DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

THE CREVASSE.—We were informed late last night, by the Mayor, that everything advances prosperously at the Crevasse. Messrs. Dunbar and Surgi will soon complete this most herculean task, and well they will merit the hearty, substantial thanks of the entire community. All but forty feet of the breach is now closed.

BAY OF ST. LOUIS.—This delightful watering place is now provided with what it has long much needed—a good Hotel. Messrs. Lewis & Co. have fitted it up and are keeping it in their best manner. The convenience of the Bay to the city is a great recommendation.

STEAMER OREGON.—This splendid boat leaves the Lakeend of the Pontchartrain Railroad on the arrival of the 2 o'clock P. M. cars—for Mobile—touching at the wateringplaces. Those who know what the Oregon is, with Capt. Hiern for commander, will improve the chance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—A first-rate bill is offered to-night—"Make a *note* of it." See advertisement.

SUPREME COURT.—This Court adjourned yesterday, to meet again in New Orleans on the second Monday of next November. The number of cases decided during the past term was 406. The Court meets on the first Tuesday of next September at Opelousas, on the third Tuesday of September at Alexandria, and on the first Monday of October at Monroe. The Judges have discharged their arduous duties with commendable diligence, and we hope they will enjoy the vacation with zest and to their entire satisfaction.

☞ We return thanks to P. Soulé for a public document of importance.

WEEKLY PAPER.—The enterprising proprietors of "La Patria" have issued a fine weekly edition, of which we have received the first number. This is the first weekly edition of a Spanish paper ever published in this country. The efforts of the publishers of "La Patria" to place their paper on a firm foundation, are deserving of and we hope will obtain success.

COL. BENTON IN MISSOURI.—The excitement on the slave question is getting high in Missouri. In Cape Girardeau county a large anti-Benton meeting was held, in which men of both parties participated. It is stated that nearly all the leading democrats of the county were present. They endorse the Legislative anti-Proviso resolutions to the whole extent, and declare that they have received Mr. Benton's appeal with "mortification and astonishment." A resolution approves of the course of Senator Atchison, and calls for meetings throughout the State to resist the effort "to enrol the proud and patriotic State of Missouri in the list of Barnburner States." In Chariton county a meeting was held, with the same object, but with a different result. The anti-Benton resolutions were voted down, and the Legislative resolutions rejected

☞ We are obliged to the officers of the steamer Illinois for late St. Louis papers.

ODD FELLOWS' JUBILEE.—The N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst., says: The city is all alive with music and banners, and Lodges and lookers-on, of the great Odd Fellows' Procession. The procession is over a mile and a half in length, and numbers five or six thousand. The reports of cholera have kept back many country Lodges, yet there are large delegations from the river towns, from Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The day is fine, rather warm, but better than could be expected from the promise of the morning.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.—The latest detailed account of the spread of the cholera in New York, is contained in the telegraph to the Baltimore Sun, dated at 6 P. M., on the 4th.

"The cholera is now settled down in this city in an unmistakeable manner, and is making its marks among all classes of the community. The proportion of deaths to the number of cases are also uncommonly large. The Board of Health report that during the twenty-four hours ending at noon today, there had been 23 cases and 11 deaths—making in all, for the last three days, 67 new cases and 29 deaths. A large number of the cases are in private practice, and in the most healthy part of the city."

The Courier of the same morning says:

"We presume we shall not be called alarmists, if we state as our conviction, that the disease is now among us as an epidemic, and that every precaution should be used for insuring cleanliness throughout the city."

THE CHOLERA IN RICHMOND.—The Virginia Legislature have at last decided to pack up and quit Richmond from fear of the cholera. On Monday, the 4th, both Houses agreed to a resolution to adjourn to the Fauquier Springs. This decision was probably a little hastened by the unlucky appearance on their desks of a lithographed view of *Holloway Cemetery*, a new burying ground in the vicinity of that city, beautifully laid out, in a romantic spot. It seems that some gentlemen interested in the property have offered the Legislature some lots in the Cemetery as a site for the new State Monument to Washington, and to enlighten the members, laid before them a fine engraved view of the spot. Some of them took it as a hint to get ready to be buried, and the sight even of the picture of a grave-yard awakened their alarms, and hurried them out of the supposed heart of the pestilence. With some of the members, not quite so nervous, a residence at the Springs in the warm season, was doubtless a greater inducement to vote for the adjournment than the apprehensions of cholera at Richmond, where, from all we can see, there is little to alarm a prudent man. The Richmond Times ridicules the panic, and seems to think the city is well rid of unprofitable guests, who did nothing day by day but debate on the "horrors of the cholera," and the "anguish" of their absent wives, much to the injury of the city's reputation for healthiness.

