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.
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*.....
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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

Charity Hospital Report.

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

Number of admissions, various diseases	42
Discharged, Yellow Fever	12
" Other Diseases	26—39
Deaths, Yellow Fever	7
" Other Diseases	3—10
Remaining, in Main building 457, Lunatic Asylum 122, total	579

H. VANDERLINDEN, Clerk.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the City of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending Sept. 20, at 12 o'clock M.

Consumption 1, Cerebritis 1, Dysentery 2, Congestive Fever 1, Typhoid Fever 1, Yellow Fever 7, Antasion of Head 1, Intemperance 1, Paralysis 1, Scald by steam 1, Gangrene of Throat 1, Wound 1, Uncertain 1; Total 20. 14 were white and 6 colored. 2 were under 10 years of age.

Where born—New Orleans 2, Ireland 3, Germany 2, England 1, France 1, Kentucky 1, Ohio 1.

A. HESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

☞ One of our contemporaries appears to be highly amused because we had ventured the opinion that, in the event of a general European war resulting from French *armed* intervention in Italy, England would take the side of Austria. Our contemporary says that "France and England had, jointly and by formal and express understanding between the two Governments, offered their mediation to Austria and the Italian States, with the assurance to Austria that she must accept the conditions presented to her, under the penalty of war, to be waged against her by the forces of both the mediators." If this be the case, we must confess that we owe our knowledge of it entirely to the New Orleans paper above alluded to. But we think this is a mistake. The terms of the mediation are unknown; and, in fact, it is not certain that any terms were proposed at all. It is known, however, that Tomaseo, the Venetian envoy to France, was denied even an official interview with General Cavaignac—but was assured that France would do nothing which could offend Austria. For this reason, and from the character of the present French Government, we expressed a doubt of the truth of the report that the French armies had crossed the Alps. If, notwithstanding, this should be the case, it proves that the French Government has abandoned its position of peaceable mediation, and has resorted to the somewhat more forcible process of armed intervention. The sympathies of England are known to be with Austria, and should she take any part, it will certainly be with that power, with which she was in coalition against France during the whole period—with the exception of the seven years from 1805 to 1812—between 1792 and 1815.

☞ James's Last Novel—"A Whim and its Consequences"—together with a great variety of Standard and Miscellaneous Works, can be found at J. B. Steel's, 14 Camp street.

☞ We perceive that Mr. Wilson of the Planters' Banner is about to leave that paper, to embark in other pursuits. We sincerely hope whatever career he may adopt, that he will meet with success in it, for certainly none deserves it more. During his connection with the Banner it has become one of the most useful country papers in the State, and it would afford us pleasure to know that he has derived as much advantage from it as we presume its subscribers have.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Hypolite St. Amant, while hunting at Barataria on Monday afternoon last, had his right leg terribly shattered by the bursting of his gun. He was brought to Gretna yesterday, and the wound is so severe that he is scarcely expected to live.

RETURNED.—Ralph I. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, late Minister to Russia, returned in the Hibernia.

THE O'REILLY TELEGRAPHS.—Since the termination of the telegraph law-suit of Morse, in Kentucky, adverse to Mr. Henry O'Reilly, he announces that his extensive lines will continue to work as ever. There are no injunctions anywhere except against Zook & Barnes' Instruments, on the short line across Kentucky, where other means of telegraphing will be used until the injunction terminates, next month. The decision, he says, does not affect any other part of his vast lines.

☞ General Scott publishes an order, in which he assumes command of the Eastern Division of the army, lately assigned to him.

☞ General Scott went to West Point on the 9th, appearing less worn and feeble than heretofore.

☞ The steamboat Fashion on her upward trip, on the 5th inst., while in the Ohio river, ran into the woods, breaking off her jack-staff, ripping up her decks, and scattering the loose freight on her bow in every direction. The accident was caused by one of the tiller ropes giving way.

☞ No new case of yellow fever had occurred on Staten Island during the 24 hours preceding the 10th instant.

☞ Dr. Tomlinson, we learn from the New York Mirror, died of yellow fever at Staten Island on the 10th instant.

Arrival of the Steamship Falcon.

This steamer arrived at this place yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, after a passage of 11 days from New York, having been detained at Havana 48 hours by the quarantine regulations of that place, the Captain not thinking it necessary to provide himself at Savannah with a clear bill of health. The run was made from Havana to thisport in 51 hours.

We visited the Falcon yesterday evening, and through the courtesy of Mr. Cochran, Chief Engineer, were shown all of her arrangements throughout, including her engines. We found her to be very complete in all her appointments. The state rooms in her forward and after cabins are comfortable, and connected with doors which may be thrown open when taken by families. The ladies saloon or after cabin is handsomely fitted up, and there is a general air of comfort throughout.

