The Daily Crescent.

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THE DAILY CRESCENT.

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NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 1849.

Correspondence of the Daily Crescent.

CORPUS CHRISTI, January 10.

Friends of the Crescent—I was on the eve of writing you a long letter, and descriptive of the route to California, when I ascertained that friend "Hiram" had written one. [We publish our friend letter in another column.] As few writers are more precise than he, and as he has paid much attention to the subject he treats of, it would be superfluous for me to go over the same ground, particularly as his ideas correspond so much with mine.

The steamer Fanny landed here yesterday some eighty men for California, and I think that the trip by Paso del Norte and along the Gila, to the San Diego, will be one of the quickest, and at the same time the most pleasant, of any ever undertaken by land. The men composing the party are intelligent men and the material good for such a journey. On the return of the Fanny I expect another company will come down. From Western Texas to California the nature of the country—good grass at all seasons and no snow—and the distance will recommend itself to any parties who are going out by land. Besides, its cheapness is no small item. A party of Western Texans would take nothing but salt and a little dried beef to eat, in case of difficulty in procuring game, and thus proceed to the gold mines with the same ease they would go on a scout after Indians.

You doubtless wonder that I have not been carried off with this fever. I assure you I have had a severe attack, and even now am far from being convalescent. It is not altogether the *yellow* part which has seized me, but I am more or less given to attacks of excitement, and as it seems to centre in those regions after the Mexican war, you must not be surprised to hear that it is drawing me over the prairies as fast as a mustang can carry me.

Two topographical engineers are here to survey our bay and harbor, preparatory to establishing a depot for the Upper Rio Grande.

Col. Cross is also here, on a visit, and taking the place all in all—the arrival of gold diggers from Orleans, traders from the Rio Grande, and trains from Bexar and Loredo—the place is quite brisk. Yours, CHAPARRAL.

From Corpus Christi.

The steamship Fanny, Capt. Scott, arrived at an early hour on Saturday from Corpus Christi, bringing us our correspondence and full files of the Star. We copy the following from the Star of the 20th:

Arrival of Engineer Officers.—Captains Bryan and Mecklin, Topographical Engineers, U. S. A., have arrived. We understand their object is to examine this bay, the route from San Antonio and from that place to Lavaca. When scien ific men look at the routes, we have no fears that any other place than Corpus Christi will be selected.

Col. Cross.—We were pleased to see in our town yesterday, Col. Cross, who was chief of the Quartermaster's department in Mexico. He was on leave of absence in New Orleans, and could not resist the temptation offered by the departure of the Fanny to pay a flying visit to Corpus Christi, the place from whence the old army rendezvoused, and sallied forth to meet the enemies of his country.

Mann's Wharf.—Mr. Mann's wharf is now finished, and extends to eight feet water. The car is on the rails, and has been used nearly all the time during the week in transporting to terra firma the freight from the different craft alongside. The wharf is a decided improvement to the place, and the enterprising projector is entitled to the thanks as well as the support of its citizens.

From Presidio Rio Grande.—Mr. Evertson came in yesterday from Presidio Rio Grande. His object is to open a road from Corpus Christi to that place.

From Guerrero.—A party of 16 traders came in from Guerrero yesterday. By them we received intelligence that at a meeting of the citizens of that place they determined to open a road to Corpus Christi, and consequently to do all their trading at this point. The trade of Guerrero and the country back of it is worth having at any place, and will materially advance the interest of this rising place.

Return of Trains.—The train returned from Bexar a day or two ago, and immediately started back full freighted. The one which was started to Laredo same day returned this week, having come down in six days. The roads to both places are reported in excellent condition.

Settlers Coming.—There are 10 families on the road from Matamoros to this place, who are coming with the view of settling on lands of theirs in the vicinity. They bring with them every thing they will need here, and have considerable means.

Death of Capt. Highsmith.—We regret to learn that this excellent frontier officer is no more. He had but a short time returned to San Antonio from Precidio del Norte, when he was attacked by violent influenza which carried him off.

Beef Cattle for Matamoras.—A gentleman is here from Matamoras after beef cattle. That seems somewhat singular—we are receiving cattle from the upper Rio Grande, and selling them for use low down on the same river.

Who were they?—Mr. Neighbors, the Indian agent, writes that at a late treaty the Lapans acknowledged, amongst other murders, to have killed two men recently near Corpus Christi. May not the two skeletons found by Capt. Dobbins, a short time ago, be thus explained?

Another Report.—Capt. Hignsmith, before his death, made a report of the expedition to Presidio del Norte to Col. Bell. He reckons the distance to the Presidio at five hundred miles from Bexar. Col. Hays makes it out at three hundred and fifty. Some difference, this.

