DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
BY HAYES, M'CLURE & CO.
A. H. HAYES. J. E. M'CLURE. J. C. LARUE. J. O. PIERSON.
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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.
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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 15, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages.

Charity Hospital Report.

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

Number of admissions, various causes	48
Discharged, Yellow Fever	1
" Other Diseases	16—37
Deaths, Yellow Fever	1
" Other Diseases	2—10
Remaining, in Main building 476, Lazaretto Auxiliary 122, total	598

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the City of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending September 14, at 12 o'clock M.

Convulsions 1, Cerebritis 1, Consumption 1, Diarrhœa 2, Drowned 1, Fever (doubtful) 1, Typhoid Fever 1, Cerebral Fever 1, Yellow Fever 40, Bilious Fever 1, Gastritis 1, Hemorrhage (Intest.) 1, Meningitis 1, Parturition 1, Tympanitis 1, Tetanus 1; Uncertain 3; Total 29. Of which 26 were white and 3 colored. 4 were under 10 years of age.

Where born—New Orleans 1, Ireland 4, Germany 2, Georgia 1, Maine 1, Scotland 1, Pennsylvania 1, Uncertain 18.

A. HESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

THE COTTON CROP.—Last evening we conversed with a gentlemen just from the Red river country, and we regret to learn the caterpillar is making sad work with the late cotton fields in the north-western parishes. Two plantations which our informant saw on the Bayou Rapides were completely swept.

☞ The second steamship of the New Orleans mail-line was to be launched at New York on the 6th inst., from Messrs. Smith & Dimon's yard. Her dimensions are, two hundred and fifty-one feet in length; breadth of beam, forty-nine feet; and her depth of hold twenty-five and a quarter feet.

☞ We are indebted to the steamer Cotton Plant for late river papers.

☞ Professor Grant is about to attack the yellow fever at Staten Island, with his disinfecting agent, with which he so completely purified some National vessels that had the fever on board.

We think New Orleans, at the present time, would be a much better field for the Professor's operations.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.—*A Suggestion.* The New York Sun of Tuesday morning, says:

"We have seen a letter from Ireland, written since the arrest of Meagher and his co-workers, which predicts that the failure of the revolution thus far is only the beginning of the end. It says, that should the Government proceed to extremities with the captive Confederate chiefs, there will be a rising in Dublin, and such bloodshed as Paris never saw, even in the palmiest days of revolutionary horror. We give no opinion upon these predictions, but it will be remembered that similar threats preceded the conviction of Mitchel; yet Mitchel, the boldest of all "Young Ireland's" host, was expatriated without bloodshed.

"Ireland, we believe, and we say it with sorrow, is doomed to vassalage until there is a complete unity of the Irish people in the effort for her redemption. God grant that unity may not be long wanting—it is a terrible thing for a people to sit in chains, conscious of their degradation, and conscious that they have the power, if united, to cast those chains in the dust. In reference to the fund that has been raised, it is suggested that it be invested in permanence, say in State stocks, where it may be indefinitely increased and held sacred to the object of Ireland's liberation, when the right moment shall arrive."

SPECIE IN THE SUB-TREASURY.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, says: "The sub-treasury has accumulated $2,200,000 of coin, and the Banks are getting a little skittish again. The Secretary of the Treasury has accordingly ordered that no further payments on the loan shall be made until the amount in our State Treasury is reduced to $500,000. Paper goes a little dearer to-day, (the 6th inst.,) but on call there is no change."

TEXAS COTTON CROP.—The accounts of the cotton crop in this State, says the Galveston Civilian, continue highly favorable. Although some injury has been experienced in particular neighborhoods, we have heard of none, in which, from present appearances, there will not be as much cotton produced as can be picked out by the same force engaged in its cultivation.

The Austin Democrat announces the return of Col. Harper from Washington city, whither he had been to lay before Congress the claims of the "Curtis Regiment." How far he succeeded is not stated, further than that "he has at least done much."

RIVERS.—We learn, from the St. Louis Union, the upper streams of the Mississippi were in a good stage of navigation on the 6th inst. From St. Louis to Cairo there were seven feet of water on the principal bars.

On the 5th, at Louisville, there were four feet eight inches water in the canal; at Cincinnati the river had fallen eight inches during the twenty-four hours preceding, and at Pitsburg there were six feet seven inches water in the channel.

WELL DONE FOR INDIANA.—The result of the late vote in Indiana on the Free School question, in fifty-three counties for Free School, 27,543, against them, 12,236.