The engines present a massive appearance, and we were told by the Engineer worked finely the whole voyage. The model of this vessel is very good, and her whole appearance calculated to impress an observer with her great strength and sea worthiness. She looked to us like a "Crescent City" in miniature. She left New York with about 70 passengers in all, part of whom were left at Savannah and part at Havana, and also a full freight of merchandize. She lies at present in Lafayette just above the New Orleans line. The following is a list of her officers: W. T. Thompson, Captain; James Cochran, Chief Engineer; William Shepherd, Second Engineer; A. Pemble and Charles Christian, Assistant Engineers; William Low, First Mate; Samuel Whiting, Second Mate.

Her dimensions are: Length, 218 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; and depth of hold, 21½ feet. She is 1000 tons carpenter's measurement, has 48 berths in the ladies' cabin and 40 in the forward cabin, and can, it is said, accommodate 200 passengers. Her engines are of 500 horse power. The following is a list of her passengers:

From New York.—J. Shepherd and family, J. Waterman and family, W. W. Thompson and family, J. L. Pease and family, A. Carriere and family, Mrs. Bailey and niece, Capt. Servier, J. A. Seignouerite, B. W. Hobard, M. Labarre, J. Villers, J. S. Shaw, J. Hohn, A. Larose, J. J. Albert, F. Macheore, Thos. Kervan, J. Knight, J. McMasters, W. H. Litte, J. C. Smith, Edward Dougherty, P. E. Wortendyke, V Feste—8 on deck.... *From Savannah*—Capt. O. Farnam *From Havana*—Mrs. McCarty, P. Grand, W. Pearmonte, H. Pelloz, C. Thompson, L. Clay.

She took 19 passengers to Savannah, and 23 to Havana, making in all 65.

The Magnetic Telegraph.

The suit of Morse vs. O'Reilly has been decided against the latter. The decision, however, so far as we can learn, does not go to the extent asked for by the plaintiffs. The great question at issue was the pretension set up by Professor Morse, or rather by Mr. Kendall in his behalf, to the exclusive right of conveying intelligence by means of electro-magnetism. Whether any decision at all was made on this point we are not informed, in the short notice of the proceedings which has reached us. It seems at all events, that the injunction only applied to the use of a particular instrument, as an infringement on Professor Morse's patent, and we learn that the instrument in question has already been thrown out of use and another one substituted in its place, to which it is supposed that the same objections will not apply.

No one can be more desirous than we are that Professor Morse should be fully honored and amply rewarded for his great invention. It was the duty of the Government of the United States to pay him munificently for the product of his study, and genius and to take the entire management of the telegraphic lines as part of its postal arrangements, and as a means "necessary and proper" to enable it to discharge with greater ease and expedition its important constitutional duties. The telegraph furnishes a power far too great and dangerous to be left in the hands of private individuals or joint stock companies, the agents of which are amenable to no law, and incur no penalty for the non-performance of their duties, or for positive misconduct in the important trusts confided to them. But our wise men in Congress are not ready to appreciate the importance of great discoveries, or to avail themselves of the numerous and wonderful improvements of the age. If no political capital for their immediate States or districts, or no implement of party attack or defence, can be made out of a subject, it has but a poor chance of meeting with a favorable consideration from the speech-making gentlemen whom the people send annually to Washington, at vast expense, to attend to their business. Thus, the opportunity of obtaining control of the telegraph was lost—and it has now become a monopoly in the hands of individuals. It is one of those things, however, the monopoly of which is liable to so great abuses that the natural feelings of the people will induce them to seek every means to break it down, and secure for themselves something like free competition. The slightest reflection will teach us that with but one line of telegraph between New Orleans and the Northern cities, the people of this region are, in many of their most important business transactions, totally at the mercy of every operator on the line—they must rely upon the intelligence, integrity and fidelity of men whom they do not know, and who are acting under no legal responsibility whatever. This is an undoubted evil, which ought to be remedied. By having two lines—the one to act as a check upon, to correct or verify the other—much of what is objectionable would be obviated. Yet, if it be true, as is pretended, that the patent of Professor Morse gives him the exclusive right to use electro-magnetism to transmit intelligence, the impossibility of establishing two lines is obvious. But we do not think that any such construction can be put upon the patent. One man can no more have the exclusive right to use the lightning of heaven to produce a certain result, than another can have the exclusive right to use the waters of the earth for a different or a similar purpose. The great elements of nature cannot be appropriated and monopolized by any human laws. The machinery by which these elements are subjected and rendered serviceable to man, forms a proper subject for the exercise of human ingenuity, and, when invented or discovered, become proper objects of individual ownership. If Prof. Morse, therefore, has found out the only machine that can be used in magnetic telegraphing, we must submit to the caprices or the interests of his agents or assignees; but if other machines can be employed, even if they are not so good, we hope that they will be brought into use, not for the purpose of superseding his, or depriving him of any of the reward to which he is entitled, but to protect the great interests of the community from the dangers which they run when any man or irresponsible body of men have the sole privilege of furnishing speedy and important intelligence. It is for this reason, and for this alone, that we were anxious that O'Reilly should succeed in his suit, and that we still hope that the decision against him will not put an end to his telegraphic operations on his Southern line.

