The News: Great Cuba.

[illegible] ought to have been expected, the Cuban revolution progresses slowly. The accounts received here yesterday outdo us, carried expectation with whatever to no fixed parallel for the union of Cubans. There is no [illegible] of panic; no shows [illegible] and rumbling [illegible]; no [illegible] and [illegible] of weapons; no charge of [illegible], no [illegible] of delighted troops, in time. And yet some thing of this kind was necessary to sustain popular feeling at its native pitch of excited expectation. It was not doubted that the whole Island would be in a blaze of insurrections, and that the revolutionary action would muster in thousands.

As usual, matter of fact is far behind visionary anticipations; and, borrowing popular the cause, sudden has not overlooked and mastered impossibilities. The patriots are in the mountains; they are (says our correspondent) badly prepared with provisions and munitions, and gathering strength quietly, they wait till concentrated numbers can command victory and secure ample supplies. The storm is yet to roll down the mountain side, and break in its full force upon the camp of Spain.

This ought to have been expected. The Cubans were watched, vigilantly and in every quarter. Government spies were every where; in the church, in the streets, in the theatres, in the family home. The possession of arms was forbidden. The collection of provisions and munitions, without certain and disastrous detection, was an impossibility. The outbreak had necessarily to be sudden; being sudden, it had to be without large preparation; without large preparation, it could not immediately command brilliant and effective results. For the friends and champions of freedom, in their first hours of struggle and weakness, from time immemorial, the mountains have been the strongholds and fastnesses. If the Cubans are in earnest, the gathering in the mountains is no inauspicious sign. They will have time to gather strength, and may shortly strike no feeble or ineffective blow. The enemies of the Cuban revolution can argue nothing from the retreat to the mountains; its friends should boast nothing falsely. It is not often that a battle wins empire or freedom, and skirmishes decide nothing.

There is another thing in reference to which good faith is solemnly important. The character, force and extent of the revolution should, as far as possible, be fully and fairly stated, otherwise, hundreds of the gallant and impetuous spirits of the South-west may cast their lives away upon a hopeless and desperate venture. Others, cooler and warier, though equally brave, may turn aside from an enterprise which is fortified by extravagant hyperbole and ornamented with fictitious victories. The whole South-west has a right to claim the fullest honesty, when every household may be darkened and every family circle desolated by criminal deception. Already there are several hundred gallant young men on the seas, hastening to aid the revolutionists, and several Spanish armed vessels are right in their path. They know their risk, and whatever their fate, they must take it as the chance of war. But should they safely land in Cuba, and finding no free banners raised, fall into the power of Spain, the whole world will censure the enthusiasm the brilliant colorings of which deceived, and pigmities the Cuban cowardice that betrayed them. We hope confidently to record no such ignominy.

South Carolina vs. South Carolina.

The Charleston Mercury, speaking in behalf of the ultraists, already intimates to the participators in the Charleston meeting opposed to immediate secession, its displeasure and hostility. It charges them with irresolute weakness, but it is itself as irresolutely weak in its attack. It does not, (perhaps, dare not) face the plain censure reflected upon the immediate secessionists, their arrogance, self sufficiency, and intolerance. If the action of the meeting, the speeches of Senators Butler and Barnwell, the letters of Cheves, Orr, and Chesnut, meant any thing, they meant to convey such censure. Orr and Cheves expressed it plainly and undeniably.

We are curious to see the chivalry face this singular and unexpected vindication of the truth of the chief charges of the friends of the Union. We are curious to see them answer Barnwell upon the subject of the impolicy and impossibility of separate secession, and an alliance with England. We are curious to see them take issue with Cheves, that separate secession is (as he denies) a moral and social right. We are curious to see them meet Orr upon his bold, defiant accusation, that they are as merciless and intolerant to honest difference of opinion as "the wolf to the lamb." These are not witnesses of our seeking; but they are none the worse for that. Let the Chivalry answer Cheves, Orr, Butler, Barnwell, and the twelve hundred citizens of Charleston, who cheered their sentiments. The controversy is no longer with the friendsof the Union; it is with their own fellow-citizens.

The Mercury and the chivalry must meet and answer these opponents, suddenly spring up at their own door, in their own community. They are not of our way of thinking exactly, but they fight our battle. They protest against insanity; they declare for moderation; they advise counsel, and acquiescence in the line of conduct of other States. So did we—so did the friends of the Union. There are "traitors" at home, and in goodly numbers; the chivalry can abuse, denounce, annoy, threaten them. Here is the revolution in revolution, agitation in agitation, secession from secession; a foreshadowing of the future, as plainly pictured as when far out at sea the unseen but approaching ship is reflected upon the sky. Our conclusions are not fully announced, but our premises are virtually adopted, and the former must follow as sunrise daybreak. The home contest of South Carolina can injure no one, not even herself. It will break down her aristocratic system of privileged voters; it will anchor her in the Union safely, and dismiss from her councils the agitators who darken and disturb them. Here is the beginning of a very agreeable end.

