DAILY CRESCENT.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY—SUNDAYS EXCEPTED—
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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*.....The office will receipt for all subscriptions exceeding one week.
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FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1848.

☞ See First and Fourth pages. ☜

Charity Hospital Report.

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

Number of admissions, various diseases	41
Discharged, Yellow Fever	3
" Other Diseases	19—22
Deaths, Yellow Fever	7
" Other Diseases	1— 8
Remaining, in Main building 468, Lunatic Asylum 122, total	590

H. VANDERLINDEN, C ark.

Board of Health.

List of Interments in the City of New Orleans, for the 24 hours ending September 21, at 12 o'clock M.

Softening of Brain 1, Congestion of Brain 1, Bronchitis 1, Cerebritis 1, Convulsions 1, Consumption 1, Cholera Infantum 1, Dropsy 1, Deatition 1, Diarrhœa 1, Dysentery 1, Enteritis 1, Yellow Fever 14, Pernicious Fever 1, Malignant Fever 1, Parturition 1, Pertussis 1, Stillborn 1, Scrofulous Ulcers 1; Total 32. 28 were white, and 4 colored. 5 were under 10 years of age.

Where born—New Orleans 4, Ireland 5, Germany 2, England 1, Berlin 1, Hesse Darmstadt 1, Sardinia 1, Maine 1, N. Scotia 1, Switzerland 1, Norway 4, Massachusetts 1.

A. LESTER, Secretary of Board of Health.

☞ The mail failed yesterday beyond Charleston, not a very unusual circumstance about these times. However it's nothing after we get used to it.

THE WEATHER.—Some persons may like the weather we have during the past few days; but we must express our decided aversion to it. It is too cold for summer, yet not cold enough for winter, and is just the kind of weather to produce colds and coughs. For those persons who are ill, it is extremely dangerous, yet to the unacclimated it must be very acceptable, as if it continues any length of time it will soon drive every vestige of yellow fever from the city.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.—We perceive in many of the up-river papers very exaggerated accounts of the prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans. These stories purport to be derived from travellers just arrived from this city, who seem to delight in torturing credulous imaginations by their frightful romancings. We can say to our friends up the river, that although our city is not as healthy as might be desired, still there is no very alarming epidemic existing here at present. The daily reports of interments show that the yellow fever is rapidly diminishing, and we may confidently expect that in a short time it will be entirely extinct.

☞ To-morrow night the friends of Gen. Taylor in this city intend to celebrate the anniversary of one of his most brilliant victories—the capture of Monterey—by a grand torch-light procession. Although being of a party character, many persons will consider themselves precluded from joining it, still we hope that those who have the direction of the affair, will spare no effort to make it worthy of the great event it is to commemorate. Notwithstanding the activity of their opponents, the Democrats are by no means idle, and we are glad to see that the apathy which has heretofore characterized the campaign is rapidly passing away. The organization of both parties is nearly complete, and they have gone to work in earnest, each confident of success, so that from this time until the election we may expect any quantity of excitement—meetings, processions and speeches.

☞ Acting Recorder Golding, having sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition, resumed his duties yesterday in the Police Court of the Second Municipality. He will find his hands full for some days, as business has accumulated during his absence.

QUICKER YET.—The packet steamer General Worth, Capt. T. C. Charles, arrived in port at half past 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with 1928 bales cotton and 449 sacks corn, which she discharged and took on board about 200 tons of up freight, and left again at 6 o'clock last evening. This is the quickest dispatch in business that we have ever known, and rather think it will be hard to beat.

"I cry thee mercy with all my heart."

Yesterday a man was brought before Recorder Genois accused by a carpenter, in the employ of the First Municipality, of having stolen lumber belonging to the Municipality, from the Levee. The evidence was positive; the carpenter had been to the house of the accused and there identified the lumber, and the culprit was sent to prison to await an examination. He had scarcely left the Court room, when two beautiful girls—not beautiful in the vulgar sense, but with faces full of gladness and intelligence—entered and asked for their father.

"Who is your father?" asked a policeman.

"Mr. ———," the eldest replied, naming the man just committed to prison."

"He is in prison."

