The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 14, 1850.

For An Act of Congress in relation to California, see first page. Interesting matter may be found on our last page.

The Bayous of Iberville.—A stranger voyaging up the Mississippi River has but little idea of the resources of Louisiana. The highly cultivated plantations, with the beautiful residences and costly sugar-houses which for a hundred and fifty miles above the city attract his admiration, are but a fraction. In their rear are other plantations equally extensive, and thousands of acres yet untouched. In the Baton Rouge Advocate is an exceedingly interesting letter from a correspondent, who writes from Bayou Maringuin. He says:

"When I first came over here in July, I was very much surprised in coming up the Bayou Grosse Tete, to see so many rich and valuable sugar plantations, as well as the great number of small and thrifty farmers. From one point, (near Mrs Dickinson's) one can see no less than eight large sugar plantations, with finer sugar-houses than are generally seen on the coast. On this Bayou (Bayou Maringuin) there are also very many valuable new sugar estates. The land is of the very best quality, and yields an abundance with a small amount of tillage. Mr. James Hutches, (formerly of West Baton Rouge), made last year 416 hhds. sugar, and 1200 bbls. of molasses, with only about 30 hands, and rolled it with only 42 hands.

"Clearing land here is laborious, as the cane brakes are as dense as possible, and I have measured many that are 30 feet high.

"Good land can be bought on this Bayou yet in abundance, for $5 per acre, and on Bayous west of this there is none *but public lands*.

"The crops of cane look remarkably well, as far as I have been. Cotton and corn is good also."

We should be glad to steal "A. J. C." from our neighbors—for he talks about lands, roads, crops, and such substantial matters, and lets politics alone.

The New Collector.—Yesterday Mr. Freret received official information of his appointment as Collector.

To the officers of the steamer Crescent, we are indebted for papers from St. Louis, and many other points, and to the officers of the steamship Portland, for Texas papers.

The Galveston Journal.—We scarcely know which most to admire—the ability with which Mr. *J. M. Gibson* conducts the columns of this popular journal, or the modesty which caused him to withhold his name as the successor of Mr. Turner, who but recently retired from its editorship. Modesty, though commendable in itself, is, as the world now goes, rather an unprofitable commodity. If the experience of our *confrere* across the Gulf should be as ours has been, he will find it so some day. We are happy now to know who is the editor of the Journal, and can assure him that his excellent sheet will always be cordially welcomed.

Steamboat Explosion.—The steamer Danube, which arrived at St. Louis on the 3d from Galena, reports that on the Wednesday previous, as the steamer Francier was ascending the Mississippi, and when opposite Buffalo, burst her connection pipe, killing instantly the mate and the captain's son, who were asleep in their berths at the time of the accident. Two passengers, the cabin boy, and the carpenter, were severely scalded. The boat sustained little injury.

The steamer Mustang recently carried $80,000 of the "dust" up Red River! So says the Caddo Gazette.

North Alabama Cotton Bound to Savannah.—By the Republican it appears that the cotton of that region is on its way to Savannah. Much new cotton is expected to arrive at Chattanooga as soon as the Tennessee rises, and it is expected that a fair share of it will go to Savannah. Formerly all this cotton sought a market in New Orleans.

Our Places of Amusement.—The business men of our war now theatrical establishments are all active in their preparations for the coming campaign, and there is every reason to anticipate a brilliant season. First in the race is the St. Charles which is being renovated, and fitty prepared for the reception of visitors. Mr. Lanthier, an eminent scenic artist, has arrived, and is now engaged in painting a new drop curtain, and refurbishing the scenery. He is said to be very talented, and we expect something handsome from his brush. Our old favorite, Mrs. Farren, is before engaged for the opening night, and we understand that she is engaged for ten nights. Our old friends, Ludlow and Placide, are also to be delighted at her return. Miss Julia Dean, and several other stars have been engaged, and will appear in rapid succession.

That splendid little place—the Placide Varieties—which was so popular last season, is being made new again in almost every particular, and its attractions will be increased. Mandelli, whose skill as a scenic artist is too well known to need praise, is painting new scenery throughout, and a new scenery, and he has also painted a new drop curtain, which is said to be a splendid specimen of art. A great improvement has been made, by adding eighteen feet additional to the rear of the stage. The same space has been added to the building for dressing rooms, etc. The Varieties will open between the 1st and 15th of November; and, when it is known that Mr. Chapman has engaged Miss Chapmandale, the lad, and the charming mrs. Howard, no doubt of a brilliant and successful season will be entertained. Mr. Calder, the worthy and efficient treasurer, is exerting all his energies to have things in readiness by the time Placide and his company arrives. The same talented ballet troupe, which so delighted our citizens last winter, is engaged for the coming season, and we have heard it intimated that the brother of the popular manager, Harry Placide, is also engaged. We trust that such is the case, as he is one of the best genteel comedians living.