[Correspondence of the Corpus Christi Star.]

RIO GRANDE CITY, Dec. 30, 1848.

To every lover of good order and well-wisher of society, it is truly gratifying to witness the change which has taken place here within the past few months. Since the arrest and imprisonment of the migratory gang of gentry who had at one time become a burthen and curse to the inhabitants of this frontier, quiet and order have prevailed throughout our country. We are occasionally infested with a straggler or two whose apparent aversion to honest industry and labor would seem scarcely to enable them to live above suspicion; but no recent outrages against law and order have occurred. The same natural causes, no doubt, that influenced our forefathers in building cities, are operating in our sunny clime to no limited extent.

Our own embryo city is growing rapidly in commercial importance and population. Within the past week several gentlemen of wealth and influence have arrived here from the interior, and are about returning for their families with the intention of settling permanently. We learn from good authority, that two or three of the party will turn their attention to agriculture and stock-raising, and have already made suitable investments for that purpose.

Lieut. Vealy, of the U. S. Infantry, has just returned from opening a good road to Laredo, and has dug a sufficient number of wells to furnish water at all seasons.

The neghboring village of Roma is improving, and our fellow-citizens John Hays and Jack Everett, are making highly creditable improvements in their projected town opposite to Mier. They are both worthy citizens, and the natural beauty of the site, with the well known enterprising industry of the proprietors, will no doubt in ure the reward of their labors. Camp Ringold, near this place, presents quite a lively appearance at this time. It is rumored that Capt. E. Deas' company of artillery now stationed here, will be relieved by two companies of the 2d Dragoons. We are highly gratified to hear of this order on account of the necessity for mounted forces. When the Dragoons arrive, Indians and a certain class of semi-Americans, whose proneness to lay unlawful hands upon horse flesh, has long since rendered them offensive to this community, had better keep shady.

There are four private steamers running on the the Rio Grande at this time, viz: the Tom Kirkman, Capt. Martin; Del Norte, Capt. Lockhart; Tom McKinney, Capt. Emerson; Warren, Capt. Reed.

We learn from a gentleman in authority on the other side, that Camargo has been made a port of entry. We have not heard who the Administrador will be; it is supposed that he will be sent from the city of Mexico. Col. Carrabajal, and others, are opening a new road from Camargo to Monterey—the direction for most of the distance will be near the banks of the river San Juan. When completed it will be of considerable advantage to Rio Grande City, as also to Camargo. The route has already been surveyed, it is well supplied with water, and is said to be 50 miles nearer than the old road travelled by our Army. The troops to be stationed at Camargo have arrived in Monterey, and are daily looked for at their place of destination. Gen. Bustamente has been relieved from the command of the frontier forces, by Gen. Mnion, who will establish his headquarters at Monterey.

Yours, SERAPIO.

The Organization of Labor.

NUMBER XI.

Returning from my customary duties in the city, I find my sanctuary taken possession of by one who bears the transgression of a disorganized society descending from several generations, in every feature of his body, and in every trace of his mind.

Reader, if you pay some attention to names, which make a large figure in the present European struggle, you may have observed *one* who stands eminently as the champion for constitutional rights, for the liberty of the press, and human progress; you may have noticed him as the peacemaker between two great powers, and as the intercessor for popular claims; you may have seen him engaged in restraining the arbitrary sway of royalty and the lawless ruffianism of mobocracy. To check the wanton profligacy of a bloated aristocracy, and fix the limits of an overbearing democracy; a man who strove to make labor honorable, and to secure its fruits in the hands of the laborer. That man is *Ruth Welker* in the grand duchy of Baden; and the other, first spoken of, that occupies this seat before me, who is he?—*Adolph Wetker*, his near relative, now begging for labor to earn his daily bread, and—*begging in vain.*

Whatever fruits the revolutionary struggle of politicians may produce, it is certain that the organization of labor—the only thing which is able to give peace and happiness to the world—is not among them. If you wish to know why, the celebrated Icarian socialist and organizer of labor, Monsieur Cabet, who is now, I believe, at the St. Louis Hotel in this city, can inform you.

Who, then, shall be entrusted with the organization of labor? That question may be answered in future numbers. In the present I can but point to characters that should not be; and the reasons why they should not.

It should not be entrusted to clubs or debating societies; for associations of this kind are well calculated to expose the evils of disorganization, but not to remove them. It should not be entrusted to the voice of the people, through the ballot box; for the pages of history, as well as the latest events, prove that the people rather will cling to a character whose vices are destructive, than to one whose virtues are preservative. That they rather chose the direction of the shadow of him who hunted them like wild animals from their last recesses; than him who labored for their welfare with the holiest zeal and the most affectionate self-devotion.