The poor creatures burst into tears, and amid their lamentations, the Recorder descended from his seat to inquire the cause of their grief. They soon found that he who was addressing them had sent their father to prison. They beseeched him, they prayed him to let their father go, and promised he should never do anything bad again. They told him how they loved that father, how fond and how careful he was of them, and that they had no mother—no other relative. A man accustomed to the scenes of a Police Court, in time becomes callous, but long as Joe Genois has been sitting in that Court, he yet has a tender heart. It is more difficult to touch, perhaps, than it was years ago, but it is still there, and, when reached, as sensitive to the appeals of misfortune and virtue as ever. His eyes were moist, as the poor creatures implored his mercy, but he forced himself to deny their prayer. They left the room down-cast and with breaking hearts, but they were young and instinct with hope, and they returned to repeat their supplications for a father's deliverance. Again was it vain, but again did their filial love urge them on, until they melted the magistrate to the man, and their father's liberation was ordered; not, however, without admonition that the name and the happiness of his sweet children were in his hands, and deserved from him an honest and upright life. Not one in the Court but was relieved by this act of grace, and as the father and children returned to their homes, we could not but think Recorder Genois was a happier man than he had been for many a day.

"Mercy and truth preserve the King: and his throne is upheld by mercy."

MORE FEAR OF THE SHERIFF THAN THE DEVIL. A lad about 12 or 13 years old appeared yesterday as a witness in a case examined in the Second Municipality Police Court, and was interrogated by the District Attorney as to his knowledge of the nature of an oath. The Attorney asked him—

"What will be the consequence to you, if you take a false oath—what will become of you, if you do not tell the truth, after taking an oath?" "I will be sent to the Penitentiary." "Nothing else?" "No."

A QUESTIONABLE COMPLIMENT TO HUMANITY.—Mr. Gaiennie, or Lawyer Gaiennie, (a title he is better known by) in addressing Recorder Golding yesterday, in behalf of his clients, the Feenans, had occasion to speak of the house in which the burglary they were charged with was attempted, said he believed full five hundred persons lived in the house, and he "judged so from the quantity of filth in the gutter in the alley way!"

NEW PAPER.—The Dayton Bulletin is the name of a new paper just started in Dayton, Ohio. It is edited by Mr. M. E. Curwen, and published by Messrs. Wilson & Decker.

New Mexico and California.

The whole country has been for months past thrown into excitement, as to whether slavery should be tolerated or not in these newly acquired and extensive territories. Parties have been formed having no other substantial basis to stand upon than that afforded by this question. Some talk has been had in high quarters about breaking up the Union and scattering its fragments to the four winds of heaven, unless this question were settled in one way or the other, in accordance with the fancy of the northern or southern preacher of ultra opinions. But during all this turmoil few have stopped to inquire what is the climate, the soil, the nature and capacities of these territories! They have been at times represented as a mass of rocky mountains and barren plains, and again as the garden-spots of the earth. One day we hear that the few and scattered inhabitants can hardly find the means of subsistence, the next we are startled by accounts of teeming fields, prairies filled with countless herds of finest cattle, and mines of gold and silver so rich that the people cannot find spades and shovels enough to collect the glittering treasure from the surface of the earth. But all that we really know of the country is contained in a few pages of Frémont's Journal, and in the statements, more or less to be relied upon, of travellers who have visited different and small portions of this magnificent addition to the Republic. Now, we give it as our opinion, and the good people may take it for what it is worth, that before we get into a passion about what kind of population should go to these territories, it would be as well to find out what kind of population they are fit for, and that it would be as well to postpone the dissolution of the Union until a full topographical and geological survey had been made, and it had been clearly ascertained that the matter in dispute was worth dissolving the Union about; for after all it may turn out that neither party to this fierce struggle would find any reward for its labors in all the spoils which could fall to the lot of the victor. These newly acquired territories are of vast dimensions, extending over many degrees of latitude and longitude, divided by lofty mountains and traversed by many streams; the climate is necessarily varied, and the soil in some places known to be rich, in others to be of the most sterile quality. But here our knowledge ceases. For what cultivation the earth is fitted—where the fertile districts lie, and what is their extent—what streams possess the requisite volume for commercial purposes, and what could be improved so as to be made navigable—all these, and many other things have yet to be ascertained before any estimate can be formed of the value, resources, uses and probable importance of the acquisition. Our government has hundreds of miles of frontier to guard, along the whole of which we perceive the Mexicans are about to plant military colonies, yet months must elapse before even the proper sites for military stations can be selected, and months if not years more before practicable roads will be made to supply and connect those stations. We think, therefore, that were the warm debate relative to the Wilmot proviso and such matters, moderated in its tone, and the stability of the Union generally acquiesced in until our able corps of topographical engineers could make a thorough examination and survey of the country, every body would be quite as well off, and fully as prepared to come to a judicious decision upon the matters in controversy as they now are. And we would advise, always with deference of course, that our patriotic and eloquent members of Congress should bottle up their excitement, and save their precious breath until after they have appropriated a sum sufficient to make the examination desired, and they are furnished with the results of the work. They will not then be likely to make so many of those unfortunate displays of "zeal lacking wisdom," for which they have become somewhat famous; and the Union will be less endangered by the explosion of badly purified gas. We have a very able body of topographical engineers—young officers who are desirous of being employed and eager to distinguish themselves. The new territories furnish a fine field for their labors. They could gain fame for themselves and confer a benefit upon the country, by making a full survey, and affording that information which it is so material that the Government, and almost every class of our citizens should possess. It is to be hoped that those of the corps who have been attached to the commands in New Mexico and California, will make use of all the facilities which they possess, to contribute something to the small stock of knowledge now afloat relative to those territories, but they are too few and too poorly provided to make the extensive examinations required. Expeditions should be sent out on purpose, furnished with proper assistants, escorts and supplies, to traverse the whole country and give every necessary detail of its climate, surface, and agricultural or mineral capabilities. But one of the first and most necessary things to be inquired into is the route of a practicable road from some point on the Texan coast to the Pacific—a road which will keep up the communication with and between the frontier posts, and furnish the means of reaching the Pacific without undertaking the present long, wearisome and dangerous overland passage, or taking the difficult, tedious and expensive water route by way of Chagres. We may be foolish for making the proposition to find out something about the country before we involve ourselves into a civil war as to the mode in which it shall be governed, but we are naturally timid, and have a decided aversion to the use of either angry words or cold steel, unless we understand fully the nature of the quarrel; others, more mettlesome, may desire a fight any way, and may, perhaps, succeed in getting it; but it would seem to be the path of prudence to inquire first, and fight, if necessary, afterwards. At all events, we have mustered courage to venture the suggestion, whether it be acted on or not.