The beautiful Orleans Theatre, we understand, is being repainted and decorated, and it is said that Mr. Davis is coming on with a splendid company. We doubt not that this popular and elegant place of amusement will prove as attractive as ever. It will probably open about the 15th of November.

The steamship Ohio, Lieut. Schenck, leaves this morning for New York, carrying the California mails. The boat has been undergoing thorough scouring while in port, and the causes of complaint have been removed. In a warm climate, vessels crowded with passengers are necessarily uncomfortable. But at this season not many passengers are going North or to California, and in the month of November the passage is much pleasanter than earlier in the season.

Correction.—In our notice of Algiers last Saturday, we stated through error that the brig "Tiff" was built by Messrs. Marsin & Valette. We should have said Valette & Thomas. Mr. Marsin was employed by Messrs. V. & T. to do a considerable portion of the work.

In speaking of the Railway for hauling out ships, etc., we characterized it as an experiment, but it appears that the same plan has been in successful operation for several years in different parts of the country. The Railway at Algiers has been fully tested, and found to answer all the purposes for which it was intended.

The America.—The truly magnificent steamer America, in command of the experienced and well-known Capt. Jesse Johnson, has arrived in our port, and advertises to leave for Cairo and intermediate points to-morrow evening at 5 o'clock. The low stage of water in the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers will prevent her, until there shall be a rise, from getting to Nashville, to the trade of which city she belongs. She is, however, now receiving freight and passengers for that point. The America is too well known to need our commendation; though we might very truthfully say of her, that she is one of the largest, fastest, finest and safest boats on the Mississippi. She is, indeed, a noble vessel, and never was one in better hands.

The Emperor.—Yesterday morning a large crowd gathered on the Levee to examine the steamer Emperor, and to witness her departure for Vicksburg. We must have heard the exclamation, "beautiful!" from the lips of at least one hundred persons, and there could not have been a different opinion entertained by the thousand who were present. Beautiful, indeed, is she, both in external contour and internal finish. We are not prepared, at the pressent time, to say that we have ever seen a boat that so exactly suited our fancy. Nor has she alone the requisites to catch the eye and elicit admiration: she has a model which is just the model, and two powerful engines, which drive her forward with a speed which the Montgomery, the Natchez, and the Princess will find rather troublesome to contend against. The Emperor enters the Vicksburg trade, and we tender to her highly courteous consideration, Capt. Jenks, the expression of our earnest wish that he and his splendid boat may realize the prosperity which they so well deserve.

T. B. Smith, 96 Magazine street, whom every lady knows and who knows every lady, is the Emperor's agent.

Extensive Sale of Silks and French Goods.—Purchasers are referred to F. H. Pettingill's advertisement of Catalogue Sale of Silks and French Goods, to take place this day, at 10 o'clock, at his auction room, No. 8 Canal street. The assortment is large, and consists of silks and fresh goods, which deserve the attention of the trade.

Among the many valuable stocks of wines, liquors, and fruits, advertised in our columns, we must mention the new establishment of Smith, Woolsey & Co., Front st., between Sect of Canal and Common sts.

Upholstery.—Enter, of No. 29 Camp street, has received a stock of valuable Carpets and Holstery of every description, to suit all tastes and purses.

We are requested to call the attention of the public to Kendall & Co.'s Electric Fluid Liniment. Gen. Brandon, who so highly recommends this lightning medicine, is one of the most respectable citizens of Mississippi.

A white crow has been taken in Kennebec, Me. Two of them were seen together, and Sam, upon, and a wing of one of them being broken, it was taken alive. The owner refused $50 for it.

The Jackson and New Orleans Railroad.

The message of the Mayor on the business of New Orleans, has attracted the attention of the city press. Its importance well demands consideration. In speaking of the cost of the Jackson Railroad for the thirty-six miles which runs through this State, he estimates it at $1,000,000, or something like $28,000 per mile. This is an extravagant calculation. One half of that sum will build the road; the region is a perfect level, without any considerable streams to cross. The timber which will make the superstructure, grows on the road itself, and must be cut to remove it out of the way, even if it were not needed. In 1837, a year of high prices, it was estimated that a road could be constructed from the Chattahooche river to Brunswick, Georgia, a distance of some hundred and fifty miles, for less than $10,000 a mile. This pine region, from the Gulf to the State line, is as favorable for a railroad as any country in the world. The estimate of the Mayor is altogether too high. Half a million in cash or bonds will meet all the absolute expenses. The farmers on the route will take stock payable in labor—so that the iron and the steamboats to cross the Lake will alone require cash.

We have been informed that the Mechanic Association of this city, have determined to put their hands to the work. They will be greatly benefitted by the execution of the project; but the commercial men will be the first to reap the benefits from a road running through the rich valley of the Mississippi. Merchants and mechanics greatly debilitate our stock, the seed, and the division, is a wonderful check. The subject for discussion a year or two hence will be, how to walk all over the country, though his belt may be full. You can obtain for these results. Your obedient servant, WM. RUSSELL, 60 Carondelet st.