Self-government may be claimed as a right and be exercised as a duty by a few; but it will rarely be considered, and more rarely exercised, as such by the many. Even the votes for politicians or their measures are seldom given by quiet, sober reflection. If they were, why those stirring excitements of battles won; those torchlight processions; those paraphernalia and other trumperies, to plead to the senses, or to arouse the passions, if reason be sufficient for action?

Much as I am inclined to revere the judgement of every man in the sphere in which he is accustomed to move, I have very little confidence in that which he exhibits beyond it. Robert Owen demonstrates, with great reason, that men's minds are formed by surrounding circumstances. He might have said with equal truth that surrounding circumstances are formed by men's minds. In this country, where full liberty is enjoyed by a people, perhaps the most intelligent on the globe; notwithstanding the most beautiful theories afloat, a comprehensive system for the organization of labor has never been devised, though its need is felt, and its realization is advocated by thousands. In great emergencies extraordinary steps are to be taken. If the problem was to be solved how to form an organization to oppose or break down a counter-organization, the people would soon find the man to do it; but an organization for the harmonizing of all the faculties of man for the benefit of all, is a task which the congregated wisdom of the people is unable to realize.

CHRISTIAN BURGHALDER.

NEW YORK FRANKLIN FESTIVAL.—The Typographical Society received numerous letters from gentlemen who were unable to attend, the most of them enclosing appropriate sentiments. Among them, one from Judge Ellis Lewis, of Lancaster, Pa., covering the following:

The Liberty of the Press—The Writ of Habeas Corpus—and the Rights of Woman—The trinity in the creed of freedom throughout the civilized world.

From W. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of New York:

The Press—Oppression always follows the suppression of its impressions.

From Prof. Morse:

The Press—The Electricity of the social atmosphere.—Error uses its Thunder in vain to bewilder, where Truth has sent its Flash.

From J. Fenimore Cooper:

The Arts—The handmaiden of civilization: many have embellished and improved human existence; but that of printing has a place before all, in having changed the human character.

From Horace Greeley:

Good Workmanship and Good Pay for it—The true interest alike of Employer and Employed, the world over: the knowledge of this truth is the social redemption of mankind.

From M. M. Noah:

The Printer's Apprentice—May he always bear in mind that he may be a journeyman; the journeyman, that he may be proprietor and editor; and the editor, that he may enjoy the highest honors in the gift of the Republic.

From John Neal:

The Brotherhood of the Press—Rightly understood, a commonwealth of nations; representing every people of earth, and speaking every language under Heaven—why should it not be among the holiest and happiest of brotherhoods!

By G. P. Morris:

Franklin and Morse, whose skill and genius bottled the lightning and drew it from pole to pole for universal use. "Overhaul your works on Electricity," and when found, make a note of admiration!

By J. G. Clayton:

The Cylinder Printing Machine—It has added swiftness to the wings of thought, and cast the seeds of knowledge broadcast through the land.

By Robert Bonner:

The Literary Triad—Author, Printer and Publisher—Their efforts being unitedly directed to the attainment of the same grand object, the dissemination of knowledge—may each receive a fair proportion of the profits of his labor, and their only complaint be consumption—of paper.

By Wm. L. S. Harrison:

The Press—The cloud by day, and the pillar of fire by night—given to lead man from out the wilderness of superstition and ignorance.

NORTHERN LIGHT BURNT.—By telegraph, the Louisville papers publish the news of the burning of the steamboat Northern Light, which occurred at the upper city-wharf, Cincinnati, on the night of the 18th inst. Supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

GOVERNOR OF OHIO.—The Joint Committee have reported that Seabury Ford has 300 majority. A majority of the Committee express their decided opinion that Ford has been fairly elected Governor, but the minority differ in relation to certain facts. The vote, as reported, stood—Ford, 148,756; Weller, 148,445; scattering, 668.

Correspondence of "The Daily Crescent."

Corpus Christi Route to California.

CORPUS CHRISTI, January 21, 1849.

Eds. Crescent: As the route to California seems at present to attract considerable notice, I have thought that a few words respecting the ascertained roads, and the necessary outfit, would not be without interest to your readers. I am the more induced to this from the fact that a party have arrived here from New Orleans, with a superabundance of outfit, the most of which must be abandoned at this place, or its progress will be seriously retarded. The route selected is also more circuitous than need be.

I herewith enclose you a map, carefully compiled by me from actual surveys and copious notes and reports, some of them by officers of the U. S. Army—all establishing beyond a doubt the practicability of a direct road from this point to San Diego, on the Pacific, and thence to San Francisco. This road runs along the dividing line between the United States and Mexico its entire length, and must hereafter be the main overland route for military as well as commercial purposes.

