# DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES & M'CLURE.

A. M. HAYES.....J. S. M'CLURE.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1848.


☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

### Charity Hospital Report.

For the 24 hours preceding yesterday, 6 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of admissions, various diseases | 51 |
| Discharged, Yellow Fever | 26 |
| " Other Diseases | 31—57 |
| Deaths, Yellow Fever | 12 |
| " Other Diseases | 0—12 |
| Remaining, in Main building 418, Lunatic Asylum 122, total | 501 |

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

### Board of Health.

*List of Interments in the City of New Orleans for the 24 hours ending September 7, at 12 o'clock M.*

Consumption 1, Drowned 1, Debility 1, Dysentery 3, Yellow Fever 20, Pneumonia 1, Pertussis 1, Parturition 1, Gunshot wound 1, Worms 1; Total 31. 29 were white, and 2 colored. 3 were under 10 years of age.

*Where born*—New Orleans 1, Ireland 16, Germany 2, Belgium 1, France 2, Maryland 1, Georgia 1, Uncertain 7.

A. LESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Health, held Sept. 7, the following resolution was adopted:

*Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Board, founded on the official reports presented this day, that the "Yellow Fever" has not increased since their last meeting, on Monday: the same mild type still prevails, and it cannot be considered an epidemic disease.

A. D. CROSSMAN, President Board of Health.
A. HESTER, Sec'y.

☞ Captain Place, of the steamship Porland, will please accept our thanks for late Galveston and Port Lavaca papers.

☞ The following named gentlemen, says the Opelousas Gazette, were admitted to practice law as attorneys in this State, by the Supreme Court now in session in Opelousas, on the 28th ult.: Albert Voorhies, J. L. Brent, Franklin Thomas, from St. Martinsville; Henry C. Wilson, Henry C. Cooke, from St. Mary; Edmund T. Abell, from Kentucky; Bernard Janin Sage, from New Orleans; Joseph A. Moore, from Opelousas.

IRISH ARRESTS IN QUEBEC.—We learn, says the Montreal Gazette of the 20th ult., from a private letter from Quebec, that great excitement was created there by the arrest of four or five leaders of an Irish club, on a charge of stealing cannon balls from the batteries. As the guns on the ramparts of the city are mostly thirty-two pounders, we must confess we cannot exactly see the object of the theft, as such artillery is much too heavy for field practice, and no one could be mad enough to expect to breach the walls of the citadel.

☞ At a meeting of the friends of Ireland in Memphis, held in the Universalist Church, on the 31st ult., nearly $400 was collected, which it was resolved should be transmitted immediately to Robert Emmett, the General Treasurer. The meeting also passed resolutions requesting the Corporation of the city to subscribe $500.

LONG COASTWISE.—Under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, vessels for Oregon will hereafter clear at the custom-house "coastwise." The voyage to Oregon, some twelve or fifteen thousand miles, is rather a long coastwise voyage.

☞ The U. S. Revenue Cutter Dallas, from the Western Lakes via the Canadian canals and the river St. Lawrence, arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, 28th ult.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE NEW YORK QUARANTINE.—The New York papers state that there have been several cases of decided black vomit at the Quarantine Hospital, and that the yellow fever has manifested itself outside the hospital grounds, among the inhabitants in the village. The report of the hospital for the last week shows that there had been six cases, three of whom died.

ODD FELLOWSHIP.—There are seventy-three Lodges in the city of New York, and from returns on file in the office of the Grand Secretary, it appears that twenty-one of these Lodges expended $30,407 36 during the year ending June 30th, for relief in sickness and burial of the dead.

☞ The steamship Washington left Southampton on the 2d inst., and arrived at Bremen on the 4th, in a run of only 32 hours, being an average of 13¼ nautical miles an hour, and the quickest trip ever made between the two ports.

### From Texas.

By the steamship Portland, Capt. Place, which arrived yesterday from Galveston, we have papers of that place to the 2d instant.

The first lot of new cotton, five bales, was received at Galveston on the 31st ult. The quality, the News says, was middling fair.

The Matagorda Tribune says, the late heavy rains have extended to that neighborhood. On Caney the plantations were almost deluged, and in addition the worm was said to be at work on the cotton crop.

In Bastrop, James Smith has been elected Chief Justice, James H. Gillespie County Clerk, M. M. Rogers Sheriff, and Wm. R. Reding Assessor and Collector. In Bexar, L. L. Hewitt Chief Justice, J. L. Trueheart County Clerk, N. R. Mallon Sheriff, E. J. McLane Assessor and Collector, and John C. Hays District Surveyor.

The U. S. steamer Wetzell arrived at Port Lavaca on the 31st ult. from this port, with Captain Miller on board, who goes to San Antonio to relieve Capt. Ralston, as Quartermaster at that post.

