# DAILY CRESCENT.

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

A. H. HAYES. J. K. M'CLURE. J. C. LARUE. J. O. PIERSON.

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TERMS OF THE CRESCENT.

DAILY—*Fifteen Cents a Week*, payable to the carriers, weekly, or, *Eight Dollars* per year—half yearly and quarterly at the same rates—in advance.....Single copies, *Five Cents*.....The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.

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SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1848.


☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

### Charity Hospital Report.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of admissions, various diseases | 46 |
| Discharged, Yellow Fever | 21 |
| " Other Diseases | 14 |
| Deaths, Yellow Fever | 7 |
| " Other Diseases | 0 |
| Remaining, in Main building 466, Lunatic Asylum 131, total | 611 |

H. VANDERLINDEN, Cor.

### Charity Hospital...Semi-Weekly Report.

| [To 6 P. M. each day.] | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Admissions, various diseases | 55 | 47 | 57 | 159 |
| Discharged, Yellow Fever | 17 | 19 | 21 | 57 |
| " Other diseases | 20 | 27 | 18 | 65 |
| Deaths, Yellow Fever | 4 | 7 | 7 | 18 |
| " Other diseases | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 |

Remaining, in the Main Building 466, Lunatic Asylum 131; total 611

### Board of Health.

*List of Interments in the City of New Orleans for the 24 hours ending September 15, at 12 o'clock M.*

Softening of Brain 1, Convulsions 2, Consumption 2, Drowned 2, Diarrhœa 3, Debility 1, Intermittent Fever 1, Yellow Fever 16, Typhus Fever 1, Bilious Fever 1, Still born 1, Uncertain 4; Total 36. 29 were white, and 7 colored; 7 were under 10 years of age.

*Where born*—New Orleans 5, Ireland 11, Germany 3, Massachusetts 1, Switzerland 1, Ky. 1, England 1, Uncertain 13.

A. LESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

☞ The Eastern mail due to-day will fail from beyond Charleston.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We have made up our minds that the Magnetic Telegraph, conducted as it now is, and as we fear it will be, is a nuisance which ought to be abated. The news is sent or detained, just as it may suit the operators, and when sent at all, is one-half of the time utterly unintelligible. The news of the Europa's arrival was sent to us from Charleston, and reached here yesterday, while other despatches containing the same news started about the same time, and were received on Thursday night. There is cheating somewhere!

☞ We are indebted to the steamer Sultana for late western papers.

### A New Movement.

"Wielded by men entirely great,
The Pen is mightier than the Sword."

We notice by a publication in the Franco-American of yesterday that Gen. Cavaignac has consulted the "Academy of Moral and Political Sciences" upon the evils under which society now labors, and that, in his application to that body, he made the declaration that "*the sword was impotent against ideas, and that intelligence alone could combat the sophisms which lead astray so great a number of persons!*" Here is an acknowledgement of the triumph of thought over force, of the intellectual over the animal portion of our nature—an acknowledgement from one of the rulers of the earth that Man is no longer to be treated as the brute.

"The sword is impotent against ideas!" The power of the Athenian democracy could not stop the spread of the philosophy of Socrates—the civil tribunals and the armed soldiers of the Roman Empire could not suppress the diffusion of Christianity—the prisons, racks and scaffolds of the combined Kingcraft of Europe have been unable to strangle the infant spirit of freedom which has been born among their people. Ay! "the sword is impotent!" Every drop of blood it draws serves but to water the plant and manure the soil which sustains it—eradicate the idea it cannot, if it be rooted in truth.

The official announcement of this great truth is a new era in the history of civilization in Europe, and promises fair for a brilliant and happy future.

The "Acedemy of Moral and Political Sciences" have not been backward in responding to the application of the "Executive Chief" of France; they have appointed a commission, consisting of Messrs. Cousin, Thiers, Troplong, Blanqui, and Gustave de Beaumont, to draw up a report in answer to the requisition, and in the mean time have sent Blanqui and Dupin into the great manufacturing districts to compose and circulate tracts for the people!

We shall watch the progress of this great and novel movement with interest, and communicate its results, from time to time, to our readers.

GARDE MOBILE.—This company, or, as we believe they have resolved to style themselves, the "National Guard," elected the following officers last night: H. Forno, Captain; John Lewis, First Lieutenant; Simon Green, Second Lieutenant. The company is formed of choice materials, and the selection of officers is excellent. Capt. Forno, when second in command of a regiment on the Rio Grande, in '46, was universally accorded to be one of the very best disciplinarians and officers in the volunteer service. We would, therefore, give a friendly caution to other volunteer companies to be on the *qui vive*, or the National Guard will soon be the "Star" company of New Orleans.

