The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24, 1850.

To Our Advertising Patrons.

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

☞ **Professor Bennett's Address** before the Lit. erary Societies of Spring College, Jackson, La., has been published in a pamphlet form. For sale at the office of the Crescent and at the Bookstores. 21

Havana.—We have received files of papers up to the 20th. They contain nothing of interest. A large reinforcement of Government officials had arrived, to save the people the trouble of governing themselves. From an article in the Journal of the Economic Society, we find that the commerce of the Island has greatly increased. In 1826, the produce of the Island shipped in Spanish vessels was $500,797; in 1848, $3,927,007. In 1826, the product of Sugar was 6,236,390 arrobes; in 1848, 12,659,488 arrobes.

Dr. Jacob Townsend occupies a large portion of the Havana papers; and the Sarsaparilla Compound Extract is dressed up with all the dignity and pomp of pure Castilian.

The Natchez Union Meeting.—673 citizens have signed the call. The voters in the county number 900—and at this time more than 100 of the citizens are absent.

The following is the list of passengers brought by the Falcon:

From Chagres—Henry Clackson, G W Willey, D Leach, L M Owen, D Iverson, J Sullivan, M Weme, J Harvold, A Tomlinson, W L Kane, J W Bissell, H Kraft, F Ball, J Jamieson, T F Shaw, J McFarland, Wm Talbot, John S Allen, Capt Chas White, S F Newland, Wm Johnson, J McNairs, S Shaw, G W Poindexter, W F Pratt, E Navan, W A Chiles, Master Chiles, A H Martin, Wm Pope, T M Durant, J H Durant, L Fox, E S Wilkinson, A Durham, Geo Gibson, Samuel Trask, Basil Hill, Simon Brown, Wm Brown, Jno J Lillon, Jas Harper, Alfred Dunn, G Leary, Lewis Campbell, John Campbell, Enos Campbell, Robert Acom, J B Wright, S B Lowry, John Levins, E Mellifer, J Thomas, Capt Jesse Harris, Squire Anderson, F L Gray, John Russel, T A Russell, H Pascoe, Jas Osborne, J H Spencer, J Barner, J A Harrington, W B Wooster, J Bile, M Mulanphy, Tim Hudson, R Robinson, H Dunlop, M Hamilton, A J Hubrock, T C Kendrick, S M Hughes, Wm Hughes, R Fuller, C Baker, M Nash, W Cooper, Dennis Cooper, M J Amson, T J Austin, J Elyea, S F Lemon, M M Dotterer, S E Hasser, Jimmy Morse, R Gibbs, A Lyons, John Lynch, Timothy Barry, John Barry, Wm Barry, Isaac Parsons, Thos Lankins, John Lane, C Stewart, W H Sloane, J H Pinlee, A M Wigginson, Josh Conrad, John O Austin, A Austin, R F Maxwell.

From Havana—Mrs Furman, Victor Lopez, M Chapin, J M Emslie, J Guggisette, R Fulton, R E Bonham, J Yoln.

Haverhill, Mass., contains 5864 inhabitants. Its prominent business is that of shoe manufacturing, in which is employed a large amount of capital. The value of the boots and shoes manufactured the past year in the town is $1,388,700. Other articles manufactured in Haverhill, viz: leather $180,750; hats $27,500; clothing $31,000; silver ware $15,500; bricks $13,400; lasts $12,500; tin ware $7000; sundries $9800. In addition to these returns, and not included in them, there is a large flannel factory, a large carriage factory, a steam saw mill, etc. etc. The whole amount of manufactured articles is set down at $1,677,650. The manufacture of these articles furnish employment for 4688 males and 2101 females.

Massachusetts Election.—The Governor ordered a new election, in the Salem District, to be held on the 9th, but omitted to order one in the Middlesex (Pulfrer's). The democratic papers comment with [illegible] on this conduct. It seems to us very certain [illegible] result in the second was as before, [illegible] Whole number of ballots, 2339: Charles W. Upham has 4499; Robert Rantoul, Jr., has 3303; Samuel E. Sewall has 1446; all others, 91.

Mr. Upham, it will be seen, lacks 341 votes of an election.

Democratic Convention in New York.—John Van Buren, who, two years ago, said there was no longer a democratic party, has found out his mistake. He is a delegate, and admitted by a vote of 91 to 21.

Sea Steamers.—One Foundy, in New York city, is constructing the engines for the following sea boats:

The Arctic, 3000 tons; Franklin, 2300; Humboldt, 2800; Florida, 1300; Alabama, 1300; Golden Gate, 1800; Columbia, 800; Berry, 1000.

Health of Boston.—The deaths in the [illegible] Sept. 7, 165 [illegible] children. The [illegible] on the 14th, deaths [illegible]

American Dry Goods in Cuba.—[illegible] ago an extensive sale of New England [illegible] took place in Montreal. The amount was between £10,000 and £11,000. It is the commencement of an extensive and profitable trade.