From Kingston, Jamaica.

By the arrival yesterday of the British schooner Planet, Capt. Daley, we have received Kingston papers to the 26th ult., from which we take the following:

"A detachment of the Kingston police was yesterday placed under orders to proceed without delay to the disturbed district in St. Mary's, and we understand that a company of the 2d West India regiment has been also ordered on the same duty."

The Kingston Dispatch of the 26th ult., says that the Assembly had adopted, on the evening of the 25th, a memorial to the Viceroy, showing the cause of dissatisfaction:

"We feel deeply aggrieved by a charge which has been made in a circular which issued from the King's House on the 10th day of July last, directed to the Custodes of the respective Parishes, in which were the following words: 'The Governor has not seen any evidence of a conspiracy or combination, of any sort, amongst the negroes, and the greatest evil which his Excellency has found to be in actual existence is the alarm which has been prevalent amongst some of the white and colored classes, and a feeling, which appears to be growing stronger among them, that the emancipation from slavery ought to have been made by slow gradations, and that even now it might not be too late to retrace our steps.' We firmly believe, with your Excellency, that there is no evidence of conspiracy or combination, of any sort, amongst the negroes, but we feel deeply humiliated by the statement made by your Excellency, that, besides alarm being the greatest existing evil prevalent amongst some of the white and colored classes, your Excellency has found a feeling to be in actual existence amongst those classes, not only that emancipation from slavery ought to have been made by slow gradations, but that even now it might not be too late to retrace our steps. We deem this to be a grave, serious and alarming assertion. We, one and all of us, solemnly declare, we never heard of such feeling existing, and we approach your Excellency with confidence when we solicit permission to see the evidence upon which the statement is founded."

The Dispatch, in referring to Sir Charles Gray's reply to the memorial, says:

His Excellency declines to make good his charges; there is but one necessary inference, and his Excellency having placed himself in so equivocal a position must be prepared to abide the issue. We cannot doubt the course that the House will take in vindication of its own honor and that of its constituents. The following resolution was adopted at a meeting of the Assembly on the 25th ult.:—

"That with this conviction the House deem it incumbent to call upon the Home Government to relieve the colony from the maintenance of the Executive and Judicial Establishments, and of institutions for the detection and punishment of crime.

"That this House deem it necessary to declare the inability of this colony to raise the customary amount for the year 1849, and their determination to raise no supplies beyond a provision for the public debt (unless they are enabled to make adequate retrenchment in the expenditure of the island."

We also learn that the Kingston police had been defeated by the blacks at St. Mary's, and that the 2d Regiment had been ordered on immediately.

NAVAL.—The brig Fabius, has arrived at Boston from Laguna, Yucatan, with companies D and E of the U.S. Marines—Lieut. Jacob Read, commanding detachment.

☞ The anniversary of the Battle of North Point was celebrated at Baltimore on the 12th.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at Albany on the 10th, by which two houses, Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway, were destroyed.

☞ Frederick Douglass was the presiding officer of the Negro National Convention, in session at Cleveland, Ohio.

From Havana—Venezuela and Puerto Rico.

By the steamer Falcon, Capt. Thompson, from Havana the 17th, we have received Havana papers to the 15th. They contain very little local news of interest. The drawing of the Havana lottery took place on the 9th inst.; the following numbers are entitled to the prizes set opposite to them: No. 17,000, $30,000; 4894, $46,000; 12,776, $12,000; 19,586, $6,000; 2649, 20,124, 29,145, 30,461, $2,000 each; 315, 11,919, 23,126, 23,189, 28,956, 29,084, 32,062, 35,119, $1,000 each; 1093, 10,588, 12,260, 16,353, 18,042, 21,282, 21,879, 22,164, 23,286, 23,331, $500 each—with smaller prizes.

PUERTO RICO.—An arrival at Havana had brought news from this place to the 6th inst. On the 5th inst., the Spanish frigate Union arrived from Cadiz, bringing the new Captain General and his family. *El Boletin* gives an account of a vessel which had been seen cruising near the coast of Puerto Rico, and whose manœuvres had excited suspicions of her character. Two vessels were sent out to pursue her, but returned without being able to meet her. It was afterwards ascertained that she was a Haytien vessel. The market of Puerto Rico remained quiet. A vessel from Boston, and one from Baltimore had arrived with cargoes of provisions, part of which had been disposed of. A very rich gold mine has been discovered near the town of Corozal: the gold is obtained by washing the sands found in the bed of a small stream.

