The Daily Crescent.

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LATER FROM MEXICO.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AUSTIN.

By the arrival of the steamship Austin we have the following Mexican news:

Advices from Mexico state that the Liberals gained a victory over Miramon at Lagos on the 15th of August, in which Gen. Miramon and his second in command were wounded. Miramon was surprised by Gen. Doblado, in command of the Liberals, and after five days' desperate fighting Miramon had to retreat, leaving all his artillery and many prisoners in the hands of Doblado. The forces were greatly disproportioned, Miramon having only about 2000 men, while Doblado had a force variously estimated at from 10,000 to 18,000 men. Miramon with his cavalry fled in the direction of the city of Mexico. The Liberals are in the highest state of exultement, and salutes had been fired at Matamoros on the arrival of every courier.

Gov. Vidaurri has enforced another loan on the foreign merchants of Monterey, and with the assistance of that they could pay in five days he abominates that they could pay in five days or leave the State. Many have availed the latter plan, and are now on the Rio Grande awaiting some change in events, or in the government of the State of Leon. Certain parties in high authority in the State of Tamaulipas are said to be furnishing arms and ammunition, and soliciting men for the purpose of assisting the revolutionists in Nuevo Leon in overthrowing Vidaurri.

The threatened war between Marino and Spain is not popular in Matamoros, because the people fear the safety of that town. The recent defeat of Miramon at Lagos has infused great confidence in the Liberals, and volunteers are hurrying to the fight, in order to have it said that they assisted in overthrowing the Church party.

The Rio Grande is on a big rise, and fears are entertained that an overflow will result. The Texas frontier is all quiet from Matamoros disturbances. Cholera has made its appearance at the town of Victoria, one hundred miles above Matamoros.

Gen. Pacheco, of the Liberal army, was killed at Lagos.

TWO CAMPAIGN SONGS.—We are indebted to Mr. Wortein, No. 5 Camp street, for two Union campaign songs composed by H. P. Bigney, and set to music by T. Von La Mache. They are of course genial, spirited and appropriate.

POLITICAL BAROARISM.—No schemes or fictions, under any pretense, can swerve Union men one hair's breadth from their great purpose of securing the election of Bell and Everett, and the supremacy of the Laws, the Constitution and the Union. This is the beginning, the aim and the end of the Union movement, which is now fairly sweeping over this land.

The Democratic Press and Expectations of the Union Men.

We invite for the following lengthy but significant letter, of the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, the careful attention of all true patriots, but especially of those faint-hearted lovers of the Union, who have heretofore been so dispirited by the contemptible "no chance" ruse of our enemies. It will be seen that this well-informed correspondent of a leading Metropolitan Republican journal, not only believes in the belief that Lincoln will be defeated should the election even go before the House, but virtually concedes the probability of the ELECTION OF JOHN BELL AND EDWARD EVERETT BY THE PEOPLE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug 23, 1860.

The Bell and Everett Central Executive Committee, of whom Mr. Botsler, of Virginia, is the working head, and who have their headquarters here, profess themselves greatly encouraged by the progress of the campaign, particularly in the South. The good understanding which has been developed between the supporters of Bell and Everett and supporters of Mr. Douglas, is not, it is said, their only source of encouragement. The action of the Virginia Breckinridge Convention, which virtually repudiates Mr. Breckinridge, should they be chosen, to cast the vote of the State for Bell, in case that by so doing Lincoln's election would be prevented, it is maintained is not among the least significant indications of the real strength of the nominees of the Nationals.

The report, which I deemed therefrom in that Virginia, in the contingency likely to arise in case Mr. Everett's name should go to the Senate, could be called on to take the lead in making the distinguished New Englander President. It is maintained by the best informed Nationals that Breckinridge and Lane will not receive electoral votes enough to send them to the House in the event there is no election by the people. Indeed, it seems to be pretty generally conceded now that in the South, where it was at least expected that Breckinridge and Lane would largely preponderate, Bell and Everett will quite as largely preponderate instead. The conviction, whom I have referred, professes to feel entirely confident of upward of eighty votes for Bell and Everett in the Southern States, with an excellent prospect of increasing the number to nearly or quite one hundred. That in the States and calculations as to the way they will go, are something like the following:

	Bell.	Breck.	Douglas.	Doubtful.
Delaware	3			
Maryland	8			
Virginia	15			
North Carolina	8			
Georgia	10			
Alabama	9			
Mississippi	—	7		
Louisiana	6			
Florida	—			3
Kentucky	12			
Tennessee	12			
Texas	—			4
Missouri	—		9	
South Carolina	—	8		
Arkansas	—			4
Iowa	—			4
California	—		4	
Totals	83	15	13	11

