The Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
Of the Council of the Second Municipality.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 15, 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.

Interesting articles may be found on our first page—one on the "Jamaica Cotton Experiment," another concerning "Arts in the South," and a number of news items, etc . . . Fourth page is poor and other matters.

We are gratified to assure, in the Civil and Diplomatic bill, that the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives have been authorized and required to subscribe, on behalf of Congress, for two thousand copies of the Debates and Proceedings of Congress from the commencement of the first session, (of which one thousand copies of the first four Congresses already subscribed to be considered as part,) to the second session of the Eighteenth Congress, when the Register of Debates, already published, begins.

The steamships Cherokee and Empire City both arrived at New York from Chagres on the 5th—the former with upwards of one million, and the latter with more than half a million of gold.

The new mail steamship Franklin sailed from New York for Havre on the 6th.

The steamship Ohio, Lieut. Schenck, commanding, which left yesterday morning for New York, via Havana and Chagres, took out the following passengers:

For New York—Joseph Forsyth, William Basque, Jr, Rev W A Crane, Mrs Hunter, Mrs Williamson, two children, servant and child; Madame Hutchins, Miss Gee, J Ottenschild, F Mitchell, C Dillon, Mrs Kenny, Miss P Hay, Wm Hay, S Nye, John Kay, H Cuvier. *For Aspinwall*—Mr A Delvalle, A Valle, Mr Robert, Mr Ramon, Mr Perez, I Gonzalez, Donges, C W Hear, Mr Murray, Mrs Wallace and two children, Miss Fancy child. *For Chagres*—Mrs Middleton, Mr Hickman, Mr Bell, Mr Samuel, W Rowleton, Mrs Ingraham and three children, J Colbridge, Robert Barnes, R Barnes, A Gholson, R Ainsworth, T J Lee, C Fonich, J Dunson, C J Baptiste, P S Moore, Wm Hill.

Maryland Election.—The official and unofficial returns from the entire State give Clark, (whig,) 26,040 votes, and Lowe, (democrat,) 27,597—making Lowe's majority, 1,551.

The Senatorial Election in the Parishes of Madison and Carroll.—In Madison, the vote was for Snyder, democrat, 154; Anderson, whig, 76. The Journal says, "Politics had little or nothing to do with the election." Judge Anderson was out of the State, and only returned on the week prior to the election. Judge Snyder is one of the most popular men in the State. We have no returns as yet from Carroll. The democratic majority in that Parish is about 30. So Judge Snyder may be considered elected. He fills the vacancy occasioned by the death of R. J. Chambliss, democrat.

Important Admission.—The correspondent of the Charleston Courier thus speaks of the feeling at the North in regard to the Fugitive Slave Bill:

"There is much agitation at the North on the subject of the fugitive slave act, which has so far been successfully carried. The question is to be tested whether the law can be executed or not. Mr Seward, Mr. Winthrop, and others, declared, when it was under consideration, that it could not be executed. *So far, the mass of the people have sustained the law, and it is believed that it is fully in accordance with public sentiment.*"

The Rice Harvest.—The Savannah Republican of the 7th states that rice of the new crop is now all out. The crop is most abundant, and the grain of a superior quality. The weather has been most favorable for harvesting, and continues good, though a gale now would be attended with disastrous consequences. It is said that the crop was never harvested so late before. The very first of the new crop is now ready for market, being about one month behind the ordinary time at which new rice is delivered.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamship Yacht, and of the steamers Montgomery and Gen. Worth, for late papers.

We are indebted to the Lexington for late Louisville papers.

The Secretary of State has gone to Marshfield on a temporary visit.

The Steamer Crescent.—We had fully intended to make a visit to this fine new steamer on her last trip to this port, but were prevented by an unavoidable circumstance. We were then made aware of the fact for the first time by her excellent commander, Capt. Young, that she was named in honor of this journal, and we, therefore, most deeply regretted our inability to bring her to the notice of the traveling and commercial community through the columns of her name-sake on her first arrival. But appreciating the compliment as highly as if it were fully merited, we made haste on her late arrival to pay her a visit. We found, that though the Crescent had not been constructed with a view to dazzle the eye, by the richness and splendor of her finish and equipments, she is unsurpassed in the excellence of her arrangements for the accommodation of passengers and shippers. We understand she makes fine speed, and she is, without exaggeration, a staunch, safe and excellent boat for all business purposes. She is in the St. Louis trade, and we trust that she will run at least four years before she becomes a full moon, and that, without a misfortune or accident, she may live to a good old age, and in due time be succeeded by a new and much more brilliant *Crescent*, under the command of the same worthy, skillful officers.

"Flora invites: Living her lovely reign."—The growing taste for horticulture, in the 8 ath, is evidenced by the number and extent of the seed and flower establishments in New Orleans. Mr. F. D. Gay, Crossman street, has put added another store to the number in the city. He is a many beautiful plants; as to his seeds, time must speak for them.

