DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

THE CREVASSE.—Messrs. Dunbar and Surgi still manfully combat against the encroachments of the river. They are steadily proceeding with their work, and each day can say to the waves of the Mississippi, "So far shalt thou go and no farther." Thirty feet still remains unclosed. The works on each side are built in such a substantial manner that the water has no effect upon them. A few days more, it is confidently expected, will place the stopping of the Crevasse beyond a doubt.

THE OVERFLOW.—The water for the past two days has been receding very slowly. The levee on the north bank of the New Canal will be completed by Tuesday next, and the Draining Company will then be enabled to do much towards relieving the inundated district of the effects of the flood.

CALIFORNIA BOOKS.—The great number of books which have been published concerning California can be found at Steel's, No. 14 Camp street. Frémont and Emory's work, Bryant's popular and instructing book, and many others of interest and value, can be found there. In the present state of the public mind, any information respecting El Dorado is eagerly sought for by all persons, so that the demand for those publications which have already been issued could scarcely be supplied. Nor is it astonishing that every one should desire to know something of the golden land toward which all eyes are directed, and toward which so many are anxiously hastening. All the information which has yet been conveyed to us through the medium of popular works can, as we have above said, be found at Steel's. His collection comprises every thing which has yet been published on the subject. We advise the public in general, and particularly those persons attacked by the California fever, to call and examine the stock.

VALUABLE MEDICAL BOOKS.—We call the particular attention of those interested in such matters to the catalogue of Medical Works upon the subjects of Homœopathy and Hydropathy, advertised in our columns, and for sale by Mr. Thos. L. White, No. 53 Canal street. The public are daily receiving fresh evidences of wonderful cures by means of these new modes of practice.

LUNCH.—There will be great doings in this line to day at McKenzie's. Peruse his advertisement.

☞ We are under obligations to Captain Place, of the steamship Portland, for late Galveston papers. Capt. Place deserves the thanks of the press generally for the promptitude and politeness he observes in attending to their interests.

☞ The following is a list of passengers of the steamship Portland, which arrived yesterday from Port Lavaca *via* Galveston:

James Cook and lady, Mrs. Kerr, A. Briscoe and lady, J. M. B. Crooks and lady, Mr. O'Connell, Miss Moldock, Mrs. Conrad, Capt. Walsh; Messrs. Harris, Jones, Carter, Sterns, Atkins, Chapman, Wades, Evans, Malone, Calvert, Lindsey, DeHaro, Rogers, Jones, Glass, Lane, Leonard, Lyon, Foster, Allen—and 11 on deck.

TEHUANTEPEC.—See interesting letter, 1st page.

EAST PASCAGOULA HOUSE.—This favorite watering place, so long and so well known to our citizens, is open for the season. The Proprietor's advertisement will be found in this paper. It is a delightful location, and possesses all the natural advantages which can be desired, for pure air and sea bathing. The Hotel has been renovated and enlarged, and ample provision made for all the amusements usual at watering places, and all the good fare which the markets of Mobile and New Orleans can furnish. There is daily communication, and sometimes several opportunities per day, in both directions.

ASTOR PLACE RIOTS, NEW YORK.—Some curious developements have been made in the New York investigations into the Astor Place riots. It appeared in evidence that Messrs. D. C. Pell and Moses H. Grinnell, who were on the committee which invited Mr. Macready to play again, made arrangements to have in the Theatre a body of supporters of Macready to put down his assailants. According to the statement of one of the witnesses, he received 112 tickets from Messrs. Grinnell and Pell, which were in part given away, and left at various drinking places for the use of the supporters of Macready. The parties who made the arrangement with these gentlemen are in prison as rioters! These gentlemen appear to have managed very badly. They persuade Mr. Macready, against his own better judgment, to appear before the public, in defiance of a threatened *emeute*. They undertook to support him, and, as it appears, hired a sort of mob, with which to fight down another mob, and got beaten at last. The whole thing was badly conceived, and foolishly executed.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT PENSACOLA.—The Florida Democrat gives an account of a shocking event which occurred near the Dry Dock, in that place, on Saturday week. Two women—Mrs. Murray, wife of Michael Murray, and Margaret Ferguson, unmarried—were in bathing in the evening. Their cries for help alarmed Thomas Mansfield, a young man engaged to be married to the younger female. He plunged in, saved her, and returned to rescue the other. It is supposed that the drowning woman clung to him, so as to prevent him from exerting himself. Both perished. The woman's body was discovered the next day, mangled by sharks; and it is supposed that he shared the same horrible fate.