NAVAL.—The following is a list of the officers attached to the U. S. frigate St. Lawrence, off Cape Henry on the 8th inst., bound for Europe, as we learn from the Norfolk papers of the 11th:

Captain, Hiram Paulding; Executive Officer, Lt. H. K. Hoff; Purser, Francis B. Stockton; Surgeon, Geo. Turner; Lieutenants, Wm. Rogers Taylor, Charles E. Barton, Francis B. Renshaw, Edmund Lanier, Joseph Adams; Passed Assistant Surgeon, John H. Barclay; Acting-Master, Foxhall A. Parker; Assistant-Surgeon, Wm. F. Carrington; Chaplain, Edwin Eaton; Lieut. Comd'g Marines, Benj. S. Brooke; 2d Lieut. Marines, Andrew J. Bays; Passed-Midshipmen, Samuel P. Carter, Thomas S. Fillebrown, Wm. M. Grabble, Walter V. Gillis, John E. Hart, Edmund W. Henry, J. E. Jouett, William W. Low, William K. Mayo, Marshall J. Smith, Watson Smith; Captain's Clerk, Chas. Francis; Purser's Clerk, Wm. H. Needles; Midshipmen, Salmon A. Buell, John Irwin, Charles E. Thorburn, Henry Ermen, Jr.; Boatswain, V. R. Hall; Gunner, Samuel G. City; Carpenter, Hugh Lindsay; Sail-Maker, James Ferguson; Acting-Master's Mate, James Patterson.

FIRE IN NASHVILLE.—About 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 14th inst., a fire broke out in the First Presbyterian Church, a large and handsome edifice, on Church street, and before the engines, which were promptly on the spot, could get fairly at work, the whole building was one sheet of flame. The fire communicated to the house adjoining, owned by Mr. Carter, and two other buildings immediately below it, which were, with the church, entirely consumed. A high wind was blowing at the time, and fears were entertained that it would extend over a great part of the city; but, through the exertions of the firemen, it was kept under. The whole loss is estimated at $50,000—about one-half insured. The telegraphic wires, which ran along near where the fire was, and which brought a dispatch containing intelligence of the fire, are said to have been red hot nearly all the time the communication was passing through.

FIRE.—The Richmond (Va.) Times, of the 13th inst., says: "A new brick tenement, situated on Sixth street, belonging to Mr. F. P. Smith, was set on fire on the night of the 11th, and burned down. The house, we understand, cost about $3000, upon which there was an insurance of $2500. The house had just been completed, and was occupied at the time.