Painful Rumor.—The Wilkinson Whig of August 1st, records the following sad event:

"During the last few days a report has been in circulation in our vicinity to the following effect: It is stated that on Friday last, as three children were returning to their home from school, near Liberty, in Amite county, they were overtaken by a pack of dogs in pursuit of runaway negroes. The dogs fell in upon them, and before assistance could be rendered, killed and nearly devoured every one of them. The father of the children, hearing their screams and the barking of the dogs, ran out with his gun and succeeded in killing two of them. At this time the owner of the dogs rode up, and threatened to shoot the father if he shot any more of his dogs. The distressed father re-loaded his gun, and deliberately shot the owner of the dogs through the heart; after which he gave himself up, was tried and discharged. We have not heard the names of any of the parties."

Health in the West.—Cholera prevails to a considerable extent throughout the entire West. At St. Louis, during the week ending July 21, there were fifty deaths from this disease. The Illinois Journal states that four deaths occurred a few days since near Springfield. The disease has broken out with great violence near Glasgow, Mo. Several fatal cases have occurred at St. Charles, Mo. At Carlinville, ten deaths are reported. Throughout the State of Illinois, says the Alton Telegraph, sickness prevails—flux, typhoid fever, and cholera, in many localities, existing to an alarming extent.

Honduras Correspondence of the Crescent.

LETTER NO. IV.

RUATAN, July 25, 1851.

Eds. Crescent—With the improvidence that so frequently pertains to political excitement and commotion, the chamber of pronouncimentos has been in advance of the means prepared to sustain action, and the patriots have been compelled to succumb, very much to the advantage of the Government. Out of the Eastern District there has been no preparation of the munitions needful for contest with a well provided force, and, as in these latter days, the walls of cities do not fall before the bugle-blast, the line of operation had been withdrawn to the mountain regions of Nojapa, where, it is said, they can maintain themselves at light cost; a Gleaber hands feeding the eternal flame upon the altar of Freedom, without a traitor-hand to reveal the secret passes to their resting-place, *perhaps*; but Spanish arms are all-powerful, and Spanish gold is *invincible, where powder fails*. At any rate they have learned their error, and at dear cost, in the premature sacrifice of Aguero, who will be shot, and in the curtailment of a useless and indecorous line which has caused the waste of means and life, with detriment to the cause. Gen. Concha, immediately on ascertaining the discomfiture and incapacity of Gen. Lizsary, recalled him from his position, and sent down a strong force to relieve the Eastern District, under a new military governor; so that the towns where the first demonstrations were made, are in possession of the Spanish troops, while most of the young men are bivouacked in the mountains and woods. At a sacrifice, or in jeopardy, leaving Havana with but fifteen hundred men, the whole power has been concentrated in the Eastern District, to break the revolt in *the bud*, and the ruse may result favorably for the fame of Concha. Any commander who suffers defeat will be treated *sans ceremonie*, after the manner of Gen. Lizsary, who will probably have to account at Madrid for his lost stewardship. The delay of action at Trinidad has been caused by the want of supplies, which were to have been, some time since, in deposit for that vicinity; but rumor has it "that if they have not the *proper tools to do with*, they will act shortly with such defective implements as may be procurable;" "that the *feeling* of twelve thousand people of the vicinage is for the cause, and will not brook delay;" they do not hope to get another schooner load of muskets from Washington, by purchase of United States condemned arms, but they have "reasonable assurances that arms of good proof will be in hands on or before the 20th of August." Gen. Concha is not a man to be trifled with; at all hazards he will do his duty, while he will not fail, with the slight means at his command, to take full advantage of every imprudent step of the revolutionary party, which is undoubtedly the majority of the people, as ten to one. He is not cruel, but benevolent; yet his measures will be most stringent, under the sense of his obligatory position and belief in the policy of striking terror to the hearts of the disaffected, and of cutting off what he cannot cure. "Those taken with arms are to be shot," (to shoot prisoners a hundred years ago, was all right;) "no quarter in the field; those that come in *voluntarily* to be pardoned, and no questions asked;"—if they *can get in*, I suppose. Such are the orders of the day, as I am informed; but I only perceive that "*military commissions*" are established at several points for "trial and summary punishment" of those "*acting in, aiding* or *abetting*" the patriot cause.

Gen. Concha has tried kindness to win back those who have long since loosened the cords of affection that bound them to the *maternal* government." He has shown his own entire impartiality in the performance of his high duties; he has instituted reforms in the municipal and general laws of the country, of immense benefit to the people and their industry; and were it *Concha and the present*, there would be no mistake in the allegiance of the "ever faithful," but he is *one man*, pure and good, and his administration a bright speck in their special legislation, against the past and future, with a long perspective of hungry Spanish favorites, whose parasite tendrils cling to the foot of the throne, who must be provided for as the national purse collapses. The people seem to be in for the principle, "a penny on the pound of tea," not upon compulsion; but from premature action and improvident extension beyond their means, they may be compelled to bow once more to power, for a season. There has been much blood spilt, and the Government troops have suffered most, as report gives version of events at the East, but we have no means of ascertaining the facts, and only what is favorable to the Government is published *for the information* and *satisfaction* of the people.

