THE DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24.

☞ We are indebted to the officers of the steamboats Rowena, Thomas Jefferson, John Hancock, South America, and Alphonse de Lamartine for river papers.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Stevens, of the schooner Desdemona, for a file of Kingston papers.

☞ We thank the officers of the steamboat Ann Marie for late papers.

LETTER FROM GEN. TAYLOR.—The following letter is in answer to one from Mr. Anthony, inclosing a Daguerreotype of the Old General. This is the last letter, we have seen from the President elect. We find it in the N. Y. Express.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Nov. 1, 1848.

My Dear Sir—I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your polite letter of the 8th of September, and of the accompanying portrait of myself, which you have kindly presented to Mrs. Taylor. Its finish and general excellence as a work of art, and its *acknowledged correctness* of likeness, render this present a particularly valuable and acceptable one to us—and we beg to offer you our hearty thanks for it—and our best wishes that you may meet with that success in your department of art, which your skill, as exhibited in this specimen, justly deserves.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, Z. TAYLOR.

MR. E. ANTHONY.

☞ We have received from J. B. Steel a copy of a very beautiful work, entitled a "New Hieroglyphical Bible." Its name implies its character, and we can assure our readers that it is a very beautiful work and well worth its price. We believe it is designed chiefly for children.

CAPT. TOBIN.—We last evening saw a flaming placard headed "War! War! War!" and reading further we ascertained that Capt. George H. Tobin wanted a hundred men for Yucatan. We learned from this two important facts—that George is at home, and will soon be off on another campaign, for he will get his men, *sure!* And those who go with him may rely upon it that they will have plenty of fighting if there is any on hand, plenty of forage if the country produces it—and one of the best and bravest fellows breathing for a commander.

☞ A detachment of Captain Wells's Company, bound for Yucatan, under command of Lieut. D. Vernon, leaves this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

OHIO RIVER.—The river, in the twenty-four hours ending on the evening of the 15th, had risen 4 inches, giving 6 feet 1 inch water in the canal. At Cincinnati it was still rising, but at Pittsburg it was falling. It had however been raining, and it was thought would rise again....The Cumberland river had 6 feet water on the shoals on the night of the 13th, and was rising.

NEW STEAMBOAT.—A splendid new steamboat, called the Aberdeen, intended for the Bigbee trade, arrived at Mobile on the 20th. The Tribune says she is built of the best materials, is handsomely furnished and fitted up, and affords fine accommodations for passengers. Her capacity is about 1400 bales of cotton. She will be under the command of Capt. George W. Cloudis.

NEW BOAT—*John Adams.*—A new steamboat named the John Adams, was at the Cincinnati landing on the 11th. She is in complete running order, and is intended for the New Orleans trade.

CINCINNATI.—There were thirty-four steamers at the Cincinnati wharf on the 13th, of all classes, rates and conditions. We never saw (says the Commercial) more liveliness or bustle on the wharf.

ST. LOUIS.—These were forty-three steamboats in that port on the 16th, thirty of which were busily engaged receiving and discharging freight.

RETIRING.—Garrett Duncan, of Ky., and R.W. Thompson, of Indiana, both announce their intention of retiring at the close of the present Congress.

☞ Gen. Pillow declined accepting the public dinner which was tendered him by his friends in Carrollton, Miss.

☞ General Worth at the last accounts was at the Astor House, New York.

THE SLAVE CASES.—Drayton's cases, or the appeals in the cases of the parties convicted of stealing slaves on the schooner Pearl, were to come up before the U. S. Supreme Court this week." It is said that a host of free soilers from the North will be in Washington to prosecute the appeal, and endeavor to overturn the rulings and decisions of Judge Crawford.

A ROYAL CONGRESS.—John A. King is elected to Congress in New York by 1500 majority, and James G. King, his brother, is elected in New Jersey by 3000. They are both sons of the late Rufus King. There will be an unusual number of Kings in the next Congress—in addition to the two above mentioned, Preston King of New York, T. Butler King of Georgia, and W. R. King of Alabama.

MOBILE.—*Sifting the Democracy.*—The Tribune, in describing transparencies of the whig procession in Mobile on Monday night last, in celebration of the election of Taylor and Fillmore, says: "Besides these, there were other transparencies full of cunning devices to make the democrats 'feel bad.' The funniest, we thought, was one which represented a huge sieve, with a man, spade in hand, pitching democrats through it. The motto was '*sifting the democracy.*' It was intended to represent Alabama, and, of course, all the locos who got through the grate, were the refined part of the tribe. The rest was composed of the indomitables."

MARBLES.—A correspondent of the Cork Examiner says, that being in the jail-yard at Clonmel, the other day, he saw the imprisoned patriots, McManus and Leyne, amusing themselves with a game of marbles.