A child of Mr. Jourdan's, of Houston, was poisoned about two weeks since, by eating some molasses which had been mixed with poison and left carelessly in its way.

Mr. Eckhart, of Indian Point, informs the Victoria Advocate that he has made 1400 bales of Gama Grass Hay, most of which he has shipped to New Orleans, where it commands $3 per bale? more than Northern hay.

The same paper states that "the few experiments have been made in wheat and oats in Western Texas have resulted most satisfactorily." In some instances the product of wheat has been as high as thirty bushels per acre from second year's upland.

Mr. Eckhart brought recently from Fredericksburg a small lot of wool from the real imported Saxon sheep. The Advocate says: "The wool was of the finest quality, and would command $1 50, per pound in the New York market. Mr. Eckhart gives it as his opinion that no part of the European continent is better adapted to wool growing than Western Texas."

CROPS.—The St. Martinsville (La.) Creole, of the 2d inst., says the late rains have not damaged the crops so much as was anticipated. "The cane is improving under the influence of the genial weather which we have had for some days, promising a fair harvest, and the cotton planters are busily occupied in their cotton fields, which will yield a good average crop. The 'Banner of Attakapas' carried down, on the 26th inst., four bales of new cotton from the plantation of Mr. Charles Gauthier, near this place—the first which has been sent this season from our parish."

The Carrollton (Miss.) Democrat of the 30th ult., says:

"The boll worm has commenced its ravages in this section of the State, with an industry that completely destroys the fine prospect of which our planters could boast three weeks ago. We believe, however, that it has made its appearance almost simultaneously throughout the cotton growing region. From every quarter, we hear of its destructive ravages.

☞ The steamship Columbus arrived at Philadelphia on the 29th ult., in sixty-eight hours from Charleston, S. C., with a full cargo and thirty-nine passengers. She was detained some time by having to put into Wilmington to land a runaway slave.

### Great Distress.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland—the blight of the wheat fields in England and France—the destruction of cabbages at Kinderhook—the rot in the onion beds of Weathersfield—each of these is sufficient cause of sorrow to thousands, and all combined would form a load of ills under which poor human nature could hardly stagger. Yet the world has survived calamities frightful as these without any great or permanent decrease in the aggregate of its population. But although a wise Providence has so organized mankind that it may survive and flourish amid the ravages of war, the deadly march of the pestilence, and the frightful inroads of famine, yet there are evils to which it must in the end succumb—evils which must prostrate its energies, extinguish its spirit, and produce final and utter annihilation. The people of Sodom and Gomorrah outlived every thing but the great shower of fire and brimstone; and Herculaneum and Pompeii, flourishing amid the convulsions of the times, unscathed by foreign arms, unconquered by domestic vices, could not withstand a similar shower of warm ashes and red-hot stones; we have besides very good authority, poetical and other kinds, for believing that what is finally left of human wickedness on earth, with "the great globe itself and all which it inherit" will but form the materials of a last terrestrial bonfire, preliminary to that inextinguishable furnace which, parson Clap to the contrary notwithstanding, is destined somewhere to glow throughout the countless ages of eternity. These evils of fire, are too much for man. Before them he must give way—from a burnt finger to a burnt house, they inflict sufferings the most acute—cause devastations the most irreparable. Fire—caloric—heat, patent or latent, is the great destroyer of men and angels—the "prime motive of intensest pain." Milton, who by the bye, had a sort of affection for Satan, could not find it in his heart to punish even the rebellious of heaven by confining them constantly to warm quarters, but gives them, by way of variety, an occasional sojourn in "regions wild of thick-ribbed ice." Ice! that is it! Milton did give the devils ice! But here are the inhabitants of New Orleans, broiling in an atmosphere to which that of Sodom in the midst of the blue hail storm must have been cool and refreshing, and which can hardly be exceeded by the climate of Gehenna, Sheol, Tophet, or by whatever name the last great human cook-shop may be called—and the ice-houses are empty! Not a pound to be had! The thermometer at ninety and no ice! Politics at the scorching point and no ice! Woe to the drinkers of Juleps, and Coblers, and Jackson punches, and Rough and Readys, the powdered ice that rivalled the snows of Orizaba can no more delight your eyes or cool your noses; its beautiful crystals, more sparkling than the diamonds of Golconda, no longer reflect the hues of the rainbow in the noon-day's sun, nor glitter in the glare of the gas-lights! Woe to the delicate maiden who sipped the delicious scented compound called *ice cream*, the ice has vanished and left nothing behind but a blue colored liquid holding in solution some unimaginable compound! Woe, woe to poor devils of editors, whose only enjoyment in this hot and scorching life is to "sit in the shade and drink ice water."