FREE SOIL IN LAFAYETTE.—A meeting of the Lafayette Van Buren Club was advertised to take place last night at the corner of Levee and Harmony streets, and good speaking being promised, together with the nomination of Presidential electors for the State, we jumped into the cars about 7 o'clock, and found, on arriving at the railroad terminus, we had to walk three quarters of a mile farther. With half a dozen others from New Orleans, curious to see what would be done, we tramped to the appointed place, and much to our chagrin found there was no meeting. A few members of the Club had held an informal meeting about a quarter of an hour before, and no addition, being expected to the number, a motion to adjourn to meet at Banks' Arcade, in the Second Municipality, on Friday evening next, prevailed.

Go to work gentlemen, raise a good meeting, and let us hear your principles expounded. If you fail again, "Free Soil" is "no where" in Louisiana.

LIVERPOOL PACKETS.—We learn from the New York Shipping List, that Mr. E. K. Collins has disposed of his interest in the line of Liverpool packets long and favorably known as the Dramatic Line, (on account of the names of the vessels,) to Messrs. Spofford Tilleston & Co., of this city, for a round sum, the transfer to take place immediately; the latter gentlemen despatching the Sheridan, now in port, on the 26th inst., and receiving the others, viz: Garrick, Roscius, and Siddons, as they successively arrive from Liverpool. S. T. & Co., are well known in this community, as the agents of the Charleston line of steamers, and will doubtless sustain their reputation in this their new enterprise. Mr. Collins also relinquishes his New Orleans line of packets, ship's berth, signal, &c., in favor of T. P. Stanton, already engaged in that trade, and will now devote his untrammelled energies to the successful establishment of his line of steamships between New York and Liverpool; he will, we are sure, meet with success in this important undertaking—at any rate, we know he will deserve it.

RIVERS.—The steamboat Oella, at St. Louis, reports the Illinois river falling fast from La Salle to the mouth, with 4½ feet water in the upper part. The steamboat Bon Accord reports the Upper Mississippi rising between the Rapids, and at a stand at Galena, and the Lower Rapids with 3½ feet water at the latter place. The Missouri is falling, with 4½ feet water in the channel. At St. Louis the river is falling.

☞ The Essex railroad was opened from Salem to the new city of Lawrence, Mass., on the 4th.

### Trade and Commerce.

Our worthy friends of the Commercial Times are mistaken when they attribute to us any "readiness to lecture upon political economy." We have only ventured to criticise the fallacious conclusions arrived at in the "lectures" of our neighbors. They are again mistaken when they suppose that we claim any extraordinary sagacity for ourselves; indeed, had we ever pretended to such a thing, we would modestly retire our claim in presence of the writer of the Times, who can discover one's "political affinities" from a demonstration of a truth in abstract economical science, and who could, no doubt, as readily ascertain one's religious belief from a solution of a problem in Algebra. There is no surer test of the conviction of error than an effort to turn aside the thoughts from the matter in controversy by the introduction of innendoes similar to the one referred to. We were not aware before that "political affinities," used in the sense of the Times, had any connection with scientific demonstrations. If such be the case, however, the Times and Crescent, both independent papers, are arrayed on opposite sides; the Crescent having the advantage of being associated with such eminent philosophers as Adam Smith, J. B. Say, Sismondi, Ricardo, Macculloch, &c. The Times, to be sure claims Col. Benton as belonging to its side of the question, and we have no objection to its enjoying all the benefit of the association; for however great the Colonel may be upon some subjects, we have never heard that he was particularly celebrated as an economist.

But what is the point in controversy? The Times endeavored to show that by importing more than we export, the country was growing poor. We showed the fallacy of the conclusion by reasoning—we might sustain that reasoning by a mass of authority from the most eminent writers who have treated of the subject, and we may do so hereafter. We shall now show its absurdity by an example: Corn is in great demand for food in France. A merchant in New York sends to Havre a cargo of wheat, which cost him at New York $50,000: this is the amount exported from the country. The corn, after paying freight, insurance, commissions, &c., is sold in Havre for $60,000; but bread being scarce in France, wines are cheaper than ordinary, he invests his $60,000 in wines, which he ships to London, and nets $10,000 profit on the operation. With his $70,000 he purchases English goods suited to the India market, ships them to Calcutta, and clears $20,000 more. He has in Calcutta $90,000 capital; with this he buys opium, which he exchanges in Canton for silks and teas of the value of $150,000, and imports them into New York. Here is an export of property to the value of $50,000, and an import of the value of $150,000. Has the country grown a hundred thousand dollars poorer by the operation? Has it not, on the contrary, acquired one hundred thousand dollars of value which it did not possess before, and to that extent become richer? It is true, silks and teas are consumed, and so is bread and butter; but we nevertheless had them to consume, and if we had not imported them in exchange for the corn, we might have acquired them by the process which the Times thinks most advantageous, that is: to bring home money for the corn and send back the same money for the silks and teas—losing the interest on the money and freight and insurance both ways.