☞ Blessed are they that do not advertise; for they shall rarely be troubled with customers.

Further by the Europa.

[Telegraphed to the Charleston Courier.]

We have the startling information that the French troops have crossed the frontiers of Italy, and it is believed that there would most likely be a general European war.

The weather in England has generally improved and the alarm about the potato crop had subsided. Consols in London, for money and account, 85¾.

MARKETS.—The sales of Cotton continued steady to a fair extent. Fair Uplands are quoted at 4¾; Mobile, 4⅝; New Orleans, 4⅝....Carolina Rice, 13@24s....Cornmeal, 17s.6d.

Election News.

The Whigs have gained a Member of Congress in Maine. There has been no election for Governor.

The letter of Gen. Taylor to Capt. Allison has been well received by the whigs. Our correspondent remarks that the "enthusiasm is below zero."

☞ In regard to telegraphic dispatches received by the Eastern line, the Courier has the following, which is strikingly in contrast with our experience:

"We perceive that several Southern journals complain that their telegraphic dispatches come to them much mutilated and indistinct. We find it different. Almost every thing that reaches us, lately, comes as plain and readable as if conveyed in a letter by mail. We have, of course, to supply words in most cases, it being too expensive to write out fully—but the substance is connected, and generally explicit."

☞ The Telegraph Law Case, which was recently decided in favor of Mr. Morse, at Lexington, Ky., is to be carried up to the Supreme Court.

☞ The Federal Union gives a glowing account of a dinner given at Milledgeville to Senator Johnson. A large number of Georgia's most talented statesmen were present, and severally gave their views upon current political affairs.

ARKANSAS ELECTIONS.—The Louisville Journal of the 11th has full returns from the Arkansas elections. The democrats have 76 representatives and the whigs 23. The principal interest attached to the election has been the question of U. S. Senators. Of the members of the Legislature elected, Borland has a large majority friendly to him. Oldham has also many supporters, but Sevier seems to have lost his influence.

☞ The Washington Monument, in the city of Washington, is advancing finely—60 workmen are employed on it. The foundation, which is of blue rock, said to be heavier and more durable than granite, will be even with the ground in about two weeks. This, we learn, is 86 feet in breadth at the bottom and 21 feet deep, extending 7 feet below the surface of the earth. The facings of the shaft (intended to be 500 feet in height and over 50 feet in diameter at the base) will consist of heavy blocks of white marble.

☞ A man named McCormick fell off the steamer Monterey recently, and was drowned. The accident occurred in the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Elkhorn. He was supposed to have about his person $3500 in gold and silver.

ACCIDENTS.—On the 2d inst., in Brown county, Ky., at a pole raising, the magazine box of the cannon being used, exploded, and five persons were injured—one dangerously. The names of the wounded persons are—two named Hackman, M. Jack, Thomas Malott, of West Union, and Mr. Markland....On the 1st inst., a young man named Wright, while attending to Henley's steam sawmill, about four miles North of Newcastle, Indiana, when lifting at the fly wheel, had his leg accidentally caught some two inches above the ankle, between the crank and sill, mashing the two bones out of the flesh to the extent of two or three inches, leaving nothing to hold it together, except a tendon and piece of skin about half an inch broad.

☞ A most foul murder, supposed to have been done by strangling, was committed recently in a cornfield in McHenry County, Ill., upon the body of a young German woman named Kelsor.