Until very recently, the practicability of a road from the Gulf shore of Texas to El Paso del Norte was unascertained, and considered problematical—now its feasibility is a well-ascertained point, and settles a most important fact—the establishing a transportaton route on the dividing line between the United States and Mexico. That a railroad can be constructed from the Gulf shore to San Diego, is beyond cavil or doubt; and upon this point we have the best authority that can be given—the opinions formed from actual survey by scientific men who have passed over the ground. It would pass through a country considerably settled, much of it under cultivation, well watered and fertile. The distance from this place to San Diego cannot exceed 1200 miles, and is set down at that in the estimates of all who have traveled it.

I will now take the starting point from Corpus Christi, and give you a hasty sketch of the route and conformation of the country to Paso del Norte. Mr. Evertson, a gentleman who left San Antonio about the same time as Col. Hays, but who took a different direction, was so entirely successful in finding a feasible route, that he is making preparations to open a road to a point on the Rio Grande nearest Chihuahua. Mr. Evertson sent a map to this place, which I have made use of, as it is the one from which I compiled the one enclosed to you. In a letter accompanying his map, he says:

"A practical wagon road can be found, with very little labor, from the head of Las Moras, crossing the Styx (heretofore supposed to be the Puenco) and the Puerco (lying about 25 miles farther west) about 30 miles from their entrance into the Rio Grande. * * * On our return, we crossed the Puenco, a few miles farther up, on an old trail, and the Styx, about 15 miles, on a principal trail, and thence to the head of Las Moras, which I consider as the only feasible route between the low country and the Rio Grande west of the Puerco. Your route would naturally lead up the Nueces, in the vicinity of its west bank, until near the parallel of Presidio Rio Grande; thence move westwardly, to avoid a very broken country that lies west of the Nueces, and complete the Wall road, extending nearly to the head of Las Moras. * * * The distance from the coast, via this point, forbids all thought of seeking our supplies by Lavaca. We must, therefore, turn our attention to Corpus Christi."

Mr. Powers, who has resided in Texas for some fifteen years, corroborates fully the statements of Mr. Evertson, he having crossed from the Nueces to Presidio Rio Grande, in the Spring of 1835, with a train of fifteen wagons. He says he found no lack of water, although he traveled not more than two miles per day. Mr. Manning, an old surveyor and frontiersman, has traveled and surveyed the route up the west bank of the Nueces, from Corpus Christi to the point whence Messrs. Everton and Powers struck the Rio Grande, and represents the country as abounding in grass and water at convenient travelling distances. Col. Hays and Capt. Highsmith report favorably on that portion of the route in the valley of the Rio Grande passed by them, as high up as Fort Leaton. This expedition suffered on the way out, in consequence of a too great deviation to the north, which led them through the mountainous region of the San Saba, but on their return they struck on the head waters of the Styx, Las Moras and Nueces, and thence to the Llano and San Antonio de Bexar, with no difficulty whatever—finding wood, water and grass, and passing over a fine level country, unobstructed by mountains or any natural opposing obstacles. From Fort Leaton to Paso del Norte, the country is level, being represented as one immense plain, with a distant view of the mountains on the right and left. A subsequent report of Mr. Evertson, who is now here, presenting the particulars of the route from this place to El Paso del Norte more in detail, establishes the fact that a road, as marked in the accompanying map, would be practicable, to that point, at all seasons of the year.

The fact being established as to the practicability of the route from this place to El Paso del Norte, places the main question upon a footing no less than certain. In evidence of this assertion I refer to the report of Maj. Cook, of the 2d Dragoons: it is brief and to the point, and as it will not trespass on much of your space I herewith enclose it to you:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1847.

Sir—I have the honor at your request, to address you a brief memoir on the subject of the district of country in Sonora, Mexico, which I passed over in November and December last, with a wagon train, when I deviated in search of a practicable route from the mule train of Brig. Gen. S. W. Kearny, on his route from New Mexico to California.

When he turned off from the Rio Grande, opposite the Copper mines, and the heads of the Gila river for thirty miles to the south, and making a southern bend, turned again toward the north, and struck this route—as surveyed by Mr. Emory, of your corps—just above the village of Pimo and Maracosas Indians—an estimated distance of 444 miles.

Immediately below the point of deviation—on the Rio Grande—the country bordering the river became sensibly flatter and less broken. I left the river when in view of a point marked on the common maps as "San Diego," and the distant view toward "El Paso" proved the country to be unbroken and comparatively level. From the river, I ascended to the table land of Mexico, by an almost insensible slope over a smooth prairie. For 150 miles on this smooth level table land, which is studded with isolated hills or mountains, I journeyed without any difficulty, passing over but three hills—in two cases I know, in the third I believe, unnecessarily. I then unexpectedly and suddenly arrived at a great break off, to a lower level of country; the descent to which was broken and rough mountains for fifteen miles.

