Improved and Brilliant Scheme

TO BE DRAWN BY

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,

—Successors to—

Samuel Swan & Co., and Gregory, Maur & Co.,

And now Managers of the

GEORGIA, DELAWARE, MISSOURI AND KENTUCKY

STATE LOTTERIES!

SPARTA ACADEMY LOTTERY.

Capital Prize, $30,000—Tickets only $10!

NEW AND SPLENDID SCHEME.

The following Scheme will be drawn by WOOD, EDDY & CO., (successors to Samuel Swan & Co., of Georgia, and Gregory & Maury, of Delaware,) Managers of the Sparta Academy Lottery, of Georgia, in each of their Single Number Lotteries for SEPTEMBER, 1859, at AUGUSTA, Ga., in public, as follows:

Class 56 Draws Saturday, September 3, 1859.
Class 57 Draws Saturday, September 10, 1859.
Class 58 Draws Saturday, September 17, 1859.
Class 59 Draws Saturday, September 24, 1859.

5,455 PRIZES!!

NEARLY ONE PRIZE TO EVERY NINE TICKETS.

The following Superb Scheme will be drawn EACH SATURDAY IN SEPTEMBER

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
1 "	10,000	is	10,000
1 "	8,000	is	8,000
1 "	6,000	is	6,000
1 "	5,000	is	5,000
1 "	1,800	is	1,800
80 "	500	are	40,000
100 "	405	are	40,000
100 "	300	are	9,000
100 "	180	are	18,000
100 "	100	are	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 prizes of $400 approximating to $30,000 prize are		$1,600
4 prizes of 300 approximating to 10,000 prize are		1,200
4 prizes of 250 approximating to 10,000 prize are		1000
6 prizes of 225 approximating to 8,000 prize are		900
4 prizes of 200 approximating to 6,000 prize are		800
4 prizes of 180 approximating to 5,000 prize are		800
4 prizes of 100 approximating to 1,800 prize are		400
5,020 prizes of	20 are	100,400
5,455 prizes amounting to		$230,400

Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

☞ A Circular showing the Plan for the Lottery will be sent to any one desirous of receiving it.

5,000 Prizes of $20 will be determined by the last figure of the number that draws the $30,000 prize. For example: If the number drawing the $30,000 prize ends with No. 1, then all the tickets whose the number ends in 1 will be entitled to $20. If the number ends with No. 2, then all the tickets where the number ends in 2 will be entitled to $20, and so on to 9.

Certificate of Package of 10 Whole Tickets $80
" " 10 Half " 40
" " 10 Quarter " 20
" " 10 Eighth " 10

IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,

Enclose the money to our address for the Tickets ordered, or receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail.

Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn Numbers and Prizes will be sent to our chasers immediately after the drawing.

☞ Purchasers will please write their signatures plain and give Nearest Post-Office, County and State.

☞ Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full, without deduction.

All communications strictly confidential.

Address orders for Tickets or Certificates to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Box 1378, Post-Office, New Orleans, La., or
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Augusta, Georgia.

j6 28 2p&W

Boots, Shoes and Brogans,

AT WHOLESALE.

Plantations supplied with prime Ditching BOOTS, Kossuth BROGANS, Wool, Mexican, Palm Leaf, Straw and Campeachy HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
[No. 10 Magazine street, New Orleans.

HATS, CAPS, etc.,

AT WHOLESALE.

We are constantly receiving a general assortment of Silk and Fur, Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, Straw, Palm Leaf, Mexican and Wool HATS, at the lowest market prices, by

FROST & CO.,
10 Magazine street.

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E. A. Tyler,

110 CANAL ST.....NEW ORLEAN

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FINE WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

—Manufacturer to Order—

Silverware and Jewelry.

DIAMONDS RESET, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED. jo6 2p1f

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127 CANAL STREET.

During the past season this well-known establishment has been refitted and put in complete order and such arrangements made as to guarantee to our patrons, at all times, all the delicacies the markets afford.

The public may rest assured that nothing will be left undone on our part to maintain the reputation that "MOREAU'S" has hitherto sustained—that of being one of the best Restaurants in the United States.

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN French and American Paper Hangings, BORDERS, CORNERS, OAKS AND MARBLES, in every variety,

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Particular attention paid to all work in their line. au28 2ply

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FREDERICK BELDEN.....D. W. EAMES,

(Successors to S. R. Gruman & Co.)

No. 36 MAGAZINE ST.,

CORNER GRAVIER, NEW ORLEANS,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS,

—Wholesale and Retail Dealers in—

SOFT FUR, SILK, AND WOOL HATS,

MISSES' BLOOMERS,

LADIES' BONNETS AND STRAW GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Caps, Umbrellas, etc., etc.