With much respect, J. M.

LETTER NO. V.

HAVANA, July 31, 1851.

Eds. Crescent: Our market has been depressed the past week, not in comparison with the same period of the past year, but in view of the much remaining to be done, to dispose of the largely increased product of this year. Planters, *unembarrassed*, have declined to yield to the reduction required by speculators, to wit: the rate of exchange which rules out all margin for a commission, and the affairs of *the interior*, have not yet produced that impression upon holders, to induce them to realize promptly, as must be the case, when the extent of *the movement* is felt and understood.

If immediate check is not given to the revolutionary spirit, two weeks hence will find us in some confusion, and an immense business to do, in buying and shipping sugars, which will send freights back to the first marks of the season. The transactions of the past ten days have been confined exclusively to the best browns and cucurucho sugars, and the exportation was just 63,500 boxes, including to the United States near 12,000 boxes. White Havana range from $3½ to $4¼ per hundred; brown $2½ to $3½, and cucurucho $2½ to $2¾. None of the best refined sugars have been offered in the market, and the European orders are so restricted, that they cannot be filled at the present feeling of the producer; but this, as I have observed, will be much modified in the coming two weeks, and a reaction will take place *not advantageous* to the planter.

Coffee sales have been small, and chiefly for consumption, while but 1500 sacks have been taken for European markets at $7½ to $8¼ per hundred pounds.

The exports of molasses to the United States reach, for the period I embrace in this view, 1900 hhds. at 1¼ rials per keg, or 9½ cents per gallon, on shipboard.

The business in tobacco has been brisk, *and good*, for the factories and speculation. Shipments of cigars, about nine millions, and of leaf tobacco 156,873 pounds, of which, at least two-thirds have gone forward to the various markets of the United States.

Our market is bare of the leading articles of your western produce. Lard, from $14½ to $15½ in barrels and kegs, full and in good condition, with a stock on hand to meet the demand for ten days.

Corn, of which shipments have been abundant, finds immediate sale at 56½ to 62½ cents for twenty-five pounds. Rice 5 1-16 cents per pound. Codfish $4. Last rates of western butter from New Orleans $20—from New York, Goshen, $28 to $30.

Lumber $20 to $26 per M—two cargoes unsold—one Southern and one Eastern.

Exchange—New Orleans short sight, 5 per cent. disct; New York, 60 days, 6½ to 7 per cent. disct; Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston, 7 to 8 disct; London, 6 to 6½ prem.; Paris 5 per cent. disct.; Spain par to 3 per cent. prem.

Freights, which have been affected by the same cause that paralyzes the sugar trade, and which, I believe, will be removed, measurably, by counteraction pressing upon the planters, in the course of the coming week or ten days,—stand now, for Cowes and a market, £3 2s; Cowes and an English port, £1 10s to £1 17s 6d; Cowes to Mediterranean to Trieste, £2 2s 6d to £2 5s; United States, $1 per box; sugar in hhds. $4½ to $5; molasses $2 to $2½.

Accounts from the interior are so much at variance with those related by the organs of the Government, for the especial benefit of the governed, that we scarcely know how to take them, except where inconsistency of their acts with their predictions, cause us to believe that the whole story is not told. At any rate, from their own admissions, they place near three thousand troops in the eastern district, for no sufficient cause—they establish a "cordon-militaire" when peace has been "conquered," and the people are expressing their loyalty and devotion to the Queen;—the whole country is quiet, yet at three new points armed gatherings have been reported. The fact is, that the country is in a state of great excitement—and every weapon which can be found is in the hand of some one, who may love his Queen, yet loved his country better, as he may esteem it; or diffused the movement, and so far the same, that it would give them, almost without effort, into the power of the disciplined justice of military, who throng upon each position whence comes the cry for change—but as fast as one band is put down, another appears at a different point.

August 2.—We continue to have conflicting accounts from the interior;—the reports of the Government not being confirmed by the escapements "vive voce." The strength of the patriots is much under-estimated at the East, and several skirmishes have taken place, where the loss has been all Spanish, which are not noticed. The *paper part* of the fighting is very good, but it is said to be very much like the grand panoramas about town, where strong drafts have been made upon the brains of the artist, to get up a picture adapted to Spanish pride, rather than the facts. I send herewith a file to this date.

As ever, yours, J. M.

NOTES.