WESTWARD HO!—The Green Bay Advocate says that every steamer that reaches our wharves brings crowds in search of a home and lands, and every stage is crowded with passengers in search of some kind of a place for the transaction of business.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE GREAT COMET OF 1264. It appears highly probable, says the New York Sun, that the comet seen at Cambridge (Mass.) Observatory, is not Encke's, but that of 1264 and 1556, which has been so anxiously looked for within a few months by the astronomers. It was seen as early as the 7th of August, in the constellation Auriga, by Dr. Peterson, of Altona, (Denmark,) who described it as small, but bright and easily observed.

BLOCKADE OF THE ELBE.—A letter from Hamburg, dated August 15th, states that the blockade would commence on that day, but that there was a report that neutral vessels would be admitted up to August 30th.

MORTALITY.—Deaths in Boston week before last 108, of whom 3 died at Deer Island Hospital. Males 53, females 55, still-born 9.

THE SIERRA MADRE MOVEMENT.—We extract the following concerning the Sierra Madre scheme, from the Houston Telegraph of the 31st ult.

"We understand that the steamer Ogden, which touched at Galveston a few days since on her way to Corpus Christi, was freighted with military stores, merchandize, &c., intended for the expedition which Col. Kinney is fitting out for Chihuahua. It is said that many heavy capitalists in the United States have agreed to furnish funds to aid the Mexicans in the departments east of the Sierra Madre, who are desirous to revolt from the Central Government. Col. Kinney is represented by some of our contemporaries in New Orleans to be the leader of this revolutionary movement. We think, however, that this is questionable. The population in these departments is almost entirely Mexican; and if a revolution is contemplated, it is requisite that Mexicans should lead in the movement. There is too much of the old Spanish pride still lingering in the Mexican character to allow them to submit to the dictation of foreigners. If a private expedition is to be sent into these departments, composed of American volunteers and supported by American capital, those departments may be separated from the Mexican Confederacy, and a new republic formed; but this republic would be little better than a military despotism, as the people would be controlled by the volunteer army, and the civil officers would be subjected to the regulations that the projectors of the expedition might prescribe.

Louisiana—The Levees and the Public Lands.

On the 8th of August last, Mr. Brodhead, from the Committee on Public Lands, of the House of Representatives, reported a bill "to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein," which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and has gone off among the unfinished business, to be taken up at the next session. This bill is one of great importance to the people of this State, and will, we hope, receive the early and favorable attention of Congress. The first section grants to the State of Louisiana all the swamp or overflowed lands which may be or are found unfit for cultivation, to aid the State in making the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein; the second section provides that, so soon as the State shall have made the necessary preparations for undertaking the work, the Surveyor General shall examine and report what lands, belonging to the United States, are in the condition described in the first section, and report the same to the Secretary of the Treasury for his approval—and on his approval of the report, the title to the lands shall vest in the State of Louisiana, subject to the disposal of the Legislature—and that the proceeds of their sale shall be applied exclusively, so far as necessary, to making of levees and drains; the third section prescribes the manner in which the Surveyor General shall proceed in making his selection, excludes from the operation of the act the lands surveyed under the acts of March 3, 1811 and May 24, 1824, and it exempts the United States from any expense for selecting, surveying, etc.

We look upon this bill as one of the most important for our State of any that has been brought before Congress for many years. If it should become a law, it will, without any loss to the United States—for the lands ceded cannot in their present condition be sold—afford the means of redeeming from waste and wilderness the most fertile tracts of the soil of Louisiana.

The grant contemplated in the bill, even if it included lands which had a present market value, would be no more than an act of justice to the State. It is well known that millions of acres have been reclaimed on the Mississippi, Red River, and the bayous running from or into these streams, by artificial levees; that these, with exceptions very rare indeed, have been built at the expense of the different parishes, or generally by the front proprietors. The cost of these levees has been immense; the committee made a calculation by which they arrived at about $2,500,000 as the proximate amount. But the construction of such extensive works, although undertaken for the immediate benefit of the parties interested, had the effect of bringing into a condition to be cultivated large tracts of land belonging to the United States, which have been disposed of for the benefit of the Treasury, when, had it not been for these works, those lands would have continued to this day worthless. Upon this point, the report before us very properly remarks:

"As an evidence of the effect of this leveeing system, it will be seen, by reference to the report of Geo. Graham, Commissioner of the General Land Office, of the 8th of January, 1829, that it was estimated that there were 5,426,258 acres of these swamp lands, unfit for cultivation, less 500,000 acres which had then been reclaimed by levees, leaving at that time an aggregate of swamp lands of 4,926,260 acres. By the report on Commissioner Young to the Senate, of 11th April last, it appears that at this time there are, of swamp lands unfit for cultivation, 2,263,075 acres, showing by this data that there have been reclaimed 2,663,185 acres, which, added to the amount reclaimed reported by Mr. Graham—500,000 acres—make a total thus reclaimed of 3,163,185 acres, all which was done at the expense of the State and her citizens. Of the 2,263,075 acres now reported by the Commissioner as swamp and overflowed lands, unfit for cultivation, much, no doubt, can never be reclaimed. By examining the general topography of that country, it is evident that large bodies of land must be left at different points to receive and retain the rain water, and such as may percolate through the soil, or flow through accidental crevasses, till it is evaporated by the heat of the sun, absorbed by the earth, or discharged by artificial means. Estimating, then, that only one half of these lands can be reclaimed, the amount of the grant involved in the bill under consideration would only be 1,125,037½ acres, which, at the price of the public lands, would only amount to $1,406,297, while the State and her citizens have expended, in these most useful and necessary works, $2,464,000."

We would add some remarks of our own to secure a favorable consideration for this bill, but we deem it unnecessary at present to do more than to quote the following extracts from a letter addressed by Mr. Harmanson to the Committee which had the bill under consideration, reserving a more particular examination of the subject to another occasion:

"To prevent the overflow of the waters of the Mississippi, the State of Louisiana and her citizens have constructed levees along the west bank of the Mississippi, from Arkansas line to near its mouth, and on the east bank, from Baton Rouge to near the Gulf, making together about seven hundred miles; and estimating the levees along the bayous, lakes, etc., at an equal length, would make a total of 1400 miles. The embankments average thirty feet at the base, ten feet at the top, four and a half feet high, containing the aggregate of 24,640,000 cubic yards, and at the rate of ten cents per cubic yard, or one dollar per linear yard, it would make the original cost of the work $2,464,000. When to this shall be added the vast sums annually expended in repairing and reconstructing the levees when destroyed, the cutting of canals or drains to lead off the water that falls or percolates through the levee, it will make an aggregate of labor performed, and expense defrayed, by the State of Louisiana and her citizens, unequalled in the history of this country. The levees aforesaid, already constructed, have materially promoted the healthiness of the country, and moreover reclaimed upwards of 3,000,000 of acres of land (mines and mold for the benefit of the United States. This is proved by the fact now shown by the records of the General Land Office that in many cases where nothing but the front lands could be surveyed originally, the rear lands have since been reclaimed, surveyed and brought into market and hundreds of thousands of acres, thus reclaimed by the labor and at the expense of citizens of Louisiana, have been sold and the Government received the proceeds, without making the slightest compensation for reclaiming them."

"Is not the General Government, then, bound by every principle of justice, if not to remunerate the citizens of Louisiana for these outlays, of which it has thus received the benefit, at least, to bear the just proportion of the expenses? And would it be deemed unreasonable if the State should now ask not only the lands which still remain unfit for cultivation, but those also which have been reclaimed? They were of no value before they were reclaimed; they were worse; for they rendered the country unhealthy and impassable, and prevented, to some extent, the sale of those lands which were fit for cultivation. These hindrances have been removed, and the settlement of the country, to some extent, encouraged by this reclamation. Were the whole work now done, Louisiana won't not seek remuneration, but, with that liberal spirit which has always characterized her, would be satisfied than the General Government should enjoy the fruits of the labor of her citizens. Much, however, remains to be done. By Commissioner Young's report, it appears that there are still 2,263,075 acres of these swamp and overflowed lands, engendering disease and death, and marring the most beautiful features of the State. To reclaim such as can yet be reclaimed, enormous expenses must be incurred; other embankments, on a still more gigantic scale, must be constructed, bayous must be cleared out, canals dug, etc. To do all this, the State only asks a grant of such of those lands as are now valueless to the Government, and which will ever remain so in all future ages, unless thus reclaimed. A liberal policy has heretofore been manifested by the Government, in making donations of land for internal improvements, as exemplified in the case of Ohio, to which 1,200,000 acres were granted. Indiana has received 1,487,000 acres; Wisconsin, 848,000; Iowa, 825,000 acres; and it is to be hoped, and expected that a like liberal policy will be extended to Louisiana. It will be recollected, the grants made to the above named States were choice lands, while those now asked for by Louisiana are utterly worthless, in their present state. Louisiana occupying, for all the purposes of commerce, one of the most favorable positions of the earth—having a soil of unbounded fertility, and an enterprising and industrious population, a climate suited to the culture of all the products of the temperate and torrid zones, needs but this donation to place her in the front rank of the States of this Union. It will enable her to open up her bayous, and establish the finest chain of canal and steam boat navigation in the world, and to drain and reclaim her marshes, and thus add to her territory thousands of acres of rich and fertile lands, the products of which would support thousands, and relieve her of those fruitful sources of miasma, disease and death that now too frequently transform this beautiful country into a charnel house. We confidently hope and expect this donation will be freely given. It costs you nothing—it will be power, wealth, and, above all, health and life to us. Especially when it is considered she asks as a donation that which, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the January term of 1845, in the case of Pollard, lessee, vs. Hagan and others, 3d Howard, she would appear to be entitled to as a right."