Little & Brown.

LAME RHEUMATISM. — The fallacy of most of the popular notions of Sassaparilla could have included in his list, "not to lodge weekly orse in the mouth." At any rate, that rule would not apply to gift books, which must be read, to be valued. We are indebted to the *author* for these two handsome volumes, which preserve, in a permanent form, the graceful productions of a highly cultivated mind. The Americans, as a nation, are fond of listening to public speakers. Every occasion is seized upon for a celebration and an oration. The most barren spots in history are diligently cultivated, and forced to yield a scanty harvest in the way of an anniversary address. By far the larger portion of these orations pass away with the day, and are fortunately forgotten. Mr. Everett's addresses, however, are of a higher character. His Phi Beta Kappa address, delivered at Harvard University in 1824, has always been regarded as the best specimen of scholarly literature ever delivered before a New England College. The subjects of his orations are purely American. He is not obliged to draw on foreign materials to give interest to his theme. The oration delivered at Worcester on July 4th, 1833, has for its subject, "The Seven Years' War, the School of the Revolution." This is one of the most interesting periods in the Colonial history. There is scarcely a family existing at that period in the border States, which does not preserve traditions of the contest in which the Colonists learned the art of war.

The first article is his celebrated Cambridge oration. The last is his eulogium of the Bible; this we shall endeavor to publish during the week. It is a fitting close to this department of his labors.

There is one fault to be found in the work. Mr. Everett, in his preface, admits that in revising the earlier compositions, he "has applied the pruning-knife freely to the style." Now, this is not just. An author has no right to republish any work after a lapse of quarter of a century, with alterations either in the thought or the expression. It is interesting to contrast the sentiment and style of early life, with those of the ripened intellect. A recent English work is the "English Oxford Prize Essays." The title at once informs the reader of its contents. The chief interest of these essays arises from comparing them with the productions of the same minds in the maturity of their powers. For instance, Henry Blackstone selected as his theme "Dramatic Composition;" Lord Tenterden, (Albot) on the "Use and Abuse of Satire;" Taunton, "Popularity;" Phillemore, (ecclesiastical reporter) "Chivalry!" Reginald Heber, "A Sense of Honor," and so of many other names distinguished in English literature. But these would lose all their interest, if at forty, the authors had revised the work of twenty. Southey, it is well known, changed his poems, and none of them would not [illegible] in the last edition.

Mr. Everett has lessened the value and interest of the work by this improvement in the style. This, however, is a difference of opinion. The book is a valuable addition to the literature of the country. We look forward with interest to the publication of the volumes containing selections from his writings in the North American Review.

The London Art Journal, for August and September, are at Morgan's. They are like their predecessors, the most beautiful specimens of typography, copper-plate and wood-cuts. The August number contains an engraving of a monumental design. It is a female crouching by a grave, and clasping in her arms a child. Beautiful as is the execution of the group, like too many Christian monuments, it is inconsistent with the cheering views of the glorious immortality which our religion teaches. Death is represented as a skeleton with a scythe; a skull and cross-bones are yet favorite ornaments on tombstones. But when these are left out, the usual design indicates the grief of the living, not the happiness of the dead. So too with the funereal garments which it is the fashion to wear as an emblem of grief—they equally violate the spirit of Christianity. The Greeks, who had no assurance of a future world, might with propriety have cherished these gloomy associations with death; instead of that, however, their religious faith disarmed him of all his terrors. Schiller, in his poem of the "Gods of Greece," embodies this sentiment:

"Before the bed of death
No ghastly spectre stood, but from the porch
Of life, the god, rosy lips inhaled the breath,
And the mute, graceful genius lower'd a torch."

Hope rather than *Grief*, should be the prominent idea embodied in a Christian tomb. The immortality of the soul should be proclaimed; not the temporary sorrows of mortals, who are soon to pass away.

The Land Bounty Bill.—The circular of the Secretary of the Interior explains clearly the provisions and operations of the Land Bounty Bill, which passed Congress at its recent session. As a further guard and warning to those entitled to the bounty, the Republic makes the following suggestions:

Persons interested will take notice that no transfer is binding until after the patent for the land shall be granted; that all such transfers are contrary to law and void. They will, moreover, take notice—

1. That their military service and discharge will appear upon the company and regimental rolls, now in the Auditor's office.

2. That these rolls will be, by order of the President, published, and the claimant will find them, with the forms necessary to establish his rights, in every clerk's office in the United States.

3. That the soldier need only prove his identity—the widow her marriage—the heir his right to inherit.

We therefore advise the soldier to wait for a short time until the rolls and forms of proceeding shall be distributed. He will then go to the clerk's office of the county court, and examine the rolls for his name, his term of service, and the date of his discharge. Upon filling up a proper form, which the clerk will furnish, he will obtain, without fee or reward, the patent for land to which he is entitled under the law, and this without the intervention of any agent or speculator whatsoever.

