ed at the candidate of the Buffalo Convention!—Ritchie would have us suppose that everything was treasonable that had happened since '98. A more abject slave to the South—to the power of the South—does not exist on earth than he is. Why, a distinguished Western Senator, now an opponent of Gen. Cass for the Presidency, told him (Mr. Van Buren) on a certain occasion, that if Mr. Calhoun were to tell Ritchie that a negro was white, he'd say "By Jove, so he is! how surprising, I never noticed it before!" [Roars of laughter.]

He here discussed the subject of Slavery as it respects White Labor.

This is the laboring man's Government. It was made for him. It was erected by those who fled from oppression abroad to establish an aristocracy of labor here—the highest blessing on earth. [Applause.] It is for the emigrant from other countries who seeks to settle in New Mexico and California. It is for those Also wish to plant a colony of Freemen.

The question must be settled now—settled for unborn generations to come after us. The question is whether we are to go on planting Slavery when all the enlightened nations of the world reject it.—We have been forced to discuss the evils of Slavery. We have stood for thirty years by the compromises of the Constitution; but when the South organizes parties and nominates Presidents to perpetuate Slavery, it is high time for the Free North to assume an attitude of resistance.

Look south of the Potomac and you'll see a want of school-houses, colleges, churches, manufactures and intelligence; and then cast your eyes to the Northeast and West, and you will see that the brains of this nation, like the brains of the natural man, lie above the belt. [Laughter.]

(At this point of Mr. Van B.'s remarks great confusion prevailed in the room, and three cheers were given for Cass and Butler, by some of their friends. Judge Kelley sprang upon the platform and endeavored to bring about order—threatening that if those persons who were disturbing the meeting were arrested and brought before him in the morning, he would bind them over to keep the peace.)

Mr. Van Buren then proceeded, notwithstanding the tumult. He said that, although it had been declared by Southern men to be unconstitutional to interfere with the question of slavery, yet the Oregon bill contained this very provision, or what was termed the Wilmot Proviso, and it had been signed by the President. It had been admitted by a distinguished Southern statesman that in 1852 a Free Soil candidate would be elected President. [Applause, and a cry of "That's a fact."] He (Mr. V.B.) would tell them that if the people should elect a President this time, and they do not leave Congress to do it, we would do it in 1848. This was a movement that no politician ever dreamed of. It originated with the mass of the people. [Applause.] They could not get such an assemblage here to ratify the nomination of Taylor or Cass. He said so with the greatest respect for those on this floor who support them. He regarded the nomination of Gen. Taylor as a total failure. The enthusiasm which was supposed to be in existence has never had existence, and he who would undertake to get up an excitement would have a narrow escape of being indicted as a resurrectionist. [Roars of laughter.] No man who valued his political standing would run the risk of being sacrificed in 1852. [Here the tumult was renewed, and a tremendous rush was made by a party for the doors, after they had made an ineffectual effort to get up a cheer for Cass and Butler.] Mr. Van Buren remarked, in allusion to the attempt to get up a cheer for Cass and Butler, that it was just like all the Cass demonstrations he had ever seen; for they were so weak that they could not make noise enough to prevent a strong-lunged man from being heard. The contest for the Presidency was, in his opinion, between Gen. Taylor and the Buffalo nominee. New York had taken her stand, and why should she not be determined? As surely as he (Mr. V.B.) saw this audience, the thirty-six votes of that State would be cast for the Buffalo nominee. [Great applause.] He asked if the men of Pennsylvania were prepared to aid in the extension of human slavery, when Great Britain, the despot of Russia, and even Turkey herself, were abolishing it. [Applause.] Can America stand in the face of the world and uphold slavery, when the great cause of the American laborer, the great cause of American independence, was involved? Could she prove recreant to the great principles of human liberty? He could not believe it—he would not believe it. Pennsylvania could elect, he was sure, the Buffalo nominee, and would elect no other. The South is divided, and necessarily would be so, but if the North were united, the march of human liberty must be onward and triumphant—for when the North does roar, it is a frightful animal to behold. [Laughter and applause.]

THE NEWS BY THE WASHINGTON.

The following telegraphic dispatch to the Memphis Eagle, (dated Louisville, Sept. 6,) giving the news by the Washington, is somewhat different from the dispatch we received by way of Charleston:

IRELAND.—John Martin, the editor of the Irish Felon, has been sentenced to ten years' transportation. Thirteen persons, including Mearns and Meaney, were sentenced to be branded. O'Higgins and Taafe were sentenced to transportation, and have been shipped from Kingston on a Government steam vessel. Dublin and vicinity are quiet.