VENEZUELA.—The partisans of Paez have succeeded in repossessing themselves of the city of Maracaibo. They had, for a long time after the occupation of the city by Monagas' forces, sustained themselves in the castle of San Carlos, whence they made a sally, and aided by the naval armament, regained the town. The fleet of Monagas was defeated and compelled to withdraw to Curaçoa to refit. Castillo, who commanded in Maracaibo, was compelled to capitulate, and was suffered to march out with the honors of war, his troops taking with them their arms. As the soldiers of Paez did not wish to accede to the last condition, the affair had not been completely settled, but it was expected that in a few days the insurgent forces would be in full possession. These events, says *El Faro Industrial*, will convince our readers that the maritime forces of Gen. Paez, are undoubtedly superior to those of the Government of Caraccas, and that with them he can cause much injury to its commerce, and menace those points on the coast which remain loyal. Possessed anew of Maracaibo, that province will give all its resources to the ex-President, who can organize land forces to oppose those of Monagas, and he can also arouse in his favor some other parts of Venezuela. By the way of Puerto Rico, news had been received that on the 20th ult. the squadron of Paez anchored in Rio Caribe, Canton de Cumana. The Government troops which guarded that place were defeated by 200 inhabitants of Canton de Cumana, to whom the commander of the squadron had given arms. A great part of Cumana has pronounced in favor of Paez. It was stated on Rio Caribe that Gen. Carabano, one of Monagas' officers, had been assassinated by his own soldiers near Cariaco. Gen. Paez left St. Thomas for Maracaibo on the 2d inst. in an American steamer.(!)

CHILI AND ECUADOR.—News has been received from these Republics to the 24th of July. In Chili, the state of commercial affairs was very much depressed. Public opinion demanded that all the ports should be declared free, as the only remedy for the evils which afflicted the country. Another earthquake was experienced on the 11th of May, but fortunately did no damage. The frequency of these alarming phenomena in Chili, may be judged from the fact that there have been 140 during the last sixteen months. In Ecuador the return of Gen. Flores was momentarily expected: his partisans are closely watched by the Government, which has taken very severe measures with them.

THE FRENCH COLONIES.—The New York Herald has advices from Martinique to the 23d ult., from which we gather the following particulars: On the night of the 20th the town of St. Pierre was beseiged by a numerous band of ruffians, running to and fro, uttering the most fearful menaces against the more peaceable citizens, under the "*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*," that nothing less than a reënactment of the carnage of the 22d May last, was every moment expected. Such extremity was, however, arrested by the intercession of the authorities. Numbers were arrested.

The *Courrier de la Martinique*, in reference to the disturbances, says: "We fear that the worst is yet to come; and that until the white class, now emigrating in great numbers, shall have almost entirely left the political arena to their long enthralled brethren of the darker hue—peradventure until a second Hayti be raised in Martinique—the true bearing of these unhappy proceedings will not be understood."

The election of delegates to represent the Colonies in the National Assembly had terminated at Martinique in the nomination of Messrs. Bisette, Pappy and Schoelcher—the two first being blacks, the other the Wilberforce of France. The issue of this election has given offence to many. The colony stands at present in rather a critical position.

Tranquility reigned in Cayenne on the 1st ult. The blacks were calmly waiting the abolition of slavery, which was fixed for the 10th of August. The conspirators of the 25th of June were still awaiting their judgment, which was soon to take place.

FRENCH INTERFERENCE AT HAYTI, ETC.—By the arrival at Boston, on the 10th inst., of the schr. Pacific, from Jeremie, we have dates to the 23d ult. The President was at Port-au-Prince. All communication has since been stopped between Jeremie and the capital, which has caused apprehensions of trouble at the latter place. The French Consul has written a letter to the President to stop all the political executions, or the French will commence hostilities against them. The Consul has written to the French Admiral at Martinique for a frigate of war, which is daily expected to arrive at Port-au-Prince.

☞ The number of deaths in New York, week before last, was 278.

THE CINCINNATI MOB.—A correspondent of the Chronicle, alluding to the late fatal and sanguinary riot in Cincinnati, growing out of an alleged outrage upon a little German girl by two returned volunteers, says: "And now, Mr. Editor, what do you think this mob has resolved itself into? A melancholy yet splendid humbug! The little girl was not only unmolested, but the poor soldiers were altogether innocent themselves. They were indicted because the avaricious and almost brutal father of the girl hoped to get some money in the shape of land warrants from them. The father, himself, fearing an arrest, has fled the city, and now the tide of public feeling is setting against him and in favor of the prisoners. What a world we live in, and what a being of contempt and iniquity is man!"