Should it be inconvenient to the claimant to locate the land in person, he may transmit his warrant to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose duty it is to cause to be located, free of expense, "any warrant which the holder may transmit to the General Land Office for that purpose, in such State and land district as the said holder or warrantee may designate, and upon good forming land, so far as the same can be ascertained."

The Exploring Expedition, of the Atchafalaya.—Sir. Ricker and the party of Engineers who accompany him, have made careful examinations and soundings at the outlets of the Atchafalaya, and have acquired a large stock of useful information. We learn from our correspondent at Pattersonville, that the party had arrived at that place on the 9th inst—but were to leave immediately for the examination of the coast at Grand and Lake Fausse Point. These gentlemen are entitled to great praise for the industry and energy manifested by them in pursuing their investigations during the intense heat of the past summer, and amid all the discomforts and dangers of exposure in the delta of the Mississippi.

The Mobile Resolutions.

WHEREAS, In the progress of the Government of the United States, collisions and conflicting opinions and interests have arisen, which have produced much discord between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding portions of the Union, growing out of the question of the admission of Missouri as a slave State; of the establishment of the Territory of Oregon; of the annexation of Texas and more recently on the event of the acquisition of a portion of the Republic of Mexico; and the agitation of the question of the Freesoil and Abolition party, that it ought not the power to exclude slavery in the territories of the United States, and that, in adjusting those issues which, together with other grave questions affecting slavery, and also that of the settlement of the boundary of Texas, have disturbed the peace of the country, and threatened the integrity and existence of the Union itself;

And, whereas, after a long, laborious and exciting session, the Congress of the United States has acted on the said questions by laws settling those several objects of controversy, which result is now before us for consideration: Now, therefore, be it

1. *Resolved*, That we approve of the acts passed for the establishment of governments for the Territories of Utah and New Mexico respectively, because in those laws Congress has confined itself to what we consider legitimate congressional power, neither prohibiting nor authorizing the institution of slavery in either territory.

2. *Resolved*, That any citizen has, in our judgement, the right to carry his slave into either of said territories, and to employ them there as his property; because it is his constitutional right, and because we see no law in force up to the time of the change of government, being inconsistent with the inalienable rights of our citizens, was annulled by the change of sovereignty itself, and by the framework of our constitution, without the aid of any act of Congress, and could not longer be enforced any more than the Mexican law establishing one exclusive religion, or any other law repugnant to our principles of government.

3. *Resolved*, That we were opposed to the settlement of the vexed territorial question by the adoption of the Missouri compromise line, because we believe it to be unconstitutional. That we agree with Mr. Calhoun in the declaration made by him in his speech in the Senate of the United States on the 27th of June, 1848, on the Oregon bill: "That the slaveholding States desire no action of the Government; demand no law to give them any advantage in the territory about to be established; are willing that it should be established, as other territories belonging to the United States, open to all their citizens, so long as they continue to be territories, and when they cease to be so, to leave it to their inhabitants to form such governments as might suit them, without restriction or condition, except that imposed by the constitution, as a pre-requisite for admission into the Union; that they ask for no Wilmot non-interference by the general government in the true and sole ground for the South to occupy. And we further agree with the opinion advanced by Mr. Calhoun in the speech in the Senate of the 18th August, 1848, in argument against the adoption of that compromise, "that the offer and support of it by the South and a majority of the North, is a proof that they have not established it, would be regarded by the united North in future as a war under by the slaveholding States of full power to Congress over slavery in the territories."

4. *Resolved*, That the United States and the State of Texas are the only parties to the question of boundary between Texas and New Mexico, and that Texas in the exercise of her right as a State, and the United States by the exercise of the constitutional power of Congress, are competent to make an agreement for the settlement of the disputed boundary.

5. *Resolved*, That we feel great interest in the prosperity of the State of Texas, our great border slave State of the South, and that we be sorry to see so heavy a burden of debt which now oppresses her and prevents her rapid settlement. That we admit the power in Congress to make, and we do most cordially approve of the action of the million of dollars made by the United States to her, for a portion of her lands not fit for agricultural purposes, and for the settlement of her boundary as described in the resolution in payment of her claims upon the United States, whereby she will be freed from debt, left the owner of her valuable lands, and in a situation to advance rapidly in population, power and wealth; and whereby, moreover, all that portion of the Territory of Texas North of the line of 36 30 will be relieved from the principle of the Wilmot proviso, and left to be, by the articles for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

6. *Resolved*, That the power belongs to Congress to receive new States into the Union, with or without constitution establishment in their character, and as the constitution does not require the organization of a territorial government as a pre-requisite, the admission of California into the Union, as a State, is the most of the exercise by Congress of constitutional power, and even a well-founded objection to the measure, as inexpedient, would be no good cause for resisting it.