I found, however, that I had at that moment fallen into an old wagon trail, which led, I was told, to Fuenston; I was able to get my wagons through, following a stream all the way, and descending in the fifteen miles possibly a thousand feet. This was the head of the Huaqui river, which empties into the California Gulf. I was told that this was called the pass of Guadalupe. I then passed an unbroken country for eighty miles, when I fell upon the San Pedro river, which empties into the Gila. I descended this without difficulty of ground about eighty miles. In turning off, there is an ascent to nearly level country of perhaps above a hundred feet, but it could be made very gradual. It is then about forty-eight miles to Fuenston, a town of about 500 inhabitants, with a fort and garrison. This distance is over much smoother ground, and preserving the same general level. Fuenson is in a rich and well cultivated valley, where there is also a dense forest of Maguoite timber. From Fuenston it is some seventy-five miles to the Gila; it is a level plain, generally of clay, where my wagons and footmen, water being very scarce, passed at the rate of about thirty miles a day.

On the map which I made, and which is in your bureau, is marked a route considerably to the north of the Guadalupe Pass, which some of my guides believed would avoid that broken descent, and be found to be nearly level throughout, to the San Pedro, at that point where I turned off from that beautiful little river. The most sensible and experienced of these men, Deroux, who lives in Taos, New Mexico, and who had trapped on the Gila, and passed, in a different direction, over that country, was decidedly of this opinion; but his knowledge, on the other hand, was sufficint to forbid the attempt to explore it, in my situation, on account of scarcity of water.

The Rio Grande bottoms, for a hundred miles above, and at the point where I left it, are well timbered. There is none on the table land, save upon the small mountains which are every where to be seen; this is cedar and pine, but of small growth; rock is every where to be had; secondary rocks of almost every kind. But by this wonderfully level route the continent may be passed with scarcely a vein of granite. As far as Fuenson the gama grass is abundant, and it will fatten cattle whilst working, and in the winter. The route from Fuenson passes through a country abounding in exceedingly rich Gold Mines.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOK, Maj. 2d Drag.

Gen. Kearny's report supplies fully the particulars of the route from the place of Maj. Cook's juction with the main command to San Diego. He represents the country as level, practicable for wagons, as evidence by the fact that Maj. Cook's train passed rapidly over it to that place.

Can any one doubt that a main thoroughfare should be opened on this line, when they take into consideration the populated and rich country through which it must pass, drawing to it the trade of all Northern Mexico, and uniting us with our newly acquired and immeasurably rich territory of Alta-California? Construct a railroad along this line, and you make the fertile valleys of the west, blooming with perpetual summer, empty their rich products at your door, and gather from China and the Islands of the Pacific a trade richer to our country than would California be were her sands diamonds and her rivers flowing gold.

There is little news of general interest to communicate. Since writing the above I understand the company which came here on the Fanny contemplate taking the route as set forth in the foregoing communication, and to my mind they will act wisely in so doing. They are now making their purchases of horses and mules, preparatory to taking up their line of march.

P. S. The point marked "Everton's Deviation" was traced in my map by Mr. Everton himself. He says the road abounds in all the necessary elements for speedy travel—wood, water and grass. HIRAM.

GRAVES.—Mr. Graves was married to Miss Graves.

The graves, 'tis said, will yield their *dead*
When Gabriel's trumpet shakes the skies,
But if God please, from Graves like these,
A dozen *living* souls shall rise.

SMART DOG.—They have a smart dog in New York. Three families live in one house, and each takes a different paper. One family owns the dog alluded to, and sends him down to the door to pick out and bring up *their* paper. He does it, and never makes a mistake.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, January 22, 5 P. M.—*Senate.*—Mr. Dix presented resolutions of the Legislature of New York, instructing their Senators and requesting their Representatives to use their best efforts to exclude slavery from the territories recently acquired from Mexico—asserting that the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande does not belong to Texas, and that slavery should be prohibited therein; that the existence of slave prisons and slave markets at the seat of government ought to be abolished; and that a law should be passed to protect slaves from unjust imprisonment, and to put an end to the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table and ordered to be printed. A long and interesting debate followed the presentation of the resolutions, which was participated in by Messrs. Rusk, Yulee, Dickinson, Foote, Dix, Mason, Jef. Davis, Butler, Fitzpatrick, Douglass, Niles, Downs and Metcalfe. Mr. Rusk said that Texas would maintain the boundary described in her constitution, at all hazards. Mr. Yulee insisted that the resolutions were insulting to fifteen of the States of the Confederacy, and opposed the motion to print them. In this position he was sustained by Messrs. Davis, Downs and Fitzpatrick. The resolutions were finally ordered to be printed—ayes 45, nays, 6. The nays were Borland, of Arks; Davis, of Miss.; Downs, of La.; Fitzpatrick, of Ala.; Hannegan, of Ia.; Yulee, of Fa. The Senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. W. Hunt presented the memorial of Mr. O'Reilly, the agent of the Western Telegraph line, praying the impeachment of Judge Monroe, of Kentucky, for malfeasance in office, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill establishing Territorial Goveraments in New Mexico and California was made the special order of the day for the 30th inst.