Liverpool Markets—By the Europa.

[By Telegraph to Charleston.]

At Liverpool, on the 1st inst., the duty on foreign Wheat having fallen 1s. per quarter, Wheat declined 3@4d. ℔ bushel, and Flour 1s. ℔ bbl. Indian Corn is in better demand ...The demand for Cotton for the week was steady—the trade not holding large supplies. The sales of the week amount to 40,000 bales. Fair Uplands and Middlings without change in prices from last week. Orleans Fair had receded one-eighth, but on Lower and Middling grades there has been an advance of one-eighth. At a public sale of Sea Islands, the prices were ½@¾d. lower than former quotations. The sales were heavy....The prices for Rice were steady.

September 2.—The quotations for Cotton were as follows: Orleans Fair, 4⅝; Mobile Fair, 4¼; Uplands Fair, 4⅛.... There was less inquiry for Rice in consequence of the favorable weather. Middling qualities command 6d. ℔ cwt. lower than our last quotations. Fine new soils at full rates, 13s. 6d. @14s.....Turpentine has advanced in price since the repeal of the duty, and now brings 9s.@9s. 2d. ℔ cwt.

Cotton News.—Our correspondent informs us that the demand for Cotton was steady, the trade not being provided with large supplies. The sales of the week amounted to 39,000 bales. Upland and Middling qualities remain unchanged in price. Orleans Cotton experienced a decline of ⅛, but again advanced ⅛ on the Lower and Middling qualities. Prices of Sea Island Cotton had receded from one quarter to half a penny per pound....The favorable accounts from this side of the water had caused a decline in Breadstuffs. The duty on Wheat had receded 1s. per quarter, and 6d. on Rice. Wheat was selling 3@4d. per bushel lower, and Flour had experienced a decline of 1s. There was a good demand for Indian Corn for shipment....Provisions of all kinds were in a drooping state.

BROOKLYN FIRE ITEMS.—The New York Sun of the 11th inst. says of the poor laborers and mechanics burnt out:

"Means were adopted by the authorities yesterday morning to afford them temporary relief, and dwellings were thrown open to them in every direction by the benevolent inhabitants of Brooklyn. They appeal to our sympathies, and we doubt not measures will promptly be taken in this city for their relief."

It appears there were three lives lost, in addition to the death of Edw. Crowley by being run over. The Commercial says:

"We regret to learn that two firemen were drown- from the Catharine ferry boat. When one fell overboard, another leaped into the water to save him, and both perished."

"Another person fell from the roof of a four story brick building, but by his coat catching on a projecting point during his fall, he was upheld; and taken in at a window without harm. The cisterns in Brooklyn have all been refilled since the fire by order of the chief engineer."

LOSS OF INSURANCE COMPANIES BY THE BROOKLYN FIRE.—The New York Journal of Commerce says that the following list may be relied on as accurate, of the insurance companies affected by the fire at Brooklyn, with the loss incurred by each:

"Equitable company loses $10,000; City 23,000; Firemens' 10,000; Ætna 3,000; Howard 4,500; North American 8,000; Eagle 1,400; Mutual Safety 20,000; Long Island 60,000; Brooklyn 85,000; King's County Mutual 50,000; Jefferson 7,000; Hartford 5,000; East River 2,500; Ætna, Hartford, 800; Protection, do. 12,000; National 3,500; United States 14,000; Buffalo 7,000; Williamsburg 2,000; Franklin, Philadelphia, $50,000."

The Express says:

"The loss by the fire has been overstated, and will hardly exceed $700,000 if indeed it reaches that sum. The Long Island Insurance Company issues a circular stating that its capital is unimpaired, and that all losses will be met promptly."

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—There was a dreadful accident at New York on the afternoon of the 10th inst., on the corner of Eighth street and Avenue B.

It had been announced that the Right Reverend Bishop Hughes would perform the services of the laying of the corner stone of a new Catholic Church, to be erected at the corner of those streets, and this drew a large crowd together to witness the ceremony. The walls of the basement had been built, and the floor laid over the timbers. About 4 o'clock, from eight hundred to one thousand persons collected on this floor, when one of the walls, about eight inches thick and not very strongly built, gave way, and was pressed out by the great weight upon it, precipitating the mass of human beings into the basement below, a distance of twelve feet, and against the front wall, amidst the falling brick and timber. The scene of confusion and despair that followed can more easily be imagined than described. About fifty persons were taken out more or less hurt. Some were very seriously injured. Two were taken immediately to the City Hospital. One man, named Patrick Kelly, was so much crushed that what he had eaten for dinner was forced out of his mouth. Although there were no outward bruises, yet he died soon after, probably from some internal injuries. One boy had both legs broken, and there is very little reason to believe that he will recover. Jans Burns had her right leg badly fractured. Hector McDougall also had his right leg badly fractured. Another man was injured in the spine.

