supernumeraries. Messrs. Hale, Hawthorn, Lawrason, Marks, Montague, Renshaw, Shakespear, Shields and Sykes, voted for the following persons, who were elected:

James Rider, Horace Hartwig, M. F. Nugent, James T. Ryan, J. W. Reed, Thomas Claffy, Louis Wunch, R. G. Norman and James O'Brien.

Messrs. Hooper, Johnson, McCormick, Pride, Sewell and Stewart, voted for the following persons:

James O'Brien, R. G. Norman, P. Cusacks, M. F. Nugent, James McConnell, M. Wehner, James Ryan, H. T. Ryan, G. F. Reppel.

Mr. Yancey voted for the following persons:

John Lynch, James McConnell, James O'Brien, Louis Wunch, M. Wehner, R. G. Norman, G. F. Reppel and James Ryan.

On motion, the Council adjourned.

JAMES CALDWELL, Secretary.

The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 3, 1850.

TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—Fifteen Cents per Copy, payable to the carriers, or Eight Dollars per year, payable in advance—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates.

THE WEEKLY CRESCENT—Three dollars a year, payable in advance. Postmasters and others acting as agents, by sending five dollars, will be entitled to two copies.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Believed to be the Cash Standard.

From and after this date, the following reduced rate of charges, per square of 12 lines or less, 7½ agate, or 10 lines of type, in Pica, will be invariably adhered to, and then, while all the patrons of the Crescent will be dealt upon an equal footing, no customer will be imposed on by those who have more ready pecuniary ability, or who risk less.

First insertion, per square, in all cases	$0 50
Each insertion after, per square, one col page	0 25
" " " " third page	0 15
" " " " entire page	0 10
Weekly Crescent, one square	0 25
For one month, per square, second page	$12 00
For one month, per square, third page	8 00
For three months, per square, outside page	10 00
For six months, per half square, outside page	16 00
For twelve months, per quarter square, outside page	20 00
For business cards in the Weekly Crescent, half the rates in the Daily.	

Contracts will be made with the responsible advertiser by the year, based on the above rates. All other advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired in order, will be considered as intended for one insertion only. Those seasonable notices offered to our patronage a season after Christmas, every interesting event, in state, parish or city or other 1 ers, with whom we keep running accounts, must be left at the counting room of the Crescent.

October 1, 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.

"Gwathney, Maury & Co."—A number of our friends have called to assure us that the gentlemen above named, were grossly slandered by the author of the anonymous Liverpool letter which we published yesterday morning. Mr. Gwathey and Mr. Maury are represented to us by their acquaintances in this city, as gentlemen of the highest respectability and excellence of character, and as free from the charge of lying as any men in Christendom. We were misled by the manner in which their names were used. Gwathey, Maury & Co., we supposed to be some fictitious commercial firm, as we knew no such real firm. But we now understand that this firm means these two gentlemen, and all those who have made large estimates of the crop! It will be seen from our remarks on this communication, that we regarded it as an attack on ourselves, for publishing some statement in reference to the crop which was displeasing to the writer. We make it an invariable rule to publish every thing on the subject of the cotton crop that comes from a reliable source, both for and against, and nothing that is not reliable. We think it is the best for all parties interested to know the truth. It is our intention to keep ourselves well posted on this subject, and to give our readers truthful and reliable information from time to time. We have handed over the manuscript of the letter to a friend of these two gentlemen, with a view that the author may be traced out by the hand-writing; and if that can be done, we presume his case will be attended to. We hope, however, that he will not be forced to take snuff.

The Election.—We are indebted to the clerk of the steamer F. M. Streck, which arrived yesterday from Donaldsonville, for the following additional particulars of the recent election in the Second District:

The Parish of Ascension has given a majority of 69 for Johnson, instead of 75, as was rumored in the city on Tuesday.

Bullard's majority in Assumption is 129. Four precincts are yet to be heard from, but they will not probably vary the present vote.

In Lafourche Interior it is supposed that not more than 400 or 450 votes will be polled, and that Bullard's majority will be from 200 to 250.

In Terrebonne, Bullard's majority will be from 40 to 50.

A Columbia Conundrum.—

"Who was it that first discovered in Gen. Wallace, the giant powers that, until of late slumbering, were unknown even to those of Cromwell, to his countrymen, yes, even to his neighbors?"

D' ye give it up? Joseph A. Woodward. And what ought to be his reward for the discovery?

Ans.—He ought to be elected a Senator of the Independent and Sovereign State of South Carolina!

The first Woolen Factory in Texas is just going up on the banks of the San Antonio River. The proprietors intend to manufacture the coarse woolens which they will furnish cheaper than they can be imported. The San Antonio and San Marcos Rivers abound with favorable sites and an inexhaustible quantity of water power. The country is admirably adapted to the raising of sheep. All articles of food are cheap, the mild climate, and every thing, is in favor of the new enterprise.