Manufactory, No. 69 Broadway, N. Y. je21 2p66cn

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NOS. 13 AND 15 ROYAL STREET

A supply of CREME DE BOUZY CHAMPAGNE, in quart and pints, continually on hand, which is equal to the best champagne in this market. Also, other brands of inferior quality TOPAZ SHERRY, CABINET SHERRY, SIERRA SHERRY, GOLDEN SHERRY, DUFF CORDON SHERRY, ANCHOR SHERRY, SPARKLING and STILL HOCK, Old and Fine PORT WINE, MADEIRA and SHERRY WINES. BRANDIES—Sazerac, of the vintage of 1795, 1798 and 1805, and other brands. WHISKEY, of different qualities—Scotch, Irish Rye and Bourbon. ALES and PORTER, in pints and quarts. Also on hand, my usual assortment of the best

Wines and Liquors

in the market, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house in the city.

SEWELL T. TAYLOR,
Nos. 13 and 15 Royal street.

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PAULDING, MISS.,

S. S. ADAMS.....EDITOR.

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Purchasers will always find in store an assortment of the well-known brands—Injenuidad, Flor de Pajedas, Meridianas, Flor de Pasche, Redowa, Cabanas, Partagas, Know-Something Washington, Dos Hermanas, Muy Habano, etc., etc., at the lowest prices.

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je11 6m

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ap4 2p1f

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, BY NIXON & ADAMS, AT No. 70 CAMP STREET.

VOLUME XII. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1859. NUMBER 170.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1859.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter lately received from Dr. Jeptha Fowlkes, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, by H. S. Fulkerson, agent. The Doctor writes that he has full possession of the road, and that everything has been settled satisfactorily and finally—that he has provided for the liquidation of the indebtedness of the Company, amounting to some $300,000, in cash and paper, which imposes no fresh liability. The old and new companies are satisfactorily merged, and all paying stockholders will be fully protected. The Company will right speedily be freed of all onerous contracts, debts and other disabilities, and then Mr. J. Edgar Thompson, of Pennsylvania, the celebrated railroad manager, will assume the Presidency. The assumption of the Presidency by Mr. Thompson will unquestionably add to the prestige of the enterprise, and ensure a large amount of public confidence.

President Fowlkes, whose letter was dated the 12th instant, expressed the hope that he would be able to leave in ten or twelve days, but expected to have the work commenced on the road before leaving. He says the feeling in Texas is well nigh unanimous in favor of their enterprise; and that, although he has ample means to free the Company, he requires means to prosecute the work on the road with that expedition and amplitude which is desirable.

As the success of this great enterprise—which may now be set down as almost certain—will benefit New Orleans in a twenty-fold larger degree than it will any other city, it seems to us our property-holders, merchants and capitalists, should lend it a liberal helping hand at the present juncture. Will they do so? It is to be hoped they will.

The Opposition Ticket.

[From the Alexandria American of the 17th.]

For some time past, some of the dyed-in-the-wool Democrats of our parish, for the purpose of inspiring a belief that they were sincere in their boasts of confidence in their own strength, made it a point, whenever they could come across a credulous-ly soft listener, to express a great desire that there should be an opposition ticket; if for nothing else, they would say, just to give the Democratic party a chance to show its omnipotence. Another reason assigned for this wish was, that it would afford a means of distinguishing friends from foes, since, as they reasonably concluded, the latter would certainly never lose so good an opportunity of striking a foeman's blow.

Now to these worthies we have the doubtless gratifying intelligence to communicate, that their wish is at last accomplished. There is an Opposition ticket; yes, and such a ticket as will require for its defeat something more than the boasted power of what they choose sacrilegiously to denominate Democracy. A ticket composed, not of time-serving minions and hangers-on of power, but of men who have ever boldly trodden the straight-forward path of virtuous conviction; of men, who, scorning to fawn and whine, and wag the tail like these so-called Democrats for the sake of a master's favor and to avert his wrath, have always dared to act like freemen, independently maintaining what they thought to be right. Such is the Opposition ticket, against which these Democratic sticklers for subserviency to party organization are welcome to exert all their vaunted strength. Yes, and we would advise them to do so; for they may rest assured 'twill all be needed. The people of Louisiana have at length become tired of seeing fools and knaves foisted into office by means of packed conventions. They have become tired of being compelled for the sake of party organization to vote for men whose only recommendations were that they had a *clean record*; had never voted against the party nominees, and had money to buy votes withal. When we say the people of Louisiana, we mean the whole people—Democrats and Americans. Not the party organization of Democrats; for they would be afraid, even if they desired, to act independently; but Democrats in the true sense of the term—Democrats who have ever stood up to the time honored principles of their party—who have acted on convictions of right, and have been willing that others should do likewise. These are they who, acting with the independent Americans, in opposition to renegade Americans and degenerate and corrupt Democrats, have chosen and will vote for and elect the Opposition ticket.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Natchitoches Chronicle of the 17th says:

The weather for the last week has been fine, and planters all over the parish give favorable accounts of the crops. A seasonable rain on Monday night proved highly serviceable.