7. *Resolved*, That we feel great satisfaction on account of the total abandonment by Congress of the Wilmot proviso; also, of the abandonment of the precedent established by the law organizing the Territory of Oregon in respect to slavery, and that the exercise made by the Missouri compromise, as manifested by the passage of the law organizing the territory of Utah, which lies wholly north of the line of 36 30, said law contains no provision in respect to slavery, but on the contrary providing for an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States on all questions of titles to slaves, and declaring that "the slave is entitled, and the same shall be held to determine for herself whether she shall be held slavery or not at her pleasure, thus yielding to the South the constitutional right which she never had and could never have had in the Missouri compromise line as South of it.

8. *Resolved*, That the recent enactment by Congress of an efficient law for the recovery of fugitive slaves, together with the above mentioned establishment of the principles of non-intervention by Congress in questions of slavery in the territories, are satisfactory proofs of an honest desire, among the people of the non-slaveholding States, of their constitutional obligations, and of their duty to respect and maintain the rights of their brethren of the South.

9. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States, which constitutes name, people, is justly dear to us as a Mount Pillar in the office of our rest, a Sanctuary; the support of our tranquil ty at home and our peace abroad, of our safety, of our prosperity, and of that very Liberty we so justly prize. That the progress of the United States, under our free and happy institutions, has outstrip the most sanguine hopes of the founders of the Republic. That our growth has been rapid beyond all former example in numbers, in wealth, in knowledge, and all the useful arts which contribute to the comfort and convenience of man, and that never twenty millions of people, associated together in one political body, have enjoyed so much freedom and happiness as the people of these United States.

10. *Resolved*, That we want no representation in the Convention proposed shortly to be held in Nashville, nor do we desire any call of the Legislature of this State, nor any other proceeding tending to oppose the laws of our Government—we desire to be let alone to the pursuit of our occupations, the advancement of our arts and industry, and to enjoy quietly the prosperity now opening before us, under the flag of our Glorious Union and the Constitution of the Fathers, which the noble legacy left us by our forefathers, which we will preserve in honor of their memory.

11. *Resolved*, That we recognize no right in any State as such to secede from the Union or dissolve its connection with it, nor to nullify any law of the General Government—that the Government can only be dissolved by the exercise of the right of revolution, which is an individual right, and to be resorted to only when the alternative of civil war, need of life and death, of general dissolution is preferable to a long and severe and oppression, and not when a people are enjoying the benefits of a constitutional and representative Government, and are in the full tide of prosperity.

12. *Resolved*, That our gratitude and thanks are due to those patriotic statesmen who, by their unitedr exertions are of Iowa, have given the final settlement of long contested and vexed questions, resolving the integrity of the Union, and maintained by the Sentinels the assertion of Constitutional rights.

Letter of Mr. Downs.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

Gentlemen—I have just received your letter of the 20th, inviting me to a Barbecue and Ball, which is to be given on the 23d of October next, by the citizens of Natchez without distinction of party, friendly to the adjustment first brought forward by the committee of Thirteen of the House of the United States, "that in a social way they may meet together and congratulate each other on the cheering prospects of returning harmony and of feeling brought to the hearts of the rest of the nation, and as far as possible, cement those kindly feelings so essential to the prosperity of the Union;" and regret that the pressing engagements of my duties here, will prevent my being with you on that occasion. But I shall be with you in spirit and feeling, and heartily congratulate you on the final success of the adjustment which has, I hope and believe, given a new charter and guarantee of our glorious Union, and shows that if it is not perfect, it is as near so as the frailty of human, and under the protection and guidance of that kind Providence which has confined to us our greatest dangers, seems capable of adjusting themselves in a crying Dissunion on such slight grounds!

That we have not gained all that we claimed or were entitled to, is not a sufficient reason why we should war with our brethren or sever the connection which has made us, practically a confederated republic—all claims always have their own way. There must often be dissatisfaction, excitement and complaint, which can be soothed and vanished only by that spirit of compromise and concession which the Constitution originated; but this is no reason why we should make war on each other or secede from the Union. We do not raise to the altar, or give up the flame the immortal gods of our old blood, because all the family do not agree in opinion always in the management of it. We do not sever the ovtie of a vessel in two every time we have a difference of opinion, should we then dissolve the Union on slight grounds? We of the South have gained much by the adjustment. It was a rock in the channel, and time will prove it to be so. We have not nothing certainly of principle. But if we had not in fact, what is it? Is it enough to justify civil war? This is the time now more than ever, when we are the envy of the world, to show that we are worthy of our ancestors. We were provincials, not by Congress, but by the people of the States, in the same way as we were previously provincials to the fifteen other States. We were satisfied with fifteen free States, but the moment another came in shall we secede in the Union? Not Kentucky, for she is a large slave State. Texas, she is not half so large as Texas, a slave State, brought into the Union five years ago. Our Northern brethren complained of that as we do of this, but they did not make war on us, nor ought we now to make war on them, nor on us. We do not secede or fight because Illinois and Indiana are free States, as well as because California is? They are much newer, more importing and valuable to us than California, with all her gold; and so of the other free States. But I will pursue the theme no further. It is too clear to leave a doubt, or make an argument against it.