THE FLY.—Near Rohrersville, in Washington county, Md., Mr. Daniel Hoffer has just finished sowing a field of wheat the second time, the first sowing having been entirely swept by the fly. A number of other fields in the neighborhood have shared the same fate. These fields are all stubble-ground.

EPISCOPAL.—Bishops Doane and Whittingham have accepted the invitation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to perform episcopal services in the New York diocese during the year.

BISHOP DOANE.—Bishop Doane is in better health again, and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

NEW CHURCH.—The foundation of a new Methodist church has been laid at the corner of Longworth and Park streets, Cincinnati.

REACTION.—The Rev. Mr. Pierpont, during the recent Unitarian Convention at New Bedford, rising, said that he had in his hand a letter from a gentleman—a native of England—once an orthodox missionary in India, who, seeking to convert Rammohun Roy from Unitarianism, was converted by him, the conversion running the other way. He remarked that this minister was the Rev. Mr. Adam, now in Chicago, Ill., and the pastor of the Unitarian church in that place.

MISSISSIPPI UNIVERSITY.—The Oxford (Miss.) Organizer states, that all the Professors of the State University have arrived at that place, and are ready to enter upon their respective duties.

CITY MORTALITY.—Deaths in New York week before last, 213. By consumption 34, convulsions 19, dysentery 10, small-pox 3. Of which number 108 were under 5 years, and only 138 natives of the United States....Deaths in Boston last week 63. Males, 27; females, 36; still-born, 4.

DEATHS.—There were thirty-nine deaths in St. Louis week before last; twenty-two of five years and under.

The Cholera.

This mysterious disease, in its periodical visitation of the nations of the earth, has again reached our shores, and will probably make its deadly and triumphant progress through the land. It will not come upon us this time with all the terrors which attended its former advent, for thought and skill have robbed it of much of its danger if not of all its power to alarm. It may, indeed, be less general in its spread, as it will certainly be less fatal in its effects than formerly; but it is well to expect and to be prepared for it. In view of the danger to the people from the ravages of this disease, the British government has been actively employed in making inquiries as to its nature, the best mode of treatment when attacked, and above all, as to the means of preventing it altogether, or at least to lessen its virulence in particular localities. The proceedings of that government have been communicated to ours, and we find them published at length in the *Union* of the 15th inst.

The first thing which the Government of Great Britain did was to take measures for the rigid enforcement of the law relative to the cleanliness of towns; and in this respect we hope it will be imitated by our local authorities, and particularly in this city by the Board of Health, to which all power necessary for the purpose of keeping the city thoroughly clean, has been delegated by law. They next published a notification from the "General Board of Health," from which we have drawn largely for information in what follows:

I. *Is the Cholera contagious?*

The extent, uniform tenor, and undoubted authority of the evidence obtained from observers of all classes, in different countries and climates, and amidst all varieties of the physical, political, and social conditions of the people, appear to discredit the once prevalent opinion that Cholera is in itself contagious: an opinion which, if fallacious, must be mischievous, since it diverts attention from the true source of danger, and the real means of protection, and fixes it on those which are imaginary; creates panic; leads to the neglect and abandonment of the sick; occasions great expense for what is worse than useless; and withdraws attention from that brief but important interval between the commencement and the development of the disease, during which remedial measures are most effective in its cure.

Although it is so fortunate, that certain conditions may favor its spread from person to person, as when great numbers of the sick are crowded together in close, unventilated apartments, yet this is not to be considered as affecting the general principle of its non-contagious nature; nor are such conditions likely to occur in this country; moreover, the preventive measures founded on the theory of contagion, namely, internal quarantine regulations, sanitary cordons, and the isolation of the sick, on which formerly the strongest reliance was placed, have been recently abandoned in all countries where Cholera has appeared, from the general experience of their inefficiency.

The evidence also proves, that Cholera almost always affords, by premonitory symptoms, warning of its approach, in time for the employment of means capable of arresting its progress. If, indeed, in certain situations, as where there is an unusual concentration of the poison, or in certain individuals who are peculiarly predisposed to the disease, the attack may sometimes appear to be instantaneous, still the general conclusions that Cholera is not in itself contagious, and that it commonly affords distinct warning of its approach, are two great facts well calculated to divest this disease of its chief terrors, and to show the paramount importance of the means of prevention, so much more certain than those of cure.

II. *What are its predisposing causes, and how may they be removed or modified?*

The chief predisposing causes of every epidemic, and especially of Cholera, are damp, moisture, filth, animal and vegetable matter in a state of decomposition, and in general whatever produces atmospheric impurity; all of which have the effect of lowering the health and vigor of the system, and of increasing the susceptibility to disease, particularly among the young, the aged and the feeble.

The attacks of Cholera are uniformly found to be most frequent and virulent in low-lying districts, on the banks of rivers, in the neighborhood of sewer-mouths, and wherever there are large collections of refuse, particularly amidst human dwellings. In a recent proclamation, issued for the protection of the population of the Russian Empire, the important influence of these and similar causes has been recognized, and the practical recommendations founded thereon are, "to keep the person and dwelling in cleanliness; to allow of no stagnation of water in the house; to admit of no poultry or animals within the house; to keep every apartment as airy as possible by ventilation; and to prevent crowding wherever there are sick."