The recent passage of the Pacific was extraordinary in more respects than one. The voyage to Liverpool and back was accomplished in *less than a month*. She having sailed from NewYork on the 24th of August, and arrived on her return on the 21st of September.

During three days on the voyage home, she ran 988 miles, and her average performance was 317 miles per day, the highest being 339 miles. The weather was thick much of the time, and for four successive days no observation could be obtained

The Dangue.—A Charleston paper states that not more than one person in ten in the city of Charleston escaped the dangue or "breakbone" fever. At one time there were 12,000 cases reported as existing in the city. Though there have been so many cases, it is not a little remarkable that there should have been none of fatal termination

To Southerners.—Omnibuses built in Columbia S. C., are run between the Railroad Depot and the town, and Southerners are called on to prove their devotion to the South by patronizing these carriages!

Fast Picking.—William Sandel, Esq., of East Feliciana Parish, (as he himself reports,) with twenty hands, on the 21st ult., picked out 3328 pounds of cotton. The following is stated to be the work of several of the hands:

"Sam, 420 pounds; Simon, 400; Betsy, 400; Wash, 397; Sanne, 384; Rachel, 300; Polly, 322; Lewis, 275; Clisborne, 252."

This is certainly good picking; but to have been accomplished so early in the season, only shows an advanced opening of the crop, on account of the late dry, hot spell of weather—a fact by no means indicative of a large yield.

The Cunard Steamers.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, a Presbyterian clergyman, son of the venerable Dr. Lyman Beecher, has published a card, in which he charges Mr. Cunard with illiberal conduct toward the American passengers. He would not allow an American clergyman to officiate on any of the Sundays on the voyage. But confines that privilege to the ministers of the regular English and Scotch establishments. The Americans will not have to trouble his line much more, as their own boats are superior in point of comfort and make better time.

The Abolition of Flogging in the Navy.—By a vote of 131 to 22, flogging is no longer known as a means of discipline in the American Navy. The measure is tacked on to the appropriation bill, and therefore must go through. Now it is only necessary to effect the same change in the commercial marine. Doubtless this will be carried at the next session. The decision's of the Admiralty Judges on the rights and duties of seamen, are libels on the civilization of the age.

Geological Report and Map of Pennsylvania.—This State has expended $70,000 for a survey. The report will contain 1500 quarto pages, with 250 engravings of the coal fields.

The Mississippi river, at Bayou Sara, on the 29th, was twenty seven feet three inches, below the high water mark of 1849.

Gov. Henry Johnson.

It will be seen by reference to a telegraphic communication from this gentleman, which we publish in another column, dated Memphis, 28th September, that we were right in the assertion, which we repeatedly made, that he was not a candidate for Congress against Judge Bullard with his own consent. We had known him too long and too well to believe it possible that he would consent to lend himself to those who have fought against him through life, for the purpose of dividing and defeating his own political friends, who have unwaveringly stood by him in every trial. A private letter, we learn, was also received from him a few days since by a prominent member of the democratic party, distinctly and positively refusing to allow the use of his name by that party, as a candidate for Congress. It will be no less gratifying to Gov. Johnson's numerous political friends throughout the District than it was to us as his personal friends, to perceive that he has placed himself right in regard to this matter. The letter above alluded to was written some time since, but the gentleman to whom it was addressed was out of town, and did not receive it until it was too late to act upon it.

DeBow's Review for October, was received yesterday, and contains an unusual variety of interesting articles; and we are happy to say that politics are entirely omitted. That is the better plan. The first article is on the Cut-Off in the Mississippi, by Albert Stein. He reviews Maj. Barnard's recent paper against attempting to straighten the river. Mr. Stein is decidedly in favor of the measure.

The second is No. 2 of the Spanish parties in the West. This contains brief notices of the various attempts of Spain to sever Kentucky from the United States. The subject is one which deserves to be fully investigated.

The Early Commerce of the United States, by the Editor, is full of interesting details. The imports for eight years ending 1808, were $800,000,000 The imports for the eight years ending in 1845, did not exceed by one-milliton this amount, though the population had trebled. But the period of the European wars was the day of our greatest commercial prosperity. The exports during that eight years, were 700 millions to 900 millions now.

In the year 1803, the foreign trade of this country was as large as that of the six years ending in 1845.

Between 1805 and 1812, 1592 American vessels had been captured by the European powers, for alleged violations of illegal orders and decrees

In 1811, our Imports from Britain and Ireland were	$5,000,000
In 1811	44,000,000
In 1812	57,000,000
Exports, in 1812	38,700,000

We cannot insert the statistical data furnished by this elaborate and able paper. We congratulate the editor on the decided improvement in the present number.