Maine Election.—*Clear Voting.*—In the Cumberland District, Appleton, democrat, is elected to Congress by 31 votes.

Alvah Manlston, whig and free soil Senator, received 5096, just two votes more than were necessary to effect his election.

In the Penobscot District, all but two towns and and two plantations heard from, Stetson and Strickland, democrats, have 1121—Washburn, whig, has 1122.

In the jumping off district, the election has been quite as close. As yet the result is uncertain.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

CAMDEN, ARK., Sept. 6, 1850.

Edr. Crescent—The prospect of the cotton crop in this region is rather flattering. A few weeks since our planters were very much bowed up with the hope that a favorable fall would make up for the injury sustained by an unfavorable spring; but in this they have been disappointed. The unusual rains have set in, and are likely to do great damage to the crop. The Ouachita River is now navigable for boats, and will likely continue so during the fall.

This newly settled country—on the upper Ouachita—is improving rapidly. Emigration is flowing in from all the old Southern and Southwestern States, and the time is not far distant when Arkansas will equal her sister States in every thing that makes life desirable.

The spirit of the people is fast being awakened to the importance of internal improvements, and the next Legislature will probably be called upon to grant a greater number of charters for objects of this sort than has been granted since the existence of the State. One of the most important important improvements had in contemplation, is the construction of a Plank road from Camden, on the Ouachita, to some point above the Rapids on Red River. This road, when completed, will afford a convenient outlet to the planters on upper Red River, and will make Camden equal, in commercial importance, to any inland town in the South-west. The only thing to be feared is, the inability of the enterprise of all these desirable objects, is the want of a surplus capital in the country; but I feel assured that capital will flock to an enterprise of such importance as the Camden and Red River Plank Road—especially when we take into consideration the fact that the stock would probably pay more than any other road of the kind in the Southwest.

The people of this State have probably been more quiet with regard to the great Slavery question, than any other portion of the Southern country. The word "*Secession*" is scarcely heard in this region. We are as great nickers for Southern rights, when properly ascertained, as those disappointed spirits who are making so great a noise, and would go as far to sustain those rights as any, but our motto is the Constitution and the Union, and we do not intend to be misled by demagogues, who, under the guise of patriotism would rush us into a vortex from which there would be no retreat. I feel very much gratified at the course the Crescent and its power exhibited to wield so great an influence. I hear it spoken upon this subject, and I still cling to the hope that the council of moderate and really patriotic men will prevail, and that the Union will be preserved.

YOUR, ETC., SOUTH ARKANSAS.

The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer mentions the following:

"Balloon ascensions are still the favorite amusement here. Hardly a day passes but we have an entertainment of the sort. Lieut. Gale, of the English Navy, is in Paris with a remarkably fine balloon. He has made many ascensions of extraordinary daring. Having made known his willingness to accept companions in his aerial voyages at the rate of sixty dollars per seat, one hundred and fifty applications were made to him in the course of four days. Among them are noticed the names of many distinguished political characters, literary men, artists, and savans of the capital.

"An interesting and extensive sale of pictures belonging to the Museum of William II, King of Holland, has been taking place at the Hague. An American friend, who has just returned, speaks in terms of the highest admiration of the pictures and of the anxiety manifested to become owners of some of the most valuable. Lord Hertford, and the agent of the Emperor of Russia, were the principal competitors. The former carried off two portraits, (Mr. and Mrs. Lerop,) by Vandyck, after a most spirited contest of more than an hour, for the sum of thirty thousand dollars! William II himself had bought them for a little less than ten thousand dollars."

The Heralde contains a return of the merchant navy of Spain, from which it appears that it consisted of 912 vessels, measuring from 80 to 400 tons; 1997 of from 20 to 80; and of 10,150 of 20 tons and under; in all, 13,059 vessels and boats, manned by 61,008 seamen, etc.

The Extra Session of the Legislature.

In addition to the importance of speedy legislation on the subject of protection against inundation, there are subjects of vital importance. Some weeks since we spoke of the Tehuantepec Road. One insuperable obstacle to a commencement is the want of legal authority to constitute a corporation. The law of the State which permits the formation of private corporations, limits them to operations in this State. Now, the Tehuantepec Company cannot be organized under this general law. There must be a special statute for this particular company. Much of the stock is to be taken in New Orleans, and our citizens require a charter protected by the laws of Louisiana. The completion of this road by New Orleans capital is of the utmost importance. It will at once restore to us much of that trade in Western produce, which we are yearly losing. Not only will it restore that, but increase the business of the city to far beyond its previous limits, in its most prosperous days. It is all important that this new source of wealth should be opened as speedily as possible. It is only necessary to give a charter, and the work will be begun. This single measure is of itself of sufficient importance to assemble the Legislature.