NOVEL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT AT WILLIAMSBURG.—A New York letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer thus describes a manufacturing operation which is going on successfully in the vicinity of that city: "Taking advantage of a few hours' leisure on Saturday last, I took a trip to Williamsburg, on the other side of East River, to inspect a newly erected factory there, owned by Horatio N. Fryatt, of this city, well-known as proprietor of the Belleville (N. J.) White Lead Establishment. This establishment has been erected at an expense of forty thousand dollars, for the purpose of making money out of nothing, which is done there daily on a tremendous scale. I will detail to you how it is done. The proprietor purchases by the quantity animal bones of all kinds, which are gathered in our streets by the *chiffoniers*, at the rate of 25 cents per bushel. These are submitted to several processes for different purposes, each of which results in a large profit. In the first place they are boiled, and the grease thoroughly extracted from them. The product is sold to the soapman, at six and a half cents per pound. They are then submitted to another operation, the result of which is glue of the best description, and which commands the highest market price. The bones are then converted into ivory black for the use of sugar refiners, and the portions which are too small in size for this purpose, are sold as bone manure, at the rate of one cent per pound; at which price a gentleman of Philadelphia takes it all. Thus it appears there is not a particle of waste throughout, and at each stage of the business a considerable profit is made. The machinery used in this factory is on an extended scale. The apparatus for making the glue consists, in part, of an immense casting of bell-metal, the cost of which alone was three thousand dollars. The grease alone pays all the expenses. There is another feature worthy of being mentioned, and that is the lighting apparatus. When the bones are undergoing the process of making glue, a quantity of gas is generated. This is not allowed to escape, but is conducted to a reservoir, from which it is introduced by pipes throughout the building, and furnishes quite a sufficiency to light the establishment. Frequently more is generated than is requisite for this purpose, and when this occurs, it is admitted into the furnace, where it is used as fuel for charring the very bones from which it emanates. This unique establishment is complete in every respect, and the energetic proprietor deserves an ample return for his enterprise. The whole process is patented, and to give your readers an idea of the magnitude of the works, I will add that there are more than three thousand brass cocks connected with the machinery used in this bone business."

☞ The Women's Convention held at Seneca Falls appears not to be exactly understood. They resolved to throw off the despotism under which they are groaning, by which they simply meant to announce their intention of dispensing with corsets and big bustles.—*Exchange.*

SUGAR IN ALABAMA.—We have two specimens of sugar cane, says the Mobile Register, grown on the plantation of Col. Darrington, in Clarke county—one from the bottom lands near the river, and the other from the pine ridge near his residence. The former has fourteen ripened joints and the latter nine, and both are of luxurious growth. Other planters in that vicinity are renewing experiments in the growing of cane, which were tried unsuccessfully some sixteen or eighteen years ago. The frosts were too early, though we recollect that one or two seasons were favorable, and the production was abundant.

THE ARMY WORM IN FAIRFIELD.—We understand that the Army Worm, which was so destructive to grass and green crops during the months of July, August and September, in 1845, have again made their appearance at Winsborough and in other parts of Fairfield, and are very destructive. They have already destroyed fields of grass, and sweep everything before them. If the drought continues, they will in all probabilty attack the pea-crop, and in that way work much injury to planters. We have not heard of their attacking cotton as yet.—*Columbia South-Carolinian, 15th inst..*

Marine News.

[Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.]

KEY WEST, *August 22.*—The brig Republic, Smith, Mobile, 16 days, arrived here short of water, bound to Havana. British ship Kestrel, Turner, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool—having been ashore of Cæsar's Creek, Florida Reef—arrived in charge of wreckers. She is still leaking badly. Consigned to Brown & Curry....Arrived—Sloops Texas and George Eldridge, with reef cotton from ship Kestrel, to Brown & Curry.....Brig Orilla, from Cedar Keys, bound to New York, passed through this morning, and continued on her voyage.

August 25.—The Kestrel is now at the wharf discharging cotton. She will have to be hove out before trial for Admiralty services.....Brig Fabius, from Mexico, with troops, sailed on the 19th inst. for Boston.

A Glance at the Times in Mexico.

On looking over our files of Mexican papers, we find many things which may interest our readers, particularly at this time when we have no news of importance to record. In the papers before us we find many evidences of an improved state of affairs in Mexico; many reforms adopted and proposed, which show that the occupation of the country by the American army has not been without some salutary effects. Among other reforms proposed in Congress, is the establishment of the trial by jury, which is now for the first time to be introduced into Mexico. The person who is entitled to the credit of proposing this measure is the senator D. Manuel Larrainzar.

An extensive plan of colonization is proposed, which we suppose will be adopted by the government. The large haciendas and estates, many of which are now desolate and uncultivated, are to be colonized by foreign emigrants, to the transportation of every four of whom $500 is to be appropriated, and they are to have the privilege of buying the land at one dollar per acre after the expiration of their contract of rent. Another class of colonists contract to labor a certain time for a stipulated salary, and the director of the colony being compelled to provide a reasonable amount of sustenance, and attention in case of sickness.

We are somewhat surprised to find that *El Monitor Republicano*, one of the leading journals of the country, has had independence enough to take ground in favor of religious toleration. We doubt not, however, that this feeling has taken deep root among the people since the American invasion, and it is for this reason that *El Monitor* dares to brave the wrath of the clergy, which its course must certainly provoke. That paper says: "It is useless to endeavor to make clearer the evils which intolerance produces in society. We desire above all that if we are opposed, it will not be by declamations which avail nothing before the tribunal of reason, but weigh much in the balance of the vulgar; it is only calmness, prudence, and wisdom which can decide the question. We do not wish to be called apostates or anti-christians, we protest in all sincerity that we are not so. As for ourselves we do not fear tolerance, as it can make no difference in our faith. It is said that they who desire tolerance only wish a pretext to abjure their religion, or want the most unbridled licence. It may be that there are some of such a nature; but that does not prove that all are so, or even that it would be an evil. The christian religion would lose nothing by those who apparently adopt it and publicly violate it. *Pharisees are worse than publicans.*"

A law has passed Congress and been approved, by which the President or any member of the government or public officer, is prohibited from imprisoning a person unless in accordance with the prescribed legal forms. It is also forbidden to consign any one to a military tribunal for trial unless he belong to the army. The same law gives to a prisoner the right of reclamation if he has been unjustly treated in prison. The law says that prisons are for the detention and not for the oppression of criminals.

In order to secure the integrity of its territory as arranged by the treaty of Guadalupe, Mexico has determined to establish military colonies along the boundary line which separates her from the United States.

The Italian War.

The following extract from the correspondence of the New York Tribune contains the latest news we have yet seen from the seat of war in Lombardy. By this it will be perceived that notwithstanding the treachery of Charles Albert, affairs wear a somewhat more encouraging aspect than they did a short time since.

"In Italy affairs wear a more encouraging aspect. Of the treason of Charles Albert and the chief officers of his army, there is no longer any reasonable doubt, and thus the Italian people are relieved of the disgrace of failure in the war of Lombardy. More than this, they refuse to accept the armistice which Salasco concluded with Radetsky after the surrender of Milan. The Cabinet of Turin have protested against it in the most dignified manner, as an act which the King had no authority to do without the consent of the Cabinet and the Legislature. His authority does not, they say, go so far as to alienate any part of the territory of the Kingdom, or to prevent the mediation of other powers, as the armistice would have done, by virtually settling the whole question at issue. This protest, which has the effect to deprive the armistice of all validity in a political point of view, was followed by the immediate resignation of the Ministry, whose places the King has not yet been able to supply. Meanwhile they continue to discharge their duties, and, as they in a statement just published, have taken the most active measures to restore the army to a perfect condition and put the finances in a state to meet any emergency.—The same spirit prevails throughout Piedmont; the excitement which followed the surrender of Milan is succeeded by calm and resolute preparation for a continuance of the war.

"The Lombards have also protested against the acts of Charles Albert, whom they charge formally with having betrayed them. They refuse also to yield their forts, according to the terms of capitulation, or to cease hostilities. Peschiera was defended by a small body of troops with great resolution, and was only taken after two days bombardment by a force much larger. Garibaldi, at the head of 2,500 volunteers, has recrossed the Tepin, and is harrassing the Austrians; Griffini, at the head of another body of Lombards, is doing the same.—Gen. Apice is in the mountainous regions of Val Tellinua at the head of a considerable force, which will soon be heard of on the plain below; and Radetsky, *with only* 10,000 men, to whom Charles Albert, with 45,000, surrendered the city, which, as is now proved, was well supplied with ammunition and provisions, cannot move to dislodge these forces until he receives reinforcements.

"Welden has withdrawn from the Pontifical territories in obedience to orders from Vienna, and, at the same time, the Pope is blessing the companies of volunteers that are going from Rome to the defence of the legations. But in the midst of the excitement caused there by the events at Bologna the internal agitation is not appeased: the new Ministry are not altogether secure in their seats, and the question of the temporal authority of the Church is by no means at rest. It is a fact, that the party which are now most zealous in support of Pius IX, are the party which most warmly opposed him but a few months ago, while those who accuse him of feebleness and faithlessness to the cause of Italy, were then devoted to him with the most sincere affection.