Political Morality.—At a public meeting held in Columbia, South Carolina, the following resolutions were adopted, and over a hundred gentlemen have signed the pledge. We most cordially respond to the sentiment embodied in these resolutions. South Carolina politicians have hit the right nail, this time. In this city especially, the evils of this indirect bribery are too well known. We shall be glad to see the principle adopted here.

1. *Resolved*, That the fairest passport to the votes of an honest constituency, is a pure life and conduct, ability to serve the country, and firmness to maintain its rights. To candidates having these qualifications shall our votes be given, and to none others.

2. *Resolved*, That the undersigned will vote for an candidate for an office of honor, profit or trust, in Richland District, who shall, directly or indirectly, bargain, trade, or barter for votes, either by the gift or loan of money or credit, or by the gift or loan of any commodity, or under pretence of giving treats, dinners, or barbecues, or subscribing to the same; and in this we solemnly pledge ourselves.

3. *Resolved*, That we will not knowingly receive our suffrages for our public office who fails to subscribe his assent to these resolutions, and thereby pledge himself to carry on the principles therein contained.

The Cotton Crop.—Extract from a letter, Washington co., Sept. 12:

"The country does say he looks dry, and I think from what I can gather, that the cotton crop has not yielded a fair average; if we have a little winter and spring rain, the farmers will be better satisfied with the cotton yield."

Mobile Tribune is a New Dress.—We were pleased yesterday to welcome our agreeable neighbor across the Lake in a new and elegant suit. The Herald and Tribune is prospering; may its prosperity be greater still, notwithstanding its politics and grammar.

Haynau's Flogging.—The London Times defends the conduct of the brewers and porters of London, in mobbing this monster. In this country, there has been but one opinion of this act of popular justice. It was an insult to the English people for this wretch to pollute their soil by his step. A more ignominious punishment could not have been inflicted upon him, than the chastisement he received. He will, for the rest of his days, confine his travels within the limits of despotism.

The New York Day Book, speaking of the Hon. Nathan R. Hall, the Postmaster General, says:

"There is that peculiarity about him which is so difficult to describe, but which is seen in many of our rich merchants and successful lawyers—a close personal attention to the 'little things,' which are called 'look holes.' It is prominent in John Ward, Stephen Whitney, John Steward, David G. Austin, Paul Spofford, David Lewett, the Harpers, and many others. It was the leading feature in the character of Stephen Girard and John Jacob Astor."

We hope that in attending to "little things," he will not neglect great ones—such as the constantly occurring failures on the Southern mail route.

Mysterious Affair at Morrisania, New York.—The city of New York was on the 24th ult. thrown into a state of considerable excitement by a rumor of mysterious doings at the Infant Asylum in Morrisania. The report of the sudden disappearance of 130 out of 150 children in that institution was of a startling character; but it happily proved to be largely exaggerated. The establishment is conducted by a Quakeress named Mary Shotwell, the party upon whom suspicion has fallen in this case.

The affair afterward turned out by no means so serious as first reported to be, has created a great sensation in Morrisania, and partakes of the character of a mystery, for which nobody pretends to account. We learn that the whole matter will be brought before the Grand Jury of Westchester county at its next sitting early in October, when a thorough investigation will be made. The Coroner's Jury rendered the simple verdict that seven of the children came to their death by various diseases; and one by causes to them unknown.

The Turkish Embassy.—On the proposition to appropriate ten thousand dollars for the expenses of the Turkish Minister, Mr. Cass made the following brief speech. We are not sure that we shan't support the old gentleman, in spite of "the noise and confusion" and the extra compensation, for the next President!

Mr. CASS. For some points of the information which the honorable Senator from Maryland refers to, he will have to go to other quarters of the Senate than my own. I have in me a very distinguished gentleman (Mr. Clay) who can give him vastly more information upon such a subject than I can. (Laughter.) However, let that pass. Gentlemen say that this mission is based upon great humanitarian. Mr. Brown was dispatched at the United States ship of war, expressly—that is, interpreter between the Minister of the United States and the Turkish Government. He understands both the English and the Turkish language. He is here in this city. I know him personally. He is a most worthy and most a most excellent and faithful officer, and has acted as our charge at Constantinople for several years. I speak from my own private belief. I sent it to Mr. Webster, and he sent it back before he acted on it. Mr. Brown came here officially with the Turkish agent. He is now here on his own case. We have seen him here with the Secretary of State in our room to-day. Now, the Secretary of State asks for this appropriation, and it is a matter of justice to great it. The Senator from Maryland asks what other nations do. Why, I do not believe there is a Government in Christendom which, when an agent is sent to them for the first time, would not extend to him the rights of hospitality. The Sultan is well known as the head of the Mussulman religion. He hesitate to express an opinion, unfortunately, swayed by the prejudices of sides. It was not to be supposed that he would take the lead. Never from the time that Mahomet evinced that only to the Turkish Government (when the first step in sending ministers found. For ages they sent no ministers to us. Can we expect to be better treated than others? The only time is not the amount of money. That does not weigh a big bag. The $10,000 are intended as a token of respect and by the Government in the first survey who comes here from Turkey, and who is to report upon the state of the country and the condition of the Turkish Government. To be sure, the only thing. I repeat again, as I said before, that if a Turkish minister came to reside here no one would expect or propose to deliver his excuses, but this is a mark of courtesy and respect to the Turkish Government. I agree fully with the Senator from Massachusetts that if we were disposed to weigh such things in the balance, we should receive a hundred or a thousand-fold point. I cannot conceive myself what sense or reason those can be in the proposition.