August 2, 1851.—The Millendon, Butler, sailed this morning for New Orleans, with a full cargo. The arrival of the Falcon has put the Government at work with its marine in a new direction, and on the night of the 31st ult., two Spanish men-of-war went to sea to cruise to the north-west, the corvette Venus, Montejo, commander, and the brig Valdez, Joseph Rodriguez, commander. If these vessels, not heavily armed, fight as well as the land forces, it will require a steamer with two pieces of heavy metal to take either of them, unless they are just run aboard, and grappled after the fashion of ancient times, when Lawrence, Porter, Decatur, Bainbridge, Hull, and some dozen others lived—then, perhaps, twenty-five or thirty men may be necessary to sweep the decks—certainly not more. Three other vessels will leave port in a few days for observation, to the westward, along shore, and if they keep off the rocks, or have a Yankee schooner in sight to help them off, they will probably come into port again, all right, and deserve great credit for their disposition, to do all they could. In conclusion, I hear nothing said of annexation by the republicans, but recognition is what they will seek at the proper time, if they succeed in the struggle.

As ever, yours, with much respect, J. M.

Texan Correspondence of the Crescent.

The Country between Victoria and Goliad, and between Goliad and San Antonio—Interesting description of Goliad, as it is.

SAN ANTONIO, July 22, 1851.

Eds. Crescent—After dropping you a few lines from Victoria, I left for this city, via Goliad, and arrived here day before yesterday, and expect to leave for Seguin this morning. From Victoria to Goliad is a beautiful country, with splendid "range," (or grass) and some constant, clear and pretty running streams. Most of the distance is almost level, the other portion gradually undulating—nearly all prairie, with a road nearly equal to the New Canal Shell Road of New Orleans. In fact, the roads are in excellent order and condition from Victoria to this place. A natural road like it is not to be found anywhere in the United States, for the same distance, at this time.

Within about nine miles of Goliad I passed over the ground where Fannin was defeated and surrendered; I saw no vestige of the conflict save a long, shallow ditch, which is becoming more and more indistinct. A friend picked up an escopeta or musket ball on the spot, which he handed me to keep as a memento of the sad defeat, and much more horrid and tragical massacre that soon followed in old Goliad, or "Labordee."

New Goliad is a pleasant little town on the west bank of the San Antonio river, opposite the old town. It is situated in the midst of muskeet, live oak, knockaway, etc. The site is high, and commands a beautiful and extended view. The river at this some 50 or 60 yards wide, and from 3 to 3½ feet deep in the shallowest fords. It is quite low at this time. Many persons think it will become, or can easily be made, navigable to this point.

Old Goliad, or "Labordee," as it is called, is quite an ancient looking city—is still very pretty at a distance, though now deserted and almost in ruins. But one building in the city still supports its roof, and that is the old Cathedral, and not half have as much as the walls standing. There is but one house of adobes, or "dobes," as they are called here, standing yet. They have all yielded to time, fire, and the different "sacks" during the revolutionary days of Texas. The town has an elevated, commanding and beautiful situation. I went up on top of the old Cathedral, which is about 60 feet feet high, 100 long and fifty wide, including its wings, etc. Its walls are about six feet thick, of solid limestone rock, which made it an excellent fortress in time of war, warm in winter and cool in summer. Its outer or western wall formed a part of a fort, of about two acres, adjoining the church. In and on the walls were long houses, which were used by the soldiers for barracks. Its cupola, spire and cross, are all gone, while on its top I enjoyed a beautiful and extensive view of the surrounding country. The scenery, with its recollections and associations, were a treat indeed. Within a few yards of where I then stood, Fannin and his 270 or 280 brave but devoted Texans, were shot down in cold blood, almost without a moment's warning, some eight or ten excepted, (one of whom now lives in New Goliad) who, by extraordinary efforts, and apparently Providential interference, made their escape. On the walls, and over the confessional rooms of this church, grow saplings, or bushes of hackberry, knockaway, etc. The adobes and rocks used in building were all white; so was the plastering on the sides, when used, and they give the city a beautiful appearance at a distance; it can be seen for many miles. The Mexicans say it once contained eight to ten thousand souls. I suppose five to six thousand would include all, as they are very much disposed to exaggerate. It is also said the Mexicans who once lived in the town have as great a longing or desire to return to their native, beautiful and lovely city, as the Jews had, and still have, for their sacred Jerusalem, or the Mahometan to his holy Mecca. The city is only about 28 or 30 miles from the Bay of Espirito Santo, with hardly a tree intervening, so that they have a regular sea breeze almost every day.

From Goliad I came up the San Antonio to the mouth of the Cibolo, or Sewillow, as it is called, to the celebrated Sulphur Springs on the Cibolo. The Springs are certainly great curiosities, and will some day become very much resorted to for health, recreation, etc. They are no doubt good for some diseases; if not for drinking, they must be for bathing. There are two very large, strong and bold sulphur springs, with others, weaker and smaller; also, a spring strongly tinctured with magnesia, and a fresh freestone spring close by. The sulphur has a white sediment, but turns silver black, or rather of a blackish brown, in two minutes. The Sewillow and Salow are both constant and clear streams, with fine timber and rich lands on their margins.