THE WALKER TRIAL.—This case terminated in New York by the *acquittal* of the accused. Nothing else could be expected from the testimony, as it was presented to the jury. Whether all was presented that was attainable, and whether the dead had full justice to her memory and conduct, are questions which it is too late to agitate, but which suggest themselves in the form of doubts to all who read the trial.

An affecting letter, written by the deceased to the prisoner a short time before her death, was read by her Counsel just before the testimony closed. In that she reiterates her love to him, states that she is his wife, and he knows it; charges him as before with unkindness, and as having done her injury; she also speaks of his having said that he loves her, and would be willing to live with her, did he have confidence in her faith; speaks of his having been confoundedly jealous, but finally offers, if he will not deny that she is his wife, and again live together, never to go out of the house, and will take a vow to that effect, so long as she shall live—never to see the light of heaven but what comes through the casement of the windows; to speak to no persons except the female inmates of the house, and to the ladies who make morning calls, and confine herself, even as to that, to her mother, sisters, and Mrs. Hill and another female friend with whom he is acquainted; if he does not accede to this the suit which she had commenced must go on; she speaks of her good name as being dear to her—alludes in terms of kindness to her aunt, who must not be deserted by her in her old age, and who had afforded shelter to her; she spoke at a former time of having been almost entirely excluded from the world, and is willing now to be entirely, etc., in order to show she is willing to make every sacrifice for him; she then appeals to him, as in former letters, in impassioned terms, as to her love and his course. The letter was very long. The counsel declined to give it for publication. We state this in New Orleans, as an act of justice, having published in full several letters of a violent and recriminating character, written in paroxysms of resentment, which showed her in more unamiable light than this letter, which is withheld from the world.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MOBILE.—A fire broke out on Friday morning last, between three and four o'clock, in the house of Mrs. Trask, corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, Mobile. It was entirely destroyed, with its contents, among which were $500 in bank notes. The flames communicated next to the south-west corner, occupied by Mrs. Case. This also, with its contents, was consumed. Mr. Johnson's bakery and dwelling on Monroe street were next destroyed, besides four small tenements on Franklin street. On the north-west corner of Monroe and Franklin streets a two-story building and a small house adjoining were also consumed. The principal loss was sustained by Messrs. Trask and Case and Mr. Johnson. The fire is supposed to have originated in design.

The Roman Republic.

Our last news from Europe, brings us the assurance that the Roman Republic still exists, sustained by the patriotism and heroic spirit of its citizens—though menaced with destruction by the united arms of France and Naples. The position of the new Republic is indeed perilous. Treachorously attacked by the nation it had a right to regard as an ally; alone, in the midst of Italy, the champion of Italian independence, it has to rely entirely upon its own valor and its own resources. Compared with the mighty power of France and Austria, the resources of Rome are nearly inappreciable. But it should be remembered that during the middle ages, one of the smallest Italian cities bid successful defiance to the armies of Frederic Barbarossa; while, in more recent times, the fortress of St. Jean D'Acre proved an effectual barrier to Napoleon's schemes of oriental conquest, and in all probability determined the destiny of Europe. These are examples of what may be accomplished by well directed courage and endurance, even against far superior numbers. The Rome of 1849 may furnish the future historian with another instance. That instance will be furnished if the spirit which animated the infant city against the Gauls of Brennus should be rekindled after a slumber of so many ages, and if Avezzano should prove a second Camillus instead of a second Rienzi.