It is maintained that Douglas will develop unexpected strength in Georgia, as he is doing, or has done, in Illinois. Should he do so, Georgia will give both of these States to Bell for whom they are now claimed; that in Louisiana a series of events of the most satisfactory sort, to that Breckinridge is certain not to have that State, and Bell so certain to have it, particularly should he receive the great importance to him in the final squaring of accounts. Though Missouri is put down for Douglas, it is said that is quite as likely to go for Bell. As to the three doubtful States—Arkansas and Texas—it is conceded that in the two latter Breckinridge's chances are probably the best, while, as to Tennessee, one of the leaders which his friends have been claiming with certainty, grave doubts exist as to how well Douglas will do in that State. Virginia has warm friends in the State, and Bell is also strong there, particularly since the recent nomination of Mr. Botts and South Carolina is the only State which the Nationals are willing to concede as dead sure for Breckinridge.

All the same time, they claim good chances for Breckinridge in Bell's State by the election of Florida, 3; Missouri, 9; Arkansas, 4—16; so say nothing about what may happen in case of a straight contest between Bell and Douglas in Texas and California. Thus, without much forcing, as they think, the Nationals get Mr. Bell's strength up to 99, or one hundred electoral votes in the South. This will of course carry Bell and Everett into the House, and keep Breckinridge and Lane out, in case of no choice. This also leaves but 70 more votes wanting to elect Bell and Everett by the people. These must come from the North. The recent coalitions, and others like them, which have been formed, and, others perhaps is of no secondary consequence, the developing of a scheme to elect Bell and Everett have, contained, made serious assaults on what have heretofore been regarded by so many as the absolute and demonstrated certainty of Lincoln's election.

Certain it is, taking the foregoing calculations, the contest is between Lincoln and Bell. No one stands out more pronounced—nor, perhaps is there one more significant in the case—than the readiness and cordiality with which the Douglas Democrats and Old Line Whigs and Americans have coalesced; particularly of the South, where such is the case, could be called on to take the lead in making the distinguished New Englander President. It is maintained by the best informed Nationals that Breckinridge and Lane will not receive electoral votes enough to send them to the House in the event there is no election by the people. Indeed, it seems to be pretty generally conceded now that in the South, where it was at least expected that Breckinridge and Lane would largely preponderate, Bell and Everett will quite as largely preponderate instead. The conviction, whom I have referred, professes to feel entirely confident of upward of eighty votes for Bell and Everett in the Southern States, with an excellent prospect of increasing the number to nearly or quite one hundred. That in the States and calculations as to the way they will go, are something like the following:

"We shall advocate the election of Bell and Everett to the Presidency of the United States, feeling that the safety of every lover of the Union and the equality of the States, North and South, is so plain and unmistakable in the present crisis of public affairs, that after a careful survey of the several positions of parties now in the political arena, the man who is open to conviction cannot fail to decide in favor of Bell and Everett."—*La Grange (Ga.) Reporter.*

Pennsylvania is wide awake. The Philadelphia *Evening Journal* has notices of twenty-two Bell and Everett meetings at different points in the interior. Among the speakers are J. R. Ingersoll, Edward King, Henry J. M. Fuller, David Paul Brown, Sr. and Jr., John Brown, &c.

The Livingston (Ala.) *Messenger* and the Troy (Ala.) *Advertiser*, the former a Democratic neutral and the latter a Democratic journal, have declared for Bell and Everett in the pending canvass.—*Baltimore Clipper.*

Telegraphic Items.

HARTFORD, August 30.—The Democratic State Convention, held here yesterday, resulted in the nomination of a clear Douglas electoral ticket. There were some 400 delegates present, and the proceedings were harmonious throughout. A good deal of ill-feeling interspersed with pyrotechnics, characterized the debates between the two wings.

The following is the electoral ticket: Electors at large, Samuel Cole, of Hartford, and John J. Hughes.

Resolutions were passed indorsing the Charleston Baltimore platform, and recommending the latter for adoption by the Democracy of Connecticut, and recognizing Douglas and Johnson as the regularly nominated candidates of the National Democracy.

An effort was made to affix a clause to one of the resolutions instructing the delegates to vote for some other candidate than Douglas in case it is found Lincoln, but this was rejected—yeas 124, nays 236.

There will probably be a Breckinridge Convention called, and another ticket nominated.