Alas! when the hour for their drinking comes on,
The water is there but the bright ice has gone!

They may drench themselves with the muddy Mississippi, but the cool blocks from Long Pond that once floated gracefully upon the contents of the glass, and gave to the simple beverage an exhilarating, health-preserving and health restoring quality, which old Avicenna never found in his flower-wreathed bowl, are no longer to be seen. Oh! this punishment of fire without ice is more than we can bear. Our citizens are drooping under the infliction; all business is at an end; universal gloom overspreads the fair face of nature and the bronzed faces of our friends. The lawyer has forsaken his books, the merchant his counting-house, the mechanic has bid adieu to his work-shop, and even bar-room politicians cease to collect at corners and in the coffee-houses. One ill afflicts all—one want is every where felt—one sentiment has taken possession of all minds—and we greatly fear but one prayer is seriously offered up—and that is for ice! more ice! some ice! a little ice!

If the ships laden with the precious freight—acres of ice from Boston—do not soon arrive, we fear that our city will be a desert and howling wilderness, given over as the only proper abode of salamanders and the Genii of Fire—the silence of Sodom and the desolation of Pompeii will have fallen upon it; our people will desert for St. Petersburg or the poles, and the ornament and pride of the great valley will be only remembered as "an insubstantial pageant faded"—a thing that was or may have been like Babylon or Nineveh of old.

### The Irish Fund.

Now, that the prospect of an attempt at revolution in Ireland has disappeared from immediate view, the question is being discussed, what shall be done with the funds collected in this country? Some suggest that it shall be appropriated to assist emigration from Ireland; others, to the relief of destitute Irish emigrants landing on our shores; and a third project is thus reported in the New York Sun:

"It is rumored that the funds raised for Ireland are to be appropriated in organizing an extensive *fox hunt*, to take place in the British American provinces this fall or winter. Red foxes are said to abound in those regions."

Now, as to the emigration plan, it would afford about as much relief to Ireland as the contributions of the Irish landlords during the famine. After all the agents necessary to carry out the scheme had filled their pockets, it is possible a thousand poor Irishmen might be beneficiaries. It would be giving a quill to Lake Superior as an outlet. In regard to those who arrive here destitute, they soon obtain employment, and in the mean time do not starve. But the project of invading Canada, a project we are confident that has not the countenance of the New York leaders of the Irish sympathizers, must meet with the unqualified disapprobation of every good citizen. It would be a gross violation of law, and looking only at the prospect of success, or of diverting British bayonets from Ireland, none but the thoughtless or ignorant could conceive it at this moment. In Canada there is no suffering for bread; they have their local parliament; all the great public works are constructed at the expense of the Home Government; land is abundant and cheap; taxation is but little more than nominal, and since our own revolution the British Government has been yearly learning the necessity of a mild colonial rule. There is no general complaint in Canada, and until the masses can be made to comprehend the public evils of colonial bondage, an attempt to separate her from the "mother country" must prove an utter abortion.

The fund now in the hands of the New York directory was not designed by the contributors for any partial object, nor to be expended in illegal and puerile plans. It was given to help Ireland to independence, and until it is certain Irishmen have abandoned the idea of the *pike*, should be appropriated to no other purpose. The New York directory are honest men—men of irreproachable character, and we doubt if a better disposition can be made of the money than to leave it in their hands until Ireland is ready to use it; and when she is, the patriots will have a respectable sum at their command to start with. Until then, the money, which is said to be over $200,000, may be invested in our Government securities, either State or Federal, which would be an advantage in the interest accumulating.

EX-PRESIDENT ADAMS.—Mr. C. F. Adams, on his return home lately, remitted to the committee of arrangements of Quincy, (Mass.) the full amount of all the expenses attending the funeral of his father in that town; but the committee declined to receive it.

PEACH LIQUOR.—Some of the peach-growers in New Jersey are sending large quantities of the growth of their orchards to be made into whiskey, the crops being so plentiful that they are at a loss how otherwise to dispose of them.

## TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

TRANSMITTED TO THE DAILY CRESCENT

LATER FROM EUROPE.....THE WASHINGTON.

*Paris in a Disturbed State — Lamartine at the head of Affairs—Italy Unsettled, &c.*

CHARLESTON, Sept. 6, 5:40 P. M.

The Washington arrived at New York this morning from Southampton, which port she left on the 20th of August.

"Fears were entertained of another outbreak in Paris." On what ground and for what object the telegraphic report does not say, but it continues—"Cavaignac *proposed*"—"Lamartine appointed military commander with extra power;" from which we may infer that the Republican or Radical party has again made head against the counter-revolutionists, and that the *bourgoisie* have become frightened and *deposed* Cavaignac—who was objectionable on account of his butcheries in Paris during the insurrection and after it was suppressed—and appointed Lamartine, whose sympathies are all with the people, as temporary dictator, under the belief that he was the only man who could restore order and direct the revolution to its legitimate ends. If this be the proper reading of the sentence, it speaks well for the condition of things in France.