CHOLERA IN ST. LOUIS.—The cholera is on the decline in the city of St. Louis. The total number of interments for the week ending the 4th, was 144, of which 75 were of cholera. For the week previous the interments were 186; of cholera 117.

STEAMER EMPIRE.—The steamer Empire has been raised, and was towed two miles down the river on Sunday, the 3d inst. We are particular in mentioning *Sunday*, because had such a thing been done on Sunday in New Orleans, in would have been considered a Southern immorality.

The second coroner's jury, at Fishkill, has rendered a verdict in which the pilot of the Empire is censured for his lack of vigilance, and the Captain of the schooner censured for not putting about, which he had time to do, by which he could have avoided the collision.

The grand jury of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of New York have made a special presentment on the subject of the loss of the Empire. They have found a bill for manslaughter against the pilot, Levi Smith; and recommend that the speed of steamers during the night be diminished; that persons be excluded from the pilot's house, on account of their presence and conversation distracting his attention; that a better night-watch be kept; and that the law requiring steamers to go astern of vessels tacking, be rigidly enforced.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT A CHURCH.—The Philadelphia Ledger states that while the corner stone of a Catholic Church was being laid at Manayunk, on Sunday evening, 3d inst., the girders on the first floor gave away, and some 200 persons were precipitated into the basement. About fifty persons were injured more or less: from twelve to fifteen badly. A number of the sufferers had limbs broken, and it is feared cannot survive. One of the officiating clergymen was considerably injured. At 10 o'clock it was reported that one of the injured persons had died.

EDUCATION IN ST. LOUIS.—The citizens of St. Louis have, by a majority of 296, determined to levy a tax of one-tenth of one per cent. on property holders, for educational purposes.

Canadian Affairs.

Among the public papers brought by the Niagara, which are too long for insertion in our columns, is the official dispatch of Lord Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, to the Foreign Secretary, which has been laid before Parliament by the British Ministry. It gives a detailed history of the Indemnity Bill, and of his own motives in approving it—varied by a pretty comprehensive censure upon the motives and conduct of all who opposed it and him. He complains of the misrepresentations of the press, and particularly of the exaggerated reports in the United States—quotes newspaper articles as signs of the party violence of the Tories—and concludes by requesting a recal, if the Ministry should think a man less objectionable to the Canadians, but holding nevertheless the same views of administration, would better promote the Government views.

There is, however, no idea of recalling him, or of doing any thing to censure his administration. Earl Grey, the Colonial Secretary, has, in Parliament, publicly approved and sanctioned Lord Elgin's whole course. The Ministry is committed fully to support him. The press in the interest of the Government is out on his side in the strongest language, and treats the Tory opposition as unreasonable and factious. In fact, the whole current of authority and of opinion in England is decidedly on the side of the Government of Canada as administered by Lord Elgin.

It is not to be supposed that the British party in Canada, as the opposition loves to style itself, will be patient under these failures and rebukes. Contending with great vehemence that the dominant party is anti-British in its feelings and policy, that its acts are systematically oppressive to the loyalty of the provinces, that it is feeding and rewarding disaffection and rebellion, and thus weakening at the same time the attachments of the most zealous of the friends of British connection, it will be with no complacent feelings that they will hear of the Ministerial approval of a dispatch filled with heavy charges of bad faith against themselves, and the Government sanction of the policy which they oppose as anti-British and revolutionary. We anticipated no violent outbreak of resentment further than the utterance of excited feelings; but a deeper and increasing feeling of alienation from the British connection, manifested by all those parliamentary and partisan movements of vexatious opposition, which are the precursors of great civil contests, and omens of the violent disruption of States. The party in power is accused of being influenced by French sympathies, and of containing republican elements. The course of events is apparently driving their opponents, from opposite reasons, into a like state of dissatisfaction with the Home Government, and thus giving a general impulse in Canada towards independence. We have no idea that this is within the present scope of the purposes or wishes of a majority of the Canadian opposition. There was not in the American colonies, before our Revolution, any definite determination of seperation from Great Britain, until within a very brief period before the Declaration of Independence. The purest republicans of the Revolution clung to the idea of reconciliation with the parent country, until, we may say, a few months before events precipitated their decision, and a public opinion was formed in favor of total separation. It is so with the Canadians. The march of their destiny is determined by the same fixed natural laws. It is as impossible for a distant people to hold permanent sway over a growing and prosperous colony, planted where land is abundant, and the feeling of independence is cultivated by habits of self-dependence and the increasing knowledge of expanding wealth and strength, as it would be for the parent to hold the full-grown man in the subjection of the pupil and minor. The separation of the two is as inevitable in one case as the other, and the singular change of position in Canadian politics, by which the Loyalists became the discontented party, only accelerates the fusion of all shades of opinion into one ultimate desire and effort for independence. What is to come after, few have seriously considered, and none may venture to do more than guess. As our near neighbors, the varying hues of the question make an interesting study for Americans.