Corn crops are good in this region. There is no cotton raised near here; the only cotton I saw on the San Antonio was small, and the army worm eating it up fast.

San Antonio is quite a large city. It is improving rapidly; there are many fine and costly buildings going up; there are Mexicans and Mexican houses enough here yet to add very much to the novelty of the scene and interest of the place. The political and railroad spirits are getting high. It is said the merchants of this place paid out for hauling last year sixty thousand dollars. OMEGA.

San Antonio—"The Alamo" as it is—Seguin—Lockhart—Romantic Scenery—Austin.

AUSTIN, July 27 1851.

Eds. Crescent—My last to you, left me in the city of San Antonio, a city which is very much prized by many for its beautiful and healthy situation. It is the best watered city I ever saw, and with the purest kind. The San Antonio, which is one of prettiest and purest rivers in the world, waters it on three sides, the city being in a bend resembling a horse shoe. The head of the San Antonio is about four miles above the city, and is formed by as pure and crystal-like springs as is to be found anywhere. They are at the base of the mountains, in the midst of as beautiful natural scenery as is to be found in this very beautiful and romantic portion of the State. I went round the head springs or sources of the river, and took some hearty draughts of the pure and limpid fluid, at the fountain head, as the day was very warm. The beautiful little rivulet of San Pedro gushes out of a small rire, near the base of the hills that border on the bottom land of the San Antonio. Its source is about one mile above the city, and it is large enough to turn a large grist mill constantly. Its course is through the western portion of the city, and the Mexicans there use aqueducts or ditches all through the city, to irrigate their gardens. The Mexicans, both men and women, are very fond of bathing. Here they can indulge in it at all times, within a few steps of their doors—some times only a few feet. A few years ago, the city looked like a large fortification, all the houses having flat tops with parapets. Now, many old Mexican houses are Americanized, by having sharp roofs put on them, and many American houses are built. The Mexican population and houses still out number the American. This city is celebrated as being the scene of many sanguinary and bloody conflicts during the Revolution of Texas, and none more so than the tragedy of the "Alamo," in which such spirits as the brave, noble, and indomitable Crockett and Bowie, were overpowered and crushed. I was shown where it is said Crockett fell, with sixteen dead bodies lying around him; also, the room where Bowie lay pierced to the heart, some suppose by his own hand, as he was quite sick at the time. It is unfortunate and much to be regretted that their bones cannot be found and identified, so that Texas might honor herself in honoring the noble dead, who fell fighting for the cause of freedom and for her liberties. Much to her credit, she has raised beautiful and chaste monuments to Captains Walker and Gillespie They are buried side by side, near the bridge over the San Antonio river, in the bottom or level portion of ground in front of the city, just below the Alamo. The monuments are small, but neat and appropriate, and walled in with solid walls. The Alamo means "cotton-wood." It was once a cathedral, or church, and was called Alamo, or Cotton-wood Mission. A large cotton-wood tree is still standing not far from the church, on the bank of the river. To that tree it may owe its name. But little save the walls of the Alamo are to be seen now. A floor has been inserted above, forming a second story, and a sharp roof put over it, so that its appearance is almost entirely changed. A company of soldiers are now quartered below, and officers, etc., above.

From San Antonio I went to Seguin, which is beautifully situated on the east bank of the Guadalouge river, in a fine live oak grove, and is nearly surrounded by splendid and constant springs. It is said to be quite healthy, and is far in advance of all the western towns in literary institutions and the facilities for education. It has one large two story male academy, made of stone, with eighty male students. W. J. Glass, A. M., and H. G. Burke, A. B., are the teachers. They also have a similar building nearly completed for females. There are said to be seventy-eight female students in this institution. Mrs. E. Hill and Mr. H. Chapin superintend this department. Seguin is improving quite fast. I also passed the celebrated St. Marks Spring, owned by Gen. Burleson. I was pleased to find the General at home, and from him learned what I could not see. This is certainly a very remarkable spring; it rolls out from under the mountain, and throws up in its centre such a volume of water as to form a rapid and beautiful river immediately below, thirty or forty yards wide and from two to three feet deep. The water is almost as transparent as glass. I could see a dime, or a small pebble, twenty-five feet below the surface. The General says he can see the grains of sand at the bottom, where it is thirty-five feet deep. There is a very large hole near the middle of the spring, to which he cannot find any bottom, at least he has not done so yet. A portion of the St. Marks bottom is covered with a large and dense forest. The lands are very rich, and the bottoms wide—in some places five miles, but only partly timbered.