The Emperor of Austria has returned to Vienna.

The Sardinian Cabinet have repudiated the armistice entered into between the Italian and Austrian forces.

Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, is about to abdicate—but whether the abdication refers to the command of the Italian army or the throne of Sardinia is not stated.

The armed interference of England and France in the Austro-Italian war was nearly determined on. There was nothing reported relative to Ireland, and no occount of the markets transmitted.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—The Frankfort Yeoman of the 23d inst., has returns, official and reported, from all the counties in the State. The majority for Mr. Crittenden, according to the Yeoman's figures, is 8,365—the vote for Mr. Crittenden being 66,489, and for Mr. Powell, 58,124.

KENTUCKY.—*Crittenden's Majority.*—The Louisville Courier of the 30th, says: "At a late hour last night we received from a friend at Frankfort, a telegraphic despatch, informing us that Crittenden's majority, as officially declared by the Secretary of State, is 8,463. All the counties in the State were reported except Hart, in which, from private accounts, Powell's majority is 42—thus making Crittenden's actual majority in the State 8,421."

ARKANSAS ELECTION.—The Arkansas Banner, published at Little Rock, of 29th ult., contains the returns of the recent election from all the counties in the State with the exception of Greene, Izard, Marion and Pike. The democratic candidate for Governor had no competitor. The majority for Johnson, democratic candidate for Congress, over Newton, whig, is 4,627, which will probably be increased by the counties yet to be heard from. In the Legislature the democrats will be largely in the ascendancy.

NOMINATIONS.—The Baltimore county nominations are: For Sheriff, Joshua H. Hynes; for Commissioners, David Dean, Pleasant Hunter, Thomas C. Bosley; for Treasurer, John L. Stansbury.

HALE WITHDRAWS IN FAVOR OF VAN BUREN.—A telegraphic dispatch from Boston, dated the 30th ult., to the Baltimore Sun, says: "At a meeting of the Free Soil advocates, held in Boston last night, Mr. John P. Hale, the great Abolitionist, read a long letter, in which he withdraws his name as an Abolition candidate for the Presidency. He strongly recommends his friends to vote for the nominees of the Buffalo Convention—to vote for Van Buren and Adams, he asserts, is the most consistent course the friends of human liberty can pursue."

☞ Ex-Governor Thomas of Maryland, has come out a "Free Soil" man, and will vote the Van Buren ticket.

DIGNIFIED.—Under this head the New York Evening Post has the following: "Senator Dickinson, the representative of Virginia, from Broome county, N. Y., calls the Buffalo free soil ticket a codfish grafted upon a cabbage. This is certainly very becoming a U. S. Senator.

☞ Northern Pennsylvania, according to Mr. Greeley, is on fire with "free soil." He is travelling on the Lakes and says: "I am assured that Campbell, whig, is morally certain to beat Mr. Polk's Thompson in the Erie Congressional District, which will be a gain."

☞ Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, former distinguished commissioner of patents at Washington, has identified himself with the "free soilers" at Wabash, Indiana.

A HEAVENLY IDEA.—Parker Pillsbury, one of the prominent Anti-Slavery lecturers, is famous for odd and original expressions. We see it stated in the Norway (Me.) Advertiser, that Mr. P., in speaking of the "Cottonocracy" of Boston, said that they would "dam up the river of life, that they might build cotton mills in the city of Jerusalem."

☞ John Van Buren has at last been induced to take the stump for "Free Soil." He promises to visit Baltimore in his tour.

ARRESTING AMERICANS IN IRELAND.—"If," says the Baltimore Sun, "all the statements be true, the British Government is pursuing rather a wholsale and indiscriminate arrest of American citizens at this time, through its anxiety to hastily get rid of its troubles in Ireland. We have already given the record of several such arrests from the English press; and a letter from county Tyrone, Ireland, dated August 7, in the Philadelphia Times, has the following surprising statements:

"*Orders have been issued to the police, to arrest every man coming from America*, and one young man came to Landholes, between Cookstown and Moree, a few days ago, and was taken up and brought before the magistrates in Cookstown on Saturday last—he was engaged in the war in Mexico, and was discharged for ill health at Monterey—papers to this effect were found on him, and *though he stated he came over to bring his sister out to America*, and though one of the magistrates and many respectable people here knew him, and though no charge could be preferred against him, he is now detained in custody in Cookstown, and copies of the papers found sent to the Government, and he must so remain till the pleasure of the Government is known. This you will consider a very hard case, but many such are occurring daily. You will see more particulars by the papers I send you than can be written in a letter."

