Pecos [illegible] [illegible] been [illegible] If the facts be true, that [illegible] [illegible] fraud silent, he has certainly [illegible] [illegible] with uncommon boldness and adroitness.

Legislation for California.—On the day that Col. Fremont took his seat in the Senate, he introduced eighteen bills with the following titles:

1. A bill to provide for the appointment of a Surveyor General to the State of California, and for the survey of the public lands.
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3. A bill to provide for the creation of land offices in California, and the appointment of Registers and Receivers.
4. A bill to provide for the ascertainment of the Spanish and Mexican land claims in California, and for the adjudication and settlement of the same.
5. A bill to grant donations of land to settlers in California before the census of the country to the United States, and to grant pre-emption rights to all subsequent, and to all future settlers.
6. A bill to regulate the working of the Placers and gold mines in California, by granting licenses or permits to actual operators to work the same in limited quantities.
7. A bill to provide for extending the laws, and the judicial system of the United States to the State of California.
8. A bill to refund to the State of California, the amount of moneys collected for duties on imported goods at San Francisco, and for other purposes, before the Custom House laws of the United States were extended to California.
9. A bill to grant to the State of California, certain quantities of public land for the use of schools.
10. A bill to grant to the State of California, four townships of land for a Seminary of learning.
11. A bill to grant to the State of California, four townships of land, and to commencing public buildings at the seat of government.
12. A bill to grant to the State of California, one township of land for establishing an Asylum for the deaf and dumb, and for the blind and insane.
13. A bill to grant to the State of California, all the ground reserved for military or other public purposes, in the said city, and which are no longer wanted for such purposes.
14. A bill to grant to the State of California, twelve salt springs, with a section of land around each.
15. A bill for granting to the City of Monterey the old government house in that city, and the ground upon which it stands.
16. A bill to provide for opening a road across the Sierra Nevada, on the line of the Rio de Las Plumas, Mormon and Carson river, and the Pass at their heads, as the commencement of a common traveling road from the valley of the Western settlements of the United States and the State of California.
17. A bill to grant to the State of California one million six hundred thousand acres of land, to be applied to the work of internal improvement, in addition to the half million of acres granted for such purposes to each new State, by a general law.
18. A bill to provide for ascertaining the Indian tribes in California, by providing for the extinction of their territorial claims in the gold mine districts.

From Central America.—We have received, by such a [illegible] the New York Sun, files of *El Pensamiento* up to August 19. We translate as follows:

Accounts from Bolivia state that Belza has been elected President by an overwhelming majority over his opponents Santi Cruzi Agreda and Dr. C. Olanata.

The opposition party in Chili is represented as increasing very much in strength, and the present ministry is expected to resign before very long.

Ecuador was in a state of open division; five of the provinces had acknowledged the government of Senor Novoa at Guyaquil; and Cuenca, Manabi and Imbabura had declared for Gen. Elizaldo.

A letter from Quito states that the Spanish minister there is endeavoring to bolster up Flores designs upon Ecuador, and the re-establishment of the Spanish monarchy in that part of America.

Peru is reported quiet, and the government of President Castilla appears to give satisfaction to the majority.

Considerable discontent prevails in Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua, against Guatimala and Costa Rica for having refused to join the confederation.

At Manzadilla 300 men were engaged upon the preliminary work for the road across the Isthmus, and it was expected that 700 more would before long be added to them. Some laborers had arrived from the Island of Jamaica.

The "Comercio" of Lima says that the railroad from Callao to Lima is to be completed within a period of ten months. It is to be laid with the best of materials, and the expense of the road is calculated to amount to $30,000 per mile, laid with rails of 75 pounds to the yard.

"It is good, it is pleasant, it is refreshing to turn from all that is callous, and heartless and unmeaning, which confront us every day, to a benevolence such as that of Jenny Lind—so magnificent, so humane, so rare, so kind, so heavenly." This is all about Jenny Lind, and is taken from the New York Globe.

A Sifting of Items.

Mr. McGonigal has been elected Prosecuting Attorney for the First Judicial District of Texas.

Charles Gilpin has been nominated by the whigs of Philadelphia for Mayor.

Hugh Love and Jacob Seattergood, each 7 years of age, were drowned at Philadelphia on Tuesday.