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

Old Texans.—The Lavaca Advocate says it is not a little remarkable that among the opponents to the acceptance of the Pearce proposition for the purchase of our North-Western territory, but few old Texans are to be found.

Frost.—The Greenville Mountaineer says: "A gentleman who left Flat Rock on Tuesday morning, October 1st, says that the ground at that place was covered with a frost so heavy that it had the appearance of snow. We also learn, that on the same morning there was frost a few miles above Greenville."

Frost.—A Nashville dispatch says that on the nights of the 2d and 3d instant, there were heavy frosts in that vicinity. It was estimated that two-thirds of the tobacco crop was seriously injured. The cotton crops in West Tennessee were injured by frost about the same time.

The Nicaragua Treaty.—The correspondent of the New York Herald at Washington, sends the following:

"Nothing at all has been done in the negotiation with Nicaragua since Gen. Taylor's death. Mr. Squier's treaty was sent to the Senate before that time; but Mr. Clayton was of opinion that it could not be ratified without important amendments, and in order to obtain such amendments in the shortest time, he is understood to have made a communication to the Supreme Director of Nicaragua, requesting him to send an agent to Washington, with authority to agree upon such modifications as may be satisfactory to both parties. This communication was forwarded by express; but no answer to it had been received at the adjournment of Congress. Meantime the Department has recommended and Congress has authorized an outfit and salary for a Chargé d'Affaires directly to the Government of Nicaragua, as unconnected with the Guatemala mission. A nomination to fill this office will doubtless be made early in the next session of Congress. This is the exact condition of this negotiation."

The steamship Florida, a new and beautiful vessel, for the New York and Savannah trade, arrived in the latter city on the 8th instant, (it being her first trip,) bringing New York papers in advance of the mail.

Municipal Sales.—The Mayor yesterday morning disposed of the following Municipal contracts, by auction: The building of a School house in the First Ward of the Second Municipality to Barnes, for $880, payable at six and twelve months, bearing 7 per cent. interest. Also, on the same terms, to John Palmer, a contract for building a School-house in the Fourth Ward of the Second Municipality, on grounds belonging to the corporation. The contract for furnishing the public schools and offices of the Second Municipality with coal was awarded to J. Minor & Co., at the rate of 37½c per barrel.

The Army of the United States in Texas.

So much complaint is made by the Texas papers of the depredations of the Camanches, that many persons really believe the frontiers are without any protection. There are at this moment four regiments (lacking two companies) of regular troops, beside two companies of Texas Rangers. By a passenger in the Fashion, we learn that General Brooke has called for four additional companies of Rangers. These troops are stationed in the line of posts extending from the Rio Grande on the West, to the West fork of the Trinity on the East, and from thirty to eighty miles apart. There is also a line of posts on the Rio Grande from its mouth to the Paso del Norte, where six companies of dragoons are stationed.

These military stations are:

San Antonio de Bexar.
Fort Brown, opposite Matamoras.
Fort Merrill, on the Nueces river, 30 miles N. W. of Corpus Christi.
Fort ——, at Corpus Christi.
Ringgold Barracks, opposite Camargo.
Fort McIntosh, Laredo.
Fort Duncan, Eagle Pass.
Fort Inge, 90 miles west of San Antonio.
Fort Lincoln on Rio Seco, 55 miles west of San Antonio.
Fort Martin Scott, Texas, 75 miles N. W. of San Antonio.
Austin, Texas, Headquarters Second Dragoons.
Fort Croghan, 60 miles north of Austin.
Fort Gates, 75 N. E. of Fort Croghan.
Fort Graham, on the Brazos, 80 miles N. E. of Fort Gates.
Fort Worth, on the W. Fork of Trinity river, 30 miles north of Fort Graham.

A glance at the map will show that these points are admirably selected. But it cannot be expected that these troops can entirely exclude the wandering robbers. There, as in Florida, the habits of the Indian, and the nature of the country, fight for them. There is but one mode to deal with them, to exterminate the tribes, to wage war against them as on the wolves. They must be pursued through the deserts and hunted down, if necessary, one by one. Call out the Texas Rangers, who want so much of their prowess. Let it be understood that if the success of the campaign does not come up to the expectations they have themselves raised, they will be disbanded, and the posts alone kept up; and, we venture to assert, they will so chastise the Indian hordes as to make them beg for peace.

The burnings and murders on the Texas frontier, are but a repetition of what has occurred in every State, from King Philip's war to Wild Cat's or Billy Bowlegs' last campaign.

Some of the Texas papers present curious contrasts—in one page denouncing the Government for not sending more troops to protect the ravaged borders, and in the next talking most valorously of marching their own troops to Santa Fé.