The river continues dead low, with no prospect of an early rise. Even the small boats above the falls experience great difficulty in navigation, and of course regulate their charges for freight accordingly.

The Claiborne Advocate of the 14th says:

Our planters give us very contradictory accounts of their cotton crops. Some report to us over an average crop, while others report that it will be short of an average. Our own impressions, from the best information we have been able to obtain, are, that the cotton crop of Claiborne cannot exceed an average, and may fall a little short of it. Cotton is opening faster and earlier than usual, and our planters are getting it out very rapidly in a very fine condition.

The Red River American of the 17th says:

The river is very low, and still falling. We are glad to state, however, that there is nearly six feet of water at the mouth, which has been very shallow heretofore and caused boats a great deal of trouble.

Felix R. Brunot is announced in the Baton Rouge Gazette as a candidate for the lower House of the Legislature.

From Northern Mexico.

From the Brownsville Flag of the 8th inst. we extract the following intelligence:

Our dates from the interior include the Boletin of Durango, Aug. 17; the Liberal of San Luis Potosi, of Aug. 24; and the Boletin of Monterey, of 27th and 30th ult.

The former convent of the Franciscans, in San Luis, has been converted into a scientific and literary college, with a public library attached, and the convent of La Merced becomes an Hospicio de pobres.

A force of 650 infantry, under Velez, with four small pieces of infantry and sixty dragoons, holds Guanajuato. Thirty persons and upwards had been banished for embracing liberal opinions. One of them is a lady.

The Liberal, of San Luis, publishes a rumor of the coming of American volunteers with approving remarks, and all is copied in like spirit by the Boletin of Durango.

The laws of Juarez of 23d and 28th July, regulating marriages, births and deaths, intended as substitutes for the ecclesiastical tyranny to which Mexico has always been hitherto subject in these respects, have been published by authority in the three States. Bastardy will no longer follow, because a priest refuses to marry, nor will the want of baptism disinherit a child. These are important changes and wise ones, too.

Gen. Zozaya was in Monterey on the 30th, on a visit to Gov. Vidaurri, to confer with him upon various points of the greatest interest to the public cause.

There is no intimation given as to the whereabouts of Miramon, or as to any fighting had, which looks badly for our Liberal friends. The defeat of Pacheco by Hinojosa is confirmed, but Pacheco had only 250 to 300 men. It is, however, evident that Miramon is in the North in person, and the Monterey *Boletin* gives his force thus: Infantry, 2351; cavalry, 882. Total, 4233.

A FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—As a number of men were at work, on the 16th inst., raising an iron bridge over the Little Wabash, about one mile from Clay City, Illinois, the whole superstructure gave way, and four men were thrown from a hight of about thirty-five feet into the river with great violence, falling among timbers, irons, etc. One of them Mr. James Davis, was very seriously, if not fatally injured, though none of the others were dangerously hurt.

A Newport letter, speaking of Hunt's Picture of Chief Justice Shaw, says it recalls the saying of the Boston lawyer, who had long practiced before the Judge: "I look," said he, "on Judge Shaw very much as the South Sea Islander looks on his god—I know that he is ugly, but I believe that he is great."

STEAM CARRIAGES FOR COMMON ROADS.—The Newark (N. J.) Mercury says that Mr. Fisher, of Patterson, has constructed a steam carriage, which was tried on the common road to Acquackanock, a few days ago, when it went on the level fifteen miles an hour, with twelve passengers. One mile was run in three minutes.

MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 8, 1859.

[Special to the New Orleans Crescent.]

MR. MCLANE'S DEPARTURE.