The Tariff.

From the Boston Post, the able organ of the New England democracy, we select the following article. We concur in its truly American sentiments. Great questions of national importance are too often used for mere party purposes. The Tariff is a question directly affecting the industry of the country, and ought to be discussed as such; and not merely as a party measure. It has been at times advocated by the party which, at another period, has opposed it. And so it has been opposed by the party who afterwards defended it.

In the early history of the confederacy, during the administration of Washington, the constitutionality and expediency of protection was recognized in the messages, or, as the were then called, the speeches of the President, and in the addresses of the House and Senate. The first duty levied with the direct and avowed object of protection, was that of three cents a pound on India cotton. The system was opposed by the Northern States, whose interests being exclusively maritime, did not wish to encourage home industry, to the diminution of the carrying trade.

A full and impartial history of the Tariff controversy would furnish much information in regard to the progress of the country in manufactures, and the consequent changes in public opinion. Just think, fifty years ago South Carolina carried through the law for the protection of its cotton, and Massachusetts almost nullified in consequence!

The Tariff.—We perceive that certain allegations in our present Tariff are urged, and, we have no doubt, that in some respects, the interests of the country require them. Now is a favorable period to give this important subject consideration. The late exciting questions before Congress having been disposed of, the harmony they occasioned has, in a great measure, subsided, and left, happily, a spirit of candor and kindness in the place of asperity and jealousy. The Tariff question is one which should be withdrawn from the political arena—it is too momentous to be made a foot ball of the contending politicians—the business interests of our citizens should not be committed to effect mere party purposes, but should, at all times, receive that prompt attention, impartial and careful examination by Congress which the necessity will bring on the people demands. If certain features in the present Tariff require amendment we hope Congress will approach and perform the duty with a liberal and conciliatory disposition—a disposition to harmonize the imperfections of the system, and a disposition to do all in its power to remedy the evils without regard to local or party prejudices. Let our revenue system be adjusted upon sound and judicious principles—founded on experience has pointed out as best, and then let it remain permanent as any thing subject to mutation can remain.

The manufacturer—on—that the valuation of goods shall be made on the prices of 1846, and not made dependent on the fluctuating prices of the European markets. This would give something like stability and regularity to the duties; and manufacturers would know, with a reasonable degree of certainty, the amount of protection which a revenue Tariff would yield. So far as we can judge, there seems to be a willingness on the part of Congress to establish that construction of the law. At a meeting of the whig members of Congress, "they agreed to have a proposition offered, to construing the proviso inserted in the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill of '45, that appraisers must adopt the average market value of goods, wares and merchandise, during the year 1846, ending in June, under such general regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, as may secure uniform valuation, *provided*, that no duty shall be assessed upon a valuation of articles less than the market value of the articles in the principal ports at the time of entry. Although the modification does not satisfy the manufacturers, it is very regard as an improvement, give the present system, and consequently view it favor. Being the construction of a proviso offered in the Senate—as it probably will be—cannot fairly be objected to as originating a revenue measure. It will be proposed as an amendment in the Civil and Diplomatic bill, and if defeated in the Senate, will be offered in the House, as it is the only chance that Locofocism shall go on record against the measure. The position, when presented in the least favorable light, will always [illegible]

Latest News from California.

ARRIVAL OF THE FALCON.

The steamship Falcon, Lieut. Hartstene commanding, arrived yesterday afternoon from Chagres and Havana, bringing the mails and passengers from California. She left Chagres on the 12th and Havana on the 20th.

The steamers Carolina and Columbus, from San Francisco, had arrived at Panama. The Northerner was hourly expected.

The Cholera was raging on the Isthmus. It broke out on board of the Falcon the evening previous to sailing, and during the passage to Havana the weather was unfavorable. Eighteen passengers died during the passage across. The steamer Rafael Rious was plying up the Rion as far as Palangunilla.

The Falcon, at Havana, transferred to the Ohio 270 passengers. Just before her sailing on the morning of the 18th inst., several cases of Cholera made their appearance on board of the Falcon, but were principally confined to the steerage passengers. Not one of the officers or crew of the vessel has been affected with it. Steamship Georgia left Havana on the 19th inst. for Chagres. Several male passengers, for New Orleans, protested against coming in the Falcon on account of her alledged condition. They took passage in the brig Adams Gray. The ladies all came on board without hesitation.

The Falcon has not had a case of Cholera since the night of the 18th inst.

Havana was healthy; the new Captain General, with several ships-of-war and 5000 men, was daily expected from Spain.

List of deaths on board of the steamship Falcon, from Chagres, via Havana.

Captain Barnabas Kirby, died September 11, at anchorage off Chagres—buried on shore.

B. T. Lawrence, of Brooklyn, N.Y., died September 12—buried at sea.

Wm. Beall, September 12—buried at sea.