If Texas should reject the Pearce bill, there need be not a blow struck. The Secretary of War has only to withdraw the 3000 men, and the Texans can waste all their spare courage and strength on the Indians. We have no fear, however, that this Compromise will be rejected. If the Press is any index of public opinion, the terms of conciliation will be accepted. The mail of Sunday brought us eight Texas papers—seven are for Peace, Pearce and *Pieces*, and one against. We wish some Texas journal would publish a list of all the papers in the State, and their opinions on this question.

Cotton.—We take pleasure in publishing the annexed circular of Messrs. Washington Jackson, Sons & Co., which as will be observed exhibits quite favorable prospects for our principal staple abroad. The remarks on the subject of our growing crop show the necessity of estimating, as nearly as possible, the extent of the yield; and without at all endeavoring to predict a less quantity than will be made, it is but our duty to condemn and expose all exaggerated and injudicious estimates.

Per Cambria.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 20, 1850

Dear Sir—Symptoms of improvement in feeling began to be manifested in our Cotton mart on Saturday, (the 14th inst.,) the day of the departure of the Canada, at Boston. On the day the Europa arrived, bringing accounts of very serious destruction to some parts of the growing crop, by storms, it did not appear to have any effect in the direction of the American markets. This intelligence led at once to the revival of an active and excited demand in our market, both from speculators and the trade, and the day's business was estimated at 10,000 bales—7000 on speculation, and 1000 for export, at an advance in the current qualities of American Cotton, of upwards of ¾ d. On Monday, when the Europa left, the closer market mentioned to the time of the Canada, still greater degree of excitement was displayed, and the transactions were reported at 20,000 bales, 12,000 of which were on speculation and export. On Tuesday much of the animation subsided, and the sales were stated at about 10,000 bales—2500 on speculation and export. On Thursday, in consequence of the dullness, all parties anxiously waiting the arrival of the Atlantic. The business done was only moderate—about 5000 bales, and the full advance generally maintained.

The total sales, up to Thursday evening, amounted to 69,930 bales, and consisted of 1,440 American, 7340 Pernambuco, 240 Egyptian, and 6260 Surats; of these the trade took 34,220 bales—exporters 60, and speculators 26,020. Fair Orleans sold at 7¾d. Fair Mobiles 8. Fair Orleans 8½, and Middling Orleans 7¾d. The sales of the week in Liverpool amounted to 70,000 bales, against 67,000 same time last year, and of all kinds, 455,000, against 662,000.

The U. S. steamer Atlantic arrived this morning. The advices, confirming those previously received, respecting the injury done by the storm, to the growing cotton, have led to purchase, and the sales amounted to 8000 bales, 2000 of which are on speculation. The market closing very firmly at nearly ¼d. & ⅛d advance on the above quotations.

The proceedings of this week serve to show how very materially the extent of the probable supply of Cotton from the growing crop is likely to influence the prices of the raw material, and also, what an important action would in all likelihood be produced in the market for the manufactured article, should any serious disaster occur to the crop in the present disease. On the receipt of the Europa's advices in Manchester, many foreign orders for Yarns and Goods, which had previously been withheld, were given out, and buyers, for the different continental and East India markets, as well as for home consumption, were stimulated to purchase with eagerness. Business was somewhat curtailed by the advanced demand by manufacturers, but generally the full rates sought were submitted to. A telegraphic dispatch in advance of the mail from the East Indies, announced a good demand for imports. The home trade of this country is likely to continue in a flourishing condition, the operative classes having been fully employed at remunerative wages for a considerable time past. Food of all descriptions has long been accessible at a cheap rate, and present prospects warrant the belief that this will continue to be the case, while every thing indicates the very large extension of business by the abundance and cheapness of money.

We have had a fair business transacted in our Corn market, but the arrivals of Wheat and Flour have been large, and the weather exceedingly favorable for the gathering of the Green crop. Potatoes also rising and better this week, prices have suffered a slight decline. American Wheat is quoted at 8s 8d@9s 4d & 9s 3d; Western Canal Flour 25s 6d @26s; Indian Corn—Yellow 27s, White 27s@28s, and Southern Mixed 26s 6d @ 26s 9d.

In Lard, Beef and Pork there is little change to notice. A moderate business is transacting in provisions. Lard—Middling to Fine 34s 3d@35s 3d; Prime American Mess Beef 75s @80s ⅌ tierce; Pork 36 @38s ⅌ bbl.

We remain, yours, truly and respectfully,
WASHINGTON JACKSON, SONS & CO.

"The Sober Second Thought."—Mr. Van Buren has had the credit of being the author of this happy sentence—it had, however, no democracy in its origin. Fisher Ames, the Federal orator of Massachusetts, first used the expression. It is to be found in the volume of his works. It is one of his essays for the newspapers. Mr. Van Buren, however, did invent that famous sentence of negatives: "With the lights before me, I am not prepared to say that Congress has not the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia." We suppose he will now say that "two negatives make an affirmative."