I have the honor to remain, respectfully, your most obedient servant, S. W. DOWNS.

To Hon. A. F. Hopkins, and others, committee.

Treaty with the Chippewa Indians—Important Cession.—The Lake Superior Journal says that an important treaty was concluded on the 9th ult. between the Hon. Wm. B. Robinson, on the part of the United States Government, and the Chippewa Indians inhabiting the Northern shores of Lakes Superior and Huron. By this treaty the Indians have ceded all the lands from the Eastern extremity of Lake Huron to Pigeon River, on Lake Superior, and inland to the height of land, together with the islands of the lakes and rivers, so as to include all lands still in the possession of the Indians, and for which no bargain had previously been made, excepting some small reservations, the precise location and extent of which has not yet been made public. The Government has stipulated to pay to the Indians the sum of $16,000 in hand, and an annuity of $4100 forever; which annuity is to be increased in proportion to the sales, if any, of mineral lands within the limits of the territory ceded.

Great Union Meeting in Vicksburg—500 persons present—Speech from Judge Shuckey, President of the Nashville Convention.—The Natchez Courier gives a sketch of the speech of Judge Sharkey, from which we extract the following:

"He had suspected some persons in the South of dissunion movements. *Secret transactions had existed. Men had those persons desired a dissolution of the Union, persuaded that the project of Southern rights was made in order to cloak that design. He was no advocate of such Southern men, as he was of Northern men, and perhaps a little more so.* The people were not called upon to make one sole or the other. Union or dissunion were the alternative. Between them must the choice now be made. Union or dissunion stares us all in the face, and it was time for each man to adopt his position.

"The question of Dissunion or Union was attempted to be made to depend upon the admission of California. *That was a mere question of expediency, and no man, or set of men, could justify themselves in crying Dissunion on such slight grounds!* He for one was willing to stand to the action of Congress in this matter, and therefore he did not fear the approach of being called a submissionist. *He trusted that it would be a long time ere a civil war called upon to groan the funeral dirge of this Republic.* He then explained the nature consentment as it existed, and expressed the belief that civil war would never ably result from it. He concluded with an eloquent appeal for the preservation of the Union. He was frequently interrupted with loud cheers.

Two additional resolutions were then offered, to the effect that the thanks of this meet ng were due and should be tendered to the Hon. H. S. Foote, for his prompt action in relation to the settlement of the various exciting questions before Congress."

The Secessionists held a meeting at Natchez. There were but few persons in attendance. Gen. Quitman was the only speaker. The best sign we have yet seen that these men are in earnest is, that they listened for two mortal hours to the General's prosy eloquence. Men who could endure that much for the cause, are ready "for treasons, stratagems and spoils."

The Crops.

Washington county, Texas, September 24.—The cotton crop has been greatly injured by the drought, and I am certain that not more than half an average yield will be realized. I speak from personal observation, having recently examined many fields. You are aware that this place is situated in the midst of one of the best cotton growing regions in Texas, and the above remark is strictly applicable to this neighborhood and county. In consequence of the superior quality of the cotton auds, the planters on the river have not so materially suffered; yet their crops have been greatly curtailed.—*Galveston Journal.*

San Antonio, Sept. 29.—The crops (not cotton) all over the immediate neighborhood from here are very good, and the farmers will make a good harvest, but what the cattle will by-and-by do is difficult to say, as the grass is nearly all burnt up, partly by the heat and partly by prairie fires.—*Galveston News.*

Washington county, Oct. 1.—We had a considerable shower on Saturday night, being the first taste we have had of rain for several weeks. The late drought and backwardness of the season will prevent our cotton planters in this county from making more than two-thirds of a crop.—*Texas Ranger.*

From the best information we can now get, we cannot expect more than half an average crop of either of our great staples, and the cane will perhaps fall short of this. An abundant crop of corn has generally been made in all parts of the State.—*Galveston News, Oct. 8.*

So favorable a season for cotton picking is scarcely within the memory of our oldest planters. We have had rain here but once in the month of September, and that on Saturday night and Sunday, which did not interfere with field operations. The only drawback is, that the cotton is *not growing* to make a crop.—*Woodville (Miss.) Rep., Oct. 8.*

The dry weather continues; some planters are preparing to grind their cane, although it is yet backward, and the season very warm. We think we can safely say, that the Highlands will not produce anything like their ordinary yield. The cotton crop is only tolerable.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, Oct. 10.*

We regret to learn that the cotton crop through the country, so far as we have heard, has suffered and is suffering greatly from the long continued drought. It is about two months since we have had any rain in this place, and the drought has been of still longer continuance in many parts of the country. It is now probable that our cotton will generally exceed half our average crop. The sugar cane is, however, very fine, and promises more favorably than for several years past.—*Gale News, Sept. 27.*

Correspondence of the Crescent.