HENRY CLAY.—The Boston papers state that a movement will shortly be made in that city in favor of Henry Clay for the Presidency.

☞ The Free Soil State Convention, to nominate Van Buren electors, meet in Trenton, (N. J.) on Saturday, the 16th inst. John Van Buren will positively be present. Messrs. Willis Hall, Joseph L. White and B. F. Butler are expected, with Senator Dix of Albany.

☞ The Otsego (N. Y.) Republican mentions that G. A. Starkweather, member of Congress from the 21st District, in that State, is out against Gen. Cass.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6, 1848.—The whig celebration, last evening, drew together a very large concourse of citizens, from every part of this District and the surrounding country. The assemblage embraced whigs, democrats, neutrals—every body who, in these dull times, likes the excitement of a political meeting. Nothing was wanting to render the occasion imposing and effective. Fine music, occasional displays of fireworks, bonfires—and the rostrum was tastefully decorated with transparencies. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Thomas F. Bowie, Z. Collins Lee, Mr. Brady, of the House of Representatives U. S., and Mr. Tassistro. It was exceedingly gratifying to perceive the good feeling which prevailed throughout.—*Cor. Balt. Sun.*

EFFECTS OF LOW FARES ON TRAVEL.—Seven of the New England railroads terminates in Boston—the aggregate length of which, including branches, is only 3701 miles, viz:—

The Boston and Lowell	27½	miles.
" " Maine	82½	"
" " Providence	47½	"
" " Worcester	38½	"
" " Fitchburg	51½	"
" " Old Colony	44½	"
" " Eastern	38	"

passing through a territory tributary to them containing a population of 650,370—carried, during the year 1847, *four millions, seventy-five thousand* passengers, who paid an *average* of only 41½ cents each. Thus it will be seen that these roads carried over *six-and-a-quarter* time the entire population residing in the counties through which the roads pass and to which they reach.

When the Lowell, the Worcester, and the Providence roads were in course of construction, it was estimated by their *sanguine* friends, after mature investigation, that the *three* roads would, when completed carry *annually* 141,449 passengers, or about 45,000 each; while others not as *visionary* doubted, many even ridiculed the estimate as preposterous; whereas that number is less than *one-eleventh* of the number actually carried by them in 1847, the twelfth year from their completion.

The question will naturally be asked, how has this wonderful increase been brought about? The reply is, they have devised ways and means to *induce* travel; they have reduced their fares; run their trains to accommodate the people and their business, and the result is that *one-fifth*, or nearly that proportion, of the business men of Boston live in the country, along the different lines of railroads; and so would it be with Philadelphia and New York if the railroad companies would imitate the management of the Boston railroads; and then it would be that the New Jersey railroads, with a population, including the two cities, nearly *double* that of the seven Boston roads, would make larger returns to their shareholders upon *half* their present charges, and every department of business would be benefited by cheap facilities.—*Railroad Jour.*

COMMERCE OF BOSTON AND BALTIMORE.—The arrivals at Boston in August were 834, of which 353 were foreign. The clearances were 599, of which 353 were foreign. The arrivals at Baltimore were 155, of which 39 were foreign. The clearances were 54.

OHIO GERMAN REFORMED SYNOD.—The Synod of Ohio, of the German Reformed Church terminated its labors, says the Cin. Times, on the 31st. It has been resolved by that body to publish a weekly paper, to be called the Western Missionary. Rev. J. Good, of Lebanon, (O.) is to be the editor, and Columbus the place of publication. The paper is to commence its issues January 1st, 1849. Another important step taken by this Synod is the establishing of a Theological Seminary. The Rev. Mr. Freese, pastor of a church in Columbus, has been elected Professor of Theology. The seminary is to be situated in the same city.

ARTIC EXPEDITION.—Intelligence has been received in England from one of the expeditions sent out to search for Sir John Franklin, in the Artic regions. The news is unfavorable, and no traces as yet have been found of the party, neither were any signs of their having visited the coast visible.

☞ The Empress of Brazil gave birth to another Prince on the 12th of July. The event was duly celebrated by the population of Rio de Janeiro.

☞ The St. John papers state that a destructive fire is raging in the woods on Cape Breton, which has destroyed many of the farm-houses and granaries in the country around Annaguishe and the saw mills of Mr. James Frazer, at West river.

NAVAL.—The U. S. storeship Erie, has nearly completed taking in her cargo at Brooklyn, and will sail for the Mediterranean in a few days. The storeship Relief has been thoroughly overhauled and is waiting for orders. Orders have been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for fitting out the U. S. frigate Savannah.