ILLINOIS FOR IRELAND.—Ex-Governor Thomas Ford presided at a meeting for the aid of Ireland, at the city of Peoria, on the 26th ult.; E. P. Sloan, Secretary. Elegant speeches were made by Messrs. Phillips, Peters and Pickett. $180 were subscribed.

Louisiana.

Killed by Lightning.—A negro woman belonging to Mr. Engeron, of Lafourche Parish, was killed by lightning on the 13th.

Another Accident.—We are pained to learn, says the Thibodaux Minerva of the 15th, that, during the past week, Mr. N. C. Golding, Thomas May and others, who were employed in raising the frame of a sugar-house on the plantation of Mr. Golding, on Little Caillou, met with a most unlucky mishap. A part of the work gave way, killing Mr. Golding and Thomas May instantly, and severely wounding several other persons who were assisting at the raising.

Large Family.—The Thibodaux Minerva says that, in the Parish of Assumption, some miles above that place, there is a family of 25 children—23 boys and 2 girls—all the legitimate offspring of the same parents—the oldest of whom is now over 45 years of age: both parents enjoying the best of health. Can any other country beat this?

Political.—Charles Gayarré, Secretary of State, addressed a political meeting on the 17th inst. at Paincourtville, Parish of Assumption, in favor of Cass and Butler.

Editorial Change.—The Planter's Banner has changed hands, and will in future be published by Mr. Daniel Dennett.

Complimentary.—On the 7th inst. an entertainment was given to Lieut. Achille Berard, of New Iberia, who has just returned from Mexico. The company consisted of more than two hundred persons, among whom were some fifty or sixty of the fair daughters of Attakapas.

The Crops.—The continued rains have been very injurious to the cotton crops in East Baton Rouge. Such a season is not within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT COMET.—The great Comet, whose revolution round the sun is accomplished in 292 years, has at length appeared. It was first seen, says the Boston Courier, by Dr. Peterson, of Altona, on the 7th of August. It is now small, in appearance, but bright, and easily discernible. It passed its perihelion during the last week in July, and is now descending into the Southern hemisphere, and approaching the earth, but will not come so near it as in 1264. It is expected to be visible in the evening, in the Northeast, not far from the constellation of Castor and Pollux.

☞ The ship Great Britain, in which vessel Charles the Tenth and the royal family made their escape from France during the revolution of 1830, is now lying at Battery wharf, Boston, having recently arrived from Cadiz. She was then commanded by Capt. Francis M. French, who is still living, and is now commander of the Cornelius, a New York packet-ship.

SUICIDE.—At Wheeling, Va., on the 7th inst., an Irishman named Samuel Woods cut his throat with a large pocket knife, leaving a widow and eight or nine children. He was very intemperate.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Charity Hospital.

There is a feature in the Constitution of the Charity Hospital which in all the legislation for *its* benefit and for the welfare of the *public*, seems to have been overlooked by our legislators. It sometimes happens that persons are taken to the Charity Hospital and die there, in whose possession is often found papers and documents of greater or lesser value. There appears, however, to be no provision in the Constitution of the Hospital which requires the publication of the names of the person who die there, or the notification of the friends of the deceased that any property or papers of value have been found upon their persons. A case in point came to light a few days since. A gentleman from Ohio came to this city about *two years* since, was taken sick and went to the Charity Hospital, where he died; within a month or two past, it has been discovered, by the merest accident, that when he left Cincinnati, he had in his possession deeds and other evidences of property to a large amount. Inquiry was made at the Hospital, and after some search the papers were found snugly packed away in a safe corner. Application was made, by one of the relatives of the deceased, for possession of the papers, but he was refused, until an order of court was had therefor. Now, as the affair stands at present, it will probably consume very near twelve months before said order can be had, as it appears necessary that *all* the heirs should be represented to get the order; thus three years are utterly and entirely lost to the heirs, as also a probable large pecuniary loss in rents &c. Now had there been any clause in the Constitution of the Hospital, which required the public advertisement of the name of the deceased—where from, if possible—and a description of the property found in his possession, the heirs would long ere this have been in peaceable possession of the property and their just rights. While on this subject, I would make a very simple inquiry, viz: what becomes of the property found in the possession of persons who die in the Charity Hospital, p.

POLITICAL.

Maine Election.—We have returns which show the following results:

Cumberland county, sixteen towns heard from, as follows: For Governor—Hamlin (whig) 2,857; Dana (dem.) 3,551; Fessenden (free soil) 1,169.