There is another thing. The commissioner is the personal character of the Sultan ought to weigh well on this occasion. And I consider that a question of policy as well as of liberality. He is the only one in the world who has behaved like a man towards Hungary in her late struggle for freedom. He (then at the hazard of a war with Austria and Russia. Now I am willing to show my feelings towards such a man. I am willing to give $10 to show my feelings as an American towards a man who has acted in such a manner for the sake of protecting the poor Hungarians who sought shelter out of their country by Austria. It does in an American who would not do it. I have no feeling in common with him upon this subject.

Socialism Reviewed.—No. One.

You have asked me to prepare for the Daily Crescent a series of articles descriptive of "Socialism." I have consented to do so on two conditions; the first, that I should not be confined to a strictly systematic and synthetical exposé on of the subject, but should be permitted to treat it in an off hand way, without pretensions to the, reduction of a treatise or prefaces; secondly, you are to commit yourself with the first rough draft, and take the consequent with all its original imperfections. This being understood, I begin—not, however, without explaining the object you have in view—which is to give your readers, if possible, a correct idea of that modern Proteus, whose name heads this article, and whose strange shapes have so terribly frightened the decrepid Hercules of modern civilization in Europe. Without further preamble I begin:

The term "Socialism," embraces all the various doctrines, theories, or systems which have been devised for the better organization of Society. When I say "Society," I mean that relationship or connection which results from the convocation of man as tribes or communities, whether small or great.

The Socialists, therefore, claim for their science a wide scope. In order to fill the best model of arranging Society, they say we must study man individually and collectively in all his relations, domestic and popular, mental and physical, civil and political. Thus, they necessarily call into requisition ethics and legislation, psychology and physiology, mechanics and agriculture, political and household economy, all, as furnishing aids for their theories. To this there can be no reasonable objection, for all branches of knowledge are enumerated; and the distinct point of view, in which Socialism considers mankind, is worthy of a separate name in the classification of sciences. The most appropriate name would be "Social Economy." It has a legitimate right, considered in this light, to be treated as the twin-sister of political economy.

From what has just been said, it follows, that all theories, old or new, upon the proper organization of man in his social relations, apart from politics and government, belong to the science of socialism or social economy. Every one who has studied man as a social being, and has formed opinions as to the right form of constituting families, or communities, whether those opinions adhere to the part or present state of things in this or any other country, or whether he admits, in whole or in part, any of the new systems which have grown up in the present century, is a Socialist or Social Economist.

But my present business is with the novators or reformers in this department of human affairs. My task is to take a general, but brief, review of the plans of those who have satisfied themselves that "society is sick, and wants a doctor"—of those who believe that the present state of things is adverse to the moral and happiness of man, and who propose what they consider to be the remedy.

Let me, however, premise by alluding to the fact, that Social-Reformers are not the off-shoot of this country alone. Previously, and apart from their religious character, Moses and Jesus were Social-Reformers. So were Lycurgus, Numa, and Mahomet. Theoretical reformers of Society, creators of new systems of Social Organization have appeared in the most ancient times, and in every age—from the days when Plato, of Greece, wrote his *Republic*, or *Utopia*, down to the date of Fenimore Cooper's novel, *The Crater*. St. Augustine, in his *City of God*—Sir Thomas More, in his *New Utopia*—Harrington, in his *Oceana*—Bacon, in his *New Atlantis*—Daniel de Foe, in his *Essay of Projects*—Hall, in his *Mundus Alter et Idem*—Fenelon, in his description of Salentum, and his *Voyage to the Island of Pheasants*—the Abbe de St. Pierre, in his *Dreams of Perpetual Peace*—Campanella, in his *City of the Sun*—Towers, in his *Illustrations of Prophecy*—and many others—have presented to the world, centuries ago, their plans for removing the evils which infest society; and it is curious, indeed, in comparing the most ancient books on the subject with those of the present age, to see how the same inventions have been felt, and how the same ideas have been perpetuated and repeatedly, though all unconscious.