It is a rule of human affairs that prosperity produces disunion. Adversity has the effect of uniting the most opposite interests and the most various opinions. This rule will probably hold good in regard to Rome. Had she not to struggle for her very existence against enemies from without, but enjoyed perfect immunity from extraneous assaults, the quarrels of faction might have rendered her powerless, and delivered her over again to the same tyranny from which she has just escaped. But the danger by which she is menaced combines all parties and all factions in a common cause. It was not long since asserted that the great mass of the Roman people were disgusted with the Republican government, and anxious for the return of the Pope. It was so stated by the Tory press of England, by the Conservative press of France, and even by the Paris correspondent of one of our own contemporaries. If such ever were the case, the French Government has adopted the very course best calculated to produce a revulsion of sentiment. Where that Government expected to find an easy and a bloodless victory, its armies have encountered the most determined resistance. When it was thought that the Romans would hail the return of the Pope with shouts of joy, they are found more than ever averse to his government. No fact is more conclusively established than that at this moment the people of Rome are firmly attached to a Republic, and as firmly resolved never again to admit the Pope to any temporal authority.

No assertion has been made with more boldness, none more universally credited, than that the Italians of the present age are an imbecile, a cowardly, and a treacherous race. The time has come when this aspersion is to be proved unfounded. The events of the past year have already furnished the proof. No European soldiers ever displayed greater courage than the armies of Charles Albert in their combats with the Austrians. History has no instance of more heroic constancy than has been displayed during this war by Milan and by Venice. Lombardy and Sardinia have been conquered through the treachery of a royal leader. Venice still maintains the contest; and Rome, from which we expected nothing, bids fair to assume a high position among the Republics of the world.

At the last accounts the army of Gen. Oudinot was within a short distance of the city. On the other side a Neapolitan force was stationed, having, it seems, recovered from its recent defeat. Neither army shows any particular wish to try the experiment of taking the place by storm. That would be an attempt which would almost certainly fail. The Milvian Bridge, the only entrance into the city from the side on which Oudinot is encamped, has been blown up. Unless the attacking armies are powerfully reinforced, the only chance of success, should the Romans persevere in their determination to resist, will be to besiege the city and starve it into submission. But the besieged have a large quantity of provisions on hand, and before they are exhausted it is not improbable that the French Ministry will be compelled by a direct vote of the Assembly to recall Oudinot. The situation of Rome, although as we have said, perilous, is not by any means desperate. A continuation of the courage she has recently displayed, will bring her safely through all the dangers by which she is threatened. Let us hope that the fate of Troy, Saguntum, and of Carthage may not be hers.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS, ETC.—*Washington, June 8, 1849.*—We understand that ex-Governor Graham, of North Carolina, has positively declined the mission to Spain, on account of his young family; and it is now supposed that Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, will be appointed. The diplomatic appointments to Russia, Mexico, Rio Janeiro, China, and the Barbary States, are yet to be made. There are very few applicants for the African posts. For the Mexican mission, Gen. Waddy Thompson, of South Carolina, and Nathaniel P. Tallmadge, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, (formerly U. S. Senator from New York,) are the most prominent candidates—though Robert P. Letcher, ex-Governor of Kentucky may get it. Mr. Crittenden recommended Letcher for a place in the cabinet; but as he did not obtain one he is considered good for a foreign mission. The cabinet held a consultation, yesterday, in regard to foreign appointments, but there was nothing determined upon.—*N. Y. Herald.*

☞ The NewYork Express says that Gen. Taylor was inclined to give Col. Webb the mission to Spain, but that certain "indiscretions" of the Colonel's life were so arrayed against him that the Cabinet "would not press the appointment," and "the President did not feel at liberty to take the *responsibility!*"

QUEER CALCULATIONS.—The editor of the Yankee Blade says: "It would be a curious sight to see all the babies in the United States, under five years age, together; they would make a pretty little collection of 2,400,000. What a squalling there would be should they all be spanked at the same time, and what a great heap of sugar plums it would take to quiet them!"