ITALY.—*Appeal of the Romans to France and England.*—The following is the address of the Constituent Assembly of Rome to the Governments and Parliaments of France and England:

The representatives of the free Roman people confidently appeal to the Governments and to the Parliaments of the two most free and most powerful nations of Europe.

It is well known that we have been for many ages governed by the Church, with the same special and absolute authority in all matters temporal as in spiritual, whence it happened that, amid the enlightenment of the nineteenth century, we are surrounded by the darkness of the middle ages. Civilization was combated at times with open warfare, always with the force of inertia, to such a degree that it was considered a crime for us to feel and call ourselves Italians.

It is well known that we have on many occasions attempted to achieve our own liberty; but Europe has made us expiate by a harder slavery those very attempts by which other nations have been rendered glorious. At length, after our long martyrdom, the day of redemption appeared to have arrived, and we trusted to the power of ideas as well as to that of events, and to the mild character of the Prince. We desired, above all things, to be Italians. This was a crime. We believed ourselves free; this was an illusion. The day came when the Prince abandoned us, and we were left without government; all attempts at conciliation failed; messages and messengers from the Parliament and the municipality were rejected; the people waited their time with patience, but the emigrated Government no longer profferred a single word of liberty or love; it stigmatised three millions of men with the guilt of an individual, and when we deliberated on employing the only means which remained to us for constituting an authority which the Prince had, in fact, abdicated, the priest pronounced a malediction upon us.

It is well known that our Assembly had its origin in universal suffrage; that Assembly, exercising of necessity an imprescriptible right, decreed the dethronement of theocracy for ever, and proclaimed the Republic

No one opposed it. The only voice of complaint arose from the theocracy which we had overthrown. And yet it is to this voice that Europe is falling to listen, and seems to forget the story of our woes, and to confound what lies within the the province of spiritual authority to that which is purely temporal.

The Roman Republic has sanctioned the independence and the free exercise of the spiritual authority of the Pope, and has thereby demonstrated to the Catholic world how profoundly deep is its conviction that the liberty of religious action should be inseparable from the Supreme Pontiff of the Church. To maintain this liberty in the fullest integrity, the Roman Republic adds to the moral guarantee afforded by the devotion of all our Catholic brethren the material guarantee of all the force at its disposal. But Europe is not contented with this, and it is repeated that the existence of the temporal power of the Pope is essential to Catholicism.

For this we on we invite the Governments and Parliaments of France and England to consider what right can be alleged by any power to impose any form of government whatever on an independent nation, and where is the wisdom of attempting to restore a Government by its very nature irreconcilable with liberty and civilization—a Government long since morally abolished, and actually so for upward of five months, without any one among the clergy having attempted to set up again its fallen standard: or where is the wisdom of resuscitating a Government universally detested, incapable of a long existence, and, on the contrary, certain to provoke continual conspiracies, disturbances, and revolutions.

And if we assert that such a Government cannot be identified and reconciled either with liberty or civilization, we have surely good grounds for such an assertion, since the experiment we have lately made of a Constitution, has proved how much the attempt to establish an affinity and combination between temporal and spiritual concerns has impeded its working and development. Here ecclesiastical canons nullified civil statutes: under the empire of Theocracy public education and instruction were the privilege and monopoly of the clergy—the ecclesiastical privilege of mortmain impeded the transmission of property. Ecclesiastics were exempted by privilege from appearing before the civil tribunals, while the laity were subject to the jurisdiction of the ecclesiastical tribunals, all which constituted a condition of things far removed from real liberty or civilization, that any free nation must prefer the alternative of waging ten wars to enduring a single one of them. And how can Europe—so often thrown into commotion by the sacerdotal power which launched the thunder of the Church against her States—how can she expect three millions of men to submit at the present day to an authority which not only exercises its political right of temporal punishment against the offender, but even threatens damnation to his soul? Europe cannot reason herself into the belief that free institutions can be fitly carried out under a prince who can, under cover of his political power, turn the enormous authority of the priest to perplexing and disturbing consequences

We trust that England and France, so justly jealous of their own independence, will never willingly consent that there should exist in the centre of Italy a people neutral with respect to other nations, made serfs for the sake of the rest of the Catholic world, excluded from the rights of nations, and made a mere apanage for the clergy. The Roman people claim to be masters of the Roman State. And if Catholic nations may intervene in behalf of their religious affairs, surely they have no right to interfere with our political rights, or our social pact. However neutrality may be imposed upon a whole nation, it surely cannot be imposed on the central district of a country with regard to the rest, it being impossible for this centre to have by itself a national life, by the mere force of treaties or protocols.