Fasting, Not Feasting.—Gov. Seabrook, of South Carolina, has appointed October 24 for thanksgiving. The Governor has appointed a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer, on account of the pacification of the country.

Early Frost.—At Natchez there was a killing frost on Oct. 14, 1836, Oct. 7, 1838, and Oct. 16, 1840.

From Mexico.—We have dates (says the Rio Grande Sentinel of the 9th) from different parts of Mexico and from the capital to the 18th inst. The contest for the Presidency seems now to be reduced to two aspirants, Arista and Almonte. It is doubtful which of the two will win, as the victory is claimed by the partisan papers of both sides. Arista, however, has carried, according to the *Monitor Republicano*, the State of Tamaulipas, the cities of Mexico, Puebla, Vera Cruz, and several other places of lesser note.

The Legislature of the State of Tamaulipas has removed its sittings from the capital, Victoria, to San Fernando. The move is only temporary, caused by the near approach of the cholera to Victoria.

Belief is still gaining ground that the duties on the introduction of foreign goods into the country will be greatly reduced during the present session of Congress. It is conceded that no opposition will be met in the Chamber of Deputies, and in the Senate the opposition will be weak.

The wiseacres in politics pronounce a revolution inevitable, it matters not which party prove successful in electing its President. If Arista gains, it is held that the Southern and Middle States will pronounce against him, and if Almonte, then the North, bordering on the Sierra Madre, will pronounce in his favor.

Joe Barker, the crazy Mayor of Pittsburg, who has lately been cutting up such fantastic tricks in that city—arresting and imprisoning Aldermen, has himself been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1600 to answer for false imprisonment and misdemeanor in office.

The Freshman Class in Yale College, the present term, numbers one hundred and twenty—the largest number that ever entered at one time.

Books for the Convicts—"All May Help."

The Rev. Mr. Harman, an aged and highly respected minister, who now resides at Baton Rouge, and who has for nearly forty years devoted much of his time to the interests of Sabbath schools, and to the selection of proper libraries for their use, has of late, with a most commendable zeal and great industry, turned his attention to the enlargement of a library for the benefit of the convicts in our State Penitentiary. They have the privilege, on the Sabbath, of reading all such books as are considered of good moral tendency. This we regard as a great blessing. Solitary confinement has been found to be, though far the best mode of punishment, so far as the accomplishment of the object for which it is inflicted is concerned, the most terrible ever resorted to. It has driven many convicts to madness, and we can imagine nothing so well calculated to reform and save these unfortunate beings, from a course of future crime and infamy, as to put into their hands good books to read during their solitary hours in their miserable cells.

Mr. Harman is now in our city, and solicits donations of second-hand books of the character above referred to, which have been read and laid aside perhaps to be read again. All persons who have such books to give for this laudable and praiseworthy object are respectfully requested to leave them, at their earliest convenience, with Mr. H. Packard, at the Bible Depository, corner of St. Charles and North streets, corner of Lafayette Square. We know Mr. Harman, and can vouch for the proper application of all books that may be given.

Mr. Harman is agent for the sale of Dicks' works, and has a considerable number of copies with him, which he has deposited for sale with Mr. Flemming, agent of Messrs. John Ball & Son, 59 Gravier street. A copy of the works, complete, has been laid on our table, and we find it a most beautiful library edition, containing eleven volumes in two, very neatly bound in sheep. Volume first contains:

1. An Essay on the Improvement of Society.
2. The Philosophy of a Future State.
3. The Philosophy of Religion.
4. The Mental Illumination and Moral Improvement of Mankind.
5. An Essay on the Sin and Evils of Covetousness.

—Volume second contains:

1. The Christian Philosopher; or, Science and Religion.
2. Celestial Scenery—illustrated.
3. Sidereal Heavens, Planets, etc.
4. The Practical Astronomer.
5. The Solar System—its Wonders.
6. The Atmosphere and Atmospherical Phenomena.

The works are illustrated with beautiful engravings, and we believe are not excelled by any of the same character in the English language. It is sold at a low price, and we understand Mr. Harman appropriates one-half of the net profits to the purchase of books for the Convicts' Library, above referred to. This most excellent and useful set of books should be in every family. It contains a great variety of Philosophical and Scientific information and is indeed a good small library in itself.

Col. J. C. Fremont publishes a letter in the Baltimore Sun correcting sundry statements in a Washington letter to that paper concerning his difficulty with Mr. Foote. He says that the paragraph in question was written by Mr. Foote, or at his instigation. He says that when Foote's explanatory letter was pronounced satisfactory, he was told that Foote would publish objectionable statements concerning it in the Sun—but it was determined to receive the letter as satisfactory, and to await the publication. He says the arrangement was not amicable, that no tokens of amity were inter changed. He analyzes the original language of Foote in the Senate, and publishes the following letter from him, which was received as satisfactory, in reply to a demand for satisfaction:

SENATE CHAMBER, Sept. 28, 1850.