NEW YORK, August 30.—James T. Brady accepts the Breckinridge Gubernatorial nomination, with a letter, intimating that he will withdraw in case of a union of the Democracy.

Judge Douglas arrived last evening at Rahway, where he intends to-day. He received an enthusiastic reception. The Douglas State Committee met yesterday at the St. Nicholas to make arrangements for the Presidential campaign. Nothing transpired about a fusion with the Breckinridge party.

DETROIT, August 30.—Extensive preparations are being made for the Republican meeting on Monday next, and reception of Mr. Seward. It promises to be the largest demonstration of this campaign.

NEW HAVEN, August 30.—The Republican State Committee met here this morning, with a very full attendance from all parts of the State. Hon. J. F. Babcock, of the New Haven Palladium, was chosen president, with vice-presidents and secretaries from every county.

A warm discussion ensued upon the form of the call for the Convention, which was finally ended by a most exciting scene of unanimity and enthusiasm, all differences being reconciled at once. After a tempest of cheers and rejoicings, the Convention adjourned for dinner.

The Norfolk *Herald* of the 29th ult. contains the following:

The brig Triton, in charge of Midshipman M. H. Farquhar, arrived here yesterday after a passage of 41 days from Cadiz, Spain. The Triton was captured on the 16th of July, by the United States steamer Mystic, Lieut. Commanding LaRoy, of Black Point. She cleared from New York on the beginning of March last, for Cuba. As soon as she made the capture the American captain, with part of his crew, left them on board, and took their place. All her provisions, water casks, &c., were put on board. When captured she had no papers or colors. After having thrown them overboard. The Triton was consigned to an agent on the Coast, and was to take the slaves that had been purchased from the brig Dolphin, which was captured by the Constellation in December last. About 1100 in number. Orders from the owners will be duly fulfilled. The experience and high character of Dunne Brothers should ensure them a good share of public patronage.

Home Guard, Second District, meet to-night at seven o'clock, at Bienville street.

EDITORIAL INTELLIGENCE.—Mr. Benjamin, the managing editor of this time-honored concern announces that Mr. James C. Walling has been associated with him in its editorial management. Mr. Walling is no stranger to the columns of the *National Intelligencer*, having been connected with it in different capacities for many years, and being well known to the friends of the able and scholarly "Notes and Queries," which have, from time to time, been the figure of our Washington correspondent.

PORTRAIT.—Senator Benjamin, who secured the nomination of Vice Presidency from the Front Democratic Convention, made a speech during the course of which he thus alluded to himself:

"I have known for several years as a Democrat; he is a gentleman of talents and considerable experience in public affairs, and has high personal and political claims and pretensions, that would entitle him to a very high position."

The Modern Organ School.—A thorough school on the art of playing the Organ—a new, attractive and practical method in three parts, by John Zundel. This seems to us a practical and instructive publication.

I Remember.—A Ballad by T. Hood, music by C. Zeuner. The melody and poetry at this ballad are equally charming.

Third Polka.—By J. Hilbot Jones—a lively, sparkling thing.

Oh! Night, How'rt Delightful.—A remarkably beautiful duet for soprano and contralto. By C. Zeuner.

The Japanese Polka.—By Ch. D'Albert. Very pretty.

Last Petite Concerts.—A series of compositions for violin, piano and flute.

NEW WORKS.—Our thanks are due Messrs. Appleton & Co., publishers, through T. L. Wells, No. 101 Canal street, for the following works:

Appleton's New Encyclopedia, No. 17. The best edition of the kind ever undertaken.

The Threshold Europe.—By E. C. Bonfoy. An exceedingly pleasant book, written by a gentleman of unusually cultivated observation.

Bullion's Course of Ancient Geography.—A work of high special reference to the seminaries of education. For higher classes in seminaries of learning this is a valuable compendium.

Virgil's Æneid: with explanatory notes. Edited by B. Deane. The notes attached to this edition are particularly instructive, and the illustrations are excellent.

Smith's Method of Learning Spanish.—This system is certainly calculated vastly to facilitate the acquisition of Spanish. The plan of the system of Ollendorff with other languages.

Ovid. Porter.—By Francis Bring. A classical tribute to a worthy man.

ASSORTMENT OF TAILORS' GOODS.—We call attention to the advertisement of Dunne Brothers, No. 126 Chartres street. This well known firm have formed a new establishment for the purpose of supplying the fancy dry goods business for gentlemen. Their assortment comprises the choicest of articles, cassimeres, and other goods for gentlemen's tailor and for clothing. Orders from the country will be prompt