A letter in the New York Commercial says:

"Arrests continue to be very numerous. A Dr. M'Carron, of America, brother-in-law of Gavan Duffy, has been committed for high treason. Mr. Bergen, a ship-broker of New York, also has been apprehended. In the latter case the prisoner is said to have forwarded a complaint to the American Consul."

The New York Tribune says:

"By a letter from Mr. Ryan, formerly of Cincinnati, now in Ireland, we understand that he was twice arrested, but succeeded in persuading the authorities to let him go. He says that the people of the South of Ireland are in the most abject poverty. They are fully determined on rebellion, but they want to have the harvest first gathered in. He says that the arrest of Smith O'Brien was received throughout the country with the deepest sorrow. The peasantry, generally, were bathed in tears."

POPULAR SENTIMENT IN CANADA.—An observing correspondent of New York Commercial, writing from Toronto, Canada, says:—

"In passing through the country I find a growing disposition to speak more favorably of the institutions of the United States than I ever knew before, and this too in a quarter where I little expected to observe it. Indeed the subject of annexation with the United States is quite the order of the day."

ANOTHER IRISH MEETING IN NEW YORK.—A very large number of the Irish citizens of New York do not yet despair of the revolution in their native land. Another very large meeting was held at Vauxhall Garden, on the evening of the 28th ult., as enthusiastic as ever, though there were some differences of opinion as to the prospect in the course to be pursued. Messrs. M. B. and Charles O'Connor delivered speeches to encourage still further hope. The latter read the receipt of moneys from various parts of the United States, since Thursday last, amounting to $3,836. The contributions at the meeting, however, amounted to only some $40. He also offered a series of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, pledging themselves to renewed exertions, subscriptions and organizations, and requesting the Directory to continue their exertions for the relief of the struggling patriots, by all means, direct or indirect, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, or morality. The other speakers were General Walbridge, Mr. Baker, Mr. Mooney, and Mr. Hennessy, between the latter two of whom there was a collision, producing much disquiet, owing to Mr. Mooney's casting reflections upon the unfortunate Smith O'Brien. His insinuating remark that "though Smith O'Brien had surrendered, the Irish people had not," evinced a degree of ingratitude, it is to be hoped, few will imitate.

☞ Mr. Robert Tyler has issued an address to the friends of Ireland in Pennsylvania, in view of the late disastrous news. He thinks another and better chapter may yet be written in the revolutionary agitation.

MILITARY GLORY.—Illinois has given civil honors to all three of the officers of the 2d Regiment of Volunteers. Col. Bissel goes to Congress without opposition; Lieut. Col. Morrison to the State Senate, overcoming a democratic majority of upwards of a thousand; and Major Trail to the Legislature. In the 3d Illinois Regiment, Major S. Marshall was a candidate for Congress against Mr. McClelland, and, though defeated, has reduced the usual majority nearly two-thirds. In the 4th Illinois Regiment, Col. E. D. Baker, emigrated last spring to the Galena Congressional District, (which has always been democratic,) and took the field against the late democratic Lieut. Governor of the State, beating him upwards of a thousand majority. Major Harris, who was a candidate against Judge Logan in the Springfield District, has been elected to Congress against a political majority greater than that with which Col. Baker had to contend. Major Richardson, of the 1st Regiment, is reëlected to Congress without opposition. Four of the seven Representatives to Congress were selected from among their field officers. Gen. Shields, from the same State, had the appointment as Governor of Oregon, and declined it for the reason (it is said) that he regarded his chances safe to be elected to the United States Senate.

☞ Gen. Shields and Kit Carson were in Cincinnati on the 25th ult. The former left for the East in the evening.

THE TELEGRAPH LAWSUIT.—A dispatch from Frankfort, Ky., August 29, says:

The great lightning lawsuit between Morse, Kendall & Co., and Henry O'Reilly, will doubtless continue a week or ten days longer. The first two days were spent in hearing the bill of complaints and affidavits of Morse, Kendall and others upon the same side. Henry O'Reilly's answer was heard on the third day, when the telegraph systems were examined in court, under examination of Mr. Baines and one of the inventors of the new Columbia telegraph, used on O'Reilly's Louisville and Orleans line. This is one of the most important lawsuits ever contended for in the United States. It exceeds the celebrated steamboat controversy, and concerns the public far more than it can possibly concern H. O'Reilly. Morse, Kendall and F. O. J. Smith contend for an exclusive monopoly of the principle of electro-magnetism in its application to telegraphing in the United States. H. O'Reilly's counsel resist the claim, asserting that a general principle like electro-magnetism cannot possibly be made the subject of a patent, even if the claimants had discovered said general principle. Madison C. Johnson, one of O'Reilly's counsel, is just appointed Attorney General of Kentucky, but will continue with Mr. O'Reilly until the case is decided. Judge Monroe is the U. S. Judge in the district.