The representatives of the Roman people would consider it an insult to the political wisdom of the Governments and Parliaments of France and England, were they to doubt their acknowledging the importance of the rights and arguments herein slightly touched upon, no less than the advantage to Europe herself, who must ensure its own lasting tranquillity by securing the abolition of the Government of the Priesthood.

Undoubtedly it can never be expected of us that we should not oppose the restoration with a bold, determined, and irrevocable will: nor can Europe impute to us the threatening catastrophe that may ensue, nor the inevitable injury that a violent and bloody restoration would occasion, even to the Catholic authority of the Papacy. We are convinced that England and France will lend us both aid and counsel in order to avert such evils, and to draw closer the bond of amity in which all free nations should now be united. For the National Assembly. G. GALLETTI, President.

G. PANNACCHI, A. FABRETTI, A. ZANORIANCHI, G. COCCHI, } Secretaries.

Rome, April 13, 1849.

Appointments by the President.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Hugh W. Evans, Appraiser, Baltimore, Md., vice Philip Poultney, removed. John Cowan, Surveyor, Wilmington, N. C., vice Joseph S. Murphy, removed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Navy Agent—J. H. Lothrop, Washington, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

William McGuinton, of Mississippi, to be Marshal of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi, vice John Rayburn, removed. Woodson L. Ligon, of Mississippi, to be Attorney of the United States for the Northern District of Mississippi, vice Andrew K. Blythe, removed.

Land Officers—George R. Clayton, of Mississippi, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Columbus, Miss., vice James H. Westbrook, removed. John W. Norton, of Illinois, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Shawneetown, Ill., vice Braxton Parrish, removed. Andrew McCollum, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office at Shawneetown, Ill., vice J. C. Sloo, removed. Henry O. McEnery, of Louisiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Monroe, La., vice Daniel B. Richardson, removed. Evariste de Baillon, of Louisiana, to be Register of the Land Office at Opelousas, La., vice Murdock McIntire, removed.

POLITICAL ENGAGEMENTS.—"Nay, if Gen. Taylor shall abide by his pledges upon the subject of the veto, and Executive interference with Congress, we may expect to see even him cooperating with the Democratic party in carrying out its measures and policy."

The above is from the Washington Union, to which the Washington Whig replies:

"And if the people, in whom is supreme power over the question, shall think proper to send a Democratic House of Representatives, you will certainly see the old Hero cooperating with a Democratic Congress, in carrying out its measures and policy, with the same energy and zeal, as we expect to see a Democratic Senate cooperating with him in carrying out the Democratic practice of removals and appointments!"

☞ Mr. Bain, the inventor and patentee of the Chemical Telegraph, arrived at New York on the steamer Niagara. Mr. Bain is reported to have brought over a great variety of beautiful telegraph machinery, to be used as models by mechanists, and has improved his composing machines so that a boy or girl can compose the telegraph messages at the rate of 100 to 140 letters per minute, instead of 45 as formerly. He has also introduced many minor improvements in the transmitting and receiving machines, which so facilitates operations as to leave nothing to be desired.

☞ An attempt was made on the evening of the 4th, to burn the steamboat Mary, lying at St. Louis. Fortunately, it was unsuccessful.

FORREST.—Mr. Forrest has been playing an engagement at the Walnut-Street Theatre, Philadelphia, to full houses and with great applause. After the performance of Othello, on Saturday evening, the 2d inst., he was called out, and made an address, of which the following is given as the substance. We cannot help saying that it is in the same bad taste which has marked a good deal of his recent conduct. The allusions to combinations and conspiracies against him, and the defiance which he throws out against all comers, are all ill-timed and out of place. We wish he could be induced to keep his grievances and quarrels off the stage:

"I appear, ladies and gentlemen, in compliance with your call, and thank you heartily for your most favorable and flattering reception. It has been a source to me of sincere anxiety, that I was not able to appear on Monday evening, as announced; and you cannot have failed to perceive, during my performance to-night, that I am still laboring under severe indisposition. But I do not come, so much to apologize to those whom I so seldom disappoint, as to thank you, with all my heart, for this glorious and generous reception. (Loud cheers and applause.) In the midst of all my trials, it is gratifying to be thus sustained. I have been assailed, ladies and gentlemen, by a fiendish combination of enemies, who, not content at striking at my professional efforts, have let loose their calumnies upon my private character, and invaded the sacred precincts of my home. Apart from the support of my ardent and cherished friends, is the consciousness that I possess a reputation far dearer than all the professional honors that the world could bestow—(great applause)—a reputation which is dearer to me than life itself. I will therefore pursue, unawed, the even tenor of my way. I will, with God's blessing, live down the calumnies that would destroy me with my countrymen; and turning, neither to the right hand nor to the left hand, will fearlessly toil to preserve to the last, the reputation of an honest and independent American citizen."