"Venice is bearing herself so as to justify her ancient fame. When the news of the surrender of Milan reached the city the people assembled at the palace of the Government and threatened the commissaries of Charles Albert. Manini was at once sought for and again installed in the supreme power, until the Assembly, which was dismissed after they had voted the annexation of the City and Province to the kingdom of Uupper Italy, could be convoked to name a regular Executive. He harangued the mass, telling them that the most energetic measures should be taken to secure the independence of Venice and, of Italy. His words were received with enthusiasm, and his orders obeyed as orders are at such times. Volunteers being called for to go to strengthen the garrison at Malaghera, more men offered than were wanted, and many more were allowed to go than were necessary, for the reason that they insisted on sharing came the danger. When Welden appeared before the city and summoned the Commissaries to surrender, in accordance with the agreement of their master, Manini replied that the Commissaries no longer had the direction of affairs. A Piedmontese officer who bearing the order of Charles Albert to surrender the city, was politely dispatched to the camp of the Austrian General, and everything was prepared for the most desperate resistance. The Sardinian fleet has also refused to obey the order of Charles Albert, and continues the blockade of Trieste. Meanwhile Tomaseo, a member of the former Provisional Government and one of the leading men of the city, has been dispatched to Paris to ask the aid of the French Goverment in behalf of the Republic of Venice. Alas! that he should have to ask in vain!"

A HARD SITUATION.—The London Punch hits very hard at the 'door-keeper of the Court of Chancery, who receives £3218 per annum. He says he begins his day's work by attempting to read the Morning Post, by the aid of coffee and other stimulants, and in a very light costume—that he then rides in the Park, and makes on a average, at least five thousand bows to his acquaintances—and that he attends Her Majesty's Theatre every night, and exhausts his hands and throat with his applause and bravos.'

A SENSIBLE MAN.—Last week, in a town near Bowmanville, in this district, there happened one of those tragedies in which the heart is affected, and the disappointed swain is made to wander up and down with all the frenzy of a love-sick maniac.—But, fair reader, it was not so with the hero of the incident we are about to relate. On the evening previous to the wedding day, several of the party invited to partake of the marriage feast, arrived at the residence of the bride's father, and engaged in innocent amusement; in the course of the evening, the groom had some misgivings as to his bride's constancy, and, nothing daunted, informed her that if she had any scruples in marrying him, now was the time to declare them, and not wait until to-morrow, when it would be too late; having received a reassurance of her unchanged attachment, he, with the rest of the family, retired for the night, to spend the last of blessed celibacy in sweet sleep and delightful dreams, which he did with all the pleasure of a contended mind.

But alas! when the eventful morn ushered in with all the serenity and sweetness of a Canadian clime in July, what was the consternation of the family when they discovered that the bride was nowhere to be found! She had eloped with another to a neighboring village, where they were united in the matrimonial ties. What was to be done? To inform the unhappy man for whom the marriage feast had been prepared, was a task no one seemed able to perform. The great overwhelming subject was, however, at last broken to our hero, by one of the party; and instead of beholding a love-sick maniac, which this intelligence was expected to create, they found in our hero a sensible man—a profound philosopher! declaring his satisfaction! and at the solicitation of ———, to marry one of the other sisters, whose qualities were represented to be superior to the inconstant one, he manfully declared, hard-hearted man that he was, that he would not have any of the breed, though they bestowed upon him all their wealth, beseeching them at the same time to make merry with the good things prepared for his marriage feast. We did not learn whether our hero was a guest at the banquet or left the party. This much we can say, he is enjoying good health and a sane mind, biding his time for another and better 'chance.'—*Port Hope (Canada West) Advertiser.*

DISCREDITABLE, IF TRUE.—A Madrid correspondent of the Morning Post, tells the following story, on the authority of a person on whose word he can place confidence. A foreign nobleman, officially resident at the Spanish Court, and who is a young man, was much struck with the beauty and grace of a young dancer at the Circo Theatre, the Madrid Opera, and by dint of looking through his *lorgnette*, fell desperately in love with her. The diplomatist, at first, assailed her with the usual temptations, but the *ballarina*, as virtuous as she was pretty, refused money, diamonds, equipages, and even a splendid establishment. Her coyness only added fuel to the Count's passion, and touched his vanity to the quick. All other expedients being exhausted, he offered to marry the Spanish Pamela, and was accepted. The Ambassador then ventured to repeat a comedy which was acted in the reign of Louis XV., between a celebrated singer and a beautiful Marchioness. He disguised two of his creatures in the costume of priests, and had an altar erected in his own house; a mass was celebrated, and the Count and his Dulcinea were privately married. But the new-made Countess was allowed to remain at the Opera, and, much to the irritation of her proud Andalusian blood, still continued to pirouette on the stage. At length the truth oozed out, and tears, reproaches, threats of suicide, &c., followed. King Leopold was soon afterwards made acquainted with the disreputable story, and, though the Count only left his post on a month's leave, it is not expected he will return.