Mr. Hilliard moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill to define the northern boundary of Texas, by running it on the parellel of 36° 30', from its eastern line to the summit of the Sierra Nevada; then south to 34° 40'; thence west to the Pacific. Also, a bill to authorize California to form a State government. On the vote being to suspend the rules, (which requires two-thirds,) the ayes were 60, nays 112.

Mr. Wilson presented the resolutions of the New Hampshire Legislature, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives from that State to oppose the admission of slavery in the territories of the United States; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Flournoy moved a suspension of the rules, to enable him to introduce a bill to retrocede to the State of Maryland all that portion of the District of Columbia originally belonging to that State, except what is occupied by the public buildings and grounds. On the vote being taken, the ayes were 77, nays 114.

The bill for the relief of Dan Drake Henrie, captain of a volunteer company in the late war with Mexico, was taken up and passed. The bill allows him $2000 and two sections of land.

The House then resolved into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the General Appropriation bill, which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

☞The Electric Light, which is making a noise in England, (the Scientific American says,) is nothing more than the incandescence of charcoal by the currents of a battery, and cannot be so economical or so easily made as coal gas. A brilliant light—a light superior to common gas, is well known in the Drummond light; but a cheap and easily managed light—a light in which there is no danger from explosions, and which can be made cleanly in every household—that is the thing wanted. Electricity, in the hands of some genius, will yet do this.

A CURIOUS INCIDENT.—Our readers will recollect that a little girl went over the Schuylkill dam the other day on a cake of ice. She was an intelligent little creature. When rescued, nearly an hour was consumed in rubbing her with Cayenne pepper, etc., to restore her. At length she gave evidences of animation, and her first words were, "Yes; I know I'm dead! I'm cold and stiff. Yes; I know I'm dead!" They commenced to cut off some of her pretty hair in order to apply something to her head. Then she spoke again. "Oh I know I'm dead! but don't cut off my hair. I know I can't curl it any more, because I'm dead—but, dear, good people, pray don't cut off my hair. Shortly after she was completely recovered. As she is a mere child, her expressions were, doubtless, honest, and from their oddity, we think, merit remembrance. As to the curly hair, it was still, even in a child, "the ruling passion strong in death."—*Phil. Spirit of the Times.*

☞The prisoners in jail at Cumberland, Md., have organized themselves into a debating society.

TEAS! TEAS!!—72 Canal Street.

Agency of the New York Canton Tea Company.

The Oldest Establishment in America—Principal Establishment in New York.

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY has been popularly known for many years. This is the largest and oldest Tea Establishment in America. The public have had full proof of the integrity and the responsibility; but such has been the great and almost eighty miles, where I fell upon the San Pedro river, which empties into the Gila. I descended this without difficulty of ground about eighty miles. In turning off, there is an ascent to nearly level country of perhaps above a hundred feet, but it could be made very gradual. It is then about forty-eight miles to Fuenston, a town of about 500 inhabitants, with a fort and garrison. This distance is over much smoother ground, and preserving the same general level. Fuenson is in a rich and well cultivated valley, where there is also a dense forest of Maguoite timber. From Fuenston it is some seventy-five miles to the Gila; it is a level plain, generally of clay, where my wagons and footmen, water being very scarce, passed at the rate of about thirty miles a day.

On the map which I made, and which is in your bureau, is marked a route considerably to the north of the Guadalupe Pass, which some of my guides believed would avoid that broken descent, and be found to be nearly level throughout, to the San Pedro, at that point where I turned off from that beautiful little river. The most sensible and experienced of these men, Deroux, who lives in Taos, New Mexico, and who had trapped on the Gila, and passed, in a different direction, over that country, was decidedly of this opinion; but his knowledge, on the other hand, was sufficint to forbid the attempt to explore it, in my situation, on account of scarcity of water.