Sir—I do feel that I should be doing injustice to myself, did I not, in writing, (as I hereby do,) disclaim (if any such be the right, *arguendo*,) that that I said anything denunciatory of the bill to which you refer, or of those who introduced it. I was in favor of Mr. Foote's amendment, and in favor of the bill itself, provided his amendment could be incorporated with it. This your colleague will know. I said that certain views had been expressed in the course of debate, in opposition, and in support of it, that if sanctioned by Congress, would disgrace the country. What I meant was, that the establishment of a Territorial Government for California, without the adjustment of land titles, *without the privilege of appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States*, would, in my opinion, result in scenes of contention and acts of violence which would be seriously derogatory to the national character. So I think yet, and so I shall always think and say.

If, after the adjustment, you perceive in the demand contained in your note, I shall certainly gratify you, though I shall, from certain prudential considerations, defer a formal acceptance of your proposition until I reach the District of Columbia. Your obedient servant,

Hon. J. C. Fremont. H. S. FOOTE.

Colonel Fremont concludes the letter as follows:

"To put the whole case into three words, it is this: Mr. Foote was and still was in the belief that the subject was before the Senate, in deliberately considered insult and defiance to myself—that I should, in the heat of debate, and the intolerable implication, have spoken of it in terms of reproach to the Editorial corps of the Union, and of myself. With this morning and the explanation, I have in all I leave the affair to the judgment of the world.

J. Baltimore Sun, September 30, 1850.

The correspondent, "X," of the Baltimore Sun, denies wholly that Gen. Foote had anything to do with the publication in that paper, or that he is in any manner responsible for it.

Australia.—A few days since, the Crescent contained an article on the recent demonstration of popular feeling in that remote region. In the National Standard, an English paper, we find the following notice of the present trade and population of the colonies:

"The growing importance of these colonies, possessing a wealth of more than 30 million acres, and capabilities of producing productions of the earth from its varied soil and climate, and also of supplying in comfort all men of the human family, with the means of the necessaries of life, and of the luxuries of life, whence they spring, they now comprising a population, according to the last parliamentary return, of 321,504 souls, whose imports were £2,578,445, and exports £1,834,215; inward tonnage 352,331; outward tonnage 341,952."

Various routes for a steam line have been proposed. One is to extend the China line from Singapore via Torres' Straits to Sydney. Another is by Aden and Mauritius, and another by the West Indies, Chagres, and Panama to New Zealand and Sydney.

We spoke recently of the importance of increasing our naval force in the Pacific. It appears from this article that both France and Great Britain have a large steam force in the Indian and Pacific oceans. The United States has no steam vessels there, those in the California trade not being under the control of the Government. We certainly ought not to stand by quietly, and see the augmentation of European steam power in any part of the globe. We must get up some magnificent humbugs in the way of steamships. If it is unconstitutional for them to engage in traffic, they can cruise.

Honduras.—By the Kingston papers we are in receipt of news up to Sept. 14th. The all absorbing topic of the day is the tyrannical conduct of Chief Justice Temple. He was horsewhipped in the street by a gentleman, whom he accused under oath of stealing his boat, which had been insecurely tied, and floated away.

Tuxtan.—The Indians have recommenced hostilities, and are driving the Spaniards from the towns. The Indians being so much more numerous than the Spaniards, they must inevitably gain the ascendancy if they persevere, despite the assistance rendered the Spaniards by foreigners.

The Indians are the superior race of the two. The Spaniards have been guilty of the most horrible oppression and cruelty, and the day of vengeance has arrived.

Guatemala.—The Honduras Watchman supplies intelligence from Guatemala. It says: "From Guatemala we have received no later intelligence than appeared in our last—but, judging by the quantity of goods daily shiped for that State, we presume that matters are progressing and on the improve. Business again assuming its usual turn, in evident sign that confidence is once more being restored in the Government. This State is far before the others in every respect, business civilization, etc., and its inhabitants are most anxious in all their efforts to enhance themselves in the estimation of all the foreign powers, and will no doubt succeed in establishing a character and reputation should peace be permanently restored."

A letter from Tallahassee, Florida, says: "We have reason to believe that the cotton crop of Middle Florida has diminished from one-third to one-half in the last three or four weeks."

The Ohio.—The river, in the twenty-four hours ending last evening, had risen eighteen inches, making 5 feet 6 inches water in the canal. The river had risen altogether 31 inches at the wharf. It was still swelling slightly. The dispatch from Cincinnati reports the river falling at that point. The new steamer Empress went over the falls last evening.—*Louisville Journal, Oct. 5.*

The ice bill of the late session of Congress, to cool the water drunk by members, was fifteen hundred dollars. What was the bill for spirits and wine to heat that same water?

M'lle Borghese has not retired to a Convent in Canada, as recently reported by a French journal in New York.

The Crops.