H. G. Runnels, ex-Governor of Mississippi, has been elected Senator for Galveston district, Texas.

The potato rot has appeared in many parts of Illinois, and cars are entertained of a short crop.

The anniversary of the Battle of North Point was appropriately celebrated at Baltimore on the 12th.

Gen. Sam Houston addressed a democratic meeting at Baltimore on the 11th.

The democratic state convention for New Hampshire, is called at Concord, Oct. 17.

Ex-Gov. Hill, of Concord, has lost 24 acres of potatoes by the rot.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has offered $1000 reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderers of Chas. Hard.

The Gloucester musical festival will commence on the 10th Sept. The special patronage of the Queen has been accorded. The President is the Duke of Beaufort.

A boy was arrested in Detroit for selling, to a stranger, a ticket of admission to the Common to see the moon rise.

It is a remarkable fact that of the many thousands of persons entitled to pensions, only about two-thirds on an average draw their allowance.

The amount of property destroyed by the late flood at Tuscarora, Pa., is estimated at $100,000. Twenty-two persons were drowned, and ten are missing.

Mr. Collector Hyde, of Detroit District, has now in his possession some 80 captured vessels detected in taking timber from the government lands.

Hon. M. Carter, Representative from the Stark (O.) Congressional District, has been renominated by the democrats.

The business of Chester, Pa., has more than doubled within the last ten years. It has one cotton factory, which turns out 20,000 yards of cloth per week.

The Unitarian Register for 1850 says there are 245 Unitarian Churches in the United States, of which 165 are in Massachusetts.

The number of Indians who have been removed by the Government from this to the other side of the Mississippi is 90,000. There are only 25,000 remaining.

France contains 107 open libraries, Austria 49, Prussia 44, Bavaria 17, Belgium 14, Tuscany 9, Saxony 6, Denmark 5.

The taxes on the London Times amount to $76,800 a year for the paper, $238,500 for stamps, and $31,200 for advertisements—total, $346,500.

The extensive Saleratus Factory of Messrs. N. Bartlet & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, was entirely consumed by fire on the 5th inst. Loss $2000—covered by insurance.

A German Jew peddler, named David Bear, committed suicide at Syracuse recently, by drowning himself into the canal.

The democrats have nominated Mr. T. B. Florence a candidate for Congress from the First Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

There is a lady at Saratoga so handsome and so proud, that she says there is only one thing in the world worth looking at, and that a mirror.

The Portland Advertiser sums up the whole returns in the Second Congressional District—Fessenden, whig, 9686; Appleton, democrat, 9682; majority 28.

A man by the name of Wm. W. Stewart, has just been sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Georgia Penitentiary for embezzling from the Post Office at Conyers, Newton county.

The St. Petersburg journal, the Invalid, of the 17th, publishes a bulletin from the army of the Caucasus, announcing the taking of an important position, and the subsequent submission of two tribes.

During the recent fire at Independence, Mo., 15 kegs of powder exploded, killing A. H. Kean, and damaging a number of buildings, including the new school house and the Presbyterian church.

A dispatch dated Cincinnati, 12th instant, says "the boiler of the steamboat Peter Miller exploded yesterday when near Paducah, and it is reported that six lives were lost."

Roosters have sometimes been called preachers, owing to the fact that they proclaim aloud the approach of day. What then shall we style the hens? Dare give it up? Why, say members to be sure.

The Medical College in Boston, in which the people of Dr. Parkman took place, has been closed to the public. It is said that 100,000 persons visited it while it remained open.

Steamboats are forbidden to whistle within the city limits at Geneva, Ill., on a pain of fucking one from $10 to $500. The noise is said to disturb the City Fathers while taking their nap after dinner.

It is estimated that of £50,000,000 of taxes in England, £30,000,000 each year are paid by 2,000,000 of the middle classes; £20,000,000 by 6,000,000 of the working classes; £15,000,000.

The corner stone of a new St. E. Church was laid at Baltimore on the 15th. Rev. R. Fiske, R. N. Cox, and other ministers participated in the ceremonies, which were highly interesting.

The citizens of Bath (Me.) have voted—645 to 15—to lease the control of their city to the Portland and Kennebec Railroad Company, for the purpose of completing the road.