The Rio Grande bottoms, for a hundred miles above, and at the point where I left it, are well timbered. There is none on the table land, save upon the small mountains which are every where to be seen; this is cedar and pine, but of small growth; rock is every where to be had; secondary rocks of almost every kind. But by this wonderfully level route the continent may be passed with scarcely a vein of granite. As far as Fuenson the gama grass is abundant, and it will fatten cattle whilst working, and in the winter. The route from Fuenson passes through a country abounding in exceedingly rich Gold Mines.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEORGE COOK, Maj. 2d Drag.

Gen. Kearny's report supplies fully the particulars of the route from the place of Maj. Cook's juction with the main command to San Diego. He represents the country as level, practicable for wagons, as evidence by the fact that Maj. Cook's train passed rapidly over it to that place.

Can any one doubt that a main thoroughfare should be opened on this line, when they take into consideration the populated and rich country through which it must pass, drawing to it the trade of all Northern Mexico, and uniting us with our newly acquired and immeasurably rich territory of Alta-California? Construct a railroad along this line, and you make the fertile valleys of the west, blooming with perpetual summer, empty their rich products at your door, and gather from China and the Islands of the Pacific a trade richer to our country than would California be were her sands diamonds and her rivers flowing gold.

There is little news of general interest to communicate. Since writing the above I understand the company which came here on the Fanny contemplate taking the route as set forth in the foregoing communication, and to my mind they will act wisely in so doing. They are now making their purchases of horses and mules, preparatory to taking up their line of march.

P. S. The point marked "Everton's Deviation" was traced in my map by Mr. Everton himself. He says the road abounds in all the necessary elements for speedy travel—wood, water and grass. HIRAM.

GRAVES.—Mr. Graves was married to Miss Graves.

The graves, 'tis said, will yield their *dead*
When Gabriel's trumpet shakes the skies,
But if God please, from Graves like these,
A dozen *living* souls shall rise.

SMART DOG.—They have a smart dog in New York. Three families live in one house, and each takes a different paper. One family owns the dog alluded to, and sends him down to the door to pick out and bring up *their* paper. He does it, and never makes a mistake.

RESTAURANTS, &c.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL....New Orleans.

THIS extensive establishment is now ready for the accommodation of Boarders and the Travelling Public. Thorough and complete have been the repairs—having an entire NEW DRESS from top to foundation—Furniture ALL NEW—selected with a constant care to the comforts of its patrons. T. G. JOHNSON, d29 5w E. R. DODGE.

FRANKLIN HOUSE.

Lake end of New Shell Road.

THE undersigned has just refitted and opened the above well-known and favorite establishment, and intends to make it, in every respect, worthy of the patronage of his friends and those who wish to enjoy a pleasant drive to one of the most elegant and salubrious retreats in the country. The gardens and grounds will be kept in the best order; he will have boats out at all times to keep his table supplied with the finny tribe, fresh from their ocean home. He will also be at all times supplied with every description of wild game, and all the delicacies that the New Orleans market affords, together with choice liquors and wines, with good lemonade for his temperance friends.—"Come one, come all." [d20 6m] DAN HICKOK.

MURPHY'S RESTAURANT,

Bowling and Billiard Saloons—No. 100 ST. CHARLES STREET, NEXT TO THE THEATRE.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has made extensive additions to his Establishment, rendering it the most complete and desirable in the city. The RESTAURANT will at all times be supplied with the choicest fare that the markets of the city afford, in a style to satisfy the most fastidious epicure. Having a number of spacious bed-rooms, with entire new furniture he is prepared to accommodate BOARDERS, with or without Lodging, by the day, week, or month. Terms moderate.

The BILLIARD SALOON has been entirely refitted, and visitors will find the Tables and appointments of this establishment equal to any in the city, and from their central situation, must continue to be *the* Billiard Saloon of the city.

The BOWLING SALOONS have been constructed with great care, and no effort on the part of the subscriber shall be wanting to give general satisfaction to his patrons, and to make his House worthy of the most liberal patronage.

☞The BAR, as usual, will always be furnished with the best of LIQUORS.

d14 3m RICHARD MURPHY.

CRESCENT RESTAURAT & OYSTER SALOON

No. 46 ST. CHARLES Street, corner GRAVIER.

THIS establishment has been entirely remodeled, greatly improved, and very handsomely re-furnished throughout, and is now open for the season. From the previous well-established reputation of the CRESCENT OYSTER SALOON AND RESTAURAT, WALTER deems it superfluous to enter into a long panegyric of his house, but simply to thank his friends and patrons for the marked and liberal patronage he has received, and to assure them that the kind manner in which his efforts to please have been appreciated, will only stimulate him to increased exertions, to secure the large patronage already given, and make the "Crescent Restaurat" the most fashionable and popular resort in the city.