From St. Marks I went to Lockhart, which is on the head of Plumb Creek. It is rapidly improving, has a splendid location, indeed, and is nearly surrounded with excellent and large springs, some falling over rocks twenty feet, giving fine and natural shower baths. It is about four years old, and contains over four hundred souls. I am now in Austin, the capital of the "Star" State, and it is settled so to be for nineteen years hence. It is a picturesque and romantic situation—at the foot and in full view of the mountains, on the east side of the Colorado, or Red River. It has recently received a new impetus, from the fact the capitol is bound to remain here for nineteen years yet. They are going to build a fine State house here—are now building a large Land-office. Some thirty or forty new houses are up and going up now, including two or three new churches.

A negro man was hung here to-day, for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of this place, about two weeks ago. He was caught yesterday morning, and sentenced by twelve slave-holders.

OMEGA.

Texas Items.

Gubernatorial Honors Declined.—Mr. Pease has retired from the canvass for the office of Governor. Governor Bell will probably gain most from his withdrawal. From present appearances, the contest is between Gov. Bell and Col. Greer.

Withdrawn.—Judge Roberts has withdrawn from the Congressional canvass, in the eastern district of the State.

Resignation of Judge Webb.—The State Gazette of the 9th instant says: "The Hon. James Webb has tendered his resignation as Secretary of State, which has been accepted by the Governor."

River Improvement.—A contract has been made with Mr. Wolf to clean out the Angelina river, at an expense of twenty dollars per mile.

General Houston.—The Western Texan has hoisted the name of General Houston at the head of its columns for President.

Survey of the Brazos.—A party have started from San Antonio, to make a survey of the Brazos river. They commence operations above the falls, and continue to the mouth.

Crops.—In De Witt county, the cotton is undergoing great damage every where; and the general impression is, that the crop in that neighborhood will be entirely cut off.

The Bonham Advertiser says that the farmers of Fannin county are "looking forward to the largest and most bountiful corn crop ever harvested" in that county. The wheat crop of that region, which had just been gathered, is also represented as being uncommonly good; averaging seventy pounds to the bushel.

Early Cotton.—On the 23d of July, the first bale of cotton was sent to Lavacca.

Prospects along the Rio Grande.—The farmers in that vicinity say they never had more flattering prospects of a fine crop.

Large Receipts.—The amount of money received at the Suffolk Bank, Boston, from the country banks, for six months, reaches one hundred and twenty millions one hundred and sixty five thousand dollars, or $770,000 per day.

REMARKABLE CURE.—Dr. Fryer, the celebrated Indian Doctor, has the credit of achieving some remarkable cures. We were shown the other day a slave belonging to the Old Levee Steam Cotton Pass, Third Municipality, who, we were informed, had been cured of consumption, or rather disease of the liver and lungs, with fever of the bowels. He was discharged on the 22d March, after being confined to his bed for many months. The negro appeared perfectly restored. We also saw, at the same time, a negro who had been cured of a severe cancer by Dr. Fryer. (Editors Louisiana Stat Republican, Lafayette, May 15, 1851. my30 d&Wtf

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1000 Yards
Superfine Swiss Muslin,
(SLIGHTLY DAMAGED,)
Just opened and to be sold off very cheap, at
SIMPSON'S, 50 Canal st.
au6 3t 2p

Lunch at King's Pavilion.
THIS DAY, August 6, at 11 o'clock — Soup, Fresh Boiled Codfish, Fresh Boiled Black fish, Halibut Steaks, Lobster Salad, Roast Beef, Roast Pig, Cow-heel and Tripe, Melons, etc. etc. au6
S. S. SEYMOUR. WM. SEYMOUR.
SEYMOUR & BRO., Carpenters and Joiners, No. 50 Union street, between Carondelet and Baronne streets, New Orleans. au6 6m
FOR RENT—The upper part of the Store No. 27 Tchoupitoulas street, recently occupied by Messrs. Frost & Barlow. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to
au6 1m A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.
PRUNES—A superior article, in jars and half jars, landing and for sale by
au6 A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.
MOLASSES—100 bbls. heavy Muscovado, for sale by
au6 A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.
ALMONDS—Soft Shell, for sale by
au6 A. F. COCHRAN & CO. 27 Tchoupitoulas st.

Attention Fancy Bloods!
YOU are hereby ordered to parade in summer uniform, at the Arsenal, on THURSDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., fully armed and equipped, for review, inspection and drill. Punctual attendance is requested. By order of Captain Palmer. A. E. SHAW, Acting Orderly Sergeant.
Jackson Rifles Attention!
YOU are ordered to assemble in fatigue uniform (white pants,) on THURSDAY, August 7, at half past 3 o'clock P. M., for review and inspection. By order of Capt. [illegible] D. FORNO, Orderly Sergeant.
Washington Artillery Attention!
YOU are hereby ordered to parade in full uniform, armed and equipped, at the Arsenal, on THURSDAY, August 7, at half-past 3 o'clock P. M., for inspection review.....By order of the Captain. A. WIRE, Sergeant.
I. O. O. F.
HOWARD LODGE No. 12 meets every THURSDAY Evening in the Grand Lodge Hall, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Poydras streets, at half-past 7 o'clock.
N. P. RICE.....N. G. GEO. S. HOWSITCH...Sec'y.
M. MCCARTY.....V. G. S. W. DESSESSEMAN...T. S.
JAMES DAVIS, Treasurer. jy9
Consignees of merchandise by ship KATE HOWE, Norwood, from Liverpool, will please to have their permits taken out within five days, otherwise the goods will be sent to the public stores at the expense and risk of the owner thereof.
JOHN TOOLE, 98 Bank Place.