On the 9th inst., Mr. R. F. Ford, Jr., aged 24 years, son of H. F. Ford, of New York, was drowned while returning from a fishing excursion at Greenwich, Conn.

The officers having in charge Gen. Hinton, charged with robbing the U. S. mail, arrived at Cleveland on the 9th inst. In default of $25,000 bail, the prisoner was committed to jail.

The taxes of Portland, N. H., assessed this year amount to $40,423 78. Hon. Levi Woodbury pays $725 16, Portland Bank stock company $1001 42, Portsmouth Exchange Bank $1020 96, and there are 62 persons and estates that pay taxes which exceed $100.

Louis Schlesinger, First Lieutenant of the late [illegible] in the Army, died at Washington on the 14th inst.

At the Court of Common Pleas, which is now in session at Honesdale, Pa., the Grand Jury of Wayne county brought in a bill of indictment against the small fill law of this State as a nuisance, notwithstanding the charge of Judge Eldred in favor of the law.

A gentleman from Indiana was attacked with cholera, while traveling through Kentucky, and stopping at the house of a citizen, two physicians were called in. The gentleman recovered, and the physicians refused to charge him, and told him to pay for the medicine and diet.

In England, there is a population of 2,000,000 who can read and write, and the number of letters that passed through the Post office last year was 168,000,000. In the United States, with a population of 2,500,000 capable of reading and writing, there were only 52,000,000 letters during the same period. Clearly, John Bull is a wonderful fellow.

All the Coffee grown in the West Indies has sprung from two plants taken there by a French Botanist from the Botanic Garden, at Paris, in 1726. On the voyage, the supply of fresh water was exhausted, and the plants, in stations was the Freshness to preserve the plants, that he deprived himself of his allowance in order to water them.

Several of the aristocratic churches in New York which have been closed during the summer, in consequence of the "Utopy Tom" being absent at the watering places, were re-opened on Sunday, the 15th inst. The owners of pews mustered on the 14th, and whether, after the manner of theatres, proclaimed it to the public. Great country this country to be.

Some scoundrel has been writing anonymous letters to the citizens of Decatur county, containing information of a contemplated plot for the destruction of the city of Decatur, by incendiarism, and warning the people to be on their guard against the plot. The citizens treat the letter as a hoax, but they are not the less careful in employing for the prosecution of the villains who may attempt to fulfil their own predictions.

Yesterday we noticed several large steam boilers being placed on board of the steamer Tuscarora, lying at the Fulton Foundry, destined for California. The boilers are to take the place of old and dilapidated ones in various steamboats on the Pacific. The Tuscarora is now for the little of which Gadsden, that left this port for the Sacramento some months ago, is the Ford Courier.

Capt. Henry Wilder, of the schooner Oconee, who was fishing excursion lately, put into Picton, N. S., to procure medical aid for one of his crew. John Hampden, a native of Boston, who was the occasion of a special attention and mirth in Halifax, by giving a public address, which he had delivered at many places, in which he was called, at which the most of thinking musicians were passed, in consequence of the great excess of all this, he soon discovered, was his during sundry, several years before, in saving life from the wreck of the brig Caton, of Picton.

U. S. sloop of war Germantown, Commander Lavallette, at New York from Pensacola, August 2d, sounded in Havana on the 20th. There was nothing new at Havana; very few vessels in port, and little or nothing doing. It was reported in Havana that the Queen's officers once mentioned in view of the late American prisoners, who were to be shot, the remaining six were condemned to the galleys for life.

The Columbia Sentinel says: "We are for secession, even, moonlighted, naked secession. Henceforth we have no hope in the government; it has closed but for our ruin, and to the extent of our ability we will aid in its overthrow. We loathe the very name of tyranny, and we will not live to see the consummation of a crowned monarch, or of a despotic oligarchy, as equally the object of our moonlighted, naturalized abhorrence."

The census of the United States, taken in 1840, shows that there were at that time, 5,000,000 persons engaged in agricultural pursuits; 1,750,000 in manufactures; 147,000 in commerce; 19,074 in mining; 46,924 in navigating the ocean; 117,132 in navigating rivers and lakes; and 55,000 in the learned professions. The number of persons employed in agriculture and commerce had not doubled in twenty years, while the number of persons engaged in manufacturing had.