We hope this example will be satisfactory to our worthy friends, and will induce them candidly to acknowledge that the excess of imports over exports for a long series of years, is no evidence that for that period the country has been going to decay. Indeed, we are somewhat surprised that the worthy editors did not use their senses in opposition to their theory, and while they were discoursing of the bad consequences attending the general operations of our commerce from the beginning of the Government, they did not look around them for the permanent evidences of the disasters which floated through their imaginations, and present their readers with some of the striking instances of commercial retrogradation: why not, for instance, point to the flourishing condition of Charleston, which exports more than it imports, and to the rapid dilapidation of New York, which imports more than it exports.

But if we wanted any further evidence of the error of the whole doctrine of the "balance of trade," it would be furnished by the figures of the Times itself. The whole theory is, that a country that imports more goods than it exports, must grow poorer from the necessity of paying the balance in gold and silver. Now, the United States, according to the "financial statistics" furnished, has imported goods of the value of $428,000,000 more than they exported: as a necessary consequence, if the theory be true, there must have been a constant drain of the precious metals from this country to meet the difference. Is this true? So far from it, that the same "financial statistics" show that we have actually imported $81,000,000 in coin more than we have exported. The conclusion is irresistible that the theory must be false.

But not attempting to defend its theory by argument, the Times calls upon us to demonstrate that "perishable merchandise is solid wealth, and that coin is valueless in a financial estimate;" we must be excused from attempting the demonstration of every fallacy that the Times may put forth; we think it much easier to show that they are fallacies merely. *Merchandise and coin are equally wealth*, we would inform the editors, and are wealth simply on account of their exchangeable value; if it were not so, the worthy editor of the Times, when he pays his *solid coin* for a perishable beef-steak in the morning, would be placing wealth in the hands of the butcher for which he would receive no value in return—an operation that we could not suppose him capable of, notwithstanding his theory.

Again, our worthy contemporary declares that we are bound to prove by our doctrine "that the mere exchange of goods for money at home, to a million of dollars, adds one cent to the capital of the country." And he alleges that "the operation is a mere exchange of equivalent value, and creates nothing." Now, on what authority the Times asserts such to be our doctrine, is not very apparent, for we certainly said no such thing in the article to which it was intended to reply. But although we did not advance it, it is nevertheless true, and our contemporary, with its usual good luck, by mistaking the meaning of the words "exchange of equivalents," as used in works on political economy, has fallen into another error. It is true, that a man who buys a plough for ten dollars in cash, and the merchant who sells it to him, have as between them, exchanged equivalents, or, as the Times calls it, "equivalent value." But is the purchaser of the plough not richer by its possession than though he had the money in his pocket and no plough with which to open his land? Has he not been a gainer by the purchase? And the merchant who sold it, is he no richer than when he had the plough in his warehouse? Has he not made a profit by the sale? Both farmer and merchant have more in value than they had before; yet this is the simple result of an exchange of commodities for coin. If we had space, we could carry out this illustration of a truth, upon which every man acts in his daily business, to any extent. If the contrary were true, no wealth would be created by commerce, and the whole body of merchants and traders would belong to the non-producing classes!—a conclusion to which we do not believe that the Times is anxious to arrive.

We have given more attention to this subject than the majority of our readers may suppose that it deserved, but we have done so under the belief that we were conferring a benefit upon the commercial community, by exposing an error in theory, which, though often refuted and well understood by many, might lead to bad practical results if ever applied to the daily business of life—of which application, however, in this age of strong common sense, there is, perhaps, little reason to fear.

☞ The Florida everglades are about to be drained, so as to bring one million acres of fine land into cultivation. Good!

## Arrival of the Europa.

Ireland quiet—Escape of O'Gorman—France—Flight of Louis Blanc, Rollin and Caussidiere—Mediation in Italy—Markets, etc.

We received, yesterday evening, the following despatch announcing the arrival of the steamship Europa, bringing important news from Europe. The Europa made a very short passage.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14, 1848.