Cotton, the most of which was planted late in June, is now opening finely, and many of our planters think that with a very late frost they will make a bale to the acre. To do this, however, we must have at least a month of favorable weather from this time. The weather has become warm, and gives evidence of approaching rain. Should a killing frost come with it, late Cotton, of which description is nearly our whole crop, will make comparatively nothing, and our general crop will fall short of last year's. Corn has turned out badly, and we shall have to look abroad for our supply.—*Madison Journal, 9th.*

The Crops.—The great drought we are now experiencing, will cause the picking season to be of short duration. It is thought by some of our planters that it will end in many parts of our upland country in five or six weeks. The great loss to the crop is in the shrivelled bolls, which have dried up on the stock. A little rain a few weeks ago, would have made a great change for the planter's interest. We have found the crop in Jefferson very poor. It is also reported to be a bad crop in Wilkinson and Claiborne. In Warren, the crop is better than was expected.—*Mississippian, 11th.*

We copy the following from the Marksville, Avoyelles, paper:

"The drought still continues. The cotton looks drooping, and all the forms are falling, in consequence of the cessation of vegetation; good many of the plants are perishing—most of the leaves falling off, or being crisped all around their edges, as if sun-burnt. We have conversed with an intelligent planter, who estimates his loss, in consequence of the protracted drought, at about one-half of his crop. A good shower would greatly improve the cane."

There has been no rain here for a month. The waters are almost dried up—the Ouachita being down near the low tide mark. Crops are cut short generally three-fourths, but the parish is healthy, which is some consolation.—*Harrisburg Advocate, 10th.*

Disaster at Sea.—We give the following more particular account of the disastrous collision of the steamship Southerner with the bark Isaac Mead. It is from the New York Herald of the 5th: "The steamship Southerner, Capt. Berry, arrived yesterday evening from Charleston. We have obtained from Capt. Berry and other sources, the following account of a collision she had with the bark Isaac Mead, Capt. Brown, which sailed from this city on the 3d inst., at 12 M., for Savannah, by which the latter vessel was sunk, and 24 persons drowned. The agents in this city for the Isaac Mead are Demill & Co:

"At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the 4th inst., in lat. 38 39, sounded in 22 fathoms water; relieved the wheel; in ten minutes after made a sail on the larboard bow; put the helm hard aport, stopped the engine as soon as possible, and backed strong, when we came in contact; backed clear; stopped the engine, when the vessel went down under our bow, which was in less than five minutes from the time of the collision. Hearing the cries of distress in the sea, through the exertions of the crew and passengers, we were able to man three of Francis' life-boats, and saved seven of the crew and two passengers, out of thirty-three in all. She proved to be the bark Isaac Mead, from New York for Savannah, with a valuable cargo; she was steering S. S. W., we N. N. E.; the wind at the time, north, blowing strong, with a sharp sea. They unfortunately put their helm to starboard, to cross us, as they saw us first, and took us for a vessel standing in shore. The bark was struck on the bowsprit, which appeared to completely open her. We laid to for about three hours and a half, until every vestige of her disappeared, and nothing was heard but the moaning of the sea. Too much cannot be said in favor of Francis' life boats; had it not been for them, we could not have saved one soul of all on board; a wooden boat would have been stove to pieces in lowering or coming alongside, the sea was so bad. To show with what facility they were got ready, in 15 minutes from the time the first boat was lowered, manned by the second officer and two of the crew, she returned with seven. The second boat was manned by the first officer, two of the crew, and Capt. Lubbock and Capt. J. C. Berry, who nobly volunteered their services; and the third by Thomas Vail and the balance of the crew. The weather at the time of the collision was clear overhead, but foggy. When we gave up all hopes of finding any more, we turned our attention to our own damage, and found that we had carried away our cutwater, bob-stay, and flying jibboom, with the head rails, and had some bad scratches on the bow.

"The Capt., J. C. Berry, named above, was the one whose vessel, the brig Oregon, of Somerset, Mass., foundered at sea in latitude 32 1 North, and longitude 70 7 West, on the 17th of last month.

"The S. carried, according to the Post-office order, a white light at the mast-head, and a red light on the starboard paddle box, and a blue light on the larboard, which can be seen ten miles off.

"The collision was so slightly felt on board the S., that many in the cabin did not go on deck.

"The L. M. had a valuable assorted cargo at the time of the collision. She was ten or twelve years old, and was formerly a brig, under the same commander, and employed in the Darien, Ga., trade; but was changed to a bark about six years back.

Passengers saved—J A Bradley, W H Crane, Geo Gee, Mr Hanks, Mr Ingraham, Mr Lee, Mr Lubbock, Mr Mc Gee, Mrs Amen Barnes, of Mass., Mrs Bernard, of Washington Island, Wis., Mrs Hanks, Mrs Lee, and child, Mrs Mc Gee, Mrs Ingraham, and child, Mr and Mrs Barnes, Mrs Dr Mannan, lady and child, of Savannah; H Greene, of Connecticut; Mr Fox, of Ohio; Two Misses Adams, of London; J H Brown, the Capt.'s son.