Householders of all classes should be warned that their first means of safety lies in the removal of dung heaps and solid and liquid filth of every description from beneath or about their houses and premises. Though persons long familiarized to the presence of such refuse may not perceive its offensiveness, nor believe in its noxious properties, yet all who desire to secure themselves from danger should labor for the entire removal of filth and the thorough cleansing of their premises; which also they should be willing to do each person for the protection of his neighbors, as well as for his own safety. Next to the perfect cleansing of the premises, dryness ought to be carefully promoted, which will of course require the keeping up of sufficient fires, particularly in the damp and unhealthy districts, where this means should be resorted to for the sake of ventilation as well as of warmth and dryness. From information recently obtained from Russia, it appears that in some barracks, and in other places in which large numbers of people are congregated, where these conditions have been attended to in a manner that may be equally practiced in private houses, there has been a comparative immunity from the prevailing epidemic, exactly as in this country, where in public institutions, though as yet by no means perfect in the means of ventilation, there has been an almost entire exemption from epidemics which have ravaged private houses in the very same districts.

III. *Of its premonitory symptoms*—

In the meantime, if notwithstanding every precautionary measure which can be taken, this disease should unhappily break out in any district, then it will be essential to the safety of the inhabitants that they should be fully impressed with the importance of paying instant attention to the premonitory symptom that announces the commencement of the attack.

This premonitory symptom is looseness of the bowels, which there is reason to regard as universally preceding the setting in of the more dangerous state of the disease. Sometimes, indeed, under the circumstances already described, namely—where the poison exists in unusual intensity, or the constitutional predisposition is unusually great, the first stage may appear to be suppressed, as occasionally happens in violent attacks of other diseases; but in Cholera this event is so rare as to be practically of no account; and in all countries, and under all varieties of conditions in which this disease has been epidemic, the experience as to this point uniformly agrees with what is observed at the present moment at Hamburg.

"In most cases," writes the British Consul, respecting the epidemic which has just broken out in that city, "the disease has first manifested itself in a slight relaxation of the bowels, which if promptly attended to, the patient generally recovers; but if the symptoms are neglected, spasmodic attacks ensue, and death follows mostly in from four to six hours."

This looseness of the bowels may be accompanied with some degree of pain, which, however, is generally slight; but in many cases pain is wholly absent; and for some hours, and even days, this bowel complaint may be so slight as to appear trifling; so that, without a previous knowledge of the importance of the warning, it might escape notice altogether.

It must be repeated, however, that whenever Asiatic Cholera is epidemic the slightest degree of looseness of the bowels ought to be regarded and treated as the commencement of the disease, which at this stage is capable of being arrested by simple means, but if neglected, for only a few hours, may suddenly assume a fatal form.

It will be indispensable, therefore, on the first outbreak of Cholera, that the local authorities should immediately make arrangements for daily, house-to-house inspections of the poorer localities in their respective districts; this being the only practical means by which, in the most dangerous situations, and among the most susceptible subjects, the existence of the premonitory symptoms can be ascertained in time to administer the proper remedies, so as to arrest the progress of the disorder.

Heads of families, masters of schools and workhouses, proprietors of large establishments and works, such as factories, mines, warehouses, wharfs and docks, should either be their own inspectors, or employ some trustworthy agent to examine daily every person in their employment, and to give at once the proper remedy, if the premonitory symptom should be present.

IV. *Of the mode of treatment.*

The Board has no confidence in Cholera Hospitals, but thinks that the patient had better be attended without removal from his own dwelling, and it recommends the formation in cities, as far as practical, of societies like the Howard Association of our own town, who will visit the poor and afflicted at their own domicils, administering to them there the remedies which may be necessary; but the "notification" continues:

As, however, cases may occur of extreme destitution in neighborhoods and houses wholly unfit for the curative treatment of the sick, provision should be made for the reception of such cases, either in the common hospitals, in the union houses, or in separate apartments specially prepared for the purpose, and properly warmed and ventilated.

Medical authorities are agreed that the remedies proper for the premonitory symptom are the same as those found efficacious in common diarrhœa; that the most simple remedies will suffice, if given on the first manifestation of this symptom; and that the following, which are within the reach and management of every one, may be regarded as among the most useful, namely: twenty grains of opiate confection, mixed with two table-spoonfuls of peppermint water, or with a little weak brandy and water, and repeated every three or four hours, or oftener if the attack is severe, until the looseness of the bowels is stopped; or an ounce of the compound chalk mixture, with ten or fifteen grains of the aromatic confection, and from five to ten drops of laudanum, repeated in the same manner. From half a drachm to a drachm of tincture of catechu may be added to this last, if the attack is severe. Half these quantities should be given to young persons under fifteen, and still smaller doses to infants. It is recommended to repeat these remedies night and morning, for some days after the looseness of the bowels has been stopped. But, in all cases, it is desirable, whenever practicable, that even in this earliest stage of the disorder, recourse should be had to medical advice on the spot.