HEALTH OF NEW YORK.—The special committee of the Board of Health reported the city to be in a healthy state, at their meeting on the 4th. The health officer at quarantine reports three cases since his last report. Two of these occurred in the village of Stapleton, one in the marine hospital. The one in hospital has died, and three cases reported formerly in the village of Stapleton, have died, making four deaths.

GREAT FIRE IN THE WOODS ON LONG ISLAND—A fire broke out at one of the coal pits near Cook's public house, at Islip, which has proved more destructive than any previous one on the Island. It has been confined almost exclusively to the forest, spreading over a space of ten miles long and five wide, extending in an easterly direction from whence it commenced. An immense quantity of valuable wood has been destroyed, and up to last Monday evening the fire was still raging.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6, 8 P. M.—Mr. Benjamin Stiles, jr., from Missouri, was found dead in his bed at the United States' Hotel this afternoon.—He died of apoplexy.

Mr. Francis Fall, a carter, was killed to-day near the depot of the Germantown railroad. He was kicked by a horse and survived but a short time.

The markets remain unchanged. Breadstuffs are in full demand at yesterday's prices. Flour $5 87½. Red Wheat $1 17. Yellow Corn 63@65 cts., Oats 30@32 cts. Provisions and Groceries without change. Cotton quiet—no sales.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6—6 P. M.—The sales of Treasury notes 6's at 103½, and U. S. 6's, new loan, at 105½@105¼—Francs steady. Exchange on London 2½. The market remains steady as last quoted. The flour market continues firm with a good eastern and home demand, and a fair shipping inquiry. Sales to day of 6000 bbls. 10,00 of which were for export, at $5@$5 12½ for Genesee. A sale of 600 bbls. Southern at $5 75@$6. Oswego and Ohio $5 75@$6.—Corn Meal $3 37½. Rye flour unchanged. There is a good demand for Wheat—sales of Genesee at $1 35@$1 37; a sale of prime Ohio red at $1 27, and other reds—Southern at $1 16@$1 20. Corn is in active demand, with sales during the day of 40,000 bushels, at 69@70 cts. for white, 72 cts. for flat, and 75@76 cts. for round, yellow. Oats in better demand, with sales 15,000 bushels at 24 cts. per bushel—No live oak chance to notice in Provisions. Sales to day of 2,000 bbls. Mess Pork at $11 62½. Beef and Bacon unchanged. Sales of 400 bbls. Lard at 8½ cts. ℔ lb. Groceries steady—sales of 800 bags Coffee at 9 cts. ℔ lb. for Sumatra; 500 do 6 cts. Whisky is firm, with sales of 200 bbls. at 26 cts ℔ gal.

The Liberty State Convention assembled here to-day, and voted to join hand in glove with the Free Soil Convention, just organized, and exhibiting a very full attendance.

BOSTON, Sept. 6.—The royal mail steamer Britannia sailed from this port to-day, taking 23 passengers for Liverpool, and 6 for Halifax. No specie.

BOSTON, Sept. 6—P. M.—The Democratic Convention assembled here to-day. Mr. Henry Croker was chosen President. There was a very full attendance. The Convention was addressed at length by Messrs. Caleb Cushing, Rantoul, and Hallet. Great excitement prevailed in consequence of the presence in the Convention of two sets of delegates from Taunton—one for Cass, and the other for Van Buren. Numerous disorderly motions were made. A committee was finally appointed to inquire into the facts of the case, and report thereon. After some further debate and movement, Mr. Caleb Cushing was nominated a candidate for Governor. The vote stood, for Caleb Cushing 382, and for Frederick Robinson, of Charlestown, 220. Necessary to a choice, 329.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 6.—The river has but 2½ feet water in the channel.

The Barnburners' Convention assembled here to-day, and recommended Mr. Gazzam as a suitable candidate for Governor. The Convention nominated Mr. G. W. Jackson a candidate for Congress, and a full county ticket for the Legislature. They also appointed a large number of delegates to the Reading Convention.

Western Markets.

(From the Telegraphic correspondence of St. Louis Union.)