Elias Orton, September 12—buried at sea.

Ishmael Worthington, of Miami county, Ohio, Sept. 13—buried at sea.

James Mellowan, of Canandaigua, New York, Sept. 13—buried at sea.

James H. Frye, Sept. 13—buried at sea.

Captain Elisha Clark, Sept. 13—buried at sea.

Costa Norum, Sept. 14—buried at sea.

Solomon Joseph, Sept. 14—buried at sea.

John Finchtick, Sept. 15—buried at sea.

J. Sandusgah, Sept. 16—buried at sea.

Captain Richard Mayo, of Brattleboro, Me., died Sept. 16—buried at sea.

Wm. Maynard, Sept. 16—buried at sea.

Crawford Riddle, Sept. 16—buried at sea.

James Campbell, Sept. 16—buried at sea.

Robert E. Downing, of Jasper county, Mo.—buried at sea.

Jacob Yates, of Franklin county, Ia.—buried at sea.

Mr. Frost, Sept. 17, at the hospital, Havana.

Mr. Bryant, Sept. 19, on board the Falcon, at Havana—buried on shore.

Mr. Harry, Sept. 20, at the hospital, Havana—buried on shore.

Charles White, jr., son of Captain Charles White of this city, died of fever, on board of Falcon—buried on shore.

The most important and interesting news by this arrival is that in regard to the riot and bloodshed in Sacramento City, of which we had previously some intelligence by the arrival of the Philadelphia at New York. The following detailed account is from the Pacific News of the 15th:

We received the following letter through the kindness of Messrs. Dow & Co. We have no room for comments, nor heart to make them:

ON BOARD STEAMER SENATOR,
Half-point between Benicia and Stockton, Sept. 14.

Editors of the Pacific News—A terrible excitement pervades the city of Sacramento. The troubles delayed her departure for San Francisco, and I write you the particulars.

The issue is one between the squatters or settlers, and the citizens, holders of property under the Sutter titles—and a party lose it prematurely. Several persons are already killed and wounded on both sides.

The history and result of the affair thus far is briefly thus: Large tracts of ground, covering the greater part of the town of Sacramento, are held by grants from Capt. Sutter, who was under his New Helvetia Spanish grant. The settlers [illegible] of the grant, and claim that it does not embrace what it belongs to the Government. They have moved on and erected buildings; a suit for forcible entry and detainer is brought against them; decided in the plaintiff's favor; a writ of restitution issued; the officer attempts to execute it; is met by a body of armed squatters, who resist him. This occurred on Saturday, the 7th inst. On Monday, the 9th, the County Court had been made by the attorneys for the citizens, Judge Willis presiding, and the right of appeal denied. Exasperation, of course, was the effect upon the party seeking redress in the higher Court. Meetings were held, and resolutions passed to resist the law. Nothing was done more in legal process from Saturday until yesterday (Tuesday), when some six or eight persons were arrested for rebellion, and two, in default of bail, incarcerated in the Prison hole. One of them is McCulchy, carrier of the Sacramento Transcript.

To day (Wednesday) a body of settlers repaired to the jail to release their two companions, where they met Sheriff Mc-[illegible] and a posse with two pieces of cannon. Shots were fired on the ground, but no force was used, until the settlers had retreated as far east from the river, on J street as the corner of Ninth street, between Ninth and City Hotel, where they were overtaken and turned at bay with pistols and [illegible]. Forty or fifty shots were exchanged on both sides, when a leader coming of five guns Mayor Bigelow was shot from the ranks of the citizens, badly, I fear, and in the thigh—not expected to live. The death of this man, the leader of the squatters, has cast a gloom over both leaders were pierced with balls. Assessor Woodland, an auctioneer, was also killed while supporting the officers. Mr. Fitzgerald, a citizen, was also in the left hand and right shoulder, and others of the same side are wounded.

Another count of the settlers we killed—shot through the body. A little girl was wounded while passing along J street; the shots flew in all directions around the corner of J and Fourth, and the dead and wounded were carried in from the sidewalks as they were carried along. One man leaning a mule along the street was shot through the head; from the leg the ball passed downward through the foot.

The greatest excitement still prevailed the city when the boat shoved off. From six to nine hundred settlers had assembled at the corner of Ninth and J streets, and were upon any who approached them. The city is declared under martial law, and every citizen required to enrol his name at the [illegible]

McDougal is on board, on his way down to Stockton to join the government troops stationed there. [illegible] of the citizens are determined to [illegible] right of what they claim to be the [illegible] Government. Another [illegible] to assist what "[illegible]" Another collision [illegible] Government may not come. [illegible] all the fair ladies [illegible] Letter and Cap. [illegible] the above facts from reliable sources. W. W. C.