Next in importance to the immediate employment of such remedies, is attention to proper diet and clothing. Whenever Asiatic Cholera is epidemic, there is invariably found among great numbers of the inhabitants an extraordinary tendency to irritation of the bowels; and this fact suggests, that every article of food which is known to favor a relaxed state of the bowels should, as far as possible, be avoided—such as every variety of vegetable, whether cooked or not, as cucumber and salad. It will be important, also, to abstain from fruit of all kinds, though ripe and even cooked, and whether dried or preserved. The most wholesome articles of vegetable diet are—well-baked, but not new, bread, rice, oatmeal and good potatoes. Pickles should be avoided. Articles of food and drink which, in ordinary seasons, are generally wholesome, and agree well with the individual constitution, may, under this unusual condition, prove highly dangerous. The diet should be solid rather than fluid; and those who have the means of choosing, should live principally on animal food, as affording the most concentrated and invigorating diet; avoiding salted and smoked meats, pork, salted and shell fish, cider, perry, ginger beer, lemonade, acid liquors of all descriptions, and ardent spirits. Great moderation, both in food and drink, is absolutely essential to safety. DURING THE WHOLE DURATION OF THE EPIDEMIC PERIOD. One single act of indiscretion has, in many instances, been followed by a speedy and fatal attack. The intervals between the meals should not be long; Cholera being uniformly found to prevail with extraordinary intensity among the classes that observe the protracted fasts common in eastern and some European countries.

On account of the intimate connection between the external skin and the internal lining membrane of the bowels, warm clothing is of great importance. The wearing of flannel next the skin is therefore advisable. Recent experience on the continent seems to show, that it was useful to wear in the daytime a flannel bandage, round the body, and this may become necessary in our own country during the damp and cold weather of the approaching season.

Particular attention should be paid to keeping the feet warm and dry; changing the clothes immediately after exposure to wet; and maintaining the sitting and bed-rooms well aired, dry, and warm.

It may be necessary to add a caution against the use of cold purgative medicines, such as salts—particularly Glauber salts, Epsom salts, and Seidlitz powders—which, taken in any quantity, in such a season, are dangerous. Drastic purgatives of all kinds should be avoided—such as senna, colocynth, and aloes, except under special medical direction.

If, notwithstanding these precautionary measures, a person is seized suddenly with cold, giddiness, nausea, vomiting and cramps, under circumstances in which instant medical assistance cannot be procured, the concurrent testimony of the most experienced medical authority shows that the proper course is to get as soon as possible into a warm bed; to apply warmth by means of heated flannel, or bottles filled with hot water, or bags of heated camomile flowers, sand, bran, or salt, to the feet and along the spine; to have the extremities diligently rubbed; to apply a large poultice of mustard and vinegar over the region of the stomach, keeping it on fifteen or twenty minutes; and to take every half-hour a ten-spoonful of sal volatile in a little hot water, or a dessert spoonful of brandy in a little hot water, or a wine-glass of hot wine whey, made by pouring a wine-glass of sherry into a tumbler of hot milk: in a word, to do everything practicable to procure a warm, general perspiration, until the arrival of the medical attendant, whose immediate care, under such circumstances, is indispensable.

It has not been deemed necessary or proper to give instructions for the treatment of the advanced stage, from the confident expectation that the proposed arrangements will supply medical attendance to all cases that may reach that condition, by which means the specific symptoms of each individual case will receive their appropriate treatment.

There is much more of valuable information in the documents published, for which we have not room this morning, but may draw upon it on a future occasion. We feel that we need make no apology for the space which we have devoted to it to-day, as there is, at this moment, no more important matter for all classes of citizens, than to understand the cause, preventive, and cure of a disease which may be upon us in a few days, and the bare remembrance of whose ravages when it appeared in our city before, is enough to call up feelings of horror in the minds of the people.

TEXAS.

The Texas Union publishes the following letter concerning the Indian troubles on the frontier:

TORRY'S TRADING POST NO. 2,
On the Brazos, Oct. 26, 1848.

Sir—I arrived at this post last night, on my way up to Kaufman Station, on the Trinity. I met with Major Neighbors, Indian agent here, who has just returned from a long trip up the country to visit the wild tribes. He had with him Capt. Ross, with a detachment of about fifty soldiers. They found a few of the tribes, and most of them appeared friendly disposed; the Lipans were not entirely so. From them Major Neighbors got the intelligence that the Lapans and a few renegade bands were in a state of actual hostility; that there were two war parties then gone to the settlements; that the whole of the war party was about four hundred strong; and that the Lapans declared most positively that they would never be at peace with the whites again as long as there was one of them left alive. The cause of the difficulty seems to be about this: That some time ago a party of Camanches started to Mexico on a stealing expedition, and that a party of Capt. Crump's company discovered their trail and pursued them closely for some time—but finally gave up the pursuit without ever taking them. The Camanches' spies discovered them start back, and, being much incensed by the chase that the soldiers gave them, they turned and followed them, and stole their horses as soon as they got a chance, instead of going on to Mexico, as they had started to do.