The Europa has arrived. Ireland remains quiet, and preparations are going forward for the trial of the confederated leaders, O'Gorman and Darcy have succeeded in effecting their escape to France. The arrests of Chartists are continued in England. The Irish Commission for the trial of the state prisoners was to open in three weeks. In France the debate on the June insurrection had caused much excitement. Ledru Rollin and Louis Blanc defended themselves with much vehemence against the charges brought against them. Caussidière was more humble in his protestations. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Caussidière and Rollin, who both fled. Louis Blanc also fled, it is supposed to Belgium. Paris was tranquil. Louis Philippe has applied for his private funds.

Austria has accepted the English and French mediation. Riots had taken place at Vienna and Berlin, but they were suppressed. The Hungarian troops have been defeated by the rebels.

Wheat has declined three to four pence per bushel, and flour had fallen one shilling per barrel on the 1st of September. The duty on wheat is reduced one shilling per quarter. The demand for cotton is steady—sales 39,400 bales. Upland, fair and middling unchanged. Orleans reduced one-eighth; lower grades advanced one-eighth at public sales. Sea Island declined one quarter to half penny.

☞ General Scott visited West Point on the 4th. The Cadets evinced their respect by an impromptu illumination of their barracks on the occasion, and then, proceeding in a body to the General's quarters, at the hotel, they made the welkin ring with enthusiastic cheers, to which the General responded by a feeling address, which was in turn responded to by three hearty cheers, when the Cadets retired to their evening studies.

☞ Measures have been taken for a public meeting in New York, to protest against the arrest of American citizens by the British Government without any proof of crime being brought against them.

TROOPS FOR CALIFORNIA.—The 2d Regiment of Infantry, now at Jefferson Barracks, in Missouri, has been ordered to New York, to embark without delay for California. The propellers (or steamships) Massachusetts and Edith will carry some four hundred of the gallant fellows on the long voyage. The rest will be shipped in other transports.

☞ The exports of merchandise from New York for the whole month of August, 1848, amounted to $2,360,000.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.—A Board of Naval Surgeons will assemble at Philadelphia on the 25th of October next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the navy, as Assistant-Surgeons.—Applications only to be made by persons between the age of 21 and 28, to the Secretary of the Navy.

PHILADELPHIA MAYORALTY.—Col. Swift has been unanimously nominated for reelection to the Mayoralty of Philadelphia.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The following additional returns have been telegraphed to the Philadelphia Ledger:

*Rutland County*.—Clarenden, Ira, Middletown, Pawlet, Pittsfield, Rutland, Sherburne, Shrewsbury, Wells, Castleton Pultney, Fairhaven, Hubberton, Oswell, gives 1706 Whig. For all others, 1,193. Last year, 1,550 Whig. All others, 992.

*Windsor County*.—Cavendish and Chester gives 238 Whig. All others, 305. Last year, 302 Whig. All others, 294.

*Windham County*.—Rothingham gives 129 Whig. All others, 206. Last year, 218 Whig. All others, 205.

*Addison County*.—Middlebury, Shoreham, Waybridge, Whitney, Virgin, Vergennes and Salisbury, give 694 Whig. All others, 492. Last year, 722 Whig. All others, 435.

These returns indicate no choice for Governor by the people.

*Legislature*.—Returns of 72 members elected to Lower House, in Franklin, Crutenden, Addison, Windsor, Rutland, Windham and Grand Isle counties, show an increase of Whig strength compared with last year.

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—Gen. Dearborne delivered an address at the exhibition at Buffalo, on the 5th instant. The premiums were awarded the next day.

YELLOW FEVER AT NEW YORK.—The special committee of the board of health on the 6th inst., report that the health of the city continues good. A communication from the health officer, at quarantine, states that no new cases of fever have occurred since his last report to the committee.

IMMIGRANT STATISTICS.—The whole number of foreigners arrived at New York, the first eight months of this year, is 130,864—and, during August, 16,825; of the latter, from Germany, 5,489, from Ireland 6,661.

☞ Gen. Pillow will probably be a member of the next Congress, from the district in Tennessee now represented by J. M. Thomas—that gentleman declining in his favor.

☞ A destructive fire was raging at Islip, Long Island, at the last accounts. It commenced at the back of Cook's and Crandell's hotels, burned down to the country road, and as far East as Sayville, say ten miles by six, and was still progressing East.

### News by the Telegraph.

[From the Charleston News.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—Evening.—The news by Hibernia has caused an advance on Flour of 50 cts. per barrel. The Cotton market unsettled.

BOSTON, Sept. 7.—The Free Soil Convention, held for the State of Massachusetts, has nominated Stephen C. Philips, as their candidate for Governor, and John Mills, for Lieutenant Governor.

An address was adopted, and a set of resolutions passed, which reflect pretty severely upon Daniel Webster. The Convention was quite largely attended.