PAULDING, Miss., October 3, 1850.

We have received the proclamation of Governor Quitman convening the Legislature on the 25th November. The news created some little sensation, as might very reasonably have been expected. No one as yet have I seen who expressed any pride or gratification at the course of our most worthy Governor; but on the contrary, I have heard intelligent and influential members of the democratic party express their surprise at, and disapprobation of, this official act.

The question now arises, if he has the power to call the Legislature together on any other matter than complained by the framers of the constitution and certainly excluded from the powers enumerated therein? And if he has the power, which I deny, he certainly knows that its exercise at this time would not be attended with any good consequences; besides he must know that the people are heartily sick of this excitement about "Southern rights." I would no presume to detract from his fame—if any he has—but I really think the effect—for I really think he is rather a good sort of a man. But yet there are doubts upon public credulity too large to be honored, and this last one of the worthy Governor of Mississippi will certainly be pressed by the people. The people almost unanimously sustained General Jackson's course in the South Carolina affair, and among those northies who were for nullification then, was our worthy nullifying Governor Quitman.

The recent attempt to revolutionize Cuba, with its disasters and difficulties, with the cost and outlay, and the poor reward of the "liberating army," ought to teach certain pugnacious men a lesson worth remembering, and a moral, too, that has result to it.

I cannot close without one any statistical information. The weather has been quite fine, and dry for several weeks.

There is a late publication by Z. Graham, of a volume of his own poetry, which is worth its weight in gold; not for the beauty of the thing, but for its power of enjoying your nibbles. He is a native Mississippian, a young man of little education, and not remarkable for intellect. I will send you a copy as soon as I can get one from the author. Such as he is, sublime conceptions, his lofty aspirations and modest diffidence of ability, there is no telling what would please you.

One of your city papers, I am told, has a correspondent who wishes to devote some portion of his valuable time to my first letter. Pressuming he is a good easy man, with little to do, I hope he will find it agreeable to engage his mind at something; and if it will but tend to prevent the man's tongue being rolled in the truth, why I will pursue "the even tenor of my way," and just let him vapor and bully as much as he pleases. I hope he may be rewarded for his labors by a commission in the second expedition of the "Liberating Army!" A NATIVE.

NEW ORLEANS, October 12, 1850.

Editors Crescent—Your article in this morning's paper, noticing the operations at Algiers by the different branches of [illegible] is read by many with considerable interest. [illegible] of good judgement [illegible] will visit Algiers, [illegible] for the purpose [illegible] to conclude at once that [illegible] vessels of any kind can be constructed [illegible] smaller tenacious only in the United States [illegible] Mississippi, and that large and burke steamers from five hundred tons had been built at Algiers. On of the vessels you refer to is the big Mouse, which was actually [illegible] edged, while in course of construction, to be a perfect model, while her splendid live-oak frame attracted a great many visitors. One night ask, "Where is the big Mouse now?" Answer, "She belongs to the Chilian Government." That government is now at peace with Mexico, and has thousand dollars for her. Does this not speak well for Algiers? A brig of three hundred tons bought by a foreign government for a brig-of-war, at such an enormous price! Without this article, you gave proof enough this morning that a skilful set of mechanics are operating in Algiers. I, for one, cannot (while all these facts are set forth) imagine why it is that such a place with such a fine management, and such our mechanics and capitalists are spending their money in Northern cities, to enrich Northern mechanics, when the same work can be done here at Northern prices.

Indian Depredations—Capture of two Females

We are indebted to Captain Baker of the U. S. steamer Fashion, which arrived in this port yesterday evening, for the following letter:

SALURIA, TEXAS, October 8, 1850.

Capt. J. McC. Baker—Dear Sir: Captain Dunbar, has just come in, and reports that the Indians have been within thirty miles of this place. They came down to Capt. Tucker's ranche. Previous to that they had been to a German's house, ten miles from Lesan, and captured two of his daughters—one about eight years of age, the other eighteen—the latter just about to be married. They carried them off, with a considerable lot of horses and cattle.

There is no knowing what depredations the Indians have committed along that whole line, as there are many planters in that section. Unfortunately there are none of them less than five miles apart.

The above you can rely upon, as Capt. Dunbar is a man of truth. Yours, JULIUS A. PRATT.

Capt. U. S. S. Mary Somers.

Died:

On Sunday afternoon, Oct. 13, suddenly, Mr. EPHRAIM A. AITKINS, aged 33 years.

☞ The Funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock, from his late residence in Carondelet street, between Notre Dame and Duplantier. His friends, and those of his brother, John S. Aitkins, are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, without further notice.

Auction Sales—This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & Co. sell, at half past 10 o'clock, at dwelling house, corner of Carondelet and Hevia streets—Furniture. At half past 4, on the Levee, opposite Barracks street—Lumber.