Dr. Francis Parkman, says the Boston Times, gets a reply to the letter addressed to him by the late Professor Webster a few days before his death. It is added, that the reply is not what, under the circumstances, it should have been—expressing doubts of the truth of Prof. W.'s confession, and evincing a spirit of unforgiveness, which very severely tortured the last hours of the unfortunate prisoner. A different letter was penned by Dr. Parkman, and it is expressed. In connection with this subject, the latter gentleman presented to his son, on last Sabbath, taking to his bed—Death—the Wages of Sin.

The U. S. steamship Erie, W. D. Porter, Lieut. Commanding, arrived at New York on the 15th inst. from Aspinwall, bringing the following passengers: Hon. Amos Bee, Commissioner from the Sublime Porte to the United States, and suite; John P. Brown, Esq. Dragoman to the U. S. Legation at Constantinople; Thomas N. Carr, late United States Consul at Tunis; S. F. Carter, Passed Midshipman, U. S. N., and E. V. Clarke, from the Mediterranean Squadron; J. S. S. Greene, late minister of the bark I. P. Goodhall, from Malta, and several distinguished seamen put on board by American Consuls.

The New York Shipping List has published its annual tables of the exports and imports of the United States. The exports of cotton at all the ports are stated. The total crop is 2,500,000; the total exports about 1,800,000; the consumption in the North about 400,000; and at the South and West about 300,000 bales. Of flour, the shipments from the United States for the year ending Jan. 1st, reached 675,400 bbls. flour, against 1,119,116 last year, showing a decrease this year of 444,606 bbls. The shipments of corn from the United States for the year ending Jan. 1st, are 4,877,456 bushels, and of wheat 1,253 bushels, against 12,722,522 bushels of corn; 1,061,253 of wheat for the year previous; and for this year of 628,276 bushels wheat, and 2,986,180 of corn.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post thus concludes a recent letter:

First—There will be no Nashville convention;
Second—There will be no secession;
Third—There will be no more sectional parties;
Fourth—There will be no more Swardism;
Fifth—There will be no more higher law and Lawrence party;
Sixth—There will be a majority from hunkeys; and lastly,
Seventh—The hunkeys of the national administration will go home most beaucoth swear *by the end of all whiteys.*
Congress will adjourn in about four weeks!

New Bedford.—The rate of taxation is $4 50 on $1000. The highest valuation of any estate is that of John A. Parker, $719,400, and his tax is $3237 30. Isaac Howland, Jr. & Co. $2827 12, William Rotch's estate $2379 15, George Howland $2308 05, James Arnold $2016 45, E. M. Robinson $1544 93, Wm. R. Rodman $1608 71, Sylvia Ann Howland $1148 08, Wamsutta Mills $1080. And there are 128 persons and estates whose taxes amount to over $100, varying from that sum to $893.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

Telegraphed to the Crescent.

BY THE O'REILLY LINE.

Decline in Cotton--Political News.

LOUISVILLE, 23d.

The Pacific arrived yesterday P. M. at New York, in ten days and six hours from Liverpool, with dates to the 11th.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Monday Night.—Sales since Friday 10,000 bales. Speculators and exporters took 3000.

Sales to-day 5000. Speculators took 3000 and exporters 1000.

Prices further declined ¼d. Harvests are well gathered. Weather fine.

Corn 27 to 28s. per quarter. Philadelphia and Baltimore Flour 21 to 22s. 6d. Western Canal 22 to 23s. 6d. White Wheat 6s. 3d. to 6s. 6d. White Corn Meal 13s. to 13s. 6d. Trade generally bearing a better aspect.

London Money Market.

September 10.

English funds dull. Consols 95¼. American Securities not inquired for. London Corn Market firm. The English papers are generally barren of news.

The Times says the South German papers are, without effect, urging the army to fight in the Holstein war. The heavy rains render operations by the troops impracticable.

Havre Cotton Market.

Quiet—no change in prices.

LIVERPOOL, September 10.

Lard—300 tons sold at 33s. 6d. to 33s. 9d. and 34s. now asked.

France.