Events crowd upon each other and verify my predictions so rapidly that I am even bewildered in the midst of the history which is growing up around me. If you will turn over the files of the Crescent until May last, you will find that I have written to you a semi-monthly announcement of the failure of Mr. McLane's mission, and always with the prophecy that he would leave the country disappointed here, if not broken down at home. I did not think to see a verification so soon, but as the event has happened, why I must accept it as a child born before the regular nine months pregnancy. As you have probably already published, he left Vera Cruz on the 3d of September, in the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, on a leave of absence of two months. His leave-taking was somewhat cold, if not *outre*, under the circumstances, and it has already created a depression here, as I have no doubt it was intended to do. He was too good a friend, says scandal, to go off without visiting old man Juarez; and his abruptness seems to intimate that the intimacy between him and this Government was not so close as it was thought to be.

The fact of the matter, putting all diplomatic interchanges aside, is, that Mr. McLane has semi-officially resigned, and will never come back to Mexico unless under different auspices. He has been most scandalously deceived, both here and at home, and unless he can bring Buchanan up to the rack of doing something, or Juarez up to the honesty of keeping a promise, there is an end of the mission. He will talk to Buchanan and La Reintree will listen to Juarez, and thus on both hands he will be advised of the condition of affairs, whether pluck at home or honesty here will justify his return. In the absence of a decided ultimatum from Mr. Buchanan, which will allow him to say, "Do this or fight," he is useless here, except as a polite chaperon to gallant the beauties of Sen. Andreas de Tutla about on fete days. We have a sufficient account to settle with Mexico to make a claim for indemnification or war; and as the latter alternative will be forced upon us at last, what is the use of hanging fire and putting off the adjustment while the injuries inflicted upon our commerce are daily on the increase?

It is given out that sickness, or impaired health, hurried the Minister off, but to us on the spot this is all gammon. I am not blind nor near-sighted, and when I saw him a few days ago he looked quite healthy, and was really lively. He has visited up and down the coast, had good living, sea baths and breezes, frequent excursions on the Brooklyn, and withal, a very pleasant time of it; moreover, he has kept good company, been with the women, and hobnobbed over champagne just like a well man too much to impose on a clear-sighted individual like your correspondent; and therefore I hope you will excuse me for going under the curtains and peeping about for actual causes for actual facts. I dislike to contradict official documents, however, for you being an official printer, might say that this was treason against the whole class of official writings, from the original ukase against Adam and Cain down to the last proclamation of Mayor Stith; therefore, to make this record correspond with the oracular and official note, I here confess that the Minister *was sick!*

As an honest man, he was sick and tired of the constant and never-ceasing falsehoods and duplicity with which he was surrounded and which has shorn him of all power. It is not allowable that diplomats shall grow excited and vent their angry feelings in plain talk; therefore he was compelled to listen daily to a repetition of the most heartless promises, unblushing falsehoods, and self-convincing humbug that could be thought or dreamed of. He did not hear an honest word in Vera Cruz, unless from some stranger or American, who indignantly told him how false and treacherous this people were, and *warned him not to trust people who never trust each other!* He was sick of broken promises, of bad faith and a fruitless labor. If he might have hoped for anything from Mr. Buchanan it would have made the burthen supportable; but, knowing that his sole dependence was upon Juarez, and that the latter had nothing to give, what could detain him here? He did not merely hold office for the sake of the paltry $1000 per month, but for the great hope of doing something worthy of diplomacy and statesmanship. He has failed, first, through his original mistake, which I pointed out to you in a letter dated the 16th of April, and which reads at present like a history written by a clairvoyant who actually read the future; and, secondly, through the lack of nerve in those who guide affairs at Washington.

The legation is in the hands of Mr. La Reintree, a Baltimorean, of French extraction, well read, fluent in Spanish, instructed in the meaningless professions of his people, and consequently a capable Minister, *pro tem.* Mr. Reintree might not cope with Mr. McLane in profound learning, in deep thought, or in legal acumen, but he is better able to negotiate with Mexicans than Mr. McLane can ever hope to become. La Reintree will have no delicacy in a cause where it is not understood, but will plainly state what he wants, how he proposes to get it, and what he will do if it is not conceded. I do not know that he will offend Mr. McLane by any precipitate movement, but if he had nobody to consult but Buchanan it is altogether probable we should have a mass in the Gulf before two months could have restored the actual Minister to his post. I send you a copy of Mr. McLane's letter:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
VERA CRUZ, AUGUST 29, 1859.

Sir: His Excellency, the President of the United States, having granted me leave of absence from this city for a short time, in order to re-establish my health, I do not believe that any matter can arise in the meantime which shall disturb the negotiations entrusted to my charge.

Proposing to take advantage of this license in the month of September, I have the honor to inform you that during my absence Mr. H. R. de la Reintree, Secretary of Legation, will remain in this city and its vicinity to receive any communications which may be directed to the Legation of the United States; and, should the occasion require it, he will enter into correspondence with the Constitutional Government under the instructions which he has received from his Government.