Officers and Crew Saved—Capt R T Brown; J D Hill, 2d mate; Mr Smith, 2d do.; J Francis, steward; A McMinn, H Hale, T Brown, seamen.

Crew Lost—John Mc Gee, Mass.; Francis Butler, Savannah, Ga.; Thomas Dougan, Ireland; Robert Moore, England; Rinnard ——, do.; Cook ——, one unknown; James McGowan, 2d cook, New York; Mr ——, do.

"The Southerner will sail again for Charleston today, at 4 p. m., her usual hour."

Hon. Jonathan R. Sloan, of Ohio, has been appointed U. S. Treasurer, vice Gov. Vance, who declines.

Court of Inquiry.—There is now in the city of New York rather an interesting military court in session. The case before the court is one of rank, and the officers who are directly interested in its result are Brigadier Generals Storms and Morris. The inquiry extends back to 1836 and '37, and is to settle the seniority of these two distinguished military men. The affair creates the greatest interest in the military circles of New York and vicinity.

Misunderstanding.—We learn from the Mississippi papers that some misunderstanding had arisen between Judge Sharkey and P. W. Tompkins, Esq., which, on being referred to arbitrators, was "honorably and satisfactorily settled." Very sensible.

Earthquake.—An earthquake was sensibly felt at Cleveland on the 1st.

Horticultural Exhibition.—There was a grand horticultural exhibition at Cincinnati on the 1st, 2d and 3d inst. It was closed by a Fancy Ball, which is said to have been one of the most magnificent ever gotten up in this country. Miss Julia Dean was "a bright particular star" on the occasion.

We notice that a goblet and vase were presented to Nicholas Longworth, distinguished for his wealth, his fondness for horticulture, and his patronage of all refined and liberal arts. The following were the inscriptions on them: "No. 1—Presented by the Ohio State Board of Agriculture to Nicholas Longworth, for his successful culture of the Grape." "No. 2—Presented through the Cincinnati Horticultural Society to Nicholas Longworth, for his eminent exertions in Horticulture, by a friend of the cause."

Miss Charlotte Cushman left our city yesterday for New York, where she commences a professional engagement, at the Broadway Theatre, at the conclusion of which she proceeds South and West on a professional tour. She has received the attentions of many of our distinguished literary men during her sojourn among us.

Yesterday she was called upon by the great Swedish Nightingale, M'lle Jenny Lind, Professor Longfellow, Charles Sumner, Esq., and other persons of distinction.—*Boston Herald, 8th.*

In the case of the two murdered sons of George Lester, of New Scotland, New York, the jury rendered as a verdict—"That David L. Lester and George Lester came to their death by injuries inflicted by Reuben Dunbar and other persons unknown." Dunbar has been arrested, and is now confined in jail. Great excitement prevails in the town, and could Dunbar have been found, personal violence would have resulted. Dunbar is a stepson of David Lester, the uncle of the children, and as they have property, mercenary motives are supposed to have induced the commission of the crime.

A letter from Tallahassee, Florida, says: "We have reason to believe that the cotton crop of Middle Florida has diminished from one-third to one-half in the last three or four weeks."

The Ohio.—The river, in the twenty-four hours ending last evening, had risen eighteen inches, making 5 feet 6 inches water in the canal. The river had risen altogether 31 inches at the wharf. It was still swelling slightly. The dispatch from Cincinnati reports the river falling at that point. The new steamer Empress went over the falls last evening.—*Louisville Journal, Oct. 5.*

The ice bill of the late session of Congress, to cool the water drunk by members, was fifteen hundred dollars. What was the bill for spirits and wine to heat that same water?

M'lle Borghese has not retired to a Convent in Canada, as recently reported by a French journal in New York.

Telegraphic Items.

QUEBEC, October 4.

Death of the Archbishop of Canada.—The Right Rev., the Catholic Archbishop of Canada, died this morning.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3, 1850.

The propeller Petrel is ashore at Ashtabula, and full of water. She sprung a leak in a gale, and is uninsured.

The propeller Monticello came into collision with the schooner North Western, on Lake Huron, causing the schooner to sink in three minutes. Fortunately, no lives were lost. The schooner was loaded with salt, and was fully insured.

BUFFALO, Oct. 4, 1850.

The boiler of a steam tug, engaged in towing a ship from the canal to the lake, exploded at twelve o'clock to-day. There were three men on board, all of whom were saved. The Spalding was towed in by the steamer Saratoga, having broken her shaft in the gale. She was laden with merchandise, and bound up.

DETROIT, October 3.

Congress Nominations.—The Hon. A. W. Buell has been re-nominated for Congress in the Detroit, and Mr. Stuart has been re-nominated in the Kalamazoo District.