Fashionable Clothing.
NORRIS & WAY,
93 Camp street, corner of Common st.
Have in store a full and complete assortment of Fashionable CLOTHING, to which they invite the attention of their customers and all persons in want of Fine Fashionable Clothing. jy8 2dy

J. S. Knapp,
DENTAL SURGEON,
jy11 1y8p No. 10 BARONNE STREET.

F. H. Knapp & F. Chandler,
DENTAL SURGEONS,
104 Common street,
Opposite the Salon of the St. Charles Hotel.
F. H. KNAPP, (senior partner of the late firm of F. H., C. S. and J. S. Knapp,) is now devoting his whole time exclusively to the practice of his profession, and may be consulted at the same place which he has occupied for many years past. He has associated with him in practice Dr. CHANDLER, a gentleman of skill and experience. jy8 1y 50p

B. F. Smith & Boardman,
DENTISTS,
Corner of Lafayette Square and St. Charles st. jy10 3Mp8m

Gloves and Cravats.
THEO. A. JAMES & CO.
93 Common street, between Hewlett's Exchange and the Verandah Hotel,
Have just received, per ship Gladiamagna, direct from *PARIS*, a large assortment of Gentlemen's
KID GLOVES,
made expressly for them by Jouvin.
Also, a large and beautiful lot of
CRAVATS,
which they will sell at reasonable prices. e 8t

The Mexican War.
THE WAR
BETWEEN
THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO,
ILLUSTRATED;
EMBRACING
Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal Conflicts,
BY CARL NEBEL,
Author of "A Pictorial and Archæological Voyage in Mexico,"
WITH
A Description of Each Battle,
BY GEORGE WILKINS KENDALL,
Author of the "Texan Santa Fé Expedition."
A few copies of this rich and magnificently get up work have been received, and may be found at the office of the Picayune and at the principal Book-stores, in elegant portfolio, $20; half-bound, $40. To those who wish to purchase for framing, the text and plates will be sold for $24. jy9 2dp tf

Selling off at Cost!
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 Magazine street, corner of Gravier,
Will on and after this date close out their entire stock of *SUMMER CLOTHING at COST*, in order to make way for extensive alterations to be made the next month in their now already large establishment. The Clothing now in store must be sold. For a partial list look below.
Coats, Pantaloons and Vests.
French Drap d'Été Dress and Frock Coats.
French Drap d'Été Sac and Paletot Coats.
English Marine Sac, Dress and Frock Coats.
Cassimerette and Cloth Skeleton Sac and Frock Coats.
Linen, Seersucker, Cross Linen and Fungee Silk Coats.
French Mexican Drap d'Été Pantaloons.
English Marlon, Alpaca and Mohair Coat Pants.
Super French white, brown and colored Drill Pants.
Poingee Silk, Seersucker and Nankeen Pants.
Union Linen and French Cottonade Pants.
Extra super fine colored fancy Cassimere Pants.
Plain, fancy, white and colored Marseilles Vests.
India Cross Linen, Silk and Linen Vests.
Fancy figured and plain Linen Grenadier Vests.
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods:
Our assortment of the following descriptions of UNDER GARMENTS, etc. is very complete.
White Linen and Cotton Shirts, latest styles;
Genteel, striped and figured Muslin Shirts;
Gauze Merino, Gauze Flannel and Gauze Cotton Undershirts.
Gauze Silk and Lisle Thread Undershirts and Drawers;
Gossamer Wappers, a beautiful article for Summer wear,
Gloves, Hosiery, etc.
Also—A beautiful assortment of CRAVATS, SUSPENDERS GLOVES, SILK, LINEN and FANCY HDKFS., etc., etc.
We are now selling all kinds of *WINTER CLOTHING* at unusually low prices.
ONE PRICE FOR GOODS—No DEVIATION.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.
jy17 tf 34 MAGAZINE Street.

Hats, Caps, etc.
AT WHOLESALE.
100 cases HATS, comprising a great variety of Silk, Fur, Castoreen, Mexican, Wool, Straw and Palmleaf Hats, for sale by
jy19 2p&W FROST & CO. 10 Magazine st.

Boots, Shoes and Brogans
AT WHOLESALE.
Now landing from ship Norfolk, and in store, a general assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, HATS, CAPS, Etc. Plantations supplied with prime Home Brogans, Wool, Mexican and Straw Hats, at the lowest market prices, by
jy19 2p&W FROST & CO. 10 Magazine st.