Facts, too, whose main objects have been to effect practical changes in the order of social relations, have appeared. Of these, the most noted are the Essenians of Judea—the Therapeutae of Egypt—and, in modern times, the *Moravians*, and the *Shakers*. The *Paraguay Missions*, founded by the Jesuits, among the aborigines of South America, should not, in this connection, be omitted.

Having taken this cursory survey, I feel the necessity of classifying the objects of my examination. The plans of social Reform which have been mooted during the present generation, and which are now before the public, are so numerous and varied, that a separate review of each would be impossible; and even if it were, would confound the reader by the dissonance and multiplicity of details. By referring each project to its pivotal idea, while we neglect immaterial varieties of form, we may take a more intelligible view, not only of the whole subject, but also of its several parts.

The social reformers of our times, may be classed as follows: THE COMMUNISTS, those who would have no social division of labor and of its products; and who, in the extreme of their opinions, hold that all property should be held in common.

THE FOURIERITES, who believe that in solving the social problem, due regard should be had to the proper bias of nature, TALENT AND CAPITAL; and that some union, on this basis, should be under attractive and easy conditions.

THE FRODALISTS, who, while they admit the relative rights of labor, talent, and capital, would make association obligatory, in certain forms devised by the founders and enforced by authority.

THE COMBINISTS, who are jealous of preserving the integrity and privacy of the family circle; and, to that end, dwell on the necessary modification of the Communes and the Phalanxes of the Fourierites, but admit the association ideas compatible with separate domicile and property.

THE SEMI-SOCIALISTS, are those who, while they cry down Socialism, fish from its several systems such ideas and plans as may be detached and be adopted single. These are the unconscious practical pioneers of social reform.

To the Communists belong Lycurgus in Sparta, all the ancient writers of Utopias, Plato, More, Campanella, Harrington, Fenelon and Towers, whose institutions, at the present day, are Owen, St. Simon, Cabet, Louis Blanc.

To the Fourierites belong, first, Fourier himself, then Considerant, Eugene Sue, Pelletan, Horace Greeley, and a host of other men of the greatest merit and ability in Europe and America.

To the Combinists belong Lamartine in Europe, and the party styling themselves the National Reformers in the Northern States of the Union. This name of Combinists is chosen by myself, and is unknown to the party it designates. I selected it for the convenience of my classification, and as descriptive of a system formed by a combination of the present features of civilization with the principles of industrial association.

To the Semi-Socialists belong all those who borrow political and capital from Socialism, but join none of its schools, and most frequently deny their master. In this division, I rank that arrant but talented humbug, Prudhon, to whom, in spite of himself, the title of Socialist has been awarded by the uninitiated public. Under this head I also class Prince Albert and Louis Napoleon, who have both taken active parts in the establishment of "Model Dwellings for the Poor," and "Central Nurseries for the children of the Laboring People"—both of which contrivances are derived from Socialist writers. To this class also belong the *Trade Unions*, *Workmen's Leagues*, and Mutual Relief Societies of all kinds.

In my subsequent numbers, each of these divisions will be more fully examined.

VANDER CAROLE.

From Havana.—The Charleston Courier, of the 26th, learns from Havana that, by a military commission, held in that place, and approved by the Conde de Alcoy, the following chiefs of the late expedition, (and now in the United States,) are under sentence of death and perpetual banishment, viz: Don Ambrosio Jose Gonzalez, Don Jose Maria Sanchez Iznaga, Don Cirilo Villaverde, Don J. Manuel Macias and Leo, Don Pedro de Agüero, are sentenced to die by the Garote; and Don Vicseriano de Arrirta, Don Gaspar de Betancourt, and Don Cristobal Madans, to perpetual banishment and prohibition from ever returning to Cuba or Porto Rico.

From Halifax.—The determination to discontinue the stoppage of the Cunard steamers at Halifax, on their way from Liverpool to New York, is announced in the papers of the first named place, under the head of "unwelcome news." The citizens have been recommended to meet and invite the Collin's line of American steamers to stop there, with no offer, as an inducement, to build a wharf for their use.

From Hayti.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser learns by an arrival from Port au Prince, that the Haytien fleet sailed from that port on the 29th of August. Its destination was supposed to be a neighboring port. The fleet consisted of a sloop of war, two brigs and four schooners. The Emperor was on board the sloop.

The Potato crop of New England, is thus estimated in the Patent Office Report, for 1848.

Maine,	9,000,000 bushels;
New Hampshire,	3,000,000;
Massachusetts,	4,800,000;
Rhode Island,	800,000;
Connecticut,	4,500,000;
Vermont,	8,000,000
Total,	31,100,000

The estimate for the whole country, is 114,475,000.

Thus it will be seen that the crop in New England alone, at a low valuation, say forty cents a bushel, which is a remunerating price in ordinary seasons, is worth twelve and a half millions of dollars annually.—*Woodstock Mercury.*

The President and Anne Hyn.—The following paragraph is from the excellent reply of President Fillmore to the Turkish Commissioner when the latter was presented to him.