York county, four towns return as follows: Hamlin 797; Dana 554; Fessenden 70.

In the Cumberland district, fifteen towns heard from, the vote for Congress stands: Lincoln (whig) 2,887; Littlefield (dem.) 3,143, and Fessenden (free soil) 1,039.

The following returns of the Maine election, from the Memphis Appeal, are fuller than those in the Baltimore Sun, but seem to accord with them in the proportions:

Louisville, Sept. 14.—We have received returns from sixty-eight towns in Maine; the Whig candidate for Governor has 11,673 votes, the Democrat 17,543, Free Soil 3,251—a heavy Democratic gain.

Illinois.—The Barnburners of Illinois have chosen an electoral ticket, six out of nine being old-fashioned democrats.

Native American Nominations.—In Philadelphia on the evening of the 11th inst., the Native Americans made the following nominations for Congress: First district, Lewis C. Levin; Third district, Hon. John H. Hammell; 4th district, John S. Littell. Several delegates protested against Mr. Levin....The Pennsylvania Free Soil State Convention met at Reading on the 13th, to form an electoral ticket....George W. Jackson, of Pittsburg, is the Barnburner candidate for Congress in the Allegheny district, Pa....David Wilmot addressed a Free Soil meeting at Towanda, Penn., on the 21st ult.

We find the following letter from Mr. Botts in the N. Y. Tribune of the 11th. It was addressed, we believe, to the leaders of the Clay movement in New York:

RICHMOND, September 6, 1848.

My Dear Sir—I received your letter yesterday, by which I was delighted to hear of the *fixed purpose*—not an Albany flash-in-the-pan—of the determined friends of the Whig cause, and of Whig principles, to nominate Henry Clay; for, as matters now stand, admitting Gen. Taylor to be a *Whig* candidate, (which I utterly deny,) the party is doomed to certain, inevitable and disgraceful defeat, and every man not wilfully blind must see it. It was an inexcusable blunder to suppose that from a million and a quarter to a million and a half of free, independent Whig voters could be wheedled into line at the word of command from some fifty or sixty Washington politicians (most of whom had scarcely shed their pin-feathers in politics) for a candidate who had never filled a civil station, and who had not for forty years, and perhaps in his life, given a vote for man or measure; without experience or knowledge of the practical operations of any one of the domestic questions about which we had differed; of no acquaintance with our foreign relations; who had said to the people, "You must take me on your own responsibility"—"I will not be the candidate of a party," nor "will I be the exponent of your party principles," nor "look to the doctrines of your party as the rule of my action;" and while he professed to shrink from no responsibility, steadily refused to give his opinion on any one question, except the practical use of the Veto power; and declared his determination not to be governed by the action of the Convention, but would be a candidate no matter who might be nominated; and in my judgment his name never should have been considered in that Convention after he made that declaration.

But this last objection, it was said, had been removed by the pledges made for him by Judge Saunders, in behalf of the Louisiana Delegation, which he subsequently adopted by a card written by his authority and published by Bailie Peyton, Bullitt, &c.—and this declaration was held up by the Taylor men and Whig presses of the country as sufficient to reconcile all Whigs to his election. That Peyton said and his cordial acceptance of the nomination had placed him upon the Whig platform; and just at the moment that many of us had brought our minds to the conclusion to vote for him, however reluctantly, he writes another letter, in which he says he would have accepted the nomination from the Baltimore Convention on the same terms on which he accepted the Philadelphia nomination! What becomes, then, of the Saunders pledge? What becomes of the Peyton card? And if it be true that there were no terms expressed or implied in the Philadelphia nomination that would be inconsistent with an acceptance of the Democratic nomination at Baltimore, in what an attitude does it place the Whig party, selecting as *their* candidate one who could with equal propriety have become the candidate of their opponents? And if not true, in what a position does it place Gen. Taylor?

But what I desire to learn is this: If Gen. Taylor is not bound by the action of the Philadelphia Convention, who is? And if he may disregard its recommendations, who may not? And if he is bound by their action, what right has he to lend the influence of his name to the defeat of Mr. Fillmore who was associated with him by the same body of men, by accepting a nomination with Gen. Butler, a Loco-Foco, whose election he thereby assists in promoting. In short his whole course of conduct is insulting to the Whig party, and especially to all those who participated in the proceedings at Philadelphia, and if they had any Whig spirit left in them, they would resent it.