P. S. In addition to the [illegible] Madeira, Sherry; [illegible] at the City Hotel. Lieut. Col. Pierson, [illegible] in order to be published, that *all non-combatants of the strength*, and direct a [illegible] with wife, four sons, to be placed at the foot of J street, and [illegible] the "Gold Hunter," take up from Benicia, by Thursday, forming all the unarmed men, with which to rally and [illegible] *to take the enemy*, and bring them to a speedy and summary trial. W. W. C.

We are indebted to a gentleman of this city, who came down in the Senator last night, for the following account:

As the Senator was about leaving her berth today, a body of squatters to the number of about thirty-five, appeared marching down Front street, headed by one Mahloney seated on a horse and a drawn sword in his hand; their avowed purpose was understood to be to rescue certain squatters, who had been lodged in the prison brig for defiance of the law. Mayor Bigelow, upon learning the facts, proceeded from street to street soliciting aid to support him in suppressing the disturbance; and many citizens, unarmed, headed by the Mayor, pursued the squatters up J street, whither they had proceeded. Arriving at Fourth street, and opposite the Herkimer House, an indiscriminate firing took place from the squatters upon the citizens, which was instantly followed by the discharge of the few fire-arms, in the hands of citizens. Mayor Bigelow was a conspicuous person in the affray, and received a serious wound in the hand, severing the thumb, and another wound in the abdomen; he lies very low, and it is thought cannot survive long. Mr. Woodland, auctioneer, was shot dead at the first fire. Sheriff McDougal exposed himself possessed of great coolness and courage, and was conspicuous in the midst of the fight; he received a ball in the arm, though not a dangerous wound. On the part of the squatter, the horse of the leader was killed on the first fire, and the leader Mahloney being now upon his feet, ran a few paces and then fell dead by a shot from one of the citizens. Dr. Robinson, the President of the Squatter Association, received a ball in the eye and was dying when the boat left. The citizens were flying in all directions from the shots of the armed squatters as we left. The firing continued and the citizens were repairing to the City Hotel, where a field-piece, loaded with cannister, was placed, with order from the Lieut. Governor to fire upon the squatters as soon as they should approach. A report came that the squatters were assembling in formidable numbers on the corner of Ninth and J streets, and a company of two hundred horse were being prepared to take them all prisoners, if possible.

An express is to be sent immediately to the Governor, at San Jose, upon the arrival of the Senator. The excitement, at Sacramento, is very great, and the people could scarcely be restrained from hanging up a squatter who had fallen prisoner into their hands. The Lieut. Governor has ordered all non-combatants to clear the streets, from whence the assailants shall approach, that the field-pieces may take effect only upon those for whom they are intended.

Many fears are expressed lest the squatters make a determination upon the property of citizens. It is feared the end is not yet. The slaves are the parties hastily got up, and may prove incorrect in some points, but we believe the facts ban be generally relied upon as correct.

P. S. The Gold Hunter was hailed in Suisun Bay, and Gov. McDougal put on board. She has put back to Benicia, and will take the troops and what arms can be had, to Sacramento.

Half-Past Two—Morning.—We have just learned that the expresses, for San Jose, started immediately upon the arrival of the Senator.

THURSDAY, August 15—1 o'clock, P. M.

The Senator left for Sacramento at half-past 11 o'clock with the First California Guards, Capt. W. D. M. Howard, and a new company organized for the occasion, in all about two hundred. Many of the city authorities went up also, and numerous private citizens. The greatest excitement prevails. Every one has gone thoroughly armed.

The Right Spirit.—The use of the Senator was freely proferred by Charles Maturn, for the conveyance of men and arms to Sacramento city. Such conduct is sure to meet a reward.

Grand Jury.—The District Court adjourned the Grand Jury this morning until Monday next, 10 o'clock, A. M., in consequence of the difficulties at Sacramento—a number of its members belonging to the "Guards," who have already left for the scene of action.

We have been handed the following letter by Mr. Payne. It explains itself:

Messrs. Payne & Sherwood—GENTS: A necessity exists in our city for some of defence, and I would be glad if you would favor us for the present with a loan of either muskets or pistols, as you may have. If you can do so, please send them by the return of the Senator, and I will be responsible for their safe return.

The particulars of the massacre now going on, you will doubtless learn by passengers going down by the steamer.

Very truly, your ob't serv't,
JOHN M'DOUGAL.

On board steamer Senator,
Wednesday, P. M., Aug. 14.

Additional Particulars.

[From City Paper.]

McClatchy and the other prisoner were arrested yesterday afternoon, and brought before Judge Fake, charged with rebellion against the laws and authority of the State. They were present at a squatter meeting the night before, at which revolutionary sentiments were promulgated. They were placed on board the prison brig last night, and this has caused the excitement.

Mr. McCune, the county attorney, is also under arrest on a similar charge. His trial will come off this afternoon. We understand a warrant is out for Dr. Robinson, but he had not been arrested last evening.