BOSTON, Sept. 8.—The Catholic Church in South Boston, over which the Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons presided, was destroyed by fire this morning. The edifice was valued at $75,000.

The packet ship Ocean Monarch, proves to be a total loss. There was insurance effected on the cargo to the amount of $200,000, and on the vessel $27,000.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9—1 P. M.—Messrs. Baring, Bother & Co.'s circular of the 25th, by the Hibernia, says Cotton has declined ¼d. per lb. Of Rice the better qualities have advanced 23 to 25 shillings.

ALEXANDRIA, (VA.) Sept. 7.—I learn that John Cobey, of Pomonkey, Charles county, (Md.) came to his death on Wednesday last, it is said, by the hands of his brother-in-law, a Mr. Atchison. The accused has been arrested. D.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 7—5 P. M.—The stock market exhibits no material change. Sales have been making of Treasury notes at $1 03¾@1 04¼; U. S. 6's, new loan, $1 04¼.—Exchange on London is selling at 9½ per cent. prem.—Flour receipts and supply of Flour are light, and the demand active. There is good shipping inquiry. Sales to-day amount to 7000 bbls. in all, at $6@6 18 for Genesee, and $5 87@$5 06¼ for Southern brands. Oswego and Ohio $5 87@$6. Corn Meal is in good request, with sales at $3 37½@3 50 per bbl. Rye Flour $4 37. Wheat is in active request. Sales of the day foot up about 15,000 bushels, at $1 37@$1 38 for pure Genesee, and $1 16@$1 20 for Southern reds. Ohio do. $1 25@$1 25 for prime. Corn is firm and in demand for shipment. Sales to-day of 50,000 bushels at 68@69 cents for mixed Ohio; 70@72 for pure white; round yellow 75@76 cts. Sales to day of 6000 bush. Oats at 30@34 cts.—demand better. Rye 72 cts. with sales. Provisions are steady. Sales of Mess Pork at $11 50@$11 62, and Prime do. $9; Mess Beef nominal at $12 50@$12 87½. Sales of 300 kegs Lard at 8 cts. ⅌ lb. Groceries are steady, but not active. Sales of Rio Coffee at 6½ cts. Sugar and Molasses at last quotations. Rice is in fair demand, and the market firm. Sales at 3¼@4 cts. ⅌ lb. The Steamer's news has had no effect upon the Cotton market—sales of 800 bales at yesterday's prices.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7—5 P. M.—The Flour market continues firm, with a good home demand, and considerable inquiry for shipment. Sales to-day, of Pennsylvania brands, at $5 87½, and some better quality at $6. Corn Meal $3 12½@3 25. Rye Flour $4@4 12½. Groceries are active and steady, but not active. Coffee, Rio 6½ cts. Rice 3¾@4 cts. ⅌ lb.—There is very little doing in Cotton—no change to notice in prices. Holders firm and buyers not disposed to meet them.

### Further Intelligence by the Washington.

*The Crops in the South of Ireland.*—A gentleman who has traversed the greater portion of the counties of Cork, Waterford, Carlow, and Kilkenny, within the last week, has communicated the following information of the growing crops, which is possessed of national interest at the present moment.

In the counties of Cork and Kerry, which form a large proportion of the south and south-west of Ireland, the plant of potatoes has been exceedingly large, computed by many to fully equal the growth of two years ago, when the most destructive blight was experienced. With scarcely a single exception, the fields now present nothing but a *blackness of withered foliage*. The disease, judging from the color of the fields, has been most virulent in the extreme southern and western parts of the country.

Traversing the road from Cork to Youghal, which skirts the north-eastern side of Cork county, not a field could be seen that was altogether free, the great bulk, equalling five-sixths of the whole, being to all appearance completely destroyed.

The wheat lands in Cork have universally suffered from the heavy rains. Oats are lodged on the ground, and the general feeling throughout the country is one of extreme despondency.

After leaving Waterford the eye is relieved in a great measure from the succession of blackened fields which wear so distressing an aspect further south, but over the route of 160 miles travelled from that city to Dublin, a perfectly healthy field was a rare exception, the large majority varying in their darkened hue from the first brown tint, symptomatic of approaching ruin, to the jet black color indicating complete destruction.