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5—8 P. M.—Water rotted Hemp active at full rates.... Sales of Tobacco at $2 60@$4 80, as in quality.... Sales of Whisky at 18c.... Sales of 100 bags Rio Coffee at 7½c ℔ lb.... Sales of Four at $4 ℔ bbl.... Sales of prime white Wheat at 73@75c.... Sales of N. O. Sugar at 4½c. ℔ lb.... Sales of Western Sides at 3½@4c. ℔ lb.... Sales of western Lard, in bbls. at 6½c, in kegs at 7½@8c. ℔ lb.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 5—8 P. M.—Flour market firmer than yesterday, and the business done is at a slight advance.... Sales of 1,000 bbls. Flour at $4 06½@$4 12½.... The Grain market is without change.... Sales of Whisky at 17½@17½c ℔ gallon.... There is more movement in Pork, but no change.... Sales of Mess Pork, western No. 1, at $9; sales of prime Pork at $8 75; sales of Pork, prime mess, at $8.... Sales of 500 bbls. Lard at 7½c ℔ lb.; sales of 1000 kegs at 8 and 8½@8½c ℔ lb.... Sales of western Shoulders at 3½c; sales of Sides, including packages, at 4½c. ℔ lb.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Very animated inquiry for Flour, Wheat and Hemp yesterday, and sales made to a considerable extent, at an advance over former quotations.... Hemp—Sales 27 bales good at $97, and 12 bales at $95.... Lead—Sales of 776 pigs Upper Mines at $3 70, and 435 pigs do at $3 67½.... Four—Sales of 72 bbls. Cold Springs at $3 10, 149 bbls. Boonville and Mitchell at $4; 100 bbls. Ogle at $4 12½.... Wheat—Sales 1,500 sks fair to prime in lots at 75@80c, sacks returned.... Corn Sales of 78 sks white in osnaburgs at 34½c., and 48 and 164 sks yellow and mixed in sks at 23c.... Pork—Sale of 150 bbls. Mess, somewhat rusty, at $8 25.... Bacon—The market was very active, with sales beyond those previously quoted of 230 cks and hds. demand good.... Whisky—Sales raw at 17c.... Flaxseed—at 70c.... Sugar—25 hhds. ordinary at 3½c.... Molasses—22 bbls. at 22c.

News by the Steamship Washington.

Interesting from France—Threatened Revolution in Paris—Condition of Ireland—Wholesale Transportation—Martin Transported—Affairs of Italy—Reception of the Emperor of Austria—Cotton and Breadstuffs—Money Market, etc.

The American mail steamship Washington arrived at New York on the 6th, after a passage of seventeen days from Southampton, England, bringing an immense number of passengers, and a rich freight list.... We take the following telegraphic summary of the news from the Baltimore Sun:

NEW YORK, Sept. 6, 2—P. M.

The steamship Washington, Capt. J. Johnson, arrived at her wharf this morning from Southampton. By her we have advices from that place to the 20th ult., together with the news from London of the evening of the 19th, and from Paris of the 18th, being one day later than the news brought by the steamer Niagara, from Liverpool.

The Washington experienced heavy gales throughout her passage, and she lost James Henry, her third officer, overboard.

The markets of Liverpool and London were unchanged.

State of Ireland.

The latest dates from Ireland report all quiet and tranquil, not the slightest indications of an outbreak being visible.

John Martin, the printer and publisher of the Felon newspaper, was sentenced on the 18th of August to ten years transportation. Martin, it will be remembered, plead guilty of the charge of publishing the Felon, and brought proof that he did not agree with the doctrines promulgated by that paper, but merely published it as a business matter.

Thirteen persons charged with treason and sedition, including Mears, Meany, O'Higgins, and Traffe, were shipped at Kingston on the 18th, on board a Government steamer, and sailed either for Fort George, in Scotland, or Carricktergus prison. All was quiet in Dublin and its vicinity.

FRANCE.

The intelligence from Paris is of rather a gloomy nature. Agitation and dread still continues to pervade that city, arising from rumors of secret societies and formidable conspiracies, whose object was to overthrow the existing system of government.

Gen. Cavaignac, it was said, had received due warning of a meditated insurrection, and had concentrated a large military force around Paris, in order to arrest and effectually suppress it. These precautionary measures were placed under the direction of Gen. Lamoriniel, who had been invested with extraordinary powers. All parties looked with fear and trembling, to the debate on the report of the June insurrection, as that moment was supposed to be fixed for a renewed outbreak. Amongst well informed circles, however, it was fully expected that any outbreak would be suppressed.

The latest prices of the French three per cents. were 43 francs; five per cents. 71 francs. The Bourse was very dull.

GERMANY.

A disturbance broke out at Dusseldorff, on the 14th ult., between the military and the people; several shots and blows were exchanged, and the result was one boy wounded and one soldier killed. Order was then reestablished.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna of the 13th, give long accounts of the return of the Emperor and Empress to that city. Their Majesties were gazetted by the acclamations of the assembled people, and young girls strewed their way with flowers.

Several triumphal arches were erected, and at one of them, a number of beautiful women were stationed with olive branches and flowers. The National Guards were assembled, with their muskets decorated with garlands. Houses were dressed out with flags. A Te Deum was performed in the Cathedral, in presence of their Majesties and members of the National Assembly. The Emperor and Empress subsequently proceeded to the palace, in the midst of an immense assemblage, whilst the balconies of every house were occuped by ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs and scattered flowers.