First, the squatters went to Sutter's Lake, and tried to hire men at a dollar an hour to remove some lumber. They did not succeed in their purpose, and then went upon J street, corner of 2d. Robinson, the leader of the squatters, was shot through the head. His horse was first killed under him. Several of the squatters were killed and wounded. Their ranks were swollen, from the sixty first engaged in the affray, to a body of armed men, numbering between seven and eight hundred, before the Senator left. The keepers of gaming houses and sporting men generally aided with the real estate owners, or citizens proper. A tremendous force was fast accumulating.

A letter was received here, which we have seen, requesting Mr. Howard, of the Guards, to send up fire-arms by the return boat, and at two o'clock this morning, Messrs. Ellsard & Beers started on an express to the Governor, at San Jose.

We give the following summary of general matters from the Pacific News:

The mining operations are progressing with zeal and energy, and are yielding a good return for labor and investment. Heretofore the surface of the gold region only has been gone over; but latterly the miners are resorting to the use of machinery, and the depth of the earth and the mountains are being made to yield their quota of treasures. Companies are branching out in every direction, and are going to work systematically and with energy. Where operations have progressed far enough to test the working, success has generally crowned their efforts.

The operation of damming the rivers and streams is still going on, and when once turned from their main channel, a rich harvest is anticipated, and no doubt will be realized. Some of the locations are known to be exceedingly rich in ore.

The difficulties which have existed at the Southern Mines, between the Americans and foreigners, and which have resulted in no little bloodshed, have finally subsided, and peace is again restored. In consequence of these outbreaks and murders, a large portion of foreigners had left the country, and thus deprived the State of the benefit of the Foreign Miner's Tax. However, we are glad to be able to state that a reaction has taken place, and that large numbers have returned to their abandoned homes.

Business generally on the Pacific coast is slowly improving. Our own city has in a great measure recovered from the disastrous conflagrations with which we have been visited, and our streets present their wonted bustle and activity. The mines will undoubtedly take out more gold this season than ever before, in the same length of time, and of course all kinds of business will be correspondingly affected. With the exception of one failure, somewhat extensive, at Sacramento, nothing has occurred to shake the confidence of the public in our leading business men.

The following intelligence from the mines is taken from different sources:

The Southern Mines.—The Sonora Herald of the 10th August says:

We know there are rich diggings at the north as well as here, and our own section of country can not be made richer by undervaluing another. But this we can say, and a page will prove it, that the gold is very generally distributed here, so much so that there are very few men, working steadily, who cannot clear $5 to $8 per day over and above all expenses. The yield in the river [illegible] during the whole of last winter, and has [illegible] the galleries are still unworked, we have no doubt that during the coming fall and winter our enterprising citizens will be amply paid for their labor. This county can give employment to at least twenty or thirty thousand miners more than are here at present, and they can all make money. The rains in winter make the digging easier, and afford facilities for washing the dirt, which are wanting in the dry seasons. Moreover the temperature is not so cold but that a person taking moderate exercise can always keep himself comfortable. This is much better than living in cold snow and ice, or trudging through the mud in San Francisco.

The following is taken from the same paper:

Murphy's.—On the 1st inst. a meeting was held at Murphy's, which was attended by a large number of miners. It was resolved, "that from and after this date, no person shall hold more than one claim, and that all claims not registered their claims, and have not worked them, run the risk of absent) of having them "jumped" at any moment. One party of miners took out five pounds of gold in one day.

The Bars on the Stanislaus.—We have received Footman's News from the Pine Tree Crossing, on the Stanislaus. We are told that the proprietors of Dagan, Pettigrew & Co. have obtained, and think, the plan highly worthy of the examination of the scientific and of those who take an interest in such matters. We live in an age of progress, and there is no knowing how soon the mighty power of steam, now apparently so unconquerable in its strength, and so universal in its adoption, may be forced to succumb to what science may prove to be a more mighty and more subtle power.—*Baltimore Amer.*

The Rochester American states that 78,026 barrels of flour, 58,444 bushels of wheat, and 87,656 bushels of corn, passed through the weigh-lock at that place, in one week.

The election in Minnesota for a delegate to Congress has resulted in the return of Hon. Henry H. Sibley, by a large majority.