He has made arrangements to be at all times supplied with the finest OYSTERS, from Mobile, Barrataria, Cat Island and Grand Pass, which will be served up in any style to suit the palate. His arrangements are complete to be constantly supplied with every variety of GAME and FISH; in the preparation of which no pains will be spared to gratify the taste of the most fastidious epicure.

On his bill of fare will always be found STEAKS, CHOPS, CUTLETS, every kind of POULTRY and VEGETABLES; in short, with every thing in season that can be procured.

His stock of LIQUORS having been selected by himself, are of a superior quality, and embraces the best and choicest brands imported, of French and Swiss Wines, Cordials, Scotch Ale, Irish and Scotch Whisky, London Brown Stout, and the best Philadelphia Ale and Porter—a trial of these Liquors is all that he desires to insure a favorable opinion. n25 5m

AMERICAN OYSTER SALOON and RESTAURAT—No. 44 ST. CHARLES STREET.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he has reopened this well-known establishment in a new and elegant style, and hopes, by his unwearied attention to business and his great experience, to retain and increase the kind and liberal patronage heretofore extended by the lovers of good cheer. Having made ample arrangements for procuring Mobile, Barrataria and Cat Island OYSTERS, together with GAME and FISH of every description, he is now prepared to serve up, at the shortest notice, all the rarities and delicacies of the season in a style calculated to please and gratify the taste of the most fastidious epicure.

His WINES, LIQUORS and CORDIALS have all been selected by himself, and are of the finest brands the city can produce.

☞He is also prepared to accommodate a few gentlemen with Lodging and Private Sitting-rooms, as he has had the upper portion of his house elegantly furnished for that purpose. [n6 6m] JAMES CASSEDY.

HOLBROOK OYSTER SALOON.

THE friends and patrons of the HOLBROOK OYSTER SALOON are respectfully informed that this well known establishment is now open for the winter season; and the public generally is assured that, as heretofore, the best quality of OYSTERS will be served up, as the proprietor is determined that the celebrity of his establishment shall be kept up, so that no just cause of complaint may be heard. Thankful for past favors, the proprietor trusts that his continued endeavors to please the public may guarantee to him a continuance of that public's patronage. n26 tf

CRESCENT CITY HOTEL,

CORNER CUSTOMHOUSE AND FRONT STS.

WILL be opened for the reception of BOARDERS on WEDNESDAY, January 3, 1849. Well furnished ROOMS for Families and Single Gentlemen. TABLE—the best the market will afford.

The above establishment has been built by the proprietor, expressly for the accommodation of city and transient Boarders. It is one of the most healthy and airy situations in the city, and no pains will be spared to render those who may stay with him, comfortable.

Faithful and attentive Servants.

☞Terms as reasonable as any establishment of the kind in the city. [jal d&Wtf] E. ALEXANDER, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL,

Corner GIROD and NEW LEVEE Sts. New Orleans.

THIS fine Hotel is advantageously situated, being in front of the principal Steam and Flatboat Landings, and affords peculiar accommodations for Western Merchants, Traders and Travellers generally. The house is spacious and comfortable, and possesses every convenience; the chambers are well furnished and airy; the table is supplied with the best the markets can furnish; the Bar will be supplied with the best Wines and Liquors, all of which are selected with great care. No expense will be spared to make the Commercial worthy of public patronage JAMES ROACH, Manager,

o14 8a. Successor to JOSEPH E. BELL.

BANKS ARCADE. *MAGAZINE Street.*

THIS Establishment having been leased by the undersigned, they have had it thoroughly renovated and fitted up, and are now prepared to accommodate city and transient BOARDERS. The BAR has been supplied with LIQUORS of the best quality, which we think will compare favorably with any other establishment in the city. The Rooms are comfortably furnished, and will enable us to give every satisfaction to Boarders.

n30 tf TUFTS & DIGGES.

FELICIANA HOUSE FOR SALE.

THE LEASE, FURNITURE and GOOD WILL of the FELICIANA HOUSE, is offered for sale. The house will accommodate nearly one hundred boarders, and is full eight months in the year. To a person acquainted with the Western trade, this house would be a great source of profit. The present occupant, wishing to retire, offers the above fine establishment on moderate terms. For particulars, apply on the premises, corner of JULIA and TCHOUPITOULAS streets, to

an23 tf JAMES ROACH.

REMOVAL.

DR. A. A. JONES has removed his BOTANIC DRUG STORE, from No. 80 Poydras street, to 98 Camp street.

P. S. The ANTI-CHOLERA SYRUP, so successfully used in the epidemic of 1832 and 1833, always on hand. d30 tmh14*

A CARD.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE AFFLICTED.—Knowing the extreme hazard which strangers run, in consulting Physicians for the cure of private diseases, owing to the utter disqualifications of those who profess to cure such c