☞ The American Association for the advancement of Science will hold its next meeting at Philadelphia, commencing on the 20th of September. Its membership is open to the friends and cultivators of the positive sciences, in every department.

☞ There is now telegraphic communication between Baltimore and Frostburg, (on the mountains,) near Cumberland, Md.

THE CHESTER COUNTY BANK ROBBERY.—The Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph, noticing the arrest of officer McGowan in Philadelphia, in alleged connection with this robbery, through some singular developments, made by R. H. Lackey, says:

"We learn farther, that there is a great probability that a large portion of the money stolen—over $40,000—will be recovered. Lackey, it appears, has turned State's evidence; and we are informed that as soon as Dr. Darlington, President of the Chester County Bank, from whom the valise containing the money, was stolen—was confronted with Lackey, he instantly identified him as the person who took his seat by him in the car a few moments before the robbery was committed, and who disappeared with the valise. The car agent, also, we learn, recognized him at once."

AFFAIRS AT JEREMIE, ST. DOMINGO.—The Boston Traveller says a letter from Capt. Fales, of the schooner Mary Chilton, to the owners in that city, reports his arrival at Kingston, Jamaica, from Jeremie, on the 22d ult., with twenty-one passengers, (among them the Collector of Jeremie,) refugees from the violence of President Soloque.

The passengers came on board the Mary Chilton and the schooner got under weigh, but owing to strong head winds, was obliged to come to anchor. The President threatened to send a guard on board to search the schooner, upon which the passengers all fled to the shore in different disguises, and secreted themselves for the night; the next day a part of them returned, and the schooner immediately left for Kingston.

Capt. Fales says his life was threatened by the brutal soldiers of Soloque, and that things were in the most deplorable state at Jeremie, but it does not appear that the town was sacked or plundered as had been reported; a general terror prevailed, and it seems certain that the negroes in these atrocities are, to a certain degree, connived at, if not actually countenanced by the President.

LATE FROM VENEZUELA.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce has seen letters from Caraccas to the 8th ult., which states that on the 2d, the fleet of Gen. Paez arrived in front of Laguayra, (the port of Caraccas. A call to arms was sounded in Laguayra, in consequence of which several shots were fired into the town by the fleet.

About 5 o'clock on the evening of the same day, the fleet left Laguayra in an easterly direction, and the troops that were at Caraccas marched immediately to Laguayra—such being the state of confusion in the capital, that even the convicts were enabled to make their escape from prison.

*August* 6.—We have just received intelligence that the troops on board the fleet of Gen. Paez have effected a landing in Carabelleda, (about 2 miles from Laguayra,) and have defeated a company of Monagas' troops, under command of Captain Mateo Plaza.

General Monagas has left the capital, to put himself at the head of his troops in Laguayra.

Monagas' party say that before Gen. Paez will be able to get into Caraccas, all the families of that capital will be massacred.

It is rumored that Gen. Ramosa has rebelled a second time in Orestuco, and Gen. Nacero in the Valleys del Tuy. If this be true, the intelligence is of great importance.

Maracaibo is decidedly in the power of General Paez's party. It is rumored that the province of Coro is also in his power.

CARACCAS, *August* 7.—We have received intelligence that Captain Mateo Plaza has been taken prisoner.

*August* 8.—We have news that Gen. Paez is in St. Thomas, expecting a steamer of war from Havana, on board of which he will put men and ammunition, and in my opinion the war is about to commence in earnest, because now the constitutional party is great and powerful.

The election days, from the 1st to the 8th instant, have passed by without scarcely a single person going to the polls.

☞ A European correspondent of a Northern journal, speaking of the dangers that threaten the demolition of the British aristocracy from internal dissensions, and as a consequence their aversion to interfere with the progressive movements on the continent, says:

A friend of mine told me the other day, that when the Queen first heard of the revolution in France, she said to Lord John Russell, "declare war against them, declare war against them instantly!" You can do so, if you plense, your Majesty, but it will cost you your *Crown*," was the reply. This speaks volumes for non-intervention.

STATE ELECTIONS.—Elections in the following States are to be held previous to the Presidential election, which takes place in all the States of the Union, agreeably to a recent act of Congress, on Tuesday, the 7th of November.

In Vermont, on the 5th of September, for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Legislature, and four members of Congress.

In Maine, on the 11th of September, for Governor, Legislature, and seven members of Congress.

In Georgia, on the 2d of October, for eight members of Congress.