☞ **Notice.**—*Messrs Editors*—We notice in your worthy journal of yesterday morning, a card signed by the officers of Delaware Fire Company No. 2 of Lafayette, comparing the Firemen of different Companies of this city with low log and kindling chips in their trial on Monday afternoon last. So far as Perseverance No. 13 is concerned, this is a foul calumny, and we doubt that any firemen connected with any Company in this city would treat our brother firemen in such a manner. Perseverance No. 13 would be ashamed of the ages of 12 and 14 were there in abundance—and no doubt, under the great excitement that Lafayette No. 2 were in, occasioned by their long and arduous trial, made them imagine much. Perseverance Fire Company No. 13, is aware, is dead to a foul with Lafayette Fire Company No. 2. We think it would have been more honorable in No. 2 to have acted in accordance to custom—and if they wished to have a trial with No. 13 on friendly terms, they could have had it, without consulting to the hazards of appearing in the public prints. No. 13 has no enemy in her community for purposes and long in opposition to their character and constitution; nor do they wish to be treated as a body. Private members, however, have a right to make what [illegible] please. In conclusion, we will only add that when ever Lafayette No. 2 wishes to act her powers with No. 13, all she has to do is to indicate some time to her friend. When ever they do so in a proper and respectful manner, we doubt that there can be found a single voice that will not vote strong for accepting.

WM. TENGHINS,
Foreman of Perseverance Fire Co. No. 13.

D. of T.... Meeting This Afternoon.

MAGNOLIA UNION NO. 2, Daughters of Temperance, meets at half past 3 o'clock, at Pythian Hall.

Auction Sales—This Day.

STEERS, HYDE & Co. will sell, at half-past 10 o'clock, at 51 Magazine street—Groceries, Provisions and Liquors.....
Also, Domestics, Tea, Boots.

OFFICE OF THE NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE CO. }
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 16, 1850. }

☞ **The Board of Directors** have this day declared a Dividend of 15 per cent., or fifty per share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand to the stockholders or their legal representatives. s13 to 24p J. TUYES, Secretary.

☞ **Fireworks and Concert.** for the Benefit of the GERMAN SOCIETY of NEW ORLEANS.—On SUNDAY EVENING, September 29, (weather permitting,) a grand display of Fireworks and a Concert, will be given for the Benefit of the above-named Society, under the direction of the Messrs. CATOIR, at the Place d'Armes, Fine Mondaigne. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores, and at Toulouse street. Performance to commence at half past 7 o'clock. s22

☞ **Odd Fellows' Hall Association**—NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary No. 13 Camp street, until October 1, 1850, for the Brick work, Carpenter work, Iron work, Copper work and Slating, necessary to enclose Odd Fellows' Hall, now in course of erection.

Separate proposals will be received for furnishing lime and materials, and any portion or portions of the above work, or for the whole, as may be desired.

For further information apply at the office of the Architect and Superintendent, GEORGE PURVER, Esq., No. 12 Camp street, where plans and specifications may be examined.

BENJ'N W. OLMSTEAD, Secretary.
s21 to Office 13 Camp street.

☞ **Being now prepared** to transact any business in the Notarial line, I beg leave to inform my friends, and the public generally, that I have taken the office No. 52 Camp street, and more respectfully solicit their patronage. s24tf G. W. CARLE.

OIL OF PEPPERMINT—100 lb. superior article. [illegible] A. P. [illegible]MAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

Telegraphed to the Crescent.

BY THE WESTERN LINE.

FIRST DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.

New York Markets--21, 2 P. M.

Flour is unchanged, but prices are a little easier.... Corn has improved 1 cent per bushel—supply small. Sales at 60@ 63½ cents.... Pork firm, with a fair demand—Mess bringing $19 44@$19 50, and Prime $8 31 per bbl. For Bacon there is a fair demand.... Lard is in good request at 7@7½c per lb. Groceries firmer.... Sugar advanced in price ½@¾c. during the early part of the week..... Whisky sells at 22½ cents per gallon.

Maine Elections.

Election returns from 349 towns show an increase in the vote for Governor of 3875 for the whigs, and 3523 for the democrats. The free-soil vote fell off 875 votes in the same towns. The Fourth and Seventh Districts are still in doubt.

SECOND DISPATCH.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.

Cincinnati Markets.

Flour is selling at $5 62½@$5 65 per bbl.... Whisky steady at 20½c. per gallon.... Coffee has advanced ¼c.... Sugar market active at 6¾ to 7c. per lb.

The River is stationary. Weather clear.

Congressional.

Washington, Sept. 21.—In the Senate, Mr. Dickinson moved to strike out from the Appropriation Bill the clause requiring that mileage of members of Congress be computed by mail routes, and also that restricting the mileage of members East of the Rocky Mountains to one thousand, and of those West, to two thousand dollars for each session. The motion was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, abolishing flogging and rations of liquor on board ships-of-war, was adopted in Committee. The House adjourned in much confusion.

THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, September 23—2 P. M.

The Markets.

The steamer's news has not effected our market. In Flour there is but little activity. Western brands are firmer than State.... The closing prices for Corn are 68c.... Pork is firmer. Sales of West. Prime at $19 50@$19 56, and Prime at $8 31@$8 37½ per bbl.... Lard is in good demand at 7½c. for Prime.... Coffee still advancing, and Rio is held at 12c. and upwards.... Fair sales of Sugar at firm prices.... Lead is in good request at $4 62½c. per 100 lbs. for Soft American. Linseed Oil is dull—English can be had at 72c. per gallon.