SECOND MUNICIPALITY COUNCIL.—This body held its regular weekly meeting last evening, Recorder Baldwin in the Chair. The following is the report of the Treasurer:

Balance on hand at last report	$293 99
Received since	5,408 47—$5,702 46
Disbursed	5,457 52
On hand	$244 94

A petition was received from several up-town residents, complaining of the large number of goats in that vicinity, as a nuisance. They represent that the goats assemble in large numbers at certain points and conduct themselves in a very indecorous manner. The matter was referred to the Recorder.

A petition was received from the Gas Company asking permission to allow a lot of coal to remain on the Levee till the water falls. Granted.

A communication was received from several persons residing on St. James street, and other streets in the vicinity, complaining that the Water-works Company overflow and very much injure said streets in washing out the basin of their reservoir. Referred to the Surveyor.

A communication was received from Mrs. McKnight in regard to the new turn-out track for the locomotives, recently laid by the Carrollton Railroad Company above Tivoli Circle. Mrs. McKnight states that it runs so near her house, that the building is endangered, as also are the lives of the inmates. Another consideration is that the track runs so near the intersection of Calliope and Nayades streets, that accidents must occur.

Mr. Lawrason stated that he was somewhat acquainted with the subject of the complaint, and he would move that it be referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings with power to act, and sue out a writ of injunction on the Company at once.

Mr. Peters was in favor of immediate action. He had no doubt that the work was a great private injury, and an infringement of public rights, and he would be in favor of authorizing the necessary legal proceedings at once.

Mr. Eustman moved to refer the matter to the Attorney. This motion prevailed.

A communication was received from several residents on Jackson street, in the Seventh Ward, representing that they have been very much neglected and expressing the opinion that they have been entirely forgotten by their Aldermen. They say that they have no gunwales for their convenience, and do not see a Municipality skiff in their street. Mr. Golding thought the allusion to the Alderman disrespectful, and he would therefore move to lay the communication on the table. After some discussion, this motion prevailed.

A petition was received from Mississippi Fire Company No. 2, asking an appropriation of $300 for the purchase of a new hose-cart. They say that this is the first donation they have asked from the Council in ten years. Referred to Fire Committee.

A petition was received from Richard Murphy, St. Charles street, asking the Council to return him the amount of tax already paid on his billiard tables from the 1st of July next, to January, 1850, as he intends to close his room. On motion of Mr. Peters, the petition was laid on the table.

The usual resolutions from the Finance Committee, for the payment of current expenses, were adopted.

Mr. Peters, on behalf of the Finance Committee, then submitted a report against paying $2,300 60, being the amount fixed by the General Council as the proportion of the Second Municipality, towards defraying the expense of repairing the Parish Prison. Mr. Peters said that by the act of 1836, the Parish Prison became the property of the First Municipality, and that she has received rent for it ever since, making it incumbent on her to keep the building in repair. Accompanying the report was the opinion of Mr. Hunt, that the law of 1846, contrary to the above principle, is unconstitutional. The Secretary was authorized to send the report, etc., to the General Council.

Mr. Peters then introduced a resolution accepting the propositions of Messrs. Lanfear & Co., and Corning & Co., to sell the Municipality $45,000 of its bonds; also a resolution authorizing the Treasurer and Comptroller to borrow $50,000 on notes of the Municipality falling due in January and February next, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. To secure the payment of these notes, the tax on real estate for 1849 is specially pledged.

Permission was granted to erect a steam engine in the cotton press on Baronne street, between Poydras and Hevia streets.

The Fire Committee reported a resolution granting $1000 to Fire Company No. 18, for the purpose of purchasing a new engine. Mr. Peters objected, and the resolution was, after discussion, laid over.

Mr. Bell, of the Committee on Health, offered a resolution requiring the street contractors to concentrate their forces on the streets inundated, and that the Surveyor be authorized to employ an additional number of carts and hands to distribute lime, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Peters stated that the Governor had informed the special committee appointed to wait upon him, that he recognized the existence of the Act of 1845, in regard to inundations, and had appointed commissioners to act with the Mayor and the District Judge of Jefferson, and report upon some plan for protecting the city. The Council then adjourned.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Political Indecency—The Officers—Weather—Cholera.

NEW YORK, June 3, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—The following sample of political *argument* I extract from a barnburner journal of this State, which puts forth claims to respectability, the editor professing to be a democrat and a gentleman, and to conduct his paper with a due regard to the feelings and opinions of decent people. The fellow is talking about Gen. Taylor. Hear him—italics and capitals are his.