In South Carolina, on the 9th of October, for Legislature and seven members of Congress. The Legislature chooses the Presidential electors.

In Pennsylvania, on the 10th of October, for Governor, Legislature, Canal Commissioner, and twenty-four members of Congress.

In Ohio, on the same day, for Governor, Legislature, and twenty-one members of Congress.

United States Senators are depending on the Legislatures of Vermont, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and Ohio.

SOCIETY IN LOUISIANA.—Professor Ingraham gives us the following little bit of description, in a letter to the *Family Companion:*

The society in Baton Rouge is very good, the chief families, however, being French, though the English language prevails. The southern females are delicate in figure, fair complexions, with a soft olive tint, and hazel eyes, with brown hair. Brunettes are very rare. They are sprightly and gay, very affectionate, and make excellent wives. The Louisiana lady grows handsomer after twenty, and is in her prime at thirty. They marry very young, often at fourteen. Twenty is considered the first step to old maidendom. The religion of the people at large is Roman Catholic. Every village has its priest and church. They are generally educated men, who have seen the world, and know how to enjoy life, and to adapt themselves to the habits of their wealthy parishioners. Many of the planters keep billiard tables in their houses, and after dinner billiards are played a great deal by both sexes; and certainly it is a more graceful pastime for a lady than a gentleman, inasmuch as it is a gentle exercise, and displays all that grace of attitude and elegance of movement which the female form is so well adapted to unfold. In one of the parishes there was a priest who would not play billiards with his parishioners. Thereupon, they reported him to his superiors at New Orleans, who condescendingly recalled him, and supplied his place by one who proved a match for the best billiard man in the parish.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE SENATE AND THE HEADS OF THE SENATE.—The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial Advertiser visited the Senate Chamber recently, and made the following notes:

Number of Senators gray headed, 12; with bald heads, 15; reading newspapers, (at a time,) 17; who spoke on the bill, in all, 20; who scratched their heads when they rose to speak, 10; who wore gold spectacles, 17; who wore silver spectacles, 3; who had on black coats, 39; who wore calico, or figured light vests, 6; who wore white neckerchiefs, 12; with curly hair, 8; of light complexion, 20; are corpulent, (including Lewis,) 6; paying attention at a time, generally, 12; who chewed tobacco, 20; with hair *roughed* back, 23.

CINCINNATI POLITENESS.—The last Cincinnati Commercial says it is informed that a man living on Webster street in that city, who flourishes in genteel society, last week, while his wife was sick, made improper proposals to his servant girl, who resisted him. On the next morning he struck her on the head, and discharged her with the toe of his boot! He was arrested for the assault.

☞ Longfellow's Evangeline has been honored by a republication in England in two rival editions, by two prominent London publishing houses.

☞ General Scott was warmly received at Saratoga, being waited on by the visitors in a body.—He made a feeling response.

☞ The flour inspectorship of Philadelphia, is said to be worth from $10,000 to $15,000 per year.

IMMIGRATION OF JEWS.—We learn from the Jewish Chronicle, that such is the feeling of insecurity and alarm felt by that far-sighted people, the Jews of Europe, in these times of "liberty, equality and fraternity," that a number of respectable families have been baptized into the Church of Rome to escape persecution, and "a thousand Jews in Pesth have resolved to depart for America, the rich undertaking to support the poor."

AGRICULTURAL CURIOSTY.—Mr. Charles D. Lightcap, Montgomery county, Pa., raised *fifteen ears of corn on one stalk!* It was of the common yellow variety, and the ears were nearly all well filled.

☞ Macready is expected in the United States from London in three or four weeks.

☞ Booth, the Tragedian, closed a very successfull engagement at Buffalo, as Sir Giles Overreach.

PROLIFIC.—The wife of Mr. G. Ivy, living in the neighborhood of Louisville, Miss., the Telegraph says, was lately delivered of three sons at a birth, all fine boys, and together with the mother, doing well.

TREASURY ROBBED.—The County Treasury, at Bedford, Pa., has been robben of $3,000.

SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE.—In St. Clair, Schuylkill county, Pa., Mary Welsh shot herself through the heart with a pistol, at the house of her cousin, last Saturday. She had been seduced by Patrick Murphy, of Pottsville.

☞ The next steamship from Europe due is the Washington. She probably left Southampton on the 21st ult., ten days later than the Niagara.

A GOOD CHANCE.—We invite the attention of printers and publishers to the following notice. The paper is located in one of the richest parishes in the State:

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, upon very reasonable terms, for cash, a well established WHIG PAPER, in a thriving town of this State. A competent, economical, and industrious business man, would do well to purchase. For particulars, inquire at this Office. a5


☞ AT COST!—Selling Off At Cost!—At A. MUNROE & CO.'S, 34 MAGAZINE STREET.