At the palace, public authorities and many members of the National Assembly were in waiting. Deputations were presented to the Emperor, and congratulatory speeches addressed to him. The Emperor replied in suitable terms, and frequently declared that he was delighted to return to his capital. At night, the city and faubourgs, and adjacent valleys were illuminated. The next day, the city resumed its accustomed air of gaiety.

SPAIN.

Skirmishes between the Queen's troops and the troops of Carlos continued. A detachment of the former was captured near Salsona, and 14 killed.

HUNGARY.

Hungary continued agitated, and the aspect was threatening. The district of Kikunda was threatened with an invasion, and the inhabitants were flying. The war was continued in a barbarous manner, cutting heads off, and sawing off limbs.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Ministry have unanimously protested against the 15 days armistice of King Charles Albert, and Marshal Radetsky, the Austrian Commander-in-chief, as altogether illegal. Charles Albert was supposed to be desirous of abdicating.

ROME.

The Chamber of Deputies at Rome had come to a vote in favor of a French armed intervention in the affairs of Italy.

ITALY.

It was still supposed in London and Paris, that the conjoint mediation of France and England would effect a peaceful termination of the war in Upper Italy, and that hostilities would not recommence. The terms, however, would necessarily be more favorable to Austria than was originally supposed; and Lombardy would, in all probability, be permitted to remain under Austrian rule.

The Markets.

LIVERPOOL, August 19—The markets generally continued unchanged since the Niagara's departure, viz:

Fair Upland Cotton, 5½d.; Orleans, 4¾d.; other grades are unchanged, but former prices cannot be obtained for large quantities.

Corn 35s. per quarter; Indian Meal 15s. per bbl.

The Flour market is dull and unchanged. Wheat is firm at 5s. 9d. per 70 lbs.

The Provision market is moderate and steady. Lard active and unchanged.

Money is plentiful, and the stock market tolerably steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, August 19—The London money market on the 19th was acted upon unfavorably by the reduction of the bank rate of interest, the bad state of the weather for harvest operations, and by the news received by the United States steamer from New York, announcing a decline in the rate of Exchange.

The opinion began to be extensively entertained, that large supplies of breadstuffs would be required from their side, to provide for a deficiency in the English crops, and a net exportation of bullion was feared. The consequence of which was a perceptible increase of caution on the part of bankers, and it was supposed that the rate of interest and discount would certainly be raised by the directors of the Bank of England, at their next weekly meeting, unless a decided change in the weather should take place.

English Consols, at 2 o'clock on the 19th, the close of the market, were 86 for money, and 86½ for account; exchequer bills 22s @28s. premium; India bonds, 24s.@26s. premium. Railway shares were heavy in price, and prices tending downward.

FOREIGN MISSIONARY INTELLIGENCE.—The news of the death of Mrs. Walker, wife of the Missionary to Western Africa, has just been communicated.

Dr. King, who was arrested some time since, is at Athens, and has not yet been called before a committee for examination.

Mr. Snider, of Broosa, writes that there is much encouragement for missions there. That the cholera is prevailing, and carrying off from 18 to 20 daily, in a population of from 30,000 to 40,000. An intellectual and wealthy priest of the Greek church had just joined that of the Protestants.

Letters from Mr. Whiting, of Syria, state that the Protestants of Hasbriga are grievously persecuted, notwithstanding the order for protection from the Sultan. The Greek church has a great influence, and their patriarch has issued a bill of excommunication, commanding all Greek Christians to separate from them. Such is their influence, that nearly the whole population have conformed to their measures.

Advices from Oorumiah, Persia, say that the Patriarch exhibits less hostility.

At Madras, a letter from H. M. Scudder, states that there is much opposition—which, on one occasion amounted to a riot. His life was jeopardized, but he escaped uninjured—the matter has been taken in hand by the police. Mr. S. is preaching in the Tamul, with much effect.

At the Sandwich Islands very interesting revivals are in progress. The meetings are regularly attended by the royal family. Mr. Bond, of Fohala, states that during the past year, (1847,) 100 have been added to his church. Deaths, 64; suspensions, 28; leaving in good standing, 1359.

SCIENTIFIC EXPLORATION.—Professor Agassiz, and the scientific party with him, have been spending some time above the Sault St. Marie, coasting almost around Lake Superior, though hardly or never looking at a mine on their journey. They have been studying the geology and zoology of the region, and have ascertained facts of the highest interest to the scientific world, which will, in due season be made public. Professor Agassiz, we believe, is now on his return to the eastward.