The funeral ceremonies of Louis Philippe were performed at Bordeaux, at St. Dominick's Church.

Accounts from Toulon state that the cholera has declined in the province of Contraixx [?] Louis Napoleon is expected to attend a ball at Alto, also at Falaise.

At the Bourse, but little business was done. Five per cents opened at 93f. 20 centimes and rose to 93f. 50 centimes. Three per cents closed at 57f. 75 centimes.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Telegraphed to the Crescent.

BY THE PEOPLE'S (WESTERN) LINE.

Fifteen Days Later from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE PHILADELPHIA AT New York with $1,000,000 in Gold Dust.

Dreadful Riot and Bloodshed at Sacramento City—Reported Destruction of Sacramento City by Riot-ous Incendiaries—Proceedings in Congress on Friday.

NEW YORK, September 20, 8 P. M.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived this evening from Chagres. She brings one million of dollars in gold dust, and one hundred passengers.

We learn, verbally, that a dreadful riot had occurred at Sacramento City, growing out of land troubles, and the Mayor of the city, and many others, were wounded. The Squatters threatened to burn the city, and it is said they carried their threat into execution.

From Washington, we learn that in the Senate to-day, Mr. Hamlin moved to take up the bill to secure reciprocal trade with Canada. The motion was rejected.

Mr. Davis, of Miss., submitted a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report what had been done to prevent frauds in the revenue since the passage of the acts of '46, and what has been the result.

The bill establishing Post Roads in the United States was taken up, several amendments were made, and the bill was passed.

After some unimportant business, a resolution was adopted that the Senate meet at 10 A. M. after Monday next.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, in Committee of the Whole, the consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed.

Mr. McLane remarked that he was instructed by the Committee on Commerce to request that after the army and navy bills are disposed of, the Committee of the Whole will take up and consider the river and harbor bill.

Mr. Ewing advocated the steamship contract system, and urged the advantages to the country of having steamships in connection with the navy, which, in the event of war, would be of very essential service. He remarked that it was necessary to our safety and our convenience in the mail service. He advocated a line of steamships to Africa, and said that many men of the South would free their negroes if they could send them out of the country, together with free negroes.

Mr. Schenck said he was prepared to vote for the line of steamships to Africa.

After much further debate on the subject, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

The Crops.

The reports of the Cotton crops are now rather flattering than otherwise. In some places there is talk, and where there is no talk, there is *fear* expressed of the worm. It is too late. We subjoin two extracts from important points.

South Carolina.—The Lawrenceville (S. C.) Herald of the 14th, says:

From the accounts of the crops we cannot hope for any thing like a full crop of Cotton. Where the seasons have been good there is a general complaint of bad stands; in many places, however, in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, the drought has cut both Cotton and Corn short. In some places it has been so dry that Corn enough will not be made to supply the wants of the farmers.

In some parts of the State Corn and Cotton both have suffered from drought, the Corn materially, Cotton, however, is an average crop. Rains dutely in this neighborhood, and above the both crops are unusually good. The storm, however, on the 24th ult., has seriously damaged the Corn in the upper parts of Greenville and Spartanburg. The storm, which was pretty general throughout the S ouhern States, was severer in those districts than any place we have heard from. We are told that in one place in Greenville district, the trees had so blocked up the road that it took a traveler two hours to go two miles and a half.

Texas.—The Victoria (Texas) Advocate last received, promises thus: "The Cotton in this section of country is very promising, and the bolls are maturing and opening fast. The planters are busily engaged in picking. As yet we have had no sign of the worm, and if they do not appear wit hin the next few weeks, the crop will be safe from their depredations. Indeed more than half a crop is now open and ready for picking—notwithstanding the spring was so unfavorable, and the plant is full three weeks later than usual, the prospect now is encouraging, that our planters will make better crops than they did during either of the previous five years. Captain Reid's hands are now picking from 170 to 180 lbs. each per day. We learn that in Gonzales county the Cotton crop looks very well, and promises an abundant yield."

The Turkish Ambassador.—The Tribune thus speaks of the new minister and the importance of his mission:

Capt. Amir Bey, of the Turkish Navy, has been selected as the Representative to the United States. He is, we understand, a gentleman of great capacity, and has been employed on numerous confidential missions