"We do not," he says, "find fault with Taylor because he has thrust democrats from office—we think many removals should have been made—but we blame him for *lying*, we blame him for being *dishonest*—we blame him for being a *trickster*—a paltry, contemptible *trickster*. His conduct has been that of a POLITICAL SCOUNDREL," etc.

It is surely not doing too strong language to say that the fellow who could write thus of Gen. Taylor, deserves a kick from every democrat upon whom he attempts to impose his blackguardism as the natural indignation of an honest opponent. And yet this man stands not alone. There are dozens of such libellers scattered over the land, reflecting disgrace, as far as in them lies, upon the American press, and they are not kicked, but many of them are caressed.

In this city politics have, for the time, ceased to engross the public attention, the "leaders" deeming it advisable to await with small noise, the completion of the lists of appointments by the recently installed chiefs of the principal Federal offices. Several parties who have been turned from the white house gate, look with hope upon the opening doors of a hundred departments here. Some of them will be admitted, but the most will find themselves in the position of "Jim," as described in classic verse—they "'aint good looking, and they can't come in."

It seems to be settled, however, that at least *one* Original Taylor Man is already decided upon as successor to a *three-year old* locofoco who sucks a fifteen hundred dollar pap in the custom-house nursery.

After the matter is *fully* decided upon, and the lists of custom-house, treasury, post-office, and other departments, are completed, then pent up patriotism will find its vent. Until about that time, things will go pretty quietly along, and Gen. Taylor's revilers will hardly be found in any considerable number out of the pale of "Democracy."

Our weather continues to favor the cholera in every way. Our nights are marked with heavy fogs, which extend themselves well into the ensuing day, and deposit a moisture equal to a moderate rain in quantity, and ten times as disagreeable. The cholera report for the past twenty-four hours is not less than 25 new cases and 11 deaths—a rather serious increase. I yesterday misunderstood the clerk, and reported five deaths, when the actual number was seven. A ship is reported to have arrived at quarantine with the cholera on board. Four or five cases are reported in Brooklyn since yesterday. Respectfully, yours, INDICATOR.

The Cholera—The Board of Health—The Wreck—The Odd Fellows' Celebration—Difficulties in the Order—Deaths by Cholera at Sea—Astor House Riots Investigation—Father Mathew.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—There is to-day a good deal of apprehension manifested with regard to the Cholera, and exaggerated reports as to its spread, are reported at every corner. But little confidence is now placed in the measures or statements of the Board of Health, the members of which, it is alleged, neglect their duty as well in the collection and report of facts, as in the matter of cleansing the city. It is confidently stated in some quarters that not one-third of the cases have been reported, and persons are industriously engaged in hunting up cases of Cholerine and Cholera Morbus, which they insist upon denominating Cholera, and declare ought to be included in the reports of the Board of Health. There are always such men to be found in times of danger—they have no apparent motive in their efforts to get up a panic, beyond that of showing how much they know. It is said that a great many are leaving the city in their alarm, but I do not see any especial movement in that regard. It is the season for people to begin their annual visits to the country, and most of those that are now preparing to go, would do so even if the Cholera were not here.

The report of the Board of Health for the past 24 twenty-four hours shows a slight improvement, while the reverse has been looked for, and predicted. Only 23 cases are reported, 16 of which are in private practice—deaths 9, all told.

I hear nothing new from the Empire. At the last accounts she was getting up slowly, and the body of another woman had been found, making 23 or 24 in all. There is but little doubt that more bodies are below.

We had another heavy fog last night, which was swept away with a light breeze and a hot sun by about 10 o'clock this morning, leaving a clear but very warm day for the Odd Fellows' celebration. The turn-out is very respectable, but is even smaller than I anticipated, great numbers of the members of the branch which has got up the demonstration refusing to participate in it from want of sympathy with, and confidence in, the Grand Lodge under which their lodges continue to work. I am informed that these discontents actually constitute a majority in the aggregate of the Lodges of this city, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, notwithstanding the fact that they continue to work under the jurisdiction of the old Grand Lodge. They await the action of the next Grand Lodge of the United States with deep interest. If such action should be unfavorable to the principles adopted by the new organization, a more extensive and irreparable breach will be made, and a new Order, with a slight change of name, will be organized on the basis established a year ago. Of this, however, there is but little danger, as eighteen of the twenty-eight Grand Lodges throughout the country are ranged on the side of the "New Constitution" party of our State.

The ship of whose arrival with Cholera on board, I spoke yesterday, is the Princeton, from Liverpool, one month, with 200 steerage passengers. She has now no Cholera on board, but twenty-one persons have died with it on the passage.