LONDON Aug. 19.—*The Cholera.*—Yesterday Mr. Wakley, M. P., coroner, held an inquest at the Wheatsheaf public house, High street, Kensington, on the body of William Waldron, aged twenty-five years, who died under the effects of cholera. Mr. Knevett, the surgeon, stated that he considered it a decided case of death from cholera. Mr. Wakley said he quite agreed in opinion with Mr. Knevett that the case was one of decided cholera, and said that, considering the dampness of the present season, it would be advisable for persons to take a good deal of spices: for instance, a good deal of cayenne pepper. He did not believe that cholera was contagious, and he considered that if the stomach be well supplied with good wholesome food it will not be susceptible to cholera. He would repeat that he advised the use of a good deal of spice.—Mr. Knevett said he fully concurred with Mr. Wakley in opinion that the cholera is not contagious, and also that the use of a good deal of spice, especially cayenne pepper, is advisable in a damp season like the present. The jury returned a verdict, "that the deceased had died from natural causes."

*The Chartist Movement.*—Warrants were issued last evening for the apprehension of several other Chartist leaders, who were known to have taken part in the vile conspiracy contemplated to be carried out on Wednesday night last. From what the police have been able to glean since the captures, the most violent measures were intended by the Chartists and Confederates. Private assassination was to be carried on. All the policemen on their beats, if they attempted to interfere with the midnight mob, were to be stabbed or shot. The gas-pipes were to be torn up, so that the metropolis might be placed in perfect darkness; the rails on the several lines of railway were to be ripped up: the stations and warehouse were to be fired, and shop after shop was to be attacked, when the order was given to do so by the captains or leaders of the gangs. The procession was to have been formed in a manner similar to the last nocturnal one. The members were to be at certain houses, and as the fellows passed through the streets, the various clubs to emerge from their places of meeting, and when they had joined the main body the work of destruction was to begin. Very little doubt is entertained by the authorities that the principal object contemplated by the parties was plunder; but fortunately, owing to the exertions of the police, they were prevented from carrying their diabolical intentions into effect.

DUBLIN, August 18.—*Removal of Political Prisoners.*—This morning, thirteen persons, charged with treason and sedition, including Messrs. Meany, Brennan, O'Higgins, and Taafe, were sent to Kingstown and shipped on board a government steamer, which immediately sailed towards the North. It is supposed their destination is Fort George, in Scotland, or Carrickfergus prison. It was stated that some of the "American sympathizers" were amongst them. The prisons of Newgate and Kilmainham have become crowded, and it is probable that the government are removing such of the prisoners detained under the habeas corpus suspension act, as are not to be placed on trial at least for some time.

It is believed that Doheny is still lurking in the neighborhood of Holycross, and his arrest was considered almost a matter of certainty. No accounts whatever of Dillon or O'Gorman. The friends of the latter, here, are quite positive that he has effected his escape.

*Death of Berzelius.*—A letter from Stockholm announces the death, on the 7th of August, of the illustrious chemist, Berzelius, aged 69 years.

FRANCE.

[From the London Times of August 19.]

OUR Paris letter, of yesterday evening, states that the public mind was more tranquil than it had been on the two preceding days. The government was said to fear nothing for the movement from the Red Republicans, but the movements of the reactionary party (as are terms all who are not violent partizans of the Republic) were said to be causing uneasiness, and to attract in an especial manner the notice of the government, as they had done that of the republican press.

Gen. Cavaignac has divided Paris into six divisions, and the measures of defence will be under the direction of Gen. Lamoricière, who is actually invested with all the extraordinary powers which result from the city being still in a state of siege.

Orders have been sent by telegraph to Rouen, Lyons, Lisle, St. Etienne, Bordeaux and Marseilles, to watch the workmen and the Communist societies, whose ramifications with those of Paris, are no secret to government.

We may pretty safely presume that, should an insurrectional movement take place, with the view of rescuing Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc and Caussidiere, and of declaring the Communist Republic, the government will put it down.

HUNGARY.

The news from the scene of war, writes a correspondent of the Kolner Zeitung, from Pesth, of the 9th instant—

"Is threatening indeed. The insurgents have entered the Comitat of Torontu, and prepared the siege of Grand-Deeskerek, one of the largest and wealthiest cities of Hungary. The district of Grand-Kikinda is threatened with invasion, and crowds of the more peaceable inhabitants are flying from their homes, to escape from the cruelty of the insurgents. Count Beldthold, the commander of the Hungarian forces, has sent a flag of truce to the rebels encamped at St. Thomas's. They insist on their former demands. The Banat, Baczka and Brangay, are to be united into a Raizish county, (Wowodeschaft,) and the Waywode shall be elected by the Raizish nation. The nation shall likewise appoint a patriarch, and the religious language of the Raizes shall be guaranteed to them. If this be done, they will not object to a continuance of the union with Hungary, and to sending a Deputy to the Hungarian Diet.