ICE.—The ice exported from Boston last month, was 5,842 tons, and since January 44,657 tons.

THE CHANGE.

Unclouded shone Hope's brilliant beam
With bright, celestial ray—
And like a lovely fairy dream
My young hours flew away—

Ah, yes, they flew—those happy hours!
Bright blossoms quickly fade,
And the sweet dreams in childhood ours
Are all too soon decayed!

They cannot last—but Memory,
To tell of pleasures fled,
Still lives. Would Memory, too, could die,
Or, oh! that I were dead!

For now that Hope's last ray is gone,
Sure Lethe's dream would bless—
For grief, to think of bliss that's flown,*
Adds pangs to wretchedness!

L.

* Nessun maggior dolore, che ricordarsi
Del tempo felice, nella miseria!—*Dante.*

FROM BUENOS AYRES.—*Raising the Blockade of Buenos Ayrean Ports*—We have received the British Packet of June 24. It contains the official announcement by the French Consul General of the cessation of the blockade, so far as relates to the coasts of the Province of Buenos Ayres. The following is the document:—

Circular to the members of the Diplomatic and Consular body in Montevideo.

SIR:—I have the honor to acquaint you, that, agreeably to the directions given by the Commissioner Extraordinary of France, sent on a special mission to La Plata, the blockade of the coasts of the Province of Buenos Ayres will cease to be enforced from this date by the French squadron—it will, however, continue to blockade the ports on the coast of the Oriental Republic, which are at present or may be hereafter occupied by the troops under the command of Gen. Oribe. On the other hand, the term of twenty-five days, to expire on the 10th July next, has been allowed to the departure of neutral vessels from those ports. Receive, &c.

Charge d'Affaires and Consul General of France.

Montevideo, June 15, 1848. DEVOIZE.

The British on their part discontinued the blockade nearly a year ago. Lord Howden declaring that as a measure of coercion it had proved a miserable failure, and was indefensible upon any plea of right or expediency.

The port of Buenos Ayres, during the last twenty-two and a-half years has sufferer three blockades.

The 1st (Brazilian) lasted			1001 days
The 2d (French) lasted			949 "
The 3d (Intervention)			
Joint English and French	659	1600	"
French alone	941		—253

or eight years, one month, more than one-third of the period above mentioned.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

CANADIAN RESIGNATION.—The resignation of the Governor General of Canada (Earl of Elgin) is announced in the Montreal papers, apparently on official authority. He retires in consequence of the continued illness of his lady. He has been one of the most popular governors ever sent out to control the people of Canada.

COPPER TRADE.—The Cliff Mine Company, of Lake Superior, have erected a smelting furnace at Pittsburg, for the purpose of smelting their ore. The practical results show that the ore yields 80 to 90 per cent. of pure copper. It is also added, that, the pickings of the ore alone, yield over three pounds of silver per day.

SUICIDE.—John Jeffras, a victualler, committed suicide by cutting his throat, in Philadelphia, on the 4th instant.

☞ Died, at his residence on Brush Creek, Green county, (Ky.) on the 20th day of August, William Skaggs, aged 100 years. Mr. Skaggs was one of the old pioneers of the "dark and bloody ground;" was a private in the army of the Revolution, and withal an upright and honorable man.

Died:

At Algiers, on Thursday, 14th inst., of Typhus Fever, Mrs. SARAH MARIA, wife of Mr. Thos. S. Hunnewell, aged 32 years, leaving a young family to mourn her loss.

☞ The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Chestnut street, Algiers, This Morning, at 9 o'clock.

[From the Western World.]

THE BIG BOTTLE HUMBUG.

WE FEEL IT ALMOST DEROGATORY to ourselves to use the above phrase, but there is really nothing which so adequately expresses the imposition which has been so successfully practised upon the public for a few years past, in respect to certain preparations of SARSAPARILLA. It is not at all surprising that the public has at last seen through the matter, and that the extremely diluted preparations referred to have about run their course, as is seen in the rapid falling off of the demand. The real facts in the premises are as follows:

1st. The large bottles of Molasses and water, containing a weak infusion of Sarsaparilla, are constantly liable to *sourness and fermentation*. Every dealer in the article, from Maine to Florida, know this; and almost every day it is returned to them on this account.

2d. The big bottle preparations are decidedly injurious in very many cases. A compound which *will sour in a tightly corked bottle*, is manifestly unfit to be received into a delicate stomach. On this point there is not the slightest room for doubt. Many patients have been thus injured.

3d. *The number of doses* in the large bottle preparations is not so great as those of some of the smaller. The dose of the former is usually a wine glass full (or two thirds) according to their printed directions; while that of the smaller is generally a teaspoonful or less. On the score of *cheapness*, to say nothing of efficacy,