The Whigs have nominated Joseph R. Williams for Congress in Kalamazoo District.

DETROIT, Oct. 5, 1850.

On Thursday, at twelve o'clock, a party took tea at the Kalamazoo Exchange, and yesterday, during the day, eight of them died. They are supposed to have been poisoned, although others at the same table were not affected. Here are the names of the deceased, with their occupations—Elisha Russel, miller; Chas. Mori, shoemaker; Justin Dullanghs, ditto; Mr. Beckwith, ditto; Mr. Eastland, printer; Mr. Crane, a station hand of the railroad, and a man and his daughter, who were strangers. The coroner's jury is now in session.

BOSTON, Oct. 3, 1850.

A man entered the Suffolk Bank, this afternoon, and, while the teller's back was turned, took a bag containing five thousand dollars in gold from the desk, and managed to escape with his booty.

BOSTON, Oct. 5, 1850.

Jenny Lind, this evening, sang before the largest audience she has yet had in this city. Tremont Temple was filled to its utmost capacity, and the enthusiasm rose to a higher pitch than at either of her other concerts, not excepting even the first. Indeed, this was decidedly the best concert ever given in this city, and we think we may safely say, in this country. The first part of the programme consisted of sacred music, being selections from the operas, oratorios, etc., of Mozart, Handel, Haydn and Rossini. "I know my Redeemer liveth," was sung in magnificent style by Jenny Lind, and was received with loud applause. An encore was complied with. On "mighty Pens" was sung in fine style, and was also encored. The last part of the programme was composed of pieces of a more secular character. The gems of the evening, however, were the "Flute" and the "Echo" songs, which were received with tremendous applause, and both encored. Jenny Lind was never in finer voice than she is now, and her concert on Tuesday evening will be a jam.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 5, 1850.

Chester Butler, the Whig representative of the Eleventh Congressional district of Pennsylvania, died of typhus fever, this afternoon, at the American Hotel. He was on his way home from Washington.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6.

A disgraceful riot occurred here last night between a party of whites and blacks. It first broke out at the corner of Seventh and Lombard streets. A white man, named Hughes, was dreadfully beaten, and died from the effects of his wounds while being carried to the Station house. The watchman accompanying him was shot at by one of the negroes. Several persons on both sides were more or less wounded.

TRENTON, Oct. 5.

Goodyear vs. Day.—The jury in the case of Goodyear vs. Day, (the great India Rubber case, in which damages were laid at $30,000,) have rendered a verdict in favor of the defendant upon every point involved.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 4.

The sale at auction of the tickets, by Mr. Dyer, realized from $12000 to $14000. The second choice of seats brought $7 50 premium; it then fell to $6, and so on down to $2, which was the lowest premium paid.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.

The State Fair has been visited by over 40,000 persons, and it is said that the receipts for admission tickets will reach $10,000. The Agricultural Ball, at the Burnet House, was largely and fashionably attended. About 800 partook of the supper, fully one-half of whom were strangers.

NASHVILLE, (Tenn.) Oct. 6.

During Wednesday and Thursday night last, heavy frosts fell here and in the surrounding country. It is estimated that two-thirds of the tobacco crop has been seriously damaged.

LEXINGTON, (Ky.) Oct. 6.

Henry Clay arrived here on Wednesday night, and was enthusiastically welcomed.

The Pearce Bill.—We were gratified to find that the whole Texas delegation in Congress voted in favor of the adjustment of the vexed question, and for the final settlement of the boundaries of the State. We are particularly gratified to find the matter amicably settled, so far as the action of Congress can arrange it, and we think we speak the sentiment of more than two-thirds of the people of this valley, when we say that similar action will be manifested when they are called upon, as they soon will be, to give their opinion on the subject.—*Rio Grande Sentinel.*

We learn through the Deputy Postmaster, Grand Gulf City, says the Sentinel, that the Palmyra, whose escape from custody is mentioned some time since, is again in custody. On the evening of the 1st instant, (says the Sentinel,) Mr. Urquhart, of Camargo, in Mexico, and he met each other on the river. He was fired at three times on the same night in the streets of Rio Grande City, but succeeded in escaping. The affair caused great excitement in that place, and every effort was made to secure his arrest. We hope the scoundrel will be caught and brought to justice.

In the township of Hartland, Huron county, the dwelling is caving in rapidly. In some places the river, meandering a sand ridge hitherto estimated the healthiest part of the township, there have been twenty-one deaths with fever and ague, and in all the township, one in every family has occurred, and in many there have been three or four deaths.

"The new Three-cent piece, (says the Alexandria Gazette,) has made its appearance, and has been issued from the mint at Philadelphia. It is a beautiful one, bearing on one side the words "United States of America," in which is a circular wreath, including the numeral "3." On the other side is the Liberty Cap, surrounded by the word "Liberty," and surrounded with rays. Underneath the cap are the figures "1850."

One hundred and twenty dollars