"The combat continues in a most barbarous manner. Cutting off of heads, and sawing off of limbs, appear to be the order of the day with the Raizes. The Archduke Stephen has lately deposed the Metropolit of Carlowitz. This act has excited the fanaticism of the populace. This state of things is mournful in the extreme, and the Hungarians, in spite of all their boasts, are not equal to the emergency of the case. The country in the lower Theiss and the Danube, the granary of Hungary, is utterly devastated by the war. Jellalich's negotiations have proved abortive, and it is expected that his Croatians will sooner or later cross the Danube, and carry the war into the heart of Hungary."

AUSTRIA.

*Return of the Emperor.*—The *Wiener Zeitung* of the 12th contains a report of the Emperor's return to Vienna.

Deputations from the corporation, the university, and the garrison of Vienna, proceeded on the afternoon of the 12th, to Stein, on the Danube, to receive the Emperor, who arrived at that place at 2 o'clock. The deputations having been introduced to His Majesty by the Premier Baron Doblhoff, the Emperor was addressed by Dr. Sailer, the Speaker of the Deputations. His Majesty thanked the speaker in the kindest manner, and protested he was happy to return to Vienna.

The Emperor landed at 5 o'clock in the afternoon at Nussdorf, which may be called a suburb of Vienna, where an immense crowd of people of all classes awaited his arrival, and saluted him with deafening cheers. On the pier his Majesty was received by the members of the Cabinet and the generality, and walked through rows of girls strewing flowers to the imperial carriages.

The pier at Nussdorf was ornamented with a triumphal arch, from which the German and Austrian colors were gaily fluttering in the breeze. Several other arches of triumph were erected on the entrances of the various suburbs, and girls, dressed in white, with olive branches and flowers in their hands, greeted the Empress, who kindly accepted their presents.

The Emperor drove first to the Cathedral of St. Stephen, where a *Te Deum* was sung, and from thence to Schoenbrun, where he arrived at 8 o'clock, P. M. The Committees of the Corporations, a number of National Guards, and the members of the Diet, filled the grand saloon of the palace. When the Emperor entered the saloon he was addressed by the President of the Diet:

"SIRE: In the name of the Diet, in the name of the free people of Austria, whom that Diet represents, I welcome your Majesty back to the halls of your ancestral palace, as the wielder of sovereign of constitutional resignation of our country. The acclamations of your faithful people at the happy arrival of their beloved Emperor announce the contemporaneous return of confidence and courage and of order and quiet, the firm foundations of a new born prosperity.

"The act, representing as it does a free people in a Constitutional Monarchy, consider it their duty to preserve not only their own dignity, but also the sanctity and inviolability of the Constitutional throne. Your Majesty's return to this city, where your people's representatives are now in Parliament assembled, is a guarantee that the Constitution which emanated from the heart of the noblest Austrian Emperor will be strengthened by the concurrence of the Constitutional throne.

"May our Emperor's benevolence, so eager for the people's welfare, descend as a sacred benediction to all future members of the Imperial family. Austria be happy! Be of good cheer, Austria! Thy kind constitutional Emperor is with thee and for thee! God bless Ferdinand the Benevolent, the first Emperor of a free Austrian people! God bless his faithful and noble consort, Maria Anna! God bless the constitutional Imperial House of Austria!"

Enthusiastic cheers from the whole assembly followed this speech, to which His Majesty kindly replied, and then retired to his own apartments.

The weather was magnificent, and Vienna and Schoenbrun were splendidly illuminated during the night.

DENMARK.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

HAMBURG, August 15—*The Schleswig-Holstein Affair*.—Troops continue to arrive from the interior, and to be forwarded on to the North. Yesterday a battalion of Nassau infantry, 800 strong, arrived at Altona from Hamburg, whither they came at 4 o'clock by an express train from Cologne. A battery of six-pounders and howitzers accompanied them, with baggage and amunition carriages. These troops were in appearance very excellent, but seemed not to be in the highest spirits, and were coolly received at Hamburg by the people. A complete brigade of three battalions will arrive by to-morrow. The Saxe-Weimar and Frankfort infantry, 1700 men in all, have proceeded on to the North.

STRALSUND, August 13.—This day Major Gen. Van Billow arrived here from Berlin, and left in a steamer immediately for Sweden. This officer possesses full powers from the King of Prussia to conclude an armistice with Denmark, and he made no secret in saying to persons here that, in consequence of his mission, the greatest hopes of a speedy settlement of the dispute might be entertained.

*The Republic Recognized by Turkey.*—A telegraphic dispatch is said to have been received by the French Government confirming the recognition of the French Republic by the Ottoman Porte, and announcing the appointment by the Sultan of a new Ambassador to Paris, to fill the place vacant since the departure of Soliman Pacha.