I beg that you will inform his Excellency, President Juarez, of my intention, informing him at the same time that I do not think my absence will be extended longer than through the months of September and October.

I have the honor to be your attentive friend,
ROBERT N. MCLANE.

To His Excellency, Don J. A. de la Fuente, Minister of Foreign Relations of the Mexican Republic.

I should like to translate the reply if I thought you would print it, but it is not worth the room. It simply says, "Your note was received, Mr. Minister—distinguished honor—sorry you are sick—sorry you are going away—distinguished and able representative—friend of Mexico—hope you will come back." All fudge!

THE ENSUING CAMPAIGN—MONEY WANTED.

Next in importance in my budget of news is the campaign which it is proposed to open against the City of Mexico just as soon as money can be had. It is generally believed here that Senor Tejada will be successful, and as that is all that is wanted now, I suppose your correspondent will have to say that there is an imminent prospect of a big fight in a month or two. In fact, the campaign has already opened by the attack upon and capture of the city of Leon, in San Luis Potosi, by Gen. Hinogoso, on the 11th ult. The fight is said to have been extensive, but as there were only 400 Conservatives in the town, I presume they all ran away before Hinogoso's superior force, leaving their arms and munitions behind them. This little fuss was thought worthy of an extra from the office of the official newspaper of the place, and therefore I put it down as the Bufaloro of the campaign, to be followed quickly, I hope, by the grand Solferino which shall bring matters to a conclusion. Large detachments of troops, amounting in all to 12,000 men, and capable of being re-inforced to 30,000, are cantoned off throughout the Republic, simply waiting for the arrival of money to make a movement. I presume, in this latter respect, the movement of Mr. McLane would have a damaging tendency, for it makes matters doubtful between ourselves and the Mexicans. In fact, I am of opinion that the Minister is not desirous that Senor Tejada should succeed in the United States, as he knows that by such means as a loan would give him, the Mexicans would be enabled to prolong the present struggle indefinitely; or even if the Liberals succeeded, that they would proceed at once to divide up and commence cutting each others' throats. And I do not think he is willing that this should be effected at the expense of American dollars. As I have cautioned your readers before, they had better look well to their securities before they open their purses.

BOLD AVOWAL OF DISHONESTY.

A courier was intercepted between Mexico and Jalapa, with letters for General Robles from Corona, Secretary of War. In one of these precious documents, the Secretary tells the General that the Government is out of money, and that it cannot supply the army at Jalapa with more funds. But, says the war office, "we are bound to have money, or we are lost, and with us the country. To avoid this calamity, the Government has taken a firm and decided intention to raise money by any means, letting the consequences take care of themselves; and advises Gen. Robles to throw aside his scruples and put funds in his pocket in the same way." There is a *private* Mexican letter, and it is *honest*. I think it is the first one I ever saw, and if rogues had not fallen out, I think it is doubtful if the world would have had the benefit of their secrets in this open handed way. You know the old saying, "when thieves fall out, honest men get their due."

WAR COUNCIL OF BISHOPS.

The Bishops of the various dioceses of Mexico were assembled together by order of the Arch-bishops in the city of Mexico, to consider the merits and demands of the war. The voice of the Church is still for war, though its pockets clamor loudly against the expenses. The padres are willing to see the slaughter go on, and pray for a bloody war, but they are so miserly with their cash, that I mightily fear they are not only losing the country, but they are losing caste. Every body says, give us money and the revolution shall be put down; and though all this gas is for their benefit, to maintain their odious proscriptions, yet they fail to make those pecuniary sacrifices which are needful to bring about such sanguinary results. The Arch-bishop proposed to let the war out on contract to any party who would do the rough work cheapest. Miramon was the only bidder, and he proposed, in consideration of the sum of $400,000 in cash, and $5,000,000 in short installments, to put an end to the row, and reinstate the Church in its prerogatives. Now, I have but little doubt of Miramon's success, if the Church should come down handsomely and stick up to him courageously; for the man who pays best, gets the biggest crowd of soldiers behind him in this country. But, unfortunately, a dissenting voice was raised, and the Bishop of Mungia said, "Let the war take care of itself; we have paid out enough money; we are cheated on all sides!" That sentence told the story, and the balance of the session was held in secret. I think the determination of the council has not transpired, and whatever it is, no good has come of it yet.

THE ARCH-BISHOP CHEATED—HIS EXCHEQUER BANKRUPT AND HIS PAPER PROTESTED.