"Anon Effe! you have said, and said truly, that Hungarian Minister was received by the President of the United States, the American Government and people, by the course pursued by him in favor of those unfortunate Hungarians who sought asylum and shelter on the Soil of the American and have united all over the world; that sympathizers, let me say, in deed, and cordial, and willing aid. Not disposed to interfere with political occurrences which do not affect ourselves, the people of the United States are not intelligent and well informed, and quite observant of all that passes in the world, and are deeply sensible of national and human rights. While they maintain a strict neutrality in all foreign wars, they nevertheless sympathize most deeply in all struggles against oppression. They are lovers of justice, of mild governments, of happiness, and of every thing which promotes the cause of political and moral happiness among men."

A Line of Steamers for St. Thomas via Bermuda. We learn by a card of Mr. Cunard, in the Evening Post, that there is to be a line of Royal Mail Steamers from NewYork to St. Thomas, which will commence running next month, calling at Bermuda, going and coming. The line is intended, we presume, to communicate with the West India line of steamers, which, under an altered arrangement, is no longer to call at Bermuda, Mobile, Lazaretto, Porto Cabello, and Santiago de Cuba; and which will leave England twice in every month, to be met at St. Thomas by branch steamers running between that and the other West India Islands and places on the Main.

Congress.

WASHINGTON, September 24, 1850.

Senate.—The Mexican Indemnity bill was taken up.

Mr. Soulé moved an amendment, proposing that the Government, in paying the third instalment, should do so in a manner most advantageous to the United States, and, if possible, convenient to Mexico. Mr. S. objected to the conditional arrangement for the payment of the money, now made with three banking houses—one of them the Barings. It ought to be done, in preference, by American bankers. The plan proposed would promote British interests in Mexico.

Mr. Dickinson opposed the amendment.

Mr. Soulé made some further remarks, and Mr. Davis of Mass. replied.

Mr. Fremont interposed, and urged the consideration of the orders of the day.

Mr. Dickinson said it was important to print this bill.

Mr. Hale said it was useless to attempt to defeat a measure. He should vote against the bill and against the amendment, and would vote for laying the subject on the table. There was time enough to appropriate the money at the next session.

Mr. Gwin was willing to vote for the bill, but it would take all day. There was bloodshed in California. This was our last chance to attend to California bills.

The motion was made to postpone the California bill. This was lost—yeas 15, nays 30.

After some further remarks from Mr. Hale, Mr. Clay spoke in favor of the bill and Mr. Pratt against it.

Mr. Ewing stated that no contract was ever made by the late administration with Mr. Marks. From his knowledge of the state of the matter, not even an oral contract was ever made.

The amendment was lost. Yeas 11, nays 35.

Further amendments were rejected, and the bill was passed.

The California bills were taken up.

The bill to establish Gold Mine Agents and to regulate the grating of permits to work mines, was taken up.

Mr. Ewing opposed some of the provisions, and offered amendments. Instead of 30 feet square on a placer, he would propose 900 square feet—to be laid off by the Agent, not in a square, but any shape. If but 210 feet square were allowed to a mine of quartz, there would be no room to set up the machinery. The miner should be allowed to pursue the line of strike. Instead of one acre, he would give four—to be laid down according to circumstances.

Mr. Ewing's amendments were rejected.

The discussion was continued for some time.

The Senate took a recess from 4 to 8 o'clock.

House of Representatives.—Mr Grinnell made an ineffectual effort to introduce a proposition, by way of resolution, to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, materially modifying the present rates of duties on foreign imports.

The Speaker ruled it out of order on several points. His decision was appealed from, but the appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 101 to 85

The Senate bill entitled an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American colonies to lade and unlade in any port or place in any collector's district of the United States he may designate, was passed, under the operation of the previous question.

Mr. Bowlin, from the Committe on Public Lands, reported back bills, without amendment, granting the right of way and lands to the State of Missouri for the purpose of constructing certain railroads therein. He asked that the bills respectively be put on their passage. The bills were, however, laid upon the table by a decided vote.

Mr. P. King moved a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, which question was decided in the negative—yeas 82, nays 103.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., asked leave to introduce a joint resolution from the Committee on the Judiciary, to authorize the President of the United States to cause suits to be brought against Geo. W. Crawford, late Secretary of War.

Mr. Bissell objected.

Mr. Thompson, of Pa., asked that the rules be suspended; and they were suspended.

The joint resolution was then read a first time.

Mr. Thompson then proceeded to state the facts in the case, (the Galphin case,) and alluded to the letter of Mr. Crawford calling for a judicial investigation

The bill was finally passed, under the operation of the previous question, by a vote of 142 yeas and 20 nays.

The fortification bill was read a third time and passed—yeas 106, nays 66.