A detachment of Poles left Strasburg on the 11th inst. to join the Polish legion fighting in Italy against the Austrians.

ITALY.

BOLOGNA, August 9—*Details of the Fight at Bologna.*—Yesterday was a day of struggle; we are now more tranquil. The people wrought wonders. The carbineers and the Customhouse officers fought bravely. The Austrians, who were entering by the gates of Gallierè and San Felice, with three pieces of artillery, were attacked by the people and repulsed after two hours' hard fighting. Our men have recovered, as by a miracle, the position of the Montagnala, which is of such importance to us.

Meanwhile some Austrians were forced back at the point of the bayonet, and others driven from the top of the walls. Our friends occupy the other position of San Michele and Bosco. It is situated without the walls, and is the more important inasmuch as it commands the whole of the town. Barricades were thrown up all along the street as far as San Mamolo Gate. The ammunition was exhausted; but, on a sudden, a sufficient quantity arrived to resist a new attack. The Austrians having been driven from San Felice and the village of Pattizale, the artillery has ceased to roar. At the Montagnata the cannon balls and grape shot have battered the houses to pieces. The people have behaved bravely. We have had 8 killed and 15 wounded. The Austrians have had 40 killed and 80 made prisoners.

*Resignation of the Provisional Government of Venice.*—The Venice Gazette of the 7th inst. states, that on that day the Provisional Government, presided by M. Castelli, had surrendered the administration to the Sardinian Commissaries, Messrs. Colli and Cibrario. This ceremony took place with the greatest pomp in the hall of the former library, in presence of the Cardinal Patriarch, and Gen. Pepe, Commander-in-Chief of the Venetian forces. The Cross of Savoy and the Lion of St. Marc figured on the National banners.

ROME AND AUSTRIA.

The Alba of the 19th inst. announces, that on the 8th the people of Rome had signed an address to the French Republic, and made a grand demonstration before the Palace of the Embassy of France. A courier reached Ferrara on the 8th with dispatches for the Prolegate, instructing him to summon the Austrians to evacuate the Pontifical dominions within three days.

*Bank of England.*—[From Friday's Gazette.]—An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 12th day of August, 1848:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Notes issued | £28,000,000 |
| Government Debt | £11,015,100 |
| Other securities | 3,186,900 |
| Gold coin and bullion | 13,798,000 |
| Silver bullion | 999,999 |
| | £28,000,000 |

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Proprietors' capital | £14,553,000 |
| Rest | 3,004,442 |
| Public deposits, including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of Navy, Dividend Accounts | 3,032,141 |
| Other deposits | 9,344,483 |
| Seven day and other bills | 1,000,924 |
| | £30,934,990 |
| Government securities (inc. Rest and private deposits) | £12,102,000 |
| Other securities | 16,931,110 |
| Notes | 500,000 |
| Gold and silver coin | 401,880 |
| | £30,934,990 |

August 17, 1848. M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

[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 *souring 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 on 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 a patient has 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, the big bottle article can hold no comparison with some of the smaller.

4th. The large bottles weigh between three and four pounds each, the freight of which, in the aggregate, is an important item to the vender and consumer.

THE GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND, is beyond all question, the most valuable preparation of the day. It is almost literally a *concentrate* of Sarsaparilla. So highly concentrated is it that *the dose is but the bulk of a very small teaspoonful*, while the dose of that which is sold in large bottles is nearly a *wine glass full!* In addition to Sarsaparilla it contains a powerful concentration of Mandrake, Burdock, Queen's Delight, Elder, Yellow Dock, Guaiacum, and other important medicaments which are not found in any other preparation.

THE QUEEN'S DELIGHT, which forms an essential ingredient in the Graefenberg Sarsaparilla Compound, is probably superior to Sarsaparilla itself. Professor Frost, of Charleston, S. C., speaks of it as follows in the Southern Journal of Medicine and Pharmacy: "Few vegetable productions exhibit more power upon the system generally. So powerful is its action exerted upon the capillary and secreting vessels, in changing their morbid states or conditions, and disposing them to a new and healthy action, that it is *cousin* to be preferred, etc." He further adds, "that it is in cure of diseases and chronic inflammations, and also in the long train of consequences that follows syphilis, that its efficacy is best exhibited."

These things being so, let all who have made up their minds to use any Sarsaparilla, use that of the Graefenberg Company.

☞ *It is warranted to be ten times more efficacious than any other known*; no matter how large the bottle or extravagant the advertisement. 14 tf

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

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

Merino Frocks, Dress and Sack COATS