☞ **To the Patrons of the Louisiana Histrionic** Association.—A regular meeting of the active members will be held at the Hall, on THURSDAY, October 3, for the purpose of electing applicants for Honorary Membership and Hall Subscribers, etc. Parties having lists will therefore report to the Secretary on or before the appointed time. Both of the Honorary Members of the Second Season as are not desirous of continuing on the list will please advise the Secretary forthwith; otherwise they will be regarded as elected, and preference given to them.

STEAMBOAT DEPARTURES.

September Steamer, Captain, Hour,	Destination.
Texas, M. ST. CHARLES, Sutton, at 10 o'clock, r	Bivouac
" " MOBILE, Allen, at 8 o'clock, d	Mobile
" " CALIFORNIA, Keogh, at 12 o'clock, r	Mobile
" " LENORA, Miller, at 12 o'clock	Covington
" " OLIVIA, Hallock, at 12 o'clock	Covington
" " TEXAS, Claiborne, 5 o'clock p	Red River
" " D. S. MOSBY, Kentwood, at 5 o'clock, r	Pittsburg
" " OSCEOLA, Hargood, at 5 o'clock	Pittsburg
" " R. C. OGLESBY, Kimball, 5 o'clock	Brownsport
" " PARICK HENRY, Landry, 5 o'clock	Baton Rouge
" " PRINCESS NO. 2, Holmes, 5 o'clock	Pittsburg
Wdy, 23, WOODSMAN, Parrount, at 5 o'clock, r	Brownsport
" " HECLA, Kay, at 4 o'clock	Memphis
" " CORA NO. 2, Bradley, at 4 o'clock	St. Louis
" " ST. PAUL, Yoss, 4 o'clock	St. Louis
Thurs, 26, BUNKOE, Gwaltney, at 3 o'clock	Pittsburg
" " ALEX SCOTT, Swan, at 5 o'clock	Louisville
" " GRAND TURK, Robins, at 4 o'clock	St. Louis

... Agents ...

a J. M. MOORE & Co. 45 Poydras st.
b T. B. SMITH, 36 Magazine st.
c J. & R. GRIMES, 10 Bank Place.
d E. H. WINGATE, 42 Poydras street.
f WHITE & BUCHANAN, 18 Poydras street.
g CHARLES & GODFREY, 19 Common street.

☞ The regular passenger packet LEXINGTON, Capt. Mellet, leaves for Louisville, THIS EVENING, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, punctually, from foot of Gravier street.
s24 J. M. MOORE & CO. 45 Poydras st.

☞ Notice to Discharging Clerks and Stevedores.—We will pay DEADAGE only to those having our written order.
s24 3w GOODRICH & CO.

U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Ships of the United States Mail Steamship Company will hereafter sail on the following named days of each month:

STEAMSHIP GEORGIA.

Outward.... Leaves New York ....11th. Arrives at Havana .... 17th.
" .. " Havana .... 12th. " Chagres .... 23d.
Homeward.... " Chagres .... 24th. " Havana .... 30th.
" .. " Havana .... 26. " New York .... 6th.

STEAMSHIP OHIO.

Outward.... Leaves New York .... 26. Arrives at Havana .... 2d.
" .. " Havana .... 27th. " New Orleans 8th.
Homeward.... " New Orleans 14th. " Havana .... 17th.
" .. " Havana .... 18th. " New York .... 23d.

STEAMSHIP FALCON.

Outward.... Leaves New Orleans 20th. Arrives at Havana .... 25.
" .. " Havana .... 26. " Chagres .... 8th.
Homeward.... " Chagres .... 10th. " Havana .... 17th.
" .. " Havana .... 19th. " New Orleans 23d.

Silks and Fall Goods.

PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS FOR DRESSES!
Beautifully an magnificent Satins in Silks.

THOMAS BRADY

Is Now Offering—
25 inch Plain Changable Silks—5s
27 inch Rich Lyons Lustrous—6s
27 inch Heavy Dresses, Figured—5s
30 inch Double Lustre Rich Lustrous—10s
Magnificent Real Irish Poplins—5s to 8s
Fines French Merinos, all colors—8s
Fine French Alapacas
Best quality French Calicoes—10 cents
Irish Linens, from 25c 30 to 37½ 40 pieces.

Every article in DRY GOODS, at unusually Low Prices. THOMAS BRADY,
22 Chartres street.

THOMAS BRADY,
22 Chartres street:

Linens, Muslins & Bareges,
UNUSUALLY LOW!

Plantation Clothing.

☞ I have now in store a very extensive assortment of KERSEY MONKEY JACKETS, KERSEY PANTALOONS, RED FLANNEL SHIRTS, HICKORY SHIRTS, YARN SOCKS, BLANKETS and OIL CLOTH Water Proof JAC