MEXICAN LAND WARRANTS.—An official statement, made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under date of 1st May, shows that the whole number of Mexican war warrants which will probably be applied for is estimated at 90,000.

MARYLAND FINANCES.—The finances of Maryland are said to be in such a prosperous condition at the present time that Gov. Thomas contemplates recommending to the Legislature at its next session a reduction of the taxes. The sinking fund is becoming immense, and should the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad be completed in a few years, and be enabled to pay its dividends in cash, Maryland will soon be out of debt. "A good time is coming."

UNION COURSE, L. I.—*Monday, June 4.*—Pacing Match for $400—Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

James Whipley's b. r. *Gen. Taylor*, in a sulky.....2 1
T. Davis's ro. m. *Lady Bertine*, in a wagon.....1 dis.
Time, 2:40—2:37.

The mare won the first heat by half a length; in the second Whipley got upset in front of the distance-stand, and his horse was led over the score without him! It was ascertained after the heat that Davis, the jockey of the mare, was *two pounds* short of weight, and consequently she was distanced. Why not distance both?—*Spirit of the Times.*

GREAT PEDESTRIAN MATCH.—On Friday, the 28th inst., a most interesting race is to come off over the Union Course, L. I., of eleven miles in an hour. The prizes are $500 to the first, $150 to the second, and $100 to the third, provided each completes the distance. No entrance money is required, but the purses are open to all. Smoke, Steprock, Barlow, and other crowders are invited to come on. *N. Y. Spirit of the Times.*

☞ The drawing of the Grand Consolidated Lottery of Maryland, Class No. 27, which took place at Baltimore on the 9th of June, resulted as follows: 28, 43, 17, 35, 33, 67, 75, 4, 24, 5, 40, 68, 50. The holder of Nos. 4, 24, 75 is entitled to eleven thousand dollars.

From Chihuahua.

LETTER FROM CHAPARRAL.

Causes of abandonding the El Paso route and passing through Mexico—Route to Chihuahua—Pursuit after Indians—Mountain Ravine—Californians at Chihuahua—Their expected detention at the Colorado.

CITY OF CHIHUAHUA, May 4th, 1849.

Friends of the Crescent—When you last heard from me I was at Presidio Rio Grande preparing provisions for the journey to El Paso del Norte, and you will no doubt be surprised when turning to the last page of this letter to find it signed by your old friend. I will then at once tell you the reason of my being in Chihuahua: When we started for El Paso and had proceeded as far as the Chaparoza water-hole, we were induced to remain there for a company under Lieut. Allen, who was reported to be near us and with a guide which Col. Kinney had sent me. Some eight days after our arrival he came up, but his company had stampeded, the guide had stampeded also, and his few followers were so much alarmed at what had sent the others into Mexico, that their faces alarmed some of my own little party to such an extent that a stampede followed, and the majority decided to go to the gold regions through Mexico. This was a heavy blow to me, after all my labor in Presidio to familiarize myself with the country, but I had obligated myself to the party and was thus forced to go with the majority. I cannot, however, attach any considerable blame to those of the party who urged the journey through Mexico, for they had remained with me a full month for the guide who had deserted, and further patience was not to be expected. Whatever my regret may have been to leave the American side of the Rio Grande—where the route every moment became more feasible, and for which I had been furnished a map of the country by a Mexican officer who had been over it often—on the morning of the 1st April we saddled up, and after twenty-five days of hard marching, some days making as many as twenty-five leagues, we reached this capital. The route I selected was the shortest—crossing the Rio Grande at the Eagle Pass and passing through San Fernando, Ovayas, Sardinas, Vila Nueva and to Cienegas. At the latter place a main road leads around by Mapimi to this place, and a trail across the Bolson de Mapimi. The latter being some twelve days shorter we adopted it, and, with the exceptions of a stretch of thirty five leagues without water and a broken rocky country, we had nothing to complain of.