If it is ascertained that the purpose of that Convention was perverted from its original legitimate objects of ascertaining and giving expression to public sentiment; by smothering it on the one hand, and manufacturing it on the other, or in other words, if it has been ascertained, (of which there is no doubt,) that the nomination was made through the instrumentality of politicians without the slightest reference to the public will, and that the interests of the party are likely to be sacrificed by it; then I hold that the error ought to be corrected promptly by the People themselves, and I trust in God, the meeting you notify me of may put the ball in motion, that it may roll, and gather as it rolls, until the Whig party shall have its eyes opened to its true condition, and uniting as one man, on the only one who lives embalmed in the hearts of his countrymen, we may command a triumph, that our real strength entitles us to achieve. I shall be in New York very shortly.

Yours truly, in great haste, JOHN M. BOTTS.

Married:

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. A. Martin, Mr. CHARLES A. BRAUD to Miss CARMELITE HERNENDEZ, all of Baton Rouge.

Died:

On Wednesday, Sept. 20, at half-past 1 o'clock P. M. CHARLES EVANS, aged 41 years, a native of Hindedale, New Hampshire.

☞ His friends, and the members of the Mechanics' Society of New Orleans, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, corner of Philippa and Hevia streets, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ New Orleans Mechanics' Society.—The members of this Society are requested to attend at their room, in the New Commercial Exchange, THIS MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for the purpose of attending the funeral of their deceased brother, CHARLES EVANS.

s21 JOS. P. CLOHCEY, Secretary.

[From the Western World.]

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

During the present Summer, Bowel Complaints are unusually prevalent; and in some localities of a very alarming type. In Greene, Chenango county, N. Y., a very peculiar form of disease prevails, which baffles the skill of the physicians. It is there called the "Bloody Flux," and in some instances proves fatal in a few hours. It is said that in no case has a child recovered from an attack. In many places the Dysentery is carrying off great numbers.

It will be remembered that the Asiatic Cholera was preceded in its visit to this country by an extraordinary tendency to Bowel Complaints. It was frequently noticed that fruits, vegetables, and the like, which in other seasons were eaten with impunity, produced serious results; and that derangement of the stomach and bowels followed the slightest irregularity. Indeed the "premonitory symptoms" were then widely known and felt.

From a very early period of the world's history, the class of complaints under notice has committed great ravages upon human life. In all tropical countries it carries off more persons than any other form of disease whatever; and in temperate regions the same may be said, with almost equal truth. Children especially, are its victims.

With regard to the treatment of Dysentery, great diversity of opinion prevails. In running our eye over the views of the most distinguished medical men who have written on this disease for the last two centuries, this diversity is painfully obvious.

In a malady which frequently runs its course with fearful rapidity, the principles upon which to treat the disease, and the medicines to be administered cannot be too definitely understood at the outset. There is no time for reading or experiment. Death follows delay.

We have been conversant with these diseases in various parts of the Tropics, especially in Batavia and can safely say that he who shall furnish the world with a reliable medicine for them will be a public benefactor.

We are happy to bear our decided testimony to the extraordinary value of the *Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup*. We have been informed of the ingredients of which it is composed; and do not hesitate to say that it *must* prove the best remedy ever discovered. The principle upon which it effects the salutary changes in this class of complaints is entirely new, and in beautiful accordance with medical philosophy. Indeed we cannot conceive that it *can fail to cure*; and it deserves to be ranked among the best discoveries of the age. We sincerely trust that it may pass into general use, not only in this country but in the Tropics, as we are confident it would save thousands of lives; and if used as a preventive at times when there is a tendency to Bowel Complaints, would put a stop to those desolating maladies which appear and reappear on the earth under the name of Cholera, Bloody Flux, and the like. We learn that one of the principal European Governments is in negotiation with the Graefenberg Company to supply the article in large quantities for the Cholera. s18 tf

GORDON PLUMMER,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.

☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Notary, No. 21 *Hayne street, New Orleans.* je 20 tfsl nov.

Sands's Clothing Emporium.

☞ Richard Sands, grateful for past favors, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his Fashionable Clothing and Furnishing Store, 26 POYDRAS, corner of Theopitoulas st.

N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. s4 3

☞ Important to Health.—No family should neglect to have on hand a few bottles of BILLINGS' *CARMINATIVE SYRUP*, the infallible remedy for Bowel complaints, which occur more frequently during the summer months than at any other period.

☞ This remedy never fails in the most obstinate cases of Diarrhea....Wholesale Depot, 72 Camp street, New Orleans.

jel D. HANSBROUGH.

☞ See advertisement, on the first page of this paper, headed "*TO PLANTERS AND FAMILIES*," of Comstock & Co.'s celebrated Medicine and Magical Pain Extractor Depot, No. 59 Poydras street, where all that is sold is warranted GENUINE and PURE. je1 6m

☞ Strangers in the City, see Dr. B. F. MULLEN'S advertisements in the other columns of this paper. He is one of the very best in his profession now in the United States. All that stand in need would do well to give him a call, at 85 Custom house street