Letters from Mexico relate a "transaction" between Miramon and the Arch-bishop, which reflects on the honesty of the one and the sagacity of the other. The venerable prelate was in debt, or rather Miramon held his paper for $60,000, payable in one year. He offered to shave these obligations at the rate of 50 per cent., which Miramon agreed to, and the Arch-bishop paid $30,000 into the treasury. He then sent for his notes, and was rather astonished to find that Miramon had just sold them to a broker at a discount of 35 per cent., thereby obtaining within 15 per cent. of the full value. His reverence was full of anger, and sought to protest, but the notaries could do nothing for him, as the Church now has its own judges, who are called ecclesiastical, and who alone can take cognizance of religious disputes, and the notary of the Arch-bishop is now in Rome. But it is a poor rule that only works one way; so, when certain large demands fell due against the Arch-bishop a few days after, he denied the payment, saying he had no money. The creditor in this case could do nothing, for the ecclesiastical judge is in Rome, and therefore no protest could be entered. But the broker applied to Miramon in this extremity, and the latter very ungratefully appointed a commission to inquire into the matter, so his reverence was lilly treated all round.

GRAND BAPTISM—SOMETHING FOR THE LADIES.

Mexican news is usually barren of items which are supposed to interest ladies, for they, bless their souls, in our country, detest cowards and liars, and therefore naturally hate to read of the treachery, cowardice and falsehoods of which my letters so continually speak. On the 23th of September, as the twilight closed over the valley of Mexico, and the lingering sunshine played around the turrets of Castle Chapultepec, that splendid residence and fortification shone out from its emerald setting like a new sun. It was lit up from bastion to flag-staff with lanterns and gas lights, and inside was gathered the wealth, power and beauty of the city of the ancient kings. The occasion was the baptism of the first son and only child with which Madame Miramon has blessed her lord. The Arch-bishop, or rather the Pope of Mexico—for while this country has been cut off from Rome the Arch-bishop has acted as Vice-Gerent of Jesus Christ—officiated at the ceremony, and invoked the blessing of Heaven. The little fellow was called Miguel Napoleon de Miramon, and seemed to be very happy, never crying once, says a letter I have seen to a lady. After the baptism, the young Miramon was taken possession of by the crowd, who passed him from hand to hand like a piece of wax-work, exclaiming all the while, "how beautiful!" The ladies ultimately got him into their hands, and smothered the little fellow with kisses. A splendid repast followed the ceremony, and many a bumper of champaign was offered to the newly born successor to the present ruler in Chapultepec.

PROTECTIVE SYSTEM IN A NEW LIGHT.

The beauties of the "protective system" are refined and developed to perfection in this country, and I think your Massachusetts men had better cut this paragraph out for reference when their particular ideas triumph in the United States. Nothing is undertaken here without Government aid, which is usually vouchsafed in the form of a monopoly or exclusive privilege. We have published in the Progresso, in one day, four applications for benefits of the most trivial character. One man has discovered a new mode of navigating the water, and asks to be protected in its exclusive benefits for eight years. He says his machine is so simple, and yet so effective, that when once discovered the commonest intellect can comprehend and build it, and the country will be flooded with them to his great disadvantage. Another wants the exclusive privilege of supplying the interior of the Republic with shell and other kinds of fish. Another wants to be the monopolist of all saw mills in the State of Tobasco for the dressing of mahogany; and another, having discovered a new crater to an old volcano, wants to be the sole manufacturer of powder; and a fifth desires to have the coasting trade from this place to Tlacotalpan under his control, because he has a steamer, or can get one. All these things are considered fair here, and the Government is expected to oppress ninety-nine people that one fellow, with four or five thousand dollars, may be secured in its investment by the State. The inventor is entitled to some protection for the work of his head, and therefore I go in for giving the fellow with the new boat, "without steam or other present known means of propulsion," a fair shake; but those other knaves, who monopolize air and water because they have got three or four thousand dollars in one or the other, are to be severely condemned for their selfishness, and ought not to receive the slightest attention from Government. I suppose Massachusetts will ask, if old Buchanan gets protection for Pennsylvania iron, to have Congress allow her the sole privilege of selling codfish.

A LOAN AT 90 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

A letter from Puebla states that the house of Barron has advanced $500,000 to Miramon, in consideration of $3,000,000 worth of bonds, with the further condition that no more bonds shall be sold within three months. This is very nearly equal to a discount of one hundred per cent. You may ask what value there is in such indebtedness, and I answer that it is good! Barron is a Frenchman, the French Government recognizes Miramon, and will therefore hold him responsible. If you remember that these bonds bear an annual interest of 10 per cent., why it comes out that their interest for one year will just pay what they cost, and Barron comes out of the speculation $3,000,000 richer; or rather say that $300,000 are worth $30,000 interest, why it results that he only pays $30,000 for $3,000,000!