For some days past an investigation has been going forward before Judge Edmonds, into the more obscure facts of the Astor Place riot, but it is impossible to get at a knowledge of the proceedings as the examinations are conducted with closed doors. Much and well-grounded complaint, is called forth by this course, which is unusual and injudicious. The matter would much better be left to the Grand Jury, if the Mayor is unable to do it justice in his Court, which seems to be the case, as he has transferred his authority in the premises to Judge Edmonds. This will probably form additional matter for the Grand Inquest to pass upon.

So there now seems to be but little doubt that Father Mathew will soon be among us, as he had left Cork before the Niagara sailed. He will pretty certainly be here within the next ten days. Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

Louisiana Interior.

RED RIVER.—The river, (says the Shrevesport Gazette of the 1st,) has been rising rapidly at this point for several days, until yesterday, when a slight fall was perceptible. There is as much water in the channel of "Old Red" now, as there was at any time last winter. The Woodsman came down on Sunday last, and brought news of an unusual rise five hundred miles higher up. This intelligence has been corroborated by a traveller who recently crossed the river some distance above. We may expect the river to continue up for some time, and very probably a renewed rise will soon be seen and felt; the water in many places having already swollen out of the banks.

ALEXANDRIA.—The river at Alexandria on the 5th was rising, and wanted but very little of being over its banks....Arrangements are being made by the "Sons" of this place to celebrate the coming anniversary of our National Independence in an appropriate manner.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The delegates to the late State Convention at Baton Rouge, from this Congressional District, (says the Natchitoches Chronicle,) fixed on the second Monday in July as the time, and Alexandria as the place, for holding a convention in the Fourth District to nominate a candidate for Congress.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—Albert A. Williamson has disposed of his interest in the Caddo Gazette to M. D. Herring.

LARCENY.—Mr. J. H. Owen had $590 in gold stolen from his trunk in Shreveport on the night of the 28th ult. The same night a gold watch, belonging to a Mr. Merriwether, of Texas, was stolen from Mr. Powell's hotel.

POLITICAL.—Mr. J. C. White, of the Thibodaux Minerva, is one of the whig candidates for the Legislature from the parish of Lafourche Interior. The other candidates are Messrs. J. Aubert and Ty Harang. Col. Cole is declared the choice of the parish for State Senator.

WHIG MEETING.—A meeting of the supporters of the National Administration was held on the 2d inst., at the Montgomery Hall, in Thibodaux. The Minerva says it was the largest political gathering ever assembled in that parish. Louis Bush acted as President. The meeting was addressed by C. M. Conrad, the candidate for Congress, in French and English.

JUDICIAL.—The Court term of the Fifth Judicial District Court for the parish of Terrebonne, D. A. Randall, presiding, commenced its session at Houma, on Monday, the 4th....The Court term of the Fifth Judicial District Court for Lafourche Interior terminated its session on Saturday the 2d. During the session a great number of cases were disposed of. Judge Randall left no effort untried to expedite the business of the Court.

CLARKSVILLE (TENN.) POST-OFFICE.—A statement has been published to the effect that B. T. Bradley, son of the Postmaster of that place, lately removed, is a defaulter to the Government. The fact appears to be that the alleged defalcation has nothing to do with the Post-office. The younger Bradley is a mail contractor, and is said to have been overpaid by the Government to the amount of about $5000.

☞ **Louisiana Histrionic Association**—The President has the honor to inform the Honorary Members of the Association, that the next representation will take place at their Hall, THIS EVENING, (Wednesday) June 13, when will be presented the interesting farce of PERFECTION, to be followed with a Song by Mr. G——, after which, a recitation of "THE MANIAC." The whole to conclude with the laughable farce of THE IRISH TUTOR.

☞ Honorary Members can obtain their tickets from the Secretary, under the St. Charles Hotel, one door above Common street.

R. M. McALPIN, President.

jel3

☞ **Whig Mass Meeting.**—The Whigs of the City of NewOrleans will hold a Second Mass Meeting, at the Pontchartrain Railroad Depot, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, on which occasion addresses will be delivered by our candidates, Gen. ALEXANDER DECLOUET and DUNCAN F. KENNER, Esq. By request of

THE WHIG CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

jel2

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ *SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.*

St. Louis.....LOUISIANA, Cameron, 5 P. M.
Red River.....MONTEREY, Withenbury, 5 P. M.
Red River.....CREOLE, Wilson, 5 P. M.
Red River.....D. R. MOBBY, Cooper, 5 P. M.
Pearingouth.....ARKANSAS No. 4, Frisbee, 5½ A. M. Cars.
Mobile.....OREGON, Hiern, 3½ P. M. cars.

☞ **New Steamer Louisiana—For St. Louis and all** intermediate landings.—The new and fast running splendid passenger steamer LOUISIANA, Capt. Cannon, leaves as above THIS EVENING, Wednesday, at 5 o'clock, from the foot of Gravier street.

jel3 O. M. WHITE, Agent, 29 New Levee st.