Died:

Of Erysipelas, on Thursday morning, Sept. 21, at 9 o'clock, in the hope of a glorious resurrection, JANE, consort of M. DeCourcy, aged 18 years and 9 months.

☞ The friends and acquaintances of the family, and of Samuel L. Forgey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral THIS MORNING, from the residence of her husband, Protection Hall, 209 St. Joseph street, without further notice.

In this city, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., Mr. SAMUEL WALLEY, aged 42 years, a native of Boston, Mass., and for the last twenty years a resident of Tampico, Mexico, from whence he came a few weeks ago for the restoration of his health; and though apparently unaware of his being so near "the last of earth," he dropped in death's embraces as quietly and calmly as an infant to sleep in its mother's arms. His social and business relations with the world were of such a character that he could with a Christian honesty resign himself to the will of his Creator. His resident friends here honorably followed his remains to the Cypress Grove Cemetery.

A few days before his decease, while in good spirits, and seemingly improving, he received intelligence of the death of his father, through the Boston Evening Transcript, as follows:

"*A Venerable Citizen.*—Died, on Wednesday, the 2d instant, Mr. Thomas Walley, in the 85th year of his age, the son of the late Thomas Walley, and fourth in descent from the Rev. Thomas Walley of Barnstable, one of the non-conformist exiles of the time of Charles II. One by one, the men whose years stretch back to our colonial period, and whose habits of thought took their coloring from Revolutionary scenes, are passing away. In that generation certainly were found greater moral and intellectual independence of character than in the present. The times about to open upon us may, perhaps, at once demand and create the like....After graduating at our Future Latin School in the class of Orne and others, and devoting a few years to commercial pursuits, Mr. Walley gave the ample leisure of a long life to studies then less cultivated among us, and to the maintenance of usual curious learning. One of his ships brought to Boston the family of a planter flying from the Revolution in Martinique; whose daughter, Elizabeth Ferol, a relative of Josephine Bonaparte, Mr. Walley soon after married. A dozen years later, after passing through generations, he joined the Catholic Church, being one of the first, if not the very first, converts to that faith from among the natives of Boston. The friendship of Matignon, Cheverus and other accomplished clergymen of his Church, gave fresh impulse to his literary pursuits. During the French Revolution, the late Benjamin Russell received essential aid from him in the preparation of his foreign news. In later life, his anxious interest in the prosperity of our institutions, and tenacious jealousy of the slightest infringement of popular rights, made him an active and prominent Democrat....With the biographical portions of English and French literature, and of distant travel, the records of his own Church and her first missionary efforts, the curious speculations of those who have studied the analogies of languages and the connections of races, and with our colonial annals, he was exceedingly familiar; and on these points his knowledge was both various and minutely accurate. A memory whose tenacious grasp lost nothing he has ever seen, heard or read, wide acquaintance with men of all classes, habits of minute observation, rare felicity of language, and great power of picturesque narrative, made him a most entertaining and instructive companion. Independent in thought, fearless in expression, a hospitable host, an indulgent friend, a citizen always alive to the public interest, above suspicion in the various relations of life, a frank and sincere professor of an unpopular faith, he will be affectionately remembered by many who labored with him in public affairs, and by many who profited by his conversation, and enjoyed the vigor, intrepidity, and, at one time, the fearless nature of the man....It was but the other day that this venerable gentleman was in our office, with the view of making some inquiries with regard to an article that had appeared in the Transcript touching the recent troubles in Martinique. We were deeply impressed with the vivacity, good sense and manly vigor of his conversation. He was evidently up *with the times*; and age had not blunted the quickness of his intellect or chilled the fervor of his sympathies. How delightful is it thus to see "the tongue of youth surviving in the man"—the soul triumphant over bodily infirmity and decay, preserving all its light and life even while the last shadow of the tomb is closing over its earthly tenement!

[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 names 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. a18 tf

GORDON PLUMMER,
ADJUSTER OF AVERAGES.
☞ Office at Lucien Hermann's, Marine Notary, No. 24 Royal street, New Orleans. je 25 tfat 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 Tchoupitoulas st.
N. B. Gentlemen arriving in the city will find it to their interest to call and examine for themselves. s18

☞ 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 Diarrhœa....Wholesale Depot, 72 Camp street, New Orleans.
je1 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 said is warranted GENUINE and PURE. jel 6m

☞ Strangers in the City