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

On the morning of the 9th ult., while the people of the village of Ixhuatlan were assembled to the number of three thousand in the plaza, celebrating a religious feast, a party of Conservatives attacked the town, and rushing into the public square, fired at random, killing women and children alone, for the men all ran away. The town was subsequently subjected to the most complete robbery.

Don Jose A. Penas has contracted to run a steamer between Vera Cruz and Tlacotalpan, a small town between this city and Minatitlan.

The Governor of the State of Zacatecas has named three of the principal streets of the city of Zacatecas in honor of the present social regeneration, "Reforma," "Exclamation," and "Tolesancia de Cretios."

The Bishop of Oajaca, who was expelled from that city for publishing a decree contrary to the law of reform, has arrived in Vera Cruz, where he is a prisoner, but where he has been turned loose on his parol of honor.

A reverend father of the church has been accused of the seduction of a young girl, 14 years old, belonging to one of the best families of the city of Mexico. His criminality seems evident, and the people are much incensed.

The Spanish Vice-Consul in San Luis, who was caught corresponding with Miramon, has had his exequatur withdrawn and will probably be ordered out of the country by Juarez.

The health of this city is good, and we have no fear of yellow fever this year.

The Hon. Henry Rey de la Reintree, acting American Minister, is in the city, where he has remained all the time, and is very popular.

It is reported that General Zuazua refuses to act under Degollado and has returned to Monterey.

A brilliant aurora borealis was seen off the harbor on the 22d, which was followed by a dashing rain.

On the occasion of the birth of his son, Miramon released two rebels who had been sentenced to death.

Rumors are again current of a desire on the part of Miramon to effect a reconciliation with Juarez, but it is not credited.

The stages now run regularly to the city of Mexico, but the road is not safe.

Texas Intelligence.

The Galveston News of Tuesday last has the following:

We learn by a gentleman just from New Braunfels that the crops in Comal and some adjoining counties have been very short, owing to the drought early in the season. The corn is not over half an average crop, and the crop of cotton is turning out considerably smaller than that. There were fine rains in that section last week, but too late to do any good, but rather harm to the cotton.

A letter from Houston dated Saturday, says that there had then been two or three other cases of yellow fever, besides the death previously reported. The writer states that the existence of yellow fever in that city is no longer a matter of doubt.

The steamer this morning from Houston brings the statement that ten cases in all, of undoubted yellow fever, were reported up to last evening when the boat left, two of which had died. One of these two was a man of rather dissipated habits, and left his room and obtained some liquor the day before his death. The other was a woman who resided two miles from town, had a miscarriage, and soon after died, with the appearance of having the yellow fever. The other eight cases are not supposed to be dangerous, and the disease does not appear to spread.

The Civilian of Tuesday gives the following account of the finding of more beeswax on the Texas coast:

Large quantities of white wax have been coming ashore on the Texas coast the past month. We hear that one man on Matagorda bay has realized $900 on what he picked up. A considerable quantity has been found along the shores of Galveston Island and Point Bolivar. This wax, for the most part, is not of the kind formerly found, and supposed to have been submerged in the Gulf by the foundering of a vessel in 1833. We understand that of two Spanish vessels bound for Vera Cruz, and due about June last, one arrived and the other has not been heard of. They encountered the storm that dismasted the Belgian bark which put into this port for repairs, and the missing vessel is probably that from which most of this wax comes. It has a new and clean appearance on the surface, different from the wax formerly washed ashore. The cakes weigh from 30 to 45 pounds, and are stamped with the name of "E. de P. Torilla."

The Jefferson Herald states that the cotton crop of that county will be more than an average one, and that the shipments of cotton from that port, will exceed those of the past season at least 15,000 bales.

The Austin Gazette of the 17th says:

The rain which has fallen in our county the past two weeks, seems to have been very general over the State. It has already started the seed in our fall gardens, and the prospect of fine vegetables this winter is good.

The fine corn and wheat crops of Northern Texas are the subject of general comment.

The Lampasas Chronicle of the 10th inst. reports several depredations by the Indians on that frontier. From the appearance of the trail and other signs, they seemed to be traveling down the country. On the 3d, about thirty miles above that town, they pierced a white boy with a lance when near his home.