☞ We will now sell our entire stock of SUMMER CLOTHING *AT COST*, comprising—
Merino Frock, Dress and Sack COATS;
Croton, Paramatta and Caspian Tweed Frock, Dress and Sack COATS;
White, Brown, Check and Striped SACKS and COATEES;
White and Fancy Linen Drill PANTALOONS;
Check Linen, Croton and Kuban de Laine PANTS;
☞ Our Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS is complete, and of recent arrivals.
☞ One Price for Goods, and no deviation.
a2 A. MUNROE & CO., 34 Magazine street.

☞ Strangers in the City, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 86 Customhouse street. mh16 2m

☞ The Americo-Graefenberg Theory does not presume that one medicine can cure all diseases. It is idle and impudent to flaunt such a doctrine in the face of an intelligent community. It is the language of quacks and pretenders. But in the series of medicines offered by the Graefenberg Company, EVERY DISEASE will find its antidote.
☞ For Agents, see Graefenberg's Series, on fourth page. m2

W. BLOOMFIELD, *BOOK-BINDER*, No. 32 *Camp street*, New Orleans. a15 6m

HAROLD!
THE LAST OF THE SAXON KINGS!—Bulwer's last. At WELD & CO.'S, 72 Camp st. a16 tf

FOR SALE.
THREE COUNTERS and a lot of SHELVING for sale—suitable for dry goods or grocery business.
an25 tf C. D. BUNCE, Hat Store, 30 Canal st.

TO BE SOLD.
THE INTEREST OF A LOT AND HOUSE, *No. 10 Delord street*, for the term of two years and a half. Application on the premises, to
a5 tf M. LAWLER.

POTATOES.
100 BBLS. POTATOES, in store and for sale by STURGES & WRIGHT,
a8 86 Tchoupitoulas street

LAMPBLACK.
20 CASKS LAMPBLACK, in store, for sale by
s4 STURGES & WRIGHT, 86 Tchoupitoulas st.

BRIGHT VARNISH.
20 BBLS. BRIGHT VARNISH, in store, for sale by
s4 STURGES & WRIGHT, 86 Tchoupitoulas st.


### Died:

In New York, on the 28th ult., at 9 o'clock A. M., Captain HENRY PEMBERTON, of the ship Brunswick, lately from New Orleans, aged 42 years, 3 months and 5 years.

### Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

*Vicksburg*.....MARENGO, Brenham, 5 P. M.
*Watering Places*...MOBILE, Suton, 8 A. M. Omn's, 5½ A. M. Cars


☞ Order of the Sons of Temperance.—*Died*, last evening, 7th inst., R. H. CHARLES, Printer, a member of Ovid Division No. 156, State of New York, aged 20 years....The funeral will take place at 155 Tchoupitoulas street, THIS DAY, at 9 o'clock A. M. Brothers of the Order will please meet at Crystal Fount Hall at 8 o'clock precisely, to attend the funeral. s8

☞ Sixth Ward, Second Municipality.—The Democrats of the Sixth Ward, Second Municipality, will meet at No. 96 St. Charles street, on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a CASS AND BUTLER CLUB.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alph'se M. Dupero, | B. Daly, | John C. Larue, |
| E. H. Reding, | James Stewart, | E. B. Lee, |
| W. A. Elmore, | T. A. Williams, | N. M'ker, |
| P. P. White, | J. G. Webber, | J. Sullivan, |
| Samuel Jamison, | J. H. Caldwell, | H. M. Cass, |
| J. S. Clendenin, | L. McKnight, | J. A. Noble, |
| D. M'Mitchell, | D. Johnson, | James Gallagher, |
| Charles Patterson, | B. D. Howard, | J. Austin. |

s7

☞ Attention, National Guard!—A meeting of this Company will be held at JAKE'S COFFEE-HOUSE, corner of Circus and Common streets, on FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 8 o'clock P. M....Those desirous of joining this Company are respectfully invited to attend.
s7 2t W. NICOL, Secretary.

☞ Removal.—C. YALE, Jr., & CO. have removed from 12 Chartres street to 27 MAGAZINE STREET, between Common and Gravier, where they will keep their usual stock of

Fancy and Staple SILK GOODS,

White Goods, Laces, Linens, Embroideries, etc. etc., and a complete assortment of MILLINERY and STRAW GOODS, to which they would invite the attention of City and Country Dealers. jy11

No. 1 MAGAZINE ST. CORNER CANAL STREET.
M. HUNTINGTON,
*DEALER IN CLOTHING,*
Keeps constantly on hand a complete assortment of every article required for a Gentleman's Wardrobe. ap15 3tptf

☞ The Queen's Delight, which forms an essential ingredient in the GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND