DAILY CRESCENT.

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 14, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

Charity Hospital Report.

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

Number of admissions, various diseases	[illegible]
Discharged, 5; Died, 2; Remaining	1[illegible]
" Other Diseases	29—37
Deaths, Yellow Fever	1
" Other Diseases	0—1
Remaining, in Main building 135, Lazaretto Asylum 135, total	268

H. VANDERLINDEN, Cons.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the City of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Sept. 13, at 12 o'clock M.

Engorgement of the Brain 1, Bronchitis 1, Convulsions 1, Cholera 1, Diarrhœa 1, Dysentery 3, Consumption 2, Yellow Fever 14, Hemorrhage 1, Hypertrophy 1, Intemperance 1, Mortmortis 1, Old Age 1, Stillborn 1, Tris. Nascent 2, Unknown 3. Total 35. 28 were white and 7 colored. 6 were under 10 years of age.

Where from—New Orleans 27, Ireland 6, Germany 5, Corsica 1, Switzerland 2, New Hampshire 1, France 2, Scotland 2, Une 43. A. HESSER, Secretary to Board of Health.

THE CONQUEST.—To-day is the anniversary of the entrance of Gen. Scott into Mexico, and the completion of the second conquest of that ancient and wonderful city. We need not speak of the suffering, the toil, and the glory of the campaign which was thus consummated. The incidents are fresh in the recollection of all. Romance wrought with the highest power of invention cannot exceed the history of the events of that campaign in the elements of noble generosity, devoted heroism, and marvellous achievements. We have celebrated the praises of the heroes who survived, we have mourned over the hundreds who have fallen. But is this enough? Shall the day pass off without any token of remembrance—any sign of rejoicing? Shall we be indifferent to the glories of the past, or shall we cherish the high spirit that leads to great emprise, by showing that noble and chivalrous deeds are gratefully remembered by the Republic? Will no drum beat, no cannon roar, in commemoration of the day? The Fourth of July will be forgotten next.

NEW ENGINE.—Perseverance Fire Company, No. 13, lately received a spendid new engine from the manufactory of James Smith, New York. It cost $900, and when tried yesterday was found to work admirably.

REMOVAL.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer states that Mr. Michael Hoffman, naval officer there, has got his walking ticket. Mr. Hoffman is the great original leader of the Barnburners. He formerly represented Herkimer county in the New York Legislature.

☞ Major Graham, it is said, is to be made Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet.

Financial Statistics.

We copy the following from the Commercial Times of yesterday morning:

"A brief summary of the foreign trade of the United States, from the origin of the Government, is here submitted, and will no doubt prove interesting to our readers.

"The total value of domestic exports, and of imports consumed, the net revenue, and the average revenue per annum, is stated in a table below, which has been condensed into periods of ten years from the details of a late Treasury report, and made the basis of a calculation showing the ratio of imports consumed, and domestic produce exported annually, to each person in the United States, according to the regular census. This presents matter for the consideration of our legislators, by whose policy our national wealth is so materially affected. By reference to this table, it will be seen that the imports are $1,421,000,000, and the domestic exports $2,993,000,000, leaving an excess of $428,000,000, to be paid from our capital and labor. For this object, however, the sum of $81,000,000 specie, which has been imported over and above the dram of the same article from the United States, should constitute a part of the provision. The dead balance will then be $347,000,000, as consumption more than supply, in a commercial sense.

"For its intrinsic value, we take the liberty of quoting a remark, which is pregnant with meaning—a volume could not express the idea more forcibly. Some twelve or fifteen years ago, when American State securities were so freely offered in the European market, inquiry was made of the Messrs. Rothschild, why they did not purchase. Their reply was, 'It is a bad sign for any nation or people to consume more than they produce.' They declined embarking in our Stocks, and certainly had a plausible basis for the criticism on our national credit. From 1820 to 1826, inclusive, the people of the United States consumed $1,274,000,000 of merchandize from other countries, while they sent off, as the product of their labor, only $1,071,000,000; thus creating a debtor of $203,000,000 in seventeen years—equal to $12,000,000 per annum. No wonder at the commercial crisis of 1826-7, as a consequence of such vast overtrading. Since that time, the exports of domestic produce have amounted to $95,000,000 more than the amounts consumed—an argument highly in our favor as a nation. The Messrs. Rothschild, were using its force, no longer stand aloof; they have recently paid a premium for United States bonds."

We have inserted the above for the purpose of calling the attention of the worthy conductors of the Times, and that of commercial men generally, to the fallacy of the conclusions arrived at, from a very plain statement of facts. The excess of imports over exports, according to the statement, is $428,000,000; but it seems that this calculation does not include an excess of $81,000,000 in specie imported beyond the exports of the same article. The amount of specie, in excess, added to the $428,000,000 excess of other articles, would make our imports during the time referred to in the statement, exceed the exports by the sum of $509,000,000. Now if we owed nothing abroad for this excess, it must be apparent that having given five hundred millions less than we received in the trade, we must have made just that amount of profit by the transaction—instead of getting poorer, therefore, by exporting less than we import, we become in just the same proportion richer. But it may be that we do owe something on this excess. Our merchants may be indebted to the merchants abroad in a few millions, though we imagine that taking one year with another, the balance is nearly preserved. The only debts of magnitude which we owe abroad, are the debts contracted by the General Government, those of the States, and a few Corporations. Put them all together and the amount of this stock held in Europe would perhaps reach $150,000,000; this deducted from the excess of our imports, would show that we had made on our foreign trade about $350,000,000.

The idea that a nation grows poorer which imports more than it exports, is so far from being true, that the very reverse is the truth. If the exports and imports of a nation—that is all its exports and imports—exactly equal each other, the nation is a loser by the trade. Thus the United States export to Europe corn of the value of $10,000,000, valued at the point of exportation, it receives therefor $10,000,000 in cash or manufactured goods, valued at the point of importation. It has clearly made no profit—it has, on the contrary, lost the interest on the capital while *in transitu*, and of freight and insurance. What is true of the corn is true of every thing else. So it must be perceived that if we do not import more than we export we must be the losers, for it will be recollected that in any statements made of the commerce of the country, both the imports and exports are valued at our own custom-houses.

The remark of the Messrs. Rothschild, to which the Times refers with so much confidence, the editors of that journal do not, we apprehend, understand. The Messrs. Rothschild are two well versed in the science of political economy to embrace the old and thrice exploded doctrine of the "balance of trade." They refused to take our bonds in 1836 because we, an agricultural country, were importing wheat from the Baltic, and borrowing money to pay for it. This was consuming more than we produced, and deservedly destroyed our credit. We have since supplied our own consumption, at least of bread, and exported some to pay our old debts, and thus restored the credit which we had lost. The Messrs. Rothschild would hardly imagine, in their own case, if they sent out more than they received in return, that they were improving their fortunes, and they are quite too shrewd to believe that what was true in their case would not be true in the case of a nation, or of all the individuals which compose it. "The Times is out of joint."

The Irish Relief Fund.

We recommended a few days since that the money which had been collected for the aid of Ireland in her struggle for liberty, should be retained by those having charge of it in this country, while some further and better organized effort for independence was made; but the arrest of most of the leading men, the part which the northern provinces have seen fit to pursue, and the surrender of nationality by a large and influential body of the Irish clergy, have given rise to serious fears that the day of political regeneration for the nation is yet far distant. In the mean time, to all the political ills which the people suffer, there is about to be superadded the horrors of another famine. Could not the money which has been collected for the purpose of aiding Ireland in her expected contest with the British Government, be judiciously and beneficially employed in saving some from the miseries of starvation, by sending to the famished thousands food to support life? We know as well as we can be told, that Ireland has produced food enough for her people, but that it has been snatched from their hands to support the lordly pride of the landholder, or to enrich the money-lender who has advanced for the past extravagances of the nobility and gentry, and that by saving the poor from starvation, we are taking upon ourselves, a duty which those who profit by the labors of the poor should perform; we know that every dollar we send is but an encouragement to the wasteful and careless disposition of the rich who own and rule that country. But who, with his starving neighbor begging for bread, would refuse it because his relatives had robbed him of his fortune and refused him support? Who at a time of general distress, will stop to discuss questions of political economy? Besides, we are not certain that the political effect will not be quite as great in sending corn as cannon. Ships laden with munitions of war would probably never reach their destination, and the knowledge that they had started might only awaken hopes doomed to disappointment—weakening the cause which it was designed to aid. But ships freighted with food for a famine-stricken people, would be welcome everywhere. They would serve to strengthen still further the bonds of sympathy which bind millions of this country to the oppressed of Ireland; they would make still brighter the example which our Republic offers to the nations of the Old World; they would serve still further to recommend our political institutions by the timely and unstinted charities of our people. One ship loaded with food for gratuitous distribution among the suffering of any portion of Europe, will raise up to us millions of friends among the people, and tend more to weaken the power of oppression than a whole fleet of armed frigates.

But set aside even these considerations; think only that a famine exists among a people; money has been collected to aid them in war; for the present, warfare is out of the question; how can that money be so well expended as in sending them food? If those who have the control of the fund should conclude to make this disposition of it—the sooner it is invested the better. The price of corn is lower now than it will be for many months to come, freights are moderate to what they will be during the winter—and storage would be gratuitously furnished in Cork or Dublin until the absolute wants of the people should make the distribution necessary and proper. We have thrown out these suggestions for the consideration of the parties interested, and trust that they may receive the attention which we think they deserve.

☞ The publishers of the Price Current have issued their Annual Statement in a form very convenient for merchants and others, who desire to possess the statistics of the Commerce of New Orleans for the past year. For reference, this statement is invaluable, and no counting-house should be without a copy.

☞ The President, it is said, is going North in a week or two. He will probably go to New England, and will be absent from Washington two weeks.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—Arthur Johnson to be Postmaster at Ithica, New York, *vice* Jacob McCormick, removed.

☞ Isaac Toucey, Attorney General, has been appointed by the President acting Secretary of State during the absence of Mr. Buchanan.

☞ The New York Sub-Treasury contained on the 1st inst., $1,933,000, exclusive of $330,000 in Mexican coin, which was received from the army in Mexico, and has not yet been passed to the credit of any department.

☞ The Democrats of Clinton, a few days ago, raised a hickory pole of a hundred feet in height.

NAVAL.—U. S. brig Porpoise, 19 days from Porto Praya for Maderia, was spoken July 30th, latitude 24° 53', longitude 25°, by the Ark, arrived at Boston.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, Capt. Paulding, was towed down to Hampton Roads on the 31.—Shortly to sail on a cruise.

THE BOOK TRADE.—The immense trade sales of books recently took place in Boston and New York. Last week the work was to be continued and closed in Philadelphia, at the auction rooms of Geo. W. Lord.

THE BARRY AND MERCEIR CASE.—This case was before the Supreme Court at New York again week before last. Our readers are doubtless aware that it is an application on the part of Mr. Barry to obtain possession of his child, now in the custody of her mother. The case has been eight years in litigation. Judge Edmonds decided that the child must remain with her mother.

FIFTH VICTIM.—Mr. S. Clure, who acted as one of the sheriff's deputies during the late riot at Concordia, and received a severe wound in the head, died on Friday.

☞ The corner stone of a new Franciscan Monastery was laid near Loretto, Pa., on the 27th ult.

A CORPORATION SUBMERGED.—The officers of an insurance company in Boston recently descended some ninety feet in the bay, in a newly contrived diving-bell. They remained three quarters of an hour, during which they could see all the objects upon the wreck, the main chains, bulwarks, etc. It was remarked that they could see more distinctly at the bottom than at points higher up. The experiments with the bell were highly satisfactory to the company present.

Telegraphed to the Charleston Courier.

Our correspondent at Baltimore, write us under date of September 7th, that about twenty slaves had made their escape to parts unknown, from the vicinity of that place on the previous day. Our correspondent characterizes it as a regular *stampede*, but gives no particulars of the manner in which they effected their escape.

The sales of cotton at New York, reached fifteen hundred bales. Orleans fair quoted at seven cents; Mobile, seven five-eighths [?]

There was no change in the flour market. A slight advance was obtained for corn.

By a slip from the office of the Augusta Constitutionalis, noticing the arrival of the Hibernia, we learn that it was the ship Ocean Queen, belonging to Boston, which was destroyed by fire in the English Channel and not the Ocean Monarch as stated here.

[By Telegraph to the Charleston Mercury.]

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7, 1848.—*Vermont Election.*—We have returns from 80 towns in Vermont, of the election which took place on Tuesday. They elect 46 whigs, 21 free soil, and 9 democratic representatives. The Governor's vote in 25 towns is—for the whig candidate 3143, free soil 1100, democratic 1040....Gen. Caleb Cushing has been nominated as the democratic candidate for Governor of Mass.

☞ In a telegraphic dispatch to the Charleston Mercury, published in our paper yesterday, it was stated that Chancellor Walworth and Charles O'Connor had been nominated by the Barnburners for Governor and Lieut. Governor of New York. We think this must be a mistake, as both these gentlemen are Cass men. They were probably nominated by the regular Democratic Convention at Syracuse.

Political.

CLAY MOVEMENT IN NEW YORK.—The recent meeting in Albany, of the friends of Mr. Clay, has been followed up by a movement in New York city, which has for its object the nomination of Mr. Clay in conjunction with Mr. Fillmore. The Herald published a circular on the 1st, for a meeting on the 8th. The New York Tribune also contains a call for a meeting on the 7th, "for the purpose of publicly and unitedly declaring preferences for Henry Clay and Millard Fillmore, and to take the necessary measures to secure the appointment of an electoral ticket." The place of meeting, it is said, was to be Vauxhall Garden.

The following is the circular alluded to:

Do Right, and Trust to Providence for Results.

NEW YORK, August 30, 1848.

SIR: The determined friends of the whig cause, and whig principles, have resolved to act as the emergency demands. If you can unite in the movement, which, so far as we are concerned, is fixed to nominate Henry Clay and Millard Fillmore, you will please attend the meeting of ward representatives, to be held at the Westchester House, corner of Bowery and Broome street, on Friday evening, the 1st of September, at 8 o'clock. N. G. BRADFORD, Chairman.

D. WEBB, Secretary.

Alfred Gilmore, of Butler, is the democratic candidate for Congress in the 24th district of Pennsylvania. George W. Smith is the whig candidate.

Edmund Weston is the democratic candidate for Congress in the 2d district, Vermont, in place of Judge Redfield, who declines.

The democrats of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, have nominated Wm. S. Garvin for Congress.

Moses Shourne, of Phillips, is the democratic nominee for representative in Congress for the district of Kennebec and Franklin, Maine.

Cooper K. Watson, of Lower Sandusky, is the Barnburner candidate for Congress in the 6th district of Ohio.

The Cincinnati Herald says that ten of the members elect to the Indiana Legislature, six of them democrats, are pledged not to vote for any man for U. S. Senator who is not opposed to both Taylor and Cass.

The *Nordlyset*, (Northern Light,) the Norwegian paper published in Racine county, Wisconsin, has come out for Free Soil.

Lawrence Brainerd, the Liberty candidate for Governor of Vermont, declined in favor of the Free Soil nomination.

The Wisconsin Legislature adjourned on the 21st ult. The action of the Municipal Court Bill was suspended until May next. The Milwaukee Harbor Loan Bill has become a law.

☞ David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, consents to be run by the "Rough and Ready Party" for Congress, in the first congressional district of Pennsylvania, but only on the Taylor platform, as follows: "No promises, no pledges, nothing but Liberty, the Constitution, and the Union."

☞ The Maine papers state that Gov. Dana has refused to sign the anti-slavery resolves of the late Legislature.

☞ Andrew Ewing, of Tennessee, has written a letter to the Nashville Union, announcing his determination not to support Taylor.

Letter from Gerrit Smith.

A fortnight ago, the newspapers were saying that I had written a letter to the Buffalo Convention, advising the nomination of Mr. Van Buren. They are now saying that I have written a letter refusing to withdraw my name from the Presidential canvass. Permit me to inform your readers that I am entirely innocent of both these molecate and foolish things, of which the newspapers accuse me. I stood in no such relation to that Convention, as would allow me to communicate with it; and as to the withdrawal of my name from the Presidential canvass, that, if it be done, must be done by those who put it there. I neither put it there, nor gave them my consent to put it there. Moreover, though they are but a handful, they are distinguished for their wisdom and integrity, and are, therefore, competent to determine their duty. GERRITT SMITH.

Peterboro', August 26, 1848.

PHILADELPHIA NOMINATIONS.—H. D. Moore has been nominated for Congress by the Whigs of the 3d district, and John S. Littell in the 4th district. Wm. S. Hallowell is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 4th district. The Democrats have nominated Samuel Badger for Mayor of the city.

A MOTLEY GATHERING.—At New York, on the 3d inst., a heterogeneous gathering of Free Soil men, Socialists, Infidels, Fourierites, and National Reformers, took place at Eagle Hall, to discuss the distinctive principles, and to see how one and all could best make their influence felt in the coming Presidential election. It was a complete Bedlam, it is said.

TROUBLE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.—The whigs of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., have got into something of a "snarl." The regular whigs called a meeting on Wednesday night, 29th ult., but another meeting was called on Friday evening to form a Rough and Ready Club, to which there was some opposition. Mr. Hadley, the late Speaker, was there and made a speech, and also John A. Collier. Offence was taken, by some of the old whigs, at this Friday movement, and a Clay meeting was called on Saturday night, the result of which we have not yet heard.

FREE "DIRT" IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer says that the "Free Soil" *Convention* in Shenandoah was a "flash in the pan." Only *three* persons were present, viz: a chairman, secretary, and one member. They, however, appointed an electoral ticket, and a committee to prepare an address to the people of Virginia.

DEATH OF JUDGE PETER PRICE.—The last Rochester papers announce the death, on the 31st ult., of Judge Peter Price, in the town of Rush, at the age of 58 years. The Democrat says:—

"Judge Price was a prominent and influential citizen. In the war of 1812 he was First Lieutenant of volunteers, and did service on the Niagara frontier. Under Clinton's administration he was appointed a County Judge, and filled for many years the office of Justice of Peace. For eighteen years successively he was elected Supervisor of his town, and at the time of his death held that office, being also, as he had for many years been, President of the Board of Supervisors of the county.

REDUCED FARE.—The cheap system has been adopted on both roads to Portland from Boston, and the fare reduced from $3 to $2; a movement that promises to increase the profits of the stockholders.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—Two of the convicts (John Williams and John Jones) escaped from the New York State Prison at Sing Sing. One of them was recaptured, after being seriously wounded. The other one thus far has not been retaken.

FROM HALIFAX.—*Disgraceful Occurrence.*—By the steamer Buena Vista, at Boston, Halifax papers to the 29th ult. have been received. From the Courier of the 29th, we learn that a disgraceful occurrence took place in that city. The facts are briefly these: A foul murder had been committed in a house of ill fame, situated on "the hill," in disreputable part of the city, which so excited the indignation of the citizens, the soldiers and the sailors, that they took the law in their own hands, and proceeded to destroy the premises. The torch of the incendiary was applied, and when the engine ascended the acclivity the members were met with groans and hisses from a crowd of six or seven thousand persons, who effectually prevented them from making any exertions to arrest the progress of the flames, by cutting the hose, etc. A shed in the rear was also partially destroyed.

FROM NEW GRANADA.—The New York Sun has Santa Martha papers up to the 5th of August. They do not mention any change in the relative situations of the two parties, and treat the designs of Paez as being finally disposed of, although it will be some time before affairs again resume a peaceful and onward tendency. They contain an interesting and impartial review of the origin and course of the partisans of Paez, as opposed to the democratic and enlightened efforts of Gozmun and Monagas, and treat at large of certain salutary reforms to be introduced into the constitution of New Granada. Of the number of electoral votes for President, being at Santa Martha 8, La Cienaga 8, Remolino 4, Tenerife 8, Plato 9, Province of Mompoz 12=49, J. Hilario Lopez received 27, Don Florentio Gonzalez 1, Don Rufino Cuervo 10, Don Jose Joaquin Gori 10, Gen. Joaquin Burriga 1.

Northern Correspondence.

NEW YORK, September 4.

Many of the high officers of Government are at present sojourning among us; three of the President's Cabinet are here, and it is expected that the President himself will arrive in the course of a week. By good rights New York should be the proper place for all these functionaries to reside, in their official capacity. It is, in reality more central than Washington, and every way more convenient. A *second* rate city is liable to objections, as the seat of Government; but a large and *first class* city is not—indeed it is the proper place.

Main street, Brooklyn, was the scene of a disastrous conflagration this morning. Fifteen houses were burnt—several of them used as stores. Much personal property was destroyed, besides; and the loss can hardly have been less than $50,000.

There is a "grand mass meeting" of the Free Soilers at Abingdon Square, this evening. John Van Buren is to hold forth. So it seems he has had to take his coat off again, and mount the platform.

Thus far the yellow fever has not made its appearance, if the physicians can be believed, in New York, although existing for a fortnight past at Staten Island. Intercourse is debarred between the city and Quarantine. The occasion is seized to try the virtues of a new and powerful disinfectant, prepared by a gentleman engaged in an office in the Navy Department here. Certain medical personages speak of it as remarkably superior to "any thing out"—as better than chlorine, and not at all injurious to the lungs. "Forewarned, forearmed," is the motto that ought to keep off contagious diseases. We shall see how it acts in this case. I find it altogether impossible to convince folks that the yellow fever is not contagious, like small pox. Should we get the malady prevalent, some of your New Orleans doctors would come very acceptable here. I believe you have some of the best in the world. By the way, how comes on your University? Don't let the New Orleanois be discouraged at any difficulties in the way of establishing a school so worthy their great city, and so necessary in the South-west.

We don't hear any thing more of that "Buffalo Hunt on the Rio Grande." Is it given up? A thousand adventurous spirits here hope not. The President, it is true, per the Washington Union, talks dignifiedly about observing our "obligations or treaties toward Mexico." Well, let him—as far as concerns him. But if there be a real disposition, in earnest, to go on this hunt, and three thousand tough fellows could be got together for the purpose, with American officers, I should say "go it!" and it seems difficult to imagine how Mr. Polk could stop 'em. However, there may be something about the move, which you in New Orleans understand better than we do here. One thing there can be no mistake about; that the timid, malignant, idle and shiftless Mexican population south of us, must give way, sooner or later, to Anglo-Saxon energy and selfishness—for we have about as much of the last as the first.

The weather here is hot—no rain for a long time—gutters abominable—omnibus horses sad and drooping—butter dear and scarce—politics waxing fiercer and fiercer—decapitations of office-holding Barnburners begun, and doubtless to be continued actively. MANHATTAN.

☞ A new drama, to be called "Ireland as it is," from the pen of a distinguished Irish patriot, is in preparation. It treats on immigration and its causes, in a masterly manner, and should have a great run. It is to be brought out by Rooney Williams, for whom it was written.

☞ The 9th regiment of infantry were paid off and discharged at Fort Adams, Newport, (Ky.) week before last. Though it numbered only 650 rank and file on its arrival, its muster-rolls show about 1,100 names, that number having been made up by recruits, death, disease and discharges.—$55,000 were distributed by the Paymaster.

RESIGNATION.—We learn that the Rev. Dr. Durbin, President of the Board of Corporators of the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and Drs. Gardner and Beatty, Professors of that Institution, have resigned.

☞ The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania met on the 4th at Pittsburg. Chief Justice Gibson, and Justices Rogers, Rell, and Burnside present.

☞ A sword was presented and a dinner given to General Worth by the citizens of Hudson, on the 28th ult. Attorney General A. L. Jordan presented the sword with some eloquent remarks.—General Worth replied after dinner. A letter of excuse was read from Martin Van Buren. Speeches, sentiment and song were not wanting on the occasion. Judge Edmonds presided at the dinner. Mr. B. F. Butler was among the guests.

☞ Sarah Savage *alias* Stewart, was to be tried in New York on the 6th inst., for the murder of Pierre Bremond. She plead guilty when arraigned.

☞ Two children were bitten by a mad dog in New York on the 31 inst.

☞ Simon Willard, "the Massachusetts Clockmaker," died in Boston on the 30th ult., aged 95 years and 5 months. Every Bostonian must remember his establishment on the Neck.

THE MURDERER OF MR. SCHOOLCRAFT.—Letters, says the Cleveland Times, received from Sault St. Marie, states that disclosures have been recently made at Fort Brady, indicating that the assassination of the late James L. Schoolcraft, near that fort, on the 6th of July, 1846, was directly or indirectly the act of Lieut. Tilden, the officer who was subsequently convicted of robbery and murder in the city of Mexico, and sentenced to be hung.

☞ The Cincinnati Chronicle states that the potato rot is quite prevalent in the neighborhood of that city.

SUICIDES.—Rem Snedeker committed suicide on the 1st inst., at Jamaica, L. I., by cutting his throat with a razor; failing in his business, he became desponding.

Dr. John B. Walker, an accomplished gentleman, of Boston, has been missing since the 31st ult. A boat in which he went out in the harbor, having been found with a 56 pound weight missing, he is supposed to have committed suicide.

NEW YORK MORTALITY.—The deaths in the city of New York week before last, were 299: men, 65; women, 51; boys, 106; girls, 94.

PARDONED.—A. Dodge, formerly Postmaster of Frankfort, Maine, who was sentenced to ten years imprisonment, on a charge of purloining money from the mail, has been pardoned by the President, and discharged, after an imprisonment of about fourteen months.

☞ A child of Mr. Thones was killed in New York on the 2d by falling from a 4th-story window.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—A letter from Marengo, McHenry county, Ill., states that on the 22d ult., a brutal murder was committed by a German named Henry Bridenbeck, upon the person of a young German woman of the name of Salama Kaesar. The murder was committed in a corn field, and is supposed to have been done by strangling with a handkerchief, which was found near the person of the woman. It appears that the girl had been seduced by the murderer.

☞ Another death from the explosion of spirit lamps, occurred at Springfield, (Mass.) a short time ago. Mr. Calvin Barrett, jr., being the victim. He was, as in all such cases, filling the lamp, while the wick was burning.

☞ There were twenty fires in New York during the month of August.

MEXICAN PRIZE.—An attachment was granted against the schooner Wasp, at Philadelphia, on the 4th, as a Mexican prize, captured at Laguna by S. W. Godon, October 10, 1847. She is alleged to have been the property of Mexicans at that time.

ENCKE'S COMET.—Lieut. Maury, the superintendent of the Washington Observatory, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, announces the return of Encke's comet, after an absence of three years. He says that it was discovered on the night of the 1st by Professor Hubbard. It was observed in Philadelphia in 1845....The Boston Transcript has the following on the subject of this comet: "A letter dated from the Observatory, Cambridge, August 30, and addressed to President Everett, by W. C. Bond, states that on Monday morning last, about 2 o'clock, the comet of Encke was seen at that Observatory by Mr. G. P. Bond, as an exceedingly faint nebulous patch of light. It was, however, so soon obscured by clouds that only one pretty good place was obtained by the reading of the circles of the Great Equatorial. On the night of the 29th of August, and the morning of the 30th, the examiners were enabled to get a series of micrometrical measures with illuminated wires. The comet is yet a rather difficult object, but has increased in brightness since Monday morning."

This comet will be visible to the naked eye some time in October.

PRINCE JOHN.—It is usual for the applicants for admission to the bar in the State of New York, after their examination, to give a supper to the committee appointed to pass upon the merits of the candidates. On this occasion Bagg, the keeper of the celebrated hotel at Utica, spread a sumptuous entertainment for the unfledged members of the bar. All went on as "merry as a marriage bell." Wine flowed freely, and it is needless to say that not a few felt the exhilirating inspiration of the gifts of Bacchus. Toasts and sentiments were given by all—puns and witticisms were most current. About the time all had arrived at the acme of felicity, a toast was proposed by one of the Western applicants, which was thought somewhat misplaced on this occasion. He gave, "George Washington, the Father of his Country." It was drunk standing by those who could keep a perpendicular position, and with all the respect which the circumstances of the case could warrant. John Van Buren immediately proposed—"Mary Washington, the mother of George Washington, and the Grandmother of her country." This cut direct upon the patriotism of the proposer of the first sentiment, cooled all further patriotic effusions that evening.

COSTLY CEMENT.—The New York Journal of Commerce has started the idea that the mileage of the members of Congress is the cement of the Union. From the way the members stick to it, it really seems to be very adhesive.

A KEEN REPORT.—A writer in the Georgetown Baptist Herald says: "A preacher, not one hundred miles from this place, while contending, as he thought, for the 'ancient order of things,' by ridiculing the doctrine of a call to the ministry, as proof that there is no such call, observed, that he never believed he was called to preach. 'And no *person else ever believed it*,' said an acquaintance standing by."

☞ In a capital song for old Ireland, it is said that Erin's harp will sound yet joyfully

"O'er castle walls, once feudal,
And Erin dance o'er Britain's grave,
The *Irish Yankee Doodle*!"

AN ACHIEVEMENT.—A New York paper states that Bristow, the celebrated writing-master of that city, taught a lawyer, in a course of twelve lessons, to read his own hand-writing! We wish some newspaper correspondents would try a course, and see if similar results could not be attained.

☞ In a suit for a breach of marriage promise, in Chatauque county, N. Y., Miss Phylodicy Smith recovered five hundred dollars from Mr. C. Johnson.

☞ A man in Providence, R. I., bet five dollars that he could eat a large basket of peaches in one hour. He was successful, having despatched *one hundred and fifty-two* good sized peaches in fifty-two minutes.

NEW SYNAGOGUE.—A new Israelitish Synagogue is about to be erected on a site upon the east side of Crown street, between Race and Vine streets, immediately adjoining the church of St. Augustine. It is to be constructed entirely in the Egyptian style of architecture, except the windows, which are to be of the Hebrew order. It is to be rough cast and of a color similar to that of the Bank of North America. The interior is to be constructed and arranged in a style like that of the First Temple, and is to be painted in pure white and gold. The Holy of Holies on the East, ascended by six steps, is to be of white, surmounted by tablets of marble containing the Ten Commandments, with cornucopias on each side. There is to be a gallery supported by 12 Egyptian columns. The building is to be lighted with gas, and a large and rich chandelier suspended in the centre. It is to be 73 feet long, 26 wide, and 54½ feet high, including a cupola. The congregation is called the House of Israel, and is the same that has been worshipping in Adelphi street. The building is to be finished in March next.—*Phil. North American.*

☞ The proprietors of the large woolen factory in Ware, Mass., are stopping their looms as fast as they work up the raw material on hand.

☞ William Paine, a volunteer from Mexico, had his right arm cut off by a car belonging to the train from Morristown, N. J.

☞ Mortality prevails to an unusual extent in New Haven, Danbury, and other towns in Connecticut.

LOW WAGES.—The Perry Mills of Newport, (R. I.) is to keep on running. The wages of the operatives have been reduced.

☞ Thos. McIlvain was killed near Philadelphia on the 31 inst., by being dragged with his foot in the stirrup by a mule, which threw him.

☞ Tom Flynn, the comedian, died at Bellevue Hospital a few days ago. Becoming dissipated, he gradually fell from his once high station.

The Health of the City.

Eds. Crescent.—On the 24 of August, 1842, the Board of Health—Dr. Warren Stone, Chairman—declared that the Yellow Fever then existed as an epidemic, when the preceding *weekly* bill of mortality was only 42 from the prevailing disease; but in August, 1848, the Board of Health—A. D. Crossman Mayor, President—declare that the Yellow Fever is not epidemic, although from 70 to 100 have died per week of that disease!

It is said, "who shall decide when Doctors disagree?" But here is a difference between the Doctors and the Mayor, who seems disposed to place his *veto* upon the epidemic this year no how you can fix it. But like the "Harbor and River bill," though vetoed, seems to be gaining ground, for yesterday there were 20 deaths notwithstanding the use of this "*great conservative power*."

CENSUS.

The Crescent.

The publication of this paper will hereafter be conducted by HAYES, M'CLURE & Co.—the firm consisting of *A. B. Hayes, J. E. M'Clure, J. O. Pierson* and *J. C. Larue*. Under the new arrangement, no change will take place in the editorial department of the paper, the proprietors regarding it as a point of personal honor to preserve unimpaired the character, which it has hitherto sustained, of an independent and impartial newspaper. The number of proprietors has been increased with the sole view of adding to the resources of the journal, and increasing the means of making it one of the best papers in the Southern country. The Crescent has already a circulation larger than most of the papers in the city, and, from the rapidity with which it is increasing, it is hoped that it will soon equal the most flourishing of its competitors, if not surpass them all. On the first of November, a large and splendid weekly paper will be issued for circulation in the country; and it will be of such a character, and published on such terms, as will ensure success with a reading and intelligent community. In the course of a few weeks, a large and well assorted Job Office will be added to the establishment, thus enabling the proprietors to do for their customers every kind of Book and Job Printing. In short, no effort will be spared to make the CRESCENT the best and cheapest newspaper in the Southern States—one which it will be for the interest of every class of the community to support, and one which will give entire satisfaction to the liberal and enlightened of all parties. Relying on the public appreciation for their success, the proprietors are fully aware that they can only secure by deserving it.

New Orleans, September 9, 1848.

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. 35

☞ AT COST!—Selling Off At Cost!—At A. MUNROE & CO'S, 57 MAGAZINE STREET.

☞ We will now sell our entire stock of SUMMER CLOTHING AT COST, viz:

Merino Frock, Dress and Sack COATS;
Linen, Fancy and Cashmere Tweed Frock, Dress and Sack COATS;
White, Brown, Check and Striped SACKS and COATS;
White and Fancy Linen Duck PANTALOONS;
Office Linen, Cotton and Kentucky Jean PANTS.

☞ Our Stock of WOOLLEN GOODS is complete, and at recent reduction.

☞ Our Price is Cash, and no discount.

A. MUNROE & CO., 57 Magazine street.

☞ Strangers in the City, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisement in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the most learned in his profession now in the United States. All who stand in need of medical advice, give him a call, at 76 Carondelet street. [illegible]

☞ The American-Graefenberg Theory does not [illegible] Graefenberg Company, EVERY DISEASE [illegible]

☞ For Agents, see Graefenberg's Notice, on fourth page. [illegible]

New Orleans Cattle Market.

[Reported Daily for the Crescent.]

LAFAYETTE, Sept. 13, 1848.—No arrivals of flatboats, but a fair supply of Cattle in market....*Prices*: Beef Cattle, 4@5c. ⅌ lb; Hogs, 4@4½c. ⅌ lb; Sheep, $2@$3 ⅌ head.

Married:

In Baton Rouge, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. F. S. Ernst, CHAS. CARELL BIBERON to Miss SUSAN AMELIA BARNARD, both of that town.

Died:

On Wednesday, 13th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., of Yellow Fever, Mr. HUGH TREANOR, a native of Augnacloy, County Tyrone, Ireland.

☞ His friends, and those of his brother James, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Tonti Carondelet and Magnolier streets, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

At her residence in Baton Rouge, on Monday morning, 30th ult., Mrs. ANN HARALSON.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Ohio River.....RIDGELY, Lord, 3 P. M.
Pittsburg.....GEORGE WASHINGTON, Irons, 5 P. M.
Pittsburg.....GEN. WORTH, Charles, 5 P. M.

☞ The superior light draught steamboat RIDGELY, J. H. Lord, master, will positively leave THIS DAY, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., for Omachita and Black Rivers. 814 T. B. SMITH, 96 Magazine st.

☞ The U. S. Mail GEORGE WASHINGTON—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati and Louisville—This splendid passenger steamboat will leave THIS DAY, Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M., positively, from Poydras street wharf. 814 HYDE & GLEASBY, 12 Poydras st.

☞ Passengers will please be on board at the hour.

☞ The elegant and fast-running passenger boat GEN. WORTH, T. C. Charles, master, will positively leave on THURSDAY, the 14th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., for Lake Providence, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf and Natchez. 813 T. B. SMITH & CO., 96 Magazine st.

☞ The elegant passenger steamboat MARENGO, C. J. Burnham, master, will positively leave on FRIDAY, the