The bill of the House, making grants of land 10,000,000 of acres, to the several States of the Union, for the support of the indigent insane, coming up in order as business on the Speaker's table, the Speaker said the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Bissell) was entitled to the floor on the bill.

Mr. Bissell explained the bill.

Mr. Vinton and others discussed it.

Mr. Burt moved to lay the bill on the table, which motion was rejected—yeas 48, nays 107.

The House then adjourned.

From Texas.

By the arrival of the Galveston, Capt. Place, we are put in possession of full files of Texas papers.

We have accounts of depredations and movements of Indians of a character more alarming than heretofore. The Weslegan Banner of the 26th, published at Houston, says:

"The express rider from Austin brings intelligence that a council of the Indian tribes has recently been held, and that the prairie tribes have formed an alliance to make a general war upon our settlements. The Kioways on the frontiers of Santa Fe, we are informed, are among our most bitter enemies. The Camanches have also joined the hostile league. Have the Kioways been instigated to commence hostilities by Santa Fe office seekers? This news will cause little alarm in Texas, as our frontier settlers have long been expecting an Indian war, and are prepared for it. It is better for us that the Indians have openly declared war, as we were more in jeopardy while they were nominally at peace, and yet constantly looking for opportunities to murder any settlers who unhappily strayed within their reach. Gen. Brooke has sent expresses to all the military stations, warning the commanders to be prepared for the emergency."

The trading houses on the Llano and Brazos were broken up about the 15th ult., and the traders have removed within the settlements. A German was lately killed within sight of the trading house of Col. Craig on the Llano, and several horses were stolen at the same time. The Indians who committed this murder were Camanches and had been trading at the house on the same day, and were apparently quite friendly.

Major W. S. Henry, of the Regd., United States Infantry, arrived at San Antonio, on the 13th ult., in 17 days from El Paso—the shortest time in which the trip was ever made. He expects to reach New York within thirty-five days from the time he started from El Paso. He came by a new route, which he thinks much nearer and far better than the old route, by the horse-head crossing on the Pecos. He reports that the drought throughout northern Mexico, has been so severe that the crops have been nearly ruined in many places. Fears were entertained there would not be enough corn in the Rio Grande valley, to furnish the people with bread until the next crop could be harvested. The drought has extended far down below Zacatecas. Corn was selling in the latter city at seven dollars and a half fanega.

The Western (San Antonio) Texan, speaking of a post-route to El Paso and California, says:

"We look forward with deep interest to the result of the surveys of the Boundary Commission, in making well known the country upon the Gila, and do not doubt that in twelve months' time, an express line to San Diego, from Matagonda Bay, El Paso, through this place to will convey important news to and from California with more dispatch than can possibly be effected by any other line."

Capt. French, it seems, has extended his swindling operations to the Mexican frontier. He made a contract with Mr. Cousin, on the Pecos, to deliver at his government stores at El Paso, purchased all his wagons, mules, etc., and gave him a draft for $17,000 on Howland & Aspinwall, of New York.

Col. Walton, bearer of dispatches to Governor Bell, arrived in Austin on the 18th ult.

The Colorado Tribune publishes the act of the Legislature, at its late extra session, incorporating a company to clear out the obstructions in the navigation of the Colorado river. This is a work on which the prosperity of a considerable portion of Texas depends, and one which may be accomplished at no great expense.

Messrs. Harper & Martin, of San Antonio, have imported machinery for the establishment of a woolen factory in the neighborhood of that city, on the Salado. This will doubtless give an impetus to wool growing, for which the western prairies of Texas are known by experiment to be admirably adapted. We heartily wish the proprietors the most abundant success, and have no doubt they will realize it.

We are pleased to notice that the full business of Houston has opened with unprecedented activity. Teams loaded with cotton are daily arriving from the country, and two steamers are plying regularly between that place and Galveston.

A large number of Cherokee Indians have emigrated within a few months, from Arkansas to the vicinity of El Paso.

TELEGRAPHIC.

A Swindling Transaction.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

A swindling transaction in regard to the Bounty Land Law, has been discovered at Washington. It appears that the engrossing clerk left out of the law the stipulation providing for issuing patents to soldiers and their representatives. When the fraud was discovered the clerk was discharged. The President has suspended the execution of the Bounty Land Law until the next session of Congress.

Adjournment of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned *sine die* yesterday, at 12 o'clock.

The Foote and Fremont Difficulty.

The difficulty between Senators Foote and Fremont has been amicably adjusted. The latter addressed a note to the former, calling for the retraction of the offensive language used by him in debate, and in the event of his refusing to sign a proper minute by such retraction a challenge was to be delivered to him.