F. H. PETTIFAIN will sell at 10 o'clock, at No. 8 Canal street—French Goods.

☞ "The Gem," after a little *brushing*, looks as brilliant as ever, and will be exposed on TUESDAY MORNING the 15th inst. Many thanks for purchasers, and be assured that the Prince shall be as heretofore—"Always the same," in our motto. Extensive additions are in progress, which will render the "Gem" still more desirable. [illegible]

☞ **Postponement.**—The sale of Hardware and Ship Chandlery by catalogue, advertised by CARMAN & RICARDO to take place on the 14 is postponed until TUESDAY, the 15th inst., to come off on account of the death of Mr. E. A. AITKINS, at the late firm of Sip & Aitkins. [illegible]

☞ **Over the Lake.**—*Notice.*—In consequence of the closing of schooner of the Pontchartrain Railroad Co., the steamer OLIVIA will have hereafter after the arrival of the 12 M. Cars, instead of the 1 P. M. Cars, and on Saturdays at 4 P. M. Also on Sunday Mornings at 9 A. M., as usual. [illegible]

Masonic.

☞ NEW ERA R. A. CHAPTER No. 2—The Regular Monthly Meeting of this Chapter takes place THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.—Companions are requested to be punctual, and visitors are invited.—By order of the M. E. H. P. W. H. HONGRAU, Secretary.

Masonic.

☞ A Stated Meeting of GEORGE WASHINGTON LODGE No. 82, will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, October 15, at 7 o'clock, at Masonic Hall, corner of Bienville and Carondelet streets.—A full attendance of the Members is requested.—By order of the W. M. P. A. DENTZEL, Secretary.

Office N. O. and Carrollton Rail Co.,

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11, 1850.

ABOLITION HOTEL, TO LET.—Proposals for the lease of the well known establishment will be received until NOON TODAY, the 12th instant. For particulars, application to be made at the office. [oct 12 tf] CHARLES BAQUIE, Sec'y.

RANDOLPH & POPE, *Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Apothecaries*, Jos. 98 Poydras st., between Camp and St. Charles streets, New Orleans. [oct 14 1y]

WANTED—A man competent and steady to take charge and take an interest in the cultivation of 15 or 20 acres of Land, near a big battle ate of cotton, 2 miles from the city. Apply at 22 Natchez street, up stairs. [oct 14

WANTED—At the original Vinegar Establishment, a man to do inside Work. Liberal Wages will be given and a permanent situation. [oct 14 1] J. H. WEBB.

FRESH AND DIRECT IMPORTATIONS—Just received from Molyoke HATS—FALL FASHIONS—1850—Just received, and in store, a large and well selected assortment of the last Fashions of PARISIAN FRENCH SILK HATS

C. D. BUNCE, 9 Canal street.
oct 14 2t

PIANO FORTES—The subscriber respectfully announces to the public that he has the entire agency (in this city) for the sale of the celebrated PIANOS manufactured by Messrs Nunns & Clark, New York, and J. Hicks, Boston, and that he has at this time a very large stock, comprising all the various.....Also three good second hand Pianos.

HENRY PARSONS, 13 Camp street.

MAGNIFICENT FANCY GOODS.

PER STEAMSHIP OHIO.]

Just Received,

And now open for inspection and sale, the most superb assortment of

Rich Fancy Goods

Ever Imported into this Market,

.... Consisting in part of ....

Papier Mache, richly inlaid with Pearl, WRITING DESKS, WORK BOXES, DRESSING CASES, OTHER BOXES, JEWEL CASES, CARD BOXES, GLOVE BOXES, etc. etc.

ACCORDEONS and FLUTINAS, a choice assortment, and very elegantly inlaid. From $6 to $50.

Splendid LIQUEUR CASES, of Rosewood and Ebony; also, of Carved British Oak—very elegant. Price $100.

Ne plus ultras, Roll up WRITING FOLIOS.

Gents' Traveling, Leather, DRESSING and WRITING CASES.

FANCY PAPER WEIGHTS, extensive assortment.

Papier Mache and Russia Leather PORTFOLIOS.

Superior, beautiful, extra finish BACKGAMMON BOARDS.

Papier Mache QUARTETTE TABLES, richly inlaid with Pearl.

Fine GUNS, Colt's and Allen's REVOLVERS; POWDER and SHOT, FLASKS, DRAM FLASKS.

GOLD PENS;
FINE LIHRTS,
GUINNESS & HILL,
No. 12 CAMP STREET,
opposite Branch of Louisiana State Bank.

J. C. MORGAN'S Literary Depot, Exchange Place, adjoining the Post-office.

New Books.

By the Ohio.]

FIVE YEARS IN THE INTERIOR OF SOUTH AFRICA. By R. Gordon Cumming.

THE LITERATI. By Edgar A. Poe.

THE HISTORY OF DARIUS THE GREAT. By Jacob Abbott.

JULIA HOWARD: A ROMANCE. By Mrs. Martin Bell.

No 6, PICT