FRANCE.—An outbreak at Paris was apprehended, but Cavaignac had stationed large bodies, in strong positions, sufficient to suppress it.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor has returned to Vienna. Hungary continues agitated, and things wear a more threatening aspect. The war continues to be carried on in a most barbarous manner—heads, limbs, etc., being cut off the prisoners.

ITALY.—Charles Albert has expressed a desire to abdicate. France has offered herself as a mediator between Austria and Italy. England, supposed to be favorable to Austria, offers herself in the same capacity. The Italian Deputies had unanimously agreed to accept the offers of French intervention.

SPAIN.—Frequent skirmishes have taken place between the Queen's troops and those of Don Carlos, in one of which the former captured an entire detachment, after fourteen were killed.

The Washington left Bremen on the 21st of August, and experienced most tempestuous weather on her voyage. In a severe gale, Mr. Henry, her third officer, was lost overboard.

THE ITALIAN JOAN OF ARC.—The Princess de Belgiojoso has arrived at Paris, on something of a diplomatic mission from the King of Sardinia. Her mission has not as yet been very successful. It will be remembered that the Princess de Belgiojoso is the lady who, at the very commencement of the Italian struggle, raised a body of about 200 cavalry at her own expense, and at the head of which she marched to the assistance of the people of Lombardy. Since that time she has been with the Piedmontese army through all its vicissitudes, and her regiment has participated in all the triumphs, as well as in the defeats which that army has undergone. The Princess gives a most alarming and distressing account of the state of Italy, and describes Milan as only at the beginning of its misfortunes.

NEW YORK GALLANTRY.—We were crossing the Park some weeks ago, and seeing a mass of people, turned aside to inquire the cause. A man was very kindly and gently trying to lead along his wife, who was very evidently drunk. He expostulated with her, and begged and coaxed, but in vain. She showered blows on him, which failed to provoke him—he receiving them "more in sorrow than in anger;" but the surrounding crowd seemed delighted with the scene, applauding his forbearance, as well as her violence. After a struggle of five minutes, she struck him an unfortunate blow on the eye, and he returned it with the palm of his hand on her face. Never were non-combatants more quickly transformed into combatants. A dozen men seized the poor husband in a twinkling, and shook him roughly, saying the while: "Strike a woman! Ain't you ashamed! When she's drunk too, and can't take care of herself! You ain't fit to have a wife;" with many other like expressions of indignation. These New York crowds are made up of "queer stuff"—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

A CONSTANT BUT DANGEROUS LOVER.—The vicinity of the corner of Henry and Pierrepont streets, says a Brooklyn (N.Y.) paper, was thrown into a state of great excitement about one o'clock yesterday, in consequence of a sailor by the name of Buckley having attempted the life of a married woman, living at 33 State street, and who refuses to divulge her name; but intimated that about eight years ago Buckley became deeply in love with her, and expected to marry her, but shortly afterward went to sea, where he has been for the past eight years, and on discovering her whereabout, he proceeded to the neighborhood of her residence with a brace of pistols, and on her going out at the above mentioned time, he pursued her some distance, saying he would first kill her, then himself, and finally discharged one of the pistols at her. Fortunately, however, the ball struck the top of the skull and glanced off; so that her injuries are not likely to prove of a serious character. In an instant, and before the spectators had time to recover from the shock which the occurrence occasioned, Buckley effected his escape.

DAILY CRESCENT.

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 13.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

Charity Hospital Report.

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

Number of admissions, various diseases	[illegible]
Discharged, Yellow Fever	[illegible]
" Other Diseases	[illegible]
Deaths, Yellow Fever	[illegible]
" Other Diseases	[illegible]
Remaining, in Main building 425, Lunatic Asylum 136, total	[illegible]

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Charity Hospital...Semi-Weekly Report.

[From P. M. each day.]	Sunday.	Sund'y Mond'y.	Mond'y Tues.	Tues. Wed.	Total.
Admissions, various diseases	24	41	36	30	[illegible]
Discharged, Yellow Fever	20	30	26	24	47
" Other diseases	16	13	19	21	62
Deaths, Yellow Fever	3	2	1	10	9
" Other diseases	0	0	1	0	1

Remaining, in the Main Building 425, Lunatic Asylum 136, total [illegible]

Board of Health.

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

Apoplexy 1, Congestion of the Brain 1, Consumption 2, Croup 1, Drowned 1, Debility 2, Dysentery 2, Enteritis 1, Yellow Fever 29, Typoid Fever 1, Gastritis 1, Metritis 1, Pneumonia 1, Tetanus 1; Total 45. Of which 42 were white and 3 colored. 4 were under 10 years of age.