The San Antonio Herald of the 16th publishes the following letter from Eagle Pass, dated September 11th:

Yesterday in the afternoon, Mr. Wm. Wilson reported here that his rancho on the Peuitencia, about forty miles to the southeast from here, had been attacked by Indians during his absence on the 9th inst., that one man, one woman and two children were killed; one woman and child missing; and one man badly wounded. The man killed, called Warmond, and the wounded one, called Lackey, I believe, was an old man; both were Americans; the woman and children were free people of color. A few hours after the news came in, eight men, all that could be mounted upon so short a notice, started in pursuit. The Indians are said to number about twenty, and appear to be in no hurry, knowing, probably, that there are no troops who could pursue them. It is very probable that they have since also attacked the ranch of Smith & Jackson, which is at a distance of about twelve miles from that of Mr. Wilson.

The whole country from the Nueces river to the Rio Grande, from Fort Clark, where no troops but artillery are stationed, down to Corpus Christi, is without protection. A few companies of mounted men could keep it clear of Indians, so-called Mustang hunters, and other scoundrels who infest it.

The Herald of the 17th says, editorially:

We learn from a gentleman just in from Laredo that a party of twenty Indians killed a Mexican boy last Friday, near the old town of Palafox, in Webb county, and then went down within four or five miles of Laredo, where they stole a lot of horses from the rancho of Don Juan Farias. A party of twenty men under Don Refugio Benavides started last Sunday morning from Laredo in pursuit.

Two fine American mares, one a sorrel with a colt about fifteen months old, the other a dark color or black, both the mares and colt branded on the left shoulder with the letters Ca, were taken by Mr. John C. Evans, of Laredo, from a noted thief named Jose Maria Salinas, as he was endeavoring to cross them to the other side of the river. The owner can get them by proving property, etc.

Nothing new on the opposite side of the river, except constant forays upon the country by the Indians.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—A dispatch of the 16th, from Worcester, Mass., says:

The Democratic Convention nominated Gen. Benjamin S. Butler, of Lowell, for Governor, and Stephen O. Bowin, of Springfield, for Lieutenant-Governor. The following nominations were also made: Secretary of State, Samuel W. Bowen; Treasurer, George Demarit; Auditor, James E. Easterbrook, of Worcester; Attorney General, D. H. Mason, of Dedham.

Caleb Cushing, Isaac Davis, Oliver Stebbins and Jas. S. Whitney, are chosen delegates to the Charleston Convention. It is said that all favor the claims of Senator Douglas for the Presidency.

The resolutions adopted recognize the principles of popular sovereignty, though endorsing the present Administration.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Crescent.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA AT BOSTON.

COAST DEFENSES OF FRANCE.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES!!!

EXPECTED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

Alliance Between France and Austria.

[BY THE NATIONAL LINES.]

BOSTON, Sept. 22.—The Cunard steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, has arrived at this port from Halifax. Her advices are but partially anticipated by telegraph from that point.

From her mails we gather the following interesting and important items:

FRANCE—Advices received from Paris represent that the French Government is making vigorous naval preparations with a view of strengthening the coast defenses of the Empire.

Prince Napoleon has gone to Switzerland.

The accounts respecting the recent harvest in Algiers are quite favorable.

The Paris papers express the opinion that the Italian question will be submitted to a general Congress of all the great powers, and consider it almost certain that such a Congress will soon assemble.

The French Ambassador at Florence, Prince Poniatowski, has been recalled.

BANK OF FRANCE—*Paris Bourse.*—The amount of bullion in the Bank of France has increased during the month 6,250,000 francs. The Paris Bourse was quiet. The Three Per Cent Rentes closed at 68f. 80c.

DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—At the Paris Conference for the final settlement of the question of the Danubian Principalities and the navigation of the Danube, the Ottoman Ambassador announced that "the Sultan agreed for this time only to grant investitures to Couzas as Hospodar of Moldavia and Wallachia."

The Austrian and Turkish Ambassadors have been called on for an early statement of their decision respecting the navigation of the Danube.

ITALY—King Victor Emanuel received a deputation from Tuscany on the 3d inst., and in reply to their address said that he hoped Europe would not refuse justice towards Tuscany, and that the same work of redressing grievances which it practiced towards Greece would be again adopted by them.

The vote of Parma upon the question of annexation to Piedmont resulted in 63,000 for annexation to 500 against it.

A new Sardinian loan of 5,000,000, it was expected, would soon be announced.

From 8000 to 9000 Papal troops have been concentrated at Pesaro.

BELGIUM.—The Belgian Senate had adopted the first article of the bill providing for the fortifications of Antwerp by a vote of 34 against 15.

AUSTRO-FRENCH ALLIANCE.—Prince Metternich, the Austrian Ambassador at Paris, had gone on a mission to St. Lauveur to confer