Lyons's Magnetic Powder.
For the destruction of Bedbugs, Ants, Moths, Flies, Fleas Roaches, and vermin on Plants. This preparation is warranted without poison, being compounded from plants, herbs and flowers, free from substances that can do injury to man or domestic animals, and is devoid of any disagreeable odor. It has been examined by the Medical Faculty of France, Russia, Sweden, and the Northern States, from all of whom he has ample testimony of its efficacy.
For sale by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
jy9 1m 50p 151 Chartres street.

To the Ladies.
Mrs. SHERMAN, thankful for past favors and liberal patronage in her line of business, is happy to inform her friends and the public, that she has removed from No. 96 Royades to 136 St. Charles street, where she is now prepared to receive and fit Ladies and Children with the following articles, to wit:
Sherman's SHOULDER BRACES and ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS, Dr. Banning's BODY BRACES, Dr. Crane's SHOULDER and SPINAL BRACES, Mrs. Betz' SUPPORTERS, Dr. Thompson's SUPPORTERS, etc. etc.
Hours of attendance, in the morning, from 8 A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.; and in the evening, from 4 till 6 P. M.
Females will be in attendance to assist and wait upon ladies. ap12 3tp aou

THE ELECTRICAL PERSIFUGE; or Speed's Fever Tonic.
The greatest discovery of the age, by which
FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND GRADES,
from whatever cause produced, or whatever called, can be effectually and permanently cured, in from
TWO TO TWENTY HOURS!
It is perfectly harmless—in most cases, its operation entirely perceptible—and it is
WARRANTED TO PERFORM
just what it promises, if the directions are followed.
For a descriptive sheet, setting forth its merits, and containing references of the highest respectability, from planters, physicians, and distinguished men, all through the South, who have used, and thoroughly tested its properties, please call on us, or any of our numerous agents.
Price One Dollar per bottle; six bottles for Five Dollars. One bottle contains sufficient for from six to ten cases.
Prepared only by A. KENDALL & CO., 72 Magazine st.
For sale by Druggists, and dealers generally.
Communications promptly attended to. my22 4m 81p

Lumber.
110,000 FEET CYPRESS LUMBER, 1, 1½, 1¾ and 2 inch; 5000 feet WALNUT LUMBER, for sale by
G. W. HERND, Tchoupitoulas street,
jy22 2w 2p lot. St. Andrew and Adelie sts., Lots.

School during the Vacation.
Messrs. DEMPSTER & GAUNT, Professors in J. G. Lord's Jefferson Academy, will continue, during the Vacation, at the Commercial Institute, No. 6 Camp street, corner of Canal, the same course of exercises to which they have been accustomed with Mr. Lord. Hours from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
To commence FRIDAY, 1st of August.
The BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, FRENCH and RHETORIC Classes, for grown persons in the evening, as usual.
The Running HAND WRITING taught in twelve lessons. jy29

Summer Classes.
FRENCH AND SPANISH LANGUAGES—First Four Systems of Professor J. S. de PALOU, at Dunton's buildings, corner of Customhouse street and Exchange Alley, is forming Classes to impart the knowledge of the above Languages, and will commence on WEDNESDAY next, at 7 o'clock P. M. No books are wanted, inasmuch as language is imparted by speaking and writing. This is the true system of nature, by which persons are taught to speak fluently and correctly in a few months' study. Office open from 7 A. M. to 2 P. M. and from 5 to 8 P. M. au4 2t*

MADAME DUVELL
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of New Orleans that she has just arrived from Europe, and may be consulted at her residence, corner of Dauphin and Esplanade streets, on the Present, Past and Future events.
Divination—Gentlemen $1; Ladies 50c. au5 6t*

THREE DOLLARS REWARD—PARCEL LOST—Lost on Friday last, in Street, supposed to have been delivered by error from the steamer Chingaroon, a BROWN PAPER PARCEL, containing two bound vols. and a quantity of loose music, the vols. and most of the music marked with the name of the owner, having the name of the owner, "Geary," upon them. Any person having the same in earnestly requested, as a favor, to leave it with Captain Broadwell, of the steamer Chingaroon, or M. Aspill, Esq., who will pay the above reward. au5 3t

CANDLES—600 boxes Star, best Cincinnati brands; 100 do. New Bedford Sperm; 50 do. Proctor & Gamble's Tallow, for sale by
au5 A. H. GRIEFF & CO. 38, 40 and 42 Old Levee.
ROMAN CEMENT—35 bbls., for sale by
au5 HAYMAN & HOLDEN, 38 Magazine st.
RICE—25 tierces, for sale by
I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.
CHEESE—25 boxes prime Goshen, for sale by
I. W. ARTHUR & CO. 28 and 29 New Levee.
SHO