Born here—New Orleans 5, Ireland 1, Spain 1, Germany 6, France 2, Switzerland 1, Prussia 3, Denmark 1, Holland 1, Pennsylvania 2, Tennessee 2, Massachusetts 1, Connecticut 13.

A. HESSIER, Secretary of Board of Health.

IRISH AFFAIRS.—We publish a letter to-day from our New York Correspondent, "Manhattan," which, although we widely differ with the writer in his remarks upon the Irish people, in conformity with our invariable practice, we place in our columns without modification. Our correspondent, a sincere friend of Ireland, has allowed his disappointment at the failure of the so-called Irish rebellion to warp his judgment and reproach the people undeservedly. The struggles of six hundred years against English rule attest their love of national independence; and what people have proved themselves braver when fighting in the cause of an adopted country? We are no believers in the paradox that a man is a coward on one piece of earth and a brave man on another. It is not the Irish people who are to blame for this apparent apathy in a premature crisis. All the accounts go to show they were willing to rally around the standard of Smith O'Brien, in every neighborhood of his presence, but they were deterred by the earnest entreaties of the Clergy, and the preachings of that Clergy of the vanity of the contemplated effort. The motives and the reasons of the Clergy have yet to develope themselves. They may be right, may be wrong—but right or wrong, the people do not lose in our estimation. Yesterday we published a letter from the Dublin correspondent of the New York Tribune, conclusively showing the activity of the Clergy in dissuading the people from revolt.

☞ The New York Mirror says the Crescent is no prophet. We never presented ourselves before the Mirror as a prophet, and we do not see what could have induced such reflections.

THE COMING SEASON.—It will be seen by the letter of our correspondent, "Long Nine," that Col. Place, of the American—we believe he is a colonel, if not he deserves to be—is making great preparations for a brilliant theatrical season. His company will equal if not surpass any that we have had for many years, and under the direction of Mr. Grattan, its full power will be brought into operation. The American will receive a new impetus this winter, and will doubtless go on flourishing more than ever.

ICE.—We call the attention of the public, with much pleasure, to the cards of Messrs. A. W. Bosworth and Stanton & Co., in another column, containing the gratifying intelligence of a further supply, and reduction in the price, of that greatest of all blessings in this climate, called *Ice*. Messrs. Stanton & Co. inform us that they have advice of the shipment of six cargoes of ice, some of which as far back as the 17th of July last—yet, at the same time, for the present recommend the economical use of it until further shipments are received.

☞ The Boston Republican considers it a favorable augury of the success of the Free Soil party that most of the poets belong to it. The others parties are then left with "more truth than poetry in them."

JOHN VAN BUREN.—We publish this morning an extract from the speech of John Van Buren at Philadelphia, as a specimen of the manner in which the Prince carries on the war for the restoration of *Pops*. John is a smart boy, and gives it to both parties without regard to consequences. It is said that he travelled through New York on the strength of one speech, which he delivered about fifty different times; now that the newspapers have begun to report his speeches, he will have to find new speeches, or new model the old one, so that it can not be instantly recognized. John has much toil and few thanks in prospect.

☞ The New York Globe says that ten or twelve cases of Yellow Fever have occurred in that city, and that the press and Board of Health are concealing from the public the fact of the existence of the fever in the city.

☞ A military expedition for Oregon is to proceed with all possible dispatch, from Fort Leavenworth, to escort the lately appointed Governor, Gen. Lane.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—Charles McVean, of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, vice Benjamin F. Butler, removed.

Wm. A. Hall, of Missouri, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States for the Territory of Oregon, vice James Turney, who declines to accept.

Thomas C. McDowell, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States for the port of Rabin or San Salvador, in Brazil, in the place of Alex. H. Tyler, recalled.

☞ The Secretary of State left Washington on the 2d instant, on a short visit to Saratoga. The Secretary of War left the same evening on a visit to his family in Albany.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—This morning, Mr. Edward McGowan, long known as a celebrated farrier, was found dead in the stable of West's Hotel, on Seventh street.

The following bets were made this morning, at one of our large hotels: $100 that Gen. Taylor will not get 6 States; $100 on 8 States; $100 on 10 States; $100 on 12 States; $100 on 14 States; and $500 that he will not be elected at all. Another bet of $1,000, that Gen. Taylor will not be elected, was declined.—*Cor. of Baltimore Sun.*

RECEIPTS FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS.—We find in the Washington Union the following statement of the monthly receipts from the sales of the Public Lands, for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1847, and ending 30th June, 1848, as reported to the Secretary of the Treasury:

1847, July	$204,568 64
" August	327,354 48
" September	342,546 07
" October	431,529 24
" November	296,980 81
" December	203,774 93
1848, January	190,790 38
" February	208,459 79
" March	257,102 41
" April	300,883 24
" May	297,000 22
" June	399,969 13
Total	3,440,524 44
Add Cherokee certificates received during the year, so far as returns have been received, and equal to	107,614 02
	$3,548,138 46

The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year, including Cherokee certificates, was $3,500,000.

MR. CALHOUN'S POSITION DEFINED.—In a letter to the Charleston Mercury, Mr. Calhoun defines his position during the Presidential campaign. It will be seen by the letter which we give below, that he expresses no preference for either of the two prominent candidates, but holds himself in a peculiarly independent attitude.

FORT HILL, September 1, 1848.

My Dear Sir:—Your report of my remarks, considering the circumstances under which it was made, was as good as could be expected.

It will not be possible for me to write out my remarks in full, as you desire. I find my engagements, during the short interval until the next session, are such as will fully engross all my time, and leave me no leisure for relaxation, which I greatly need and desire. Among others, I have a speech to write out from notes I brought with me from Washington, which will, in part, embrace the views I took in that I delivered in Charleston.

There is, I think, but little excitement as to the Presidential question in this quarter. I fear it is not the case with you. I see, after all the pains I have taken to be distinctly understood as to my position, I have not escaped misconstruction, which I attribute to party zeal. If my friends, on both sides, would regard me as taking no part between the two candidates, and standing on independent ground, ready to support or oppose the successful, as his measures may or may not accord with the principles and views of policy which have long governed me, they would avoid all misapprehension. I see much to condemn and little to approve in either candidate.

Yours truly, J. C. CALHOUN.

☞ The Charleston Mercury has at last come out openly in support of Cass and Butler, and placed their names at the head of its columns.

GEN. WORTH arrived at West Point on the morning of Sept. 1st, on his way from Hudson. A salute was fired by a detachment of the Cadets, and in the evening about 5 o'clock, he reviewed the corps of Cadets on the general parade ground, in front of the Superintendent's. The West Point Band, the finest in the Union, was present, and played some of its sweet airs.

JOHN ROSS, THE CHEROKEE CHIEF.—This distinguished and highly respected gentleman has spent the summer, with his family, in visiting Brandywine Springs, Cape May, and Schooley's Mountain. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser says: "They have won golden opinions of the visiters. They are all not only well educated, but polished and urbane. Mr. Ross is, beyond all doubt, an extraordinary man. Two of his sons, noble youths, who were of the company, have been at Princeton for some time, and return, after several years absence, to their home in the West. Miss Hicks, a niece of Mr. Ross, also of the company, has lately finished her academical course at Lawrenceville. The Cherokee Advocate, published at Tahlequah, is edited by the nephew of Mr. Ross." Another nephew of Mr. Ross—a young physician of fine talents and great promise—is about to carry off as a bride, (says the Philadelphia City Item,) "one of our own fair Philadelphians. This wedding will create wide-spread but most agreeable excitement in our midst. We have had the pleasure, for some years, of knowing Dr. Ross, and entertain for him the liveliest and sincerest regard."

ASTRONOMICAL.—Lieut. Maury, in a letter published in the Washington Union, says the return of Encke's comet, after an absence of about three years, was discovered on the night of the 1st inst., at the Washington Observatory, by Professor Hubland through the 14-foot refractor. The comet is remarkably near its predicted place, and was readily found with the help of Encke's Ephemeris. The observer represents it to be almost too feeble to bear light enough for the most faint illumination. The Union learns that at the last return of this comet two observations only were had on it—one of which was at Rome, the other at our Observatory.

BERMUDA.—Papers from Bermuda to the 23d ult. have been received, but they contain nothing new.

☞ A Trappist monastery is about to be founded near Bardstown, Ky., where a tract of 1200 acres of land has been bought for the purpose. About eighty of the members of the order are now on their way from Nantes, and the community will be organized next spring.

☞ Accounts from Newfoundland state that the coming crop promises to be abundant enough to relieve the people not only from the state of semi-starvation to which they have been reduced, but also to amply provide for the future.

☞ The next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, will be held in Philadelphia on the 20th inst.

☞ There was a riot at Baltimore on the night of the 4th inst., at the Stag coffee-house, on Hanover street, near Pratt, in which seven or eight persons were stabbed or otherwise wounded. Several of the parties were arrested. The cause of the riot is not stated, but it appears to have arisen from excessive drunkenness.

TURK'S ISLAND.—Heavy rains were experienced at Salt Key, about the 1st ult., which destroyed large quantities of salt.

☞ The President has pardoned Bryan Frail, found guilty, in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' confinement in the Penitentiary. An excellent character was given to the prisoner on his trial, and a similar representation was made by several gentlemen to the President.

A MAN SHOT.—A disgraceful affray occurred in Southwark, Philadelphia, early on the morning of the 3d inst., in which a man by the name of John Houptman shot his antagonist, named John Dillon, with a six-barrel revolver. One ball passed entirely through the leg and the other lodged in it. Houptman succeeded in making his escape. Dillon was conveyed to the hospital, and had his wounds dressed. Houptman, it seems, mistook him for another man, against whom he had sworn revenge.

FATAL AFFRAY.—In Vicksburg, on the 9th inst., two men, named Scott Weaver, and Joseph Acre, became engaged in an affray, which resulted in the death of the former. Acre was arrested and lodged in jail.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.—The New York Shipping List publishes the following statement of the export of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland since 1st September, 1847:

	Bar. Flour.	Bar. Meal.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New York, Aug. 27	162,439	32,501	199,174	2,361,092
New Orleans, Aug. 14	16,411	27,843	53,195	1,375,712
Philadelphia, Aug. 26	1,529	29,880	——	55,964
Baltimore, Aug. 26	773	2,81	4,016	144,334
Boston, Aug. 12	1,299	5,422	8,500	217,978
Other ports, Aug. 19	——	——	——	55,812
Total	183,422	104,427	264,875	4,210,890
Same time last year	3,099,176	836,847	3,051,419	16,264,594

THE POTATO ROT IN NOVA SCOTIA.—Halifax papers state that since the late heavy rains the potato vines have become green again, with a prospect of a good and healthy yield.

A DUEL.—We learn from the Norfolk Beacon, that a duel took place on Saturday week at Old Point, between Lieuts. Leigh and Carr. Both were wounded. Leigh in the hip, and Carr in the side. The Beacon says, that though both wounds are severe, they are not thought to be dangerous. Lieut. Leigh is a son of Benj. Watkins Leigh, Esq., of this city, and Lieut. Carr, (if he is the person we apprehend,) is the son of Col. Samuel Carr, for many years Senator from the Albemarle district.

NAVAL.—The United States brig Stromboli, from the Gulf, arrived at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on the 29th ult. The following is a list of her officers:—

Lieut. Commanding, Charles H. M'Blair; Acting Master, Edward T. Nichols; Assistant Surgeon, A. J. Rice; Midshipman, Joseph P. Fyffe; Master's Mate, A. L. Bradbury; Captain's Clerk, H. Perkins Porter.

The frigate Brandywine sailed from Rio de Janeiro on the 15th of July, on a cruise to Pernambuco and Bahia. The following is a list of the officers:—

Commodore, George M. Stone; Captain, Charles Boreman; Lieutenants, John A. Davis, Luther Stoddard, Sam. Larkin, Thos. T. Hunter, John J. Guthrie; Fleet Surgeon, Benjamin F. Barker; Purser, Joseph C. Edwards; Captain, John L. Lenhart; Acting Master, John S. Taylor; Marine officer, John C. Gravson; Assistant Surgeon, Pliny Ianchaster; Passed Midshipmen, Joseph M. Bradford, Wm. T. Truxton, John T. Bayard, Simon S. Bassett, T. Lee Walker, Thomas W. Bradford; Midshipmen, R. R. Boone, John C. Spratton, John P. Baier, Robert J. Chapman, Bayard E. Hand, Wm. Green; Commodore's Secretary, Wm. H. Parks; Captains Clerk, P. Pryor; Boatswain, Wm. Smith; Gunner, Thomas P. Venables; Carpenter, Joseph Cox; Sailmaker, ——; Purser's Clerk, John S. Reigart.

Northern Correspondence.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1848.

Eds. Crescent—Thinking that a trifle of news from the city of Gotham would be interesting, to your readers, despite the heat of the weather and other disposing causes to *ennui*, I have braced myself up to the task of becoming your temporary correspondent. *Impromptu*—the gas house thought proper to illuminate itself last night, and overwhelm the city in one terrific puff of smoke. Cloud after cloud, and volume after volume issued from the smoldering ruins, like freed spirits from the crater of a volcano, and hung suspended in mid air, in thick and almost tangible masses. The chief sufferers, exclusive of the company, were the managers of the theatres—they suffered. Burton turned crowds away from his neat and elegant little theatre, while the disappointed b'hoys choaked up Chatham street in their egress from Chanfrau's National. Hamblin, who has always been proverbial for having any quantity of "gas" on hand, fared better than his brother managers, as he manufactures his own bituminous illuminations. Hotels, relectories and groceries were reduced to the necessity of employing candles and spirit lamps to enable their patrons to supply the inner man; and you can take your oath that camphine and oil have "risen" some, if not more.

There is but little excitement here in the way of politics. We rather think, amid the hubbub of speech-making and patriotism, that old Zachary Taylor has the call of the people. By the way, the itinerant candy merchants have started a new "dodge," and any gentleman so disposed can amuse his leisure moments by taking a mouthful of "Rough and Ready" and *licking* Henry Clay. Pleasant—is'nt it?

Horace Greeley has obtained the *soubriquet* of "Sampson" since his wholesale slaughter of the British troops. Some irreverent people do say, Horace carries a couple of the unique weapons adopted by the hirsute hero of old, "under his hat."

The Park Theatre opens on Monday evening next, under the auspices of Thos. Hamblin, who it is reported will play "Hamlet," it being his last appearance for some years: no doubt the house will be crowded to witness the performance, or the decorations. We rather think the new sofas and chandeliers will draw more than the old actor—but what's the odds, as long as they come. Rob's Place, Esq., the indefatigable manager of the American of your city, is here, looking as fine as a fiddle. He has engaged an excellent company for his next campaign: among them Geo. Jamison, Greene, and Charles: Mesdames Coleman Pope, Greene, and Miss Eliza Petrie. Henry P. Grattan is, I understand, to be Place's stage manager: he will leave New York with the best wishes of a host of friends. He is well known here as a literary man and actor of ability; he is also editor of the Sunday Age, a paper of the most sterling character, to which he will continue to contribute from the Crescent City. As a poet, novelist and dramatist, Mr. Grattan holds an enviable position in both countries. When I tell you he was one of the original starters of the "*London Punch*," I think I offer you a sufficient guaranty that you will see in him a wit, a humorist and a scholar. Bespeak him a welcome through your columns, of his "brother-caps" in New Orleans.

We understand that the Monplaisir *troupe* are engaged with Hamblin for a year, and there is a report that the first musical novelty at the Park will be a grand Opera, now in preparation for the Seguins. The *libretto*, by H. P. Grattan, the music by Geo. Loder, so well known as conductor of the Philadelphia concerts.

If you are tired of this long letter, remember patience is a virtue—for which sentiment, as Capt. Edward Cuttle, mariner, would say—search your heathen mythology, and when found, make a particular note. Ever yours,

LONG NINE.

NEW YORK CITY, September 1, 1848.

The arrival of the steamer Niagara last evening, confirmed the intelligence of a total triumph by the "bloody Government" of England, over the Irish patriots. Let others say what they may, I believe few will, at least, differ from the following opinion:—that the masses in Ireland have none to blame so much as themselves. The *determination* to achieve their freedom and rights, would effect that result. They leave been tried in the balance and found wanting. Their most noble-hearted and devoted young leaders—men of as chivalrous courage and pure patriotism as ever wrecked the human breat—have been caught and handcuffed by the minions of English tyranny, in the midst of the people, who ought to have laid down their lives before letting those brave spirits be thus imprisoned and outraged. What another few years may bring forth, we can only see as the time elapses; but for the present, I am free to confess, for one, I have lost my enthusiasm for the Irish people. They are to be pitied, for their sufferings, no doubt; but after craven conduct like that of the past month, our pity will hardly foil of borrowing a tinge of contempt. For a noble people, oppressed but dauntless, we utter our warmest sympathies; nor will America ever be backward in tokens of more substantial aid, when it can reach them. But for a people three times in number what our forefathers were when the latter defied the proudest earthly power, and *defeated* it too—for a people, oppressed beyond all conquered communities that history ever mentioned, to *flank* at the vital hour when resolution and action would have overthrown their loathed tyrants—I openly confess I sicken of such conduct, and think it but right to apply freely the terms it surely deserves. As to the Irish not being "united," little excuse is there in that. The Americans were not "united" either, in '76; wealth and influential tories were numerous; but the *party of independence had determination and* COURAGE and would to a man, or women either, have fought against any odds, and died fighting before deserting the meanest of their leaders. "Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow;" and until they show the hearts and the hands to do it, let them never ask for assistance from abroad.

The isle of New York is somewhat frighted from its propriety, just now, by the advent of Yellow Jack, who has appeared in force at the Quarantine station five miles below the city, on Staten Island; and has, indeed, sought some victims in the neighboring villages of that lovely spot. The weather is bad for the fever—being very hot, stifling, and dry. The heat has caused a considerable emigration of city people again to country places near by.

Half the town is annoyed by the odor caused by the burnt gas-works—which, by the by, have removed already to better and more appropriate quarters, up on 21st street.

YOUR, &c., MANHATTAN.

For the Crescent.

YELLOW FEVER.

Eds. Crescent—The yellow fever having become epidemic, and not sporadic as daily reports would lead us to infer, permit me, through the columns of your widely circulating Crescent paper, to offer a few remarks on this Indian Soneco of sorrow. The embryonic development and birth of this form of disease, first took place amid the Indian Jungles—here it was nursed, fed, grew up, and luxuriated, for a very long time—at one time receiving nourishment from Stygian pots, under the climate of Gehenna—at another time drawing its support from the cool and sweet scented valleys, and having acquired strength by progression over its passage, or borne by restless wind, or by intercommunication, it burst through its prison wall—the confines of Indian boundaries—invaded the Asiatic territories, and appeared at Siam. This occurrence (according to that invaluable chronological sketch of yellow fever presented to the public last year by Professor Carpenter of the University of this State) took place in the year 1820, and the disease was exported from thence, in the same year, to the West Indies, when and where it decimated the multitude. Immediately afterwards it marched across the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico, attacked and immolated victims throughout the broad expanse of the American continent, and has continued to do so, more or less, up to the present moment.

The characteristics of this disease vary very much in the same, and different epidemic or sporadic seasons. This variety depends upon the secondary causes that produce the disease at its first inception. The ultimate cause is always the same and changes not: for, whatever the pathology may be, the disease in every instance, is the consequence of a destructive warfare begun and carried on between the combined atomic forces of Cholesine of the bile, and the combined atomic forces of Sanguinine of the blood—thus the distinguishing characters or advanced symptoms of yellow fever are always the same and change not; while the premonitory symptoms or variable characters, depend on the secondary causes, which are changeable. The advanced symptoms indicate the relative and combined actions of these two opposing forces upon the condition and functions of the nervous system of animal life; that is to say of the cerebrum cerebellum, and spinal cord: for although Cholesine, in its elemental state, is highly nutritious and builds up the texture of the body, yet the elements compounded together, and having formed Cholesine according to the principles of Morphology, they do all in their power, when brought into contact with the blood, to batter down the citadel of life and extinguish the man. Whence tetanus, universal prostration, incoherency, delirium, madness, and a horrible death.

The premonitory symptoms or variableness of character, is made evident through, and by means of the peripheral and sympathetic system of nerves, and indicate the secondary causes by which these two forces of Cholesine and Sanguinine are about to be brought into hazardous contact—disturbing the visceral functions of the body and the whole nervous system of organic life, by retarding the functions of elimination—of respiration, and not only of that through the lungs, but most important of all, that of the lungs, consequently the functions of assimilation—the circulation and arterialization of venous blood. Hence vertigo, pains in the head, chest, abdomen, back, extremities, and sinking sensation of the pit of the stomach, the cold and hot fit. These secondary causes are easily detected by percussion over the thoracic and abdominal regions. Underneath those regions we cannot see, but practical anatomy has made us familiar with the contents of every region of the human body, and at their surfaces we can feel, and knock and listen, and so put questions as to what is right or wrong beneath—what is present, and what is absent. And there is no spot or organ underneath which does not, in its turn, make answer to the ear, to the touch, or to the tapping of the finger, and tell what is present or absent within. Hence are conveyed in cables, some of health and some of disease, which of the two the touch and ear must tell.

The secondary causes of yellow fever last year, were one or more of the following things: First—Enormous thoracic effusion in one or both thoracic cavities, but more particularly in the right cavity. The immense force that must be exerted upon every surrounding organ by several pints of fluid in a vacuum like the inner chest, will be evident to every one acquainted with the science of Hydrostatics; and it will easily be seen by relative statements how much the functions of respiration, circulation and decarbonization must be retarded, how injurious such stress exists upon the heart, and how effectually the lobes of the lungs are doubled upon themselves, and consequently the diaphragm shut down doubled upon itself, by which means the stimulation of the bile is prevented and the gall bladder is filled to distention, which distention causes the fibres of that bladder to contract upon the contents; these are silently impelled into the sanguineous circulation through the cystic and hepatic ducts, the crests and papillæ that had first secreted the bile or choleine. At this point the disease commences. Second—Intestinal obstructions, especially of the Arch of the Colon, which, when full, presses the duodenum against the front of the back bone. This condition prevents the contents of the stomach and duodenum from passing forwards into the jejunum, and consequently into the ascending colon through the illio cæcal valve, and the lower portion of the colon through the sigmoid flexure. In this, and in no other way is black vomit, or vomito produced. In this way yellow fever is also produced, by the choleine advancing through the villi and follicles of the duodenum and stomach into the sanguineous circulation. Third—By contagion. But my letter is too long already and must defer the subject until another time.

I am, gentlemen, yours with the highest esteem, L. H. E.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

PENSACOLA, September 10, 1848.

Eds. Crescent: As there is frequently news afloat in our quiet village, that would interest some of your subscribers, I take the liberty of communicating a few of the items that would probably be of most interest.

We look to the sea for all information, and in fact, our town is almost entirely supported by the navy. And as almost all of the vessels belonging to the Gulf Squadron have gone North, we have experienced a very dull summer.

The store bark Electra, schooner Flirt, and the French corvette of war Le Grenadier, have been lying in the harbor for some time. Although their presence have created no perceivable difference in the business of the place, they serve in some degree to dispel the general apathy that has prevailed.

The U. S. steamer Ira, Com'r. E. W. Carpender, arrived yesterday from Laguna in four days and eight hours. She reports that the Saratoga sailed on the 4th instant for this place. The Water Witch still remains at Laguna.

The Iris left Campeachy on the 2d instant. Affairs in Yucatan are becoming more settled, almost all of the families who left their homes on account of the late insurrection have returned.

The decree of reincorporation with the Federal Government was favorably received by the people.

Salutes were fired, and illuminations had taken place at Campeachy, Merida, the capital, had resumed its usual gaiety, as the insurgents had made no recent movement.

A Spanish man of war brig and schooner were lying at Campeachy.

Officers and crew of the Iris all well. The following is a list of her officers: Com'r. E. W. Carpender, Lieut. Edmund Jenkins, Act. Master Wm. H. Reily, Mal'n. L. H. New, man, Passed Asst. Surgeon Wm. B. Sinclair, First Engineer Theodore Yeller, Third Engineers Wm. R. Hall, Henry Mason, Thos. J. Harris, John M. Maury.

In haste, yours, etc. GRAND BAYOU.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 5 P. M.—There is no change to notice in the prices of Cotton. Sales, 1000 bales, at former quotations. Rice, small sales, but prices steady. Transactions amount to 100 tierces. Flour, Genesee, $6 12½ per bbl. Corn, prime white, 70c. per bushel; prime yellow, 72 cents.

The Barnburners have nominated Chancellor Walworth as their candidate for Governor, and Charles O'Connor, for Lieutenant Governor.—*Charleston Mercury.*

A GREAT COUNTRY.—It is estimated that the harvest of the United States this season is sufficient to feed half the people on the globe, abundantly.

MOBBING A BANK.—At Cleveland, on the 29th ult., a mob attacked the old Commercial Bank of Lake Erie lately occupied by O. Klemm & Co., tearing down doors, breaking windows, and knocking things generally to "immortal smash." The work of destruction was continued nearly all the day.

FEMALE M. D.'s.—A writer in the Model Courier is out against female M. D.'s. He says that he shouldn't like to have his wife called out in the night to visit another man.

☞ There are now eighty divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Georgia. Last October there were but seventeen. Several thousand new members have been added to the organization in that State.

DEATH OF A SON OF WEST, THE PAINTER.—Benjamin, youngest son of the late Benjamin West, died recently in London.

LOST AT SEA.—A vessel, the Elizabeth Jane, having 440 tons of iron on board for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, has foundered at sea. She was a British vessel.

FIRE.—A new steam factory erected in Corning, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult. Loss, about $6,000.

☞ The new fire alarm bell for the City Hall in New York weighs 6,330 pounds.

☞ The whole party, twenty-seven in number, who were accidentally poisoned at the house of Col. Colston, in Berkley county, Virginia, are recovering.

☞ Complaints are made in various parts of New Jersey and Delaware, of unusual drought.

☞ The number of emigrants arriving and stopping in the city of Toronto, during the past year, was upwards of 3,900. The whole population of the city is only 24,000.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM A SCIENCE.—A Mr. J. J. Kerby, magnetiser, has proven in a law suit that it is a science, and compelled the authorities of Columbus, Ohio, to pay him back forty-three dollars, which they charge for a license to lecturers upon subjects not of a scientific nature.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The number of admissions to Harvard University, the present year, were 85—73 to the Freshman class, 11 to the Sophomore, and one to the Junior class.

PHILADELPHIA DRAFTS STOLEN.—Two drafts of $1,000 each, payable in Philadelphia, were stolen on the 1st instant at Buffalo, from Mr. D. R. Young. The payment of them has been stopped by telegraph.

The Crescent.

The publication of this paper will hereafter be conducted by HAYES, M'CLURE & Co.—the firm consisting of *A