☞ **Notice.**—On and after SATURDAY, the 15th of June, the Mail Steamers, OREGON and JAMES L. DAY, will leave Daily for Mobile, via Bay St Louis, Pass Christian and Pascagoula, on the arrival at the Lake of the 11 o'clock A. M. train of cars, and the Way Letter Bag will leave our office at one-quarter past 10 o'clock. [jel2] J. & R. GEDDES, Agents, 10 Bank Place.

FINE SHIRTS.

☞ We have now in store a complete assortment of our fine Linen and Cotton SHIRTS. As we have seventeen sizes made, we are enabled to guaranty a fit. These Shirts are made expressly for our customers, and are, of course, in the latest styles, and made of the best materials, and in the best manner.

GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Fancy Articles, 12 Camp st.

je12—1m8dp

DOLLAR GOLD PEN.

A good GOLD PEN, and Silver Case, with Pencil, for ONE DOLLAR!

These Pens are guaranted; and should the points come off by fair usage, the purchaser can exchange the Pen for a new one, *without extra charge.*

☞ The price at which these Pens are sold makes them really cheaper than Steel Pens.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

GUINNESS & BUSH,
Dealers in Fancy Articles, Gold Pens, etc.
je12—1m8dp 12 CAMP STREET.

PER FALCON.

We have received a choice lot of

GOLD PENS.

Some of new styles, with extra cases.....Now in store, a fine assortment of

FINE FANS;
RETICULES;
PURSES;
PORTE MONNAIES;
COMBS;
BRUSHES;
PERFUMERY;
DRESSING CASES;
WORK-BOXES;
DESKS;
FINE SHIRTS, &c., &c.

GUINNESS & BUSH, 12 CAMP ST.,
je12—1m8p (Opposite the City Bank.)

MORGAN'S LITERARY DEPOT,
EXCHANGE PLACE,
Adjoining the Post Office, New Orleans, La.

☞ At the above Establishment may always be found

BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Consisting of NOVELS, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL, GEOGRAPHICAL and MEDICAL WORKS.

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P. S. Complete arrangements have been made with the principal Publishers throughout the Union, for a supply of the new works as fast as issued. je12 3m8dp J. C. M

GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN.

☞ We invite attention to our stock of Summer Clothing, consisting of a full and elegant assortment of FINE GOODS, made in the most fashionable style, consisting in part of—

DRESS COATS, of Super French Drap d'Ete;
FROCK COATS, of Drap d'Ete and Cashmerette;
PALETOTS and SACS, of Drap d'Ete, Cashmerette, English Merino, Alpaca, Linen, Gingham, Lustre, Seersucker, etc.
BUSINESS COATEES and FROCK COATS, of Merino, Alpaca, Linen, Seersucker, Lustre, etc. etc.
PANTS, of French Drap d'Ete, White and Fancy Drilling, Nankin, Seersucker, Check Linen, etc. etc.
VESTS, of White and Fancy Marseilles, Linen, Nankin, etc. etc.
SHIRTS—Linen, Linen with Cotton Bosom, Linen with Cambric Bosom, and Colored Linen and Cotton, of superior quality.
UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, of Gauze Flannel, Merino, Silk and Cotton, Linen, Cotton, Lisle Thread, etc. etc.
CRAVATS, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, Umbrellas, Trunks, Carpet Bags, etc. etc.

NORRIS & WAY, 23 Camp st.
je9 2dptje30 corner of Common st, under Hewlett's Exchange.

WANTED.

A COMPETENT CLERK in a DRUG STORE. Apply at the corner of Philippa and Girod streets. None need apply except those who can bring unquestionable recommendations je 13tf

Union Towboat Office, June 12, 1849.

WE have on hand and for sale, several old HULKS, and a number of SECOND-HAND BOILERS. JUNIUS BEEBE, Manager.

☞ Delta copy one month. je 13 1m

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.

TO RENT—TWO ROOMS, in one of the most pleasant and convenient locations in the city. They are newly furnished, airy, and would be rented on moderate terms for the summer. Apply at this office, or at No. 3 North street, Lafayette square. je 13 4t 2dp

FOUND.

A SMALL Black SLUT, with tip of tail white; tanned color on the belly, neck and head. The owner can have her by applying at the Segar Store, 74 St. Charles street. je 13 3t*

STRAY COW.

A LARGE bright brindle COW, about 8 years old, with Calf, has the letters "G. C." marked on the right side, with very large horns—was found at the place of James McCabe, on the Metairie Ridge, a few days ago. The owner can have the same by applying as above and proving property. je 13 3t

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

THIS Company having completed the organization of their Line of the U. S. Mail Steamers from Panama to California and Oregon, will hereafter appropriate one-half of the tickets per each