Mr. Foote declined signing the paper, but addressed a note in reply to Mr. Fremont, disclaiming any intention to give personal offence by the language which he had used on the occasion. His reply was considered satisfactory by the friends of both parties, and Mr. Foote's note, at the instance of Mr. Fremont, was referred to Col. Benton, who consented to the arrangement.

The objectionable remark of Mr. Foote was that the plan of the Senator from California for the settlement of the land titles was an outrage upon the public.

Cincinnati and St. Louis Custom-houses.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, making appropriations for Custom-houses at Cincinnati and St. Louis.

Utah Territorial Government.

The President's nominations for the Territorial Government of Utah were confirmed, as follows: Brigham Young, Governor; Broughton Davis, Secretary of State; James Buffington, Chief Justice; Perry Brochus, (?) of Alabama, Associate Justice; Seth Blair, of Utah, District Attorney; J. P. S. Haywood, Marshal.

Another Disunion Address.

A disunion address, prepared by Senator Butler, of South Carolina, is now ready, and will appear in a day or two.—*Eve. Pic.*

The Crops.

From all we can learn, improved as the opportunity of judging has been by a partial picking, we would say that 500 pounds to the acre would be a safe estimate for the crop of this county (Lowndes.) The unusual spell of dry weather which continues to prevail in this region, has greatly facilitated the gathering of the present cotton crop, in the business of which our planters are of course industriously engaged.—*Republican (Miss) 26th.*

Crop in South Alabama.—We cannot speak favorably of the cotton crop of this section; for where one planter is making even a fair crop, a dozen can be found who are not making two-thirds of a fair one. A gentleman of this place, who plants in Dallas, near Cahawba, informed us a few days ago, that there was not a good crop between this and his plantation. His own crop, on some 560 acres of rich black land, he thinks will not much, if any, exceed 200 bales.—*Alabama (Greensboro') Beacon.*

The Crops in North Alabama.—The corn crop of this region is a partial failure, and "the staff of life" will be scarce and high the coming season. Corn meal sells in this place at 55 to 65 cents. From what we have been able to gather we are strong in the belief that the present cotton crop in North Alabama will not equal that of last season—an average crop will not be gathered. The weather is pleasant and dry—cotton opens freely and good picking is going forward. The country continues quite healthy.—*Huntsville Advocate.*

We are sorry to learn that the late continued dry weather is doing material injury to the upland Cotton of the west. But so far as the crop has matured, no season could be better for picking than the present has been. The Cotton on the bottom lands is not yet suffering from the drought, and the prospect is that the crop will generally be much better than last year.—*Galveston News.*

The late drought has severely affected the Cotton crop between this and the Colorado. Many planters who a few weeks since expected to realize a full crop, will be sadly disappointed.—*Texas (Washington) Ranger.*

Cotton is opening rapidly, but there will not be made in this parish more than two-thirds of a crop. The Corn is very good, and with some exceptions gives a large yield, amply sufficient to supply the wants of the coming year and relieve us.—*Southern Morning (East Feliciana) 26th.*

Another Californian Steamship.—The new steamship Commodore Stockton, lately built at the ship yard of Messrs. Bixby & Son, Kaceustipon, and intended for the California trade, to ply on the Sacramento river, is, we learn, nearly ready for service, and will soon begin to receive freight for her voyage to the golden river, via Cape Horn. By Custom-house measurement her length is 154 feet, breadth 25 feet, depth of hold 12 feet. She is of 1353 tons burthen, and is furnished with two engines of 150 horse power, or 75 each.

Parodi.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald gives a very exhilarating account of Parodi, whose visit to this country will undoubtedly create a sensation very like that which has attended Jenny Lind's advent. The race for popularity between these two vocalists, says the Herald, will be curious and interesting, and will bring out the ideas of all the musical critics.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper learns that Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, will be appointed United States Minister at the Court of Brazil, and that Mr. Marsh, of New York, the author of "Reminiscences, etc.," will be his Secretary of Legation.

Cotton in Jamaica.—We see it stated that one-half of the capital of the British Colonial Cotton Company is to be devoted to Jamaica, whither the representatives of the company are to be sent for the purpose of investigation. But the inquiry is not to be limited to that island alone. It will embrace all the colonies, and will be general in its character.

The Washington Republic.—It is announced that Wm. M. Burwell, Esq., of Bedford county, Va., has become associated with Mr. Sargent in the editorial management of the Republic.

Norwegian Immigrants for Wisconsin.—The Montreal Gazette states that a party of immigrants from Norway, numbering 164 persons, have recently passed Quebec on their way to Wisconsin. They were well provided, were all agriculturists, and appeared to be a thrifty, well-doing people. Many of their countrymen are now settled near Milwaukie.

Mayor Jones, of Philadelphia, has been nominated for re-election by the independent party.

Mr. Clay has been invited to pay a visit to Detroit, on his return to Kentucky.

Rev. Samuel Crandall committed suicide at Rensselaerville, N. Y., on