And as soon as they stole the horses from Capt. Crump's men, they found themselves again pursued by them, and the soldiers pursued them so tight that as a stratagem they passed with their trail near the camp of the Lapans, and as soon as the Rangers came on the Lapan camp, they felt entirely certain that they were the Indians that had stolen their horses, for the reason that the trail went to their camp, and several of the Rangers said they saw the stolen horses, and they immediately charged the Lapan camp, killing several and dispersed the balance, and captured about 100 Lapan horses, but of course found none of their own; the Rangers are still, as then, of opinion that the Lapans that fled carried off the stolen horses. Now the Lapans say that the Rangers have made war upon them without cause, and killed their captain and others, and that they will never again be friendly with the whites. This information was given by the Camanches themselves, in council with Major Neighbors—and during their talk a Camanche captain came forward and acknowledged that he and his party stole Capt. Crump's horses, and gave the reasons before stated for doing it. Santa Anna and all the principal commanding chiefs, say to Major Neighbors that their men were the cause of getting the whites and Lapans into war, and that they will do all in their power to get the matter settled, and to this end they are to meet Major Neighbors and Col. Bell in San Antonio in a few days, and are to bring in the Lapan chiefs if they can—and they say that the Lapans shall give up all the horses that they have stolen, and that the whites must return those taken from the Lapans, and that Capt. Crump's horses shall be given up, (a part of them are now in possession of Major Neighbors,) and that the whole affair shall be explained, and that they will all again smoke the pipe of peace together.

And the Camanches promise that if the whites will do the Lapans justice by returning them the horses taken by Capt. Crump's men, they will force the Lapans into terms, if they will not come in willingly. Maj. Neighbors says they must not nor shall not be an Indian war; that his instructions from the Department authorize him to buy a peace on any terms rather than have an Indian war. And while he has the Camanches on his side, with their aid and a few presents, he can bring any of the other tribes to terms quite easily. He started to San Antonio yesterday evening, to meet the Camanches and Lapans, according to agreement, and seems fully confident that he will be able to bring them to terms. He is quite indefatigable in his exertions, and I am inclined to think that he may succeed, though there are several serious obstacles in the way of a settlement of these difficulties.

My health is bad, and I am unable to write any more at present, but as soon as Maj. Neighbors returns you shall hear from me again. Most respectfully, your obed't serv't,

M. T. JOHNSON, Lt. Col. Frontier Reg't T. M. V.

Stockwell's Panorama of the Mississippi River.

The closing exhibition was thronged by one of the most brilliant assemblages, say's the St. Louis Reveille of the 17th, ever congregated in the great "Saloon of the Planters' House." The interest contined unabated to the end, and many familiar points elicited rapturous applause. As the last section of this immense work came to a close, Mr. Weston, the director, addressed the audience as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen—The last view of this Panorama is now before you, and I cannot permit the scene to close without expressing, in behalf of Mr. Stockwell, the artist, his happy, grateful thanks, for the very liberal patronage which has attended upon the exhibition of his Panorama, in this city, for eighteen successive nights.

The work was commenced and finished in St. Louis, and he boldly presented his picture to your view, with all its beauties and imperfections, for your criticism. You have been indulgent to its faults, which he allows are many and great—but you have been lavish in your praise and applause to its beauties. You have given him a start in his new career, which will be registered among the pleasing memories of life, which is far away. To my poor efforts in description, you have been most indulgent; this, and all your former favors, "are in my memory locked, and you, yourselves shall keep the key of it."

For Mr. Stockwell, and for myself, I bid you an earnest and respectful *farewell.*

CINCINNATI ATHENEUM.—On the 11th, Coleman and Diamond, the celebrated negro dancers, took a benefit at this house, on which occasion a whole host of talented performers volunteered their services, to give eclat to the entertainments. Among the number were old Fer: Garson, McFarland, the tight rope dancer, Wilkinson, the comic singer, and others....Mrs. Kent made her first appearance on the same night, after her severe indisposition.

☞ Mr. J. M. Weston, for several years the able and popular stage manager of the St. Charles Theatre, arrived here yesterday from St. Louis. Among the many who have been connected with the stage of this city, none have won more largely on public esteem. Unexceptionable in his private relations; and, in addition to his talents as an actor, favorably known as a dramatic author, his many friends greet his reappearance in New Orleans with pleasure.

J. A. VALENTINE.—We yesterday saw our good-natured, witty, fun-loving and fun-making friend James A. Valentine, who has returned to the city full of his usual health and spirits. We like him, for he is "one of 'em" in the best sense of the word. May his shadow never grow less!

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The entertainments last evening were comprised of Shiel's play of "Damon and Pythias," in which Mr. Jamison and Mr. Charles appeared to great advantage, as also did Mrs. C. Pope, who personated *Calanthe*; after which the drama of "Robert Macaire" was performed in the same dashing, off-hand manner which gained so much applause on its first representation.

The present engagement of Mr. George Jamison closes on Saturday night, after which some other attractions will be put forth; but while he is with us we may be allowed to say that this gentleman's popularity is on the increase—he already holds an enviable, and must shortly attain a foremost position in the dramatic legions. To-night he appears as *Benedick* in "Much Ado about Nothing," and will no doubt be ably supported by Mrs. Pope, who will represent *Beatrice*, and the other members of the company, all of whom are included in the cast. To complete the attractions, Miss E. Petrie, who is always well received by a New Orleans audience, will appear as *Rosetta* in the "Alpine Maid." Miss La Forest and Mr. Thompson will also appear in dances.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Last night we saw Sheridan's comedy of the "School for Scandal," in which Messrs. Ludlow and Chippendale appeared as *Charles Surface* and *Sir Peter Teazle*, both of which characters were sustained to a "T." Mr. Ludlow walks the stage with as much grace and elasticity as he did in years past, when he regularly appeared to charm. We were pleased to see Mrs. Stuart in such fine spirits. Her conception of the character of *Lady Teazle* was truthful, chaste, and elegant. This lady is in the first rank of actresses in America, and we can safely predict for her a continuance of the admiration and support that she has hitherto enjoyed in New Orleans and Mobile. The comedy was well represented, to a house much better than the stormy night promised to afford.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS.—Last night was the commencement of the advent of the "stars" who are engaged to appear here this winter. Master Jean was enthusiastically received upon the tight rope, and will soon appear on horseback. Signor Germain, the great Italian equestrian, after the school of Le Tort, has arrived and will appear next week. Other stars are to follow in rapid succession.

From Jamaica.

By an arrival yesterday we received a file of the Kingston (Jam.) Journal to the 9th inst. From these papers we learn that Kingston is very sickly, many of the population being down with the fever and ague.

The Legislature hitherto, says the Journal of the 7th, has proceeded peaceably and quietly, if not harmoniously. Some business has been done in the Assembly, although the real business has hardly been commenced. There exists, however, any thing but a cordial feeling, and the first money bill which is proposed to be passed will be the signal for an outbreak. If the clamor for a stoppage of the supplies has ceased, it is only that the same object might be attained by a different mode—that mode is, that the money bills should not be passed until the retrenchment measure has obtained the sanction of the other branch of the Legislature. How soon the present calm may be exchanged for a storm, we are not prepared to say.

There are three distinct propositions before the Assembly at the present time, each having reference to the currency and monetary condition of the island. The first is Mr. W. W. Anderson's for the establishment of an Island Bank; the second, Mr. Edward Thompson's for withdrawing the island checks from circulation: and the third, Mr. Jordon's for substituting island for bank notes as the circulating medium of the colony.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt in Kingston on the 29th ult., the first at about ten minutes to 9 in the morning, and the other a little before 2 in the afternoon. The shock in the morning was rather severe, and the subsequent one very slight.

AFRICAN IMMIGRANTS.—The barque Euphrates, Capt. McKenzie, which arrived at Morant Bay on the 3d from St. Helena, brought 268 Africans from that place.

A tiger shark, measuring ten and a half feet in length, and two feet in circumference, had been caught near the shore off Lindo's Town. It had ten rows of teeth; its jaws, when opened, would receive without difficulty a person of good size.

The Royal Mail Company's steamship Dee, with the 1st October mails from England, arrived on the 1st.

TOBAGO.—The Tobago Legislature met on the 16th September, when they were addressed by the Lieutenant Governor.

ST. CHRISTOPHER.—In the island of St. Christopher, as in Antigua, the weather after the gale had been most favorable to the planters. Fine showers, observes the Gazette, have fallen at intervals, and the warm sun by day has had the effect of restoring, in a great measure, the young cane which had been injured, so that the very great deficiency in the next crop, which was at first anticipated, we hope will not take place.

KINDERHOOK CHOLERA.—The Columbus (Ohio) Journal, in allusion to the recent election in the Western Reserve, says—"To gratify those whose morbid appetites lead them to crave news of this character, we are led, so far as we are able, to give the returns from that portion of the State where the Kinderhook cholera has raged with the greatest virulence and the most deadly effect."

MINING IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile Tribune publishes the act of incorporation of the "Alabama Mining Company." The charter is considered liberal, and holds out strong inducement for investment. The company will commence operations in Bibb county.

HORSES.—On board the steamer New Orleans, which left Cincinnati on the 14th, for New Orleans, were shipped eighty horses. They are an extra lot, as fine as any ever sent from that market—principally carriage-horses. Several similar lots are nearly ready to start, says the Globe of that city.

CHART OF SALT RIVER.—The Boston Post is in want of a chart of Salt River. Here is his advertisement: "We are studying navigation—if any one will lend us a correct chart of Salt River, it may be of service."

"NOISE AND CONFUSION."—The whigs of Boston fired one thousand guns on the 14th in honor of the election of Gén. Taylor and Millard Fillmore. The salute was fired from three different points in the city.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A negro man, employed on the steamer Susquehanna, as a deck-hand, died very suddenly at St. Louis, on the 16th, a few moments after the boat reached that port. But an hour before his decease, he appeared in perfect health.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. Mr. Lyons was installed on the evening of the 15th, as pastor of the Westminster Church, corner of Fifth and Locust streets, St. Louis. The sermon on the occasion was preached by Rev. Mr. Van Court.

NAVAL.—We learn from the Philadelphia Bulletin that Commodore Benjamin Cooper has been appointed to the command of the African Squadron, and will sail in a few days on board of the sloop-of-war Yorktown for that station.

PORK PACKING.—Dealers in Alton, Ill., had commenced packing pork before the 1st inst. A lot of 74 bbls., inspection guaranteed, sold at St. Louis on the 4th inst., at $8 75.

A SPLENDID ALOE.—There is now in bloom, in the garden of Drummond Castle, Perthshire, a splendid American Aloe, with a stem thirty feet high, supporting 2800 flowers.

REJOICING.—The Lexington (Ky.) Observer of the 11th says: "Main street was brilliantly illuminated with *bon-fires* until midnight. It was a joyous time to the whigs who participated."

DOCTORS ENOUGH.—In Cincinnati there are four medical colleges, including one of dental surgery, all apparently well sustained.

PAUPERISM.—Six thousand paupers have been relieved by the New York city authorities during the last year.

HUMBUG.—An anonymous pamphlet has been published in Philadelphia, entitled "Odd Fellowship Exposed."

INCREDIBLE.—Bristow, the writing-master, in twelve lessons taught a lawyer to read his own writing.

THE CHOLERA.—An exchange warns office-holders to repent and do right, as it will have a great tendency to keep off the cholera.

HEAVY BETTING.—The Cincinnati Commercial estimates that bets to the amount of over $200,000 were made in that city on the election in Ohio.

THE MAIL STEAMERS.—It takes about a month for the British steamers to perform their routes between Southampton and this port.

MORE MUSIC.—We learn from good authority, says the New York Evening Post, that Strauss's band is immediately coming to the United States.

CHARCOAL.—Charcoal ground to powder is one of the best things ever discovered to clean knives. This is a late and valuable discovery.

CANALS.—The New York State Canals continue navigable.

ILLEGAL VOTING.—The Independent Delawarian has seen a list of 68 persons who voted illegally in Wilmington on the 7th—some even voting twice.

STILL ANOTHER.—The latest work of the famed G. P. James, is entitled "Thirty Years Since, or The Ruined Family."

SWEET POTATOES.—The editor of the Mobile Tribune has been presented with a fine lot of sweet potatoes raised near that city.

DIVIDEND.—The Bank of Albany has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent.

COAL.—A bed of fine coal has been found in the vicinity of the lead mines at Little Rock, Ark.

IRON.—Sales of pig iron at Pittsburg at $26 to $30, at 6 months.

☞ The following is a dispatch from Nashville, dated Thursday, the 15th:

"The steamer Tennessee leaves here this evening at 2 o'clock, with a committee of thirteen gentlemen to invite Gen. Taylor to visit Nashville."

☞ Mr. Benson, of Loudon, N. H., upwards of seventy years old, went on to Bear Mountain to gather ivy leaves, was taken in a fit, fell between two logs, and laid there seven days and nights before his friends could find him. Notwithstanding his exposure to the weather, he is likely to recover.

☞ The Commissioners of the Croton Board have just concluded their semi-annual inspection of the aqueduct between High Bridge and the Reservoir, but they have not yet made a written report. Verbally they have stated that the whole aqueduct is in good condition.

☞ The citizens of Rusk county, Texas, are getting up a petition for a line of stages from Shreveport via Marshall and Henderson, to intersect the line already in operation via San Augustine and Nacogdoches.

☞ The ship Jenny Lind, Capt. McKay, which sailed from Cork on the 18th ult., with a heavy cargo of railroad iron, arrived at Boston on Sunday afternoon, the 12th inst., having made the passage in 25 days.

☞ Among the pictures awarded as prizes by the Cincinnati Art Union, we notice two were drawn by citizens of this place, Messrs. Parmlee and Wiswell.

☞ The New York Corporation have permitted the Harlem Railroad Company to lay a track into Canal street.

☞ A number of the most extensive foundries in Cincinnati have been compelled to close doors, on account of the scarcity of iron.

☞ Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Ritchie have lost a basket of champagne each, on Pennsylvania.

☞ Mr. S. Draper is already talked of as Collector of the port of New York, under the new régime.

☞ The number of steamboats built at Cincinnati this year, is not so great as last year.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels Yesterday.

VERANDAH....Mr Merillat, N Y; W D Smith, Points Cooper; E Richardson, Ga; Gen Worth, S G Forbes, Ala; Bud C Wier, Miss; T S Garnett, La; Warren R Dent, Rodney; Mrs Lyndall and children, Pa; Thos Culbertson, Pa; Geo W Wisner and son, Detroit.

PLANTERS'....C McKenny, George Glascock and lady, Mo; D McVoy, R F Knott, Ala; Jas H Keogh, L Robertson, Pensacola; A B McCurdy, Ga; Capt A Andrews, John Isaacs, R Bolen, Ohio; E DeVoine, Ky.

HEWLETT'S....John Able, Tenn; A Connor, England; J Otto, A L Rogers, N O; J Vaughn, Ky; E Blair, G M Smith, A Chase, Pa; J Campbell, Md; J P Saunders, Monterey, California; H L French, A Towles, Nashville; Chas Ross, Cincinnati; A Marshall, N Y; J M Phillips, Samuel Nelson, Charleston, Ala; E Wilson, Miss; S Hollingsworth, Conn; James Jones, Vicksburg.

ST. CHARLES....Henry S McGrath, Vicksburg; C A Deshon, A M Edger, Miss E Tanner, Franklin Tanner, R Taylor, Robert J Barrow, Dr Ira Smith and nephew, J Collins, J McCrindell, La; C M Simpson, Jas A Valentine, J L Addison, Wm H Hurst and lady, Wm Norris, N O; J Wright, N B Mullen; C M Eglerton, lady and child, Mo; Miss Maria Louisa Holcombe, G Lloyd Abbott, T Reagan, Ala; Richard L. Ford, Tenn; Edward McPherson and lady, Providence; F W Fortescue, England; F O Pendleton, Samuel F Mason, N Y; Dr Jas Bond, David Jones, D A Simond, California; Thos W Wilson, Miss; Judge Brown, W F Greer and lady, Ky; J H Kirby, Ohio; H H Steiner, U S A; L L Addison; J M Wisdom; G H Wyatt.

☞ Protection Hose Fire Co.—The Members of the above Company will attend a Special Meeting on SATURDAY EVENING, the 25th inst., at 7 o'clock. Punctual attendance of members is particularly requested.
n24 2t
HENRY CLAY, Secretary.

☞ Protection Hose Fire Co.—The Officers and Members of the above Company will please attend a Regular Monthly Washing and Cleaning on SUNDAY MORNING, 26th inst., at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, by order.
n24 WM. H. ALLEN, Secretary.

☞ Perseverance Fire Co. No. 13.—The members of this Company are requested to attend Monthly Meeting, to be held on MONDAY EVENING next, the 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, P.M.
n23 CHAS. CHURCHILL, Secretary.

☞ *NOTICE*—Yucatan Troops.—The Officers in command of the different detachments of Col. White's Regiment for Yucatan, are requested to be at the wharf, foot of Canal street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock precisely....By order of Col. G. W. WHITE,
n24 F. S. SEVIER, Acting Adjutant.

☞ The Reader is referred to the advertisement of the JENNY LIND HAIR GLOSS, on the third page, by J. WRIGHT & CO., 131 Chartres street.
n23 3tp(p)d

☞ 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 86 Customhouse street.
n24 6t

Succession of Daniel B. Crowley.
BY BEARD, CALHOUN & CO.
J. A. BEARD, Auctioneer.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25, 1848, at 12 o'clock, M.—Will be sold at Auction, at Banks Arcade, by virtue of an order of the Hon. E. A. Canon, Judge of the Second District Court of New Orleans, dated October 12th, 1848, the following described property, belonging to the successors of Daniel B. Crowley, deceased, to wit:

1. TWO LOTS OF GROUND IN THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE, in the square bounded by Magazine, St. Mary, Live Oak and St. Andrew streets, designated by the Nos. One and Two, on a plan dated October 25, 1848.

Lot No. 1 measures 40 feet 6 inches front on St. Andrew street, the same width in the rear, 134 feet in depth on the side next Magazine street, and 125 feet in depth on the side next Live Oak street.

Lot No. 2 measures 40 feet 6 inches front on St. Mary street, the same width in the rear, 170 feet 4 inches 3 lines on the side next Magazine street, and 170 feet 11 inches 1 line on the side next Live Oak street. On this Lot there are a Dwelling and Out-Houses.

Terms—Cash.

II. A LOT OF GROUND IN THE CITY OF LAFAYETTE, in the square bounded