A few days before we reached the last town previous to entering the Bolson, the Camanches had paid it a visit and driven off a large number of fine horses. Although the Mexicans knew where the Indians were with their own and some 3000 other horses, they were too cowardly to pursue them. They agreed, however, to furnish me with fresh horses and guides if I would make a descent upon the Indian camp, and to give me all the horses I could recapture. Accordingly, I took sixteen men and started after dark. By riding nearly all night and a part of the next morning we reached the place where it was supposed the Indians were, but they were off. Being well mounted we started in pursuit, passing over mountains and through deep ravines, and after about twenty leagues' ride were forced to return without coming up with them, as it was necessary for us to reach Catarina before daylight, the time appointed for our departure. A country more broken and wild than we passed over on that day cannot possibly be conjectured, and had we been mounted on American horses it would have been impossible to have proceeded. Along one ravine particularly it seemed an impossibility to progress. It was between the bases of two lofty mountains that towered up into the clouds, and whose jutting rocks, under other circumstances, would have inspired awe if not terror. The bed of the ravine was filled with huge stones, and sometimes so far apart that the animals would have to jump from one to the other to clear the chasm between, but they were sure-footed and true, and during the day but two of them fell. Now and then a rock or chasm would cause us to leave the ravine, when we would be forced to ride along the sides of the mountain, so sloping that the animals would lean towards the ascent so far that the upper foot would frequently come in contact with the rocks. Had the animal made the least slip or mistep at such times, itself and rider would have been hurled below upon the rocks, and probably both dashed to pieces. It was while on the side of one of these mountains that we were first insulted with any thing like fear. Two rocks lay about six feet apart, and it was necessary to jump from one to the other in order to proceed. I immediately thought of dismounting, but the Mexicans having cleared with their animals, the sense of shame predominated over fear, and not to be behind them we made the jump and cleared it without accident. We were some four hours travelling in and near this ravine. If I had the time and ability a full description of the country we passed over would be of more interest to you and your readers than any thing that could be written from this country.

On the 18th we commenced the march across the Bolson de Mapimi, and in seven days got out of it and into Santa Rosalie on the national road from Coahuila and Nueva Leon to Chihuahua. Although the Indians were in our vicinity all the time they did not molest us, notwithstanding they had previously driven back a company of two hundred Mexican soldiers.

Arrived at Chihuahua I found a number of companies *en route* for California, most of which left New Orleans in January and February last. There were several fractions of the Mazatlan Rangers, a party under Dr. Brent, a Mississippi company, two New York parties, one under George Kensett, a very small party under J. M. Allen, who followed me through, and my own party. A party has left here every day since my arrival, and there are now but four in this place who will all leave day after to-morrow.

The prospect ahead is any thing but flattering, and it is the opinion of the best informed Americans and natives here that we will have to remain at the Colorado until the first of August for the water to recede. Many of the parties that have left here went away with no other idea than to rest at that river. But there is a party now here that will go over if it has to foot it from that stream, rather than be retarded in its march.

I will write you a long descriptive letter from Coralitas, and as this is mail day in Chihuahua and near the hour of its departure, I must close this. CHAPARRAL.

Debate in the French Assembly.

The last manifesto of the Russian Emperor, announcing his intention to interfere in the affairs of Western Europe, produced a great sensation in the French Assembly. At the sitting of the 22d of May, M. Serrans commenced the proceedings by a speech calling on the Government to act promptly. He said there was evidently a coalition of Kings against the Democracy of Europe.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs replied in opposition, and said the Government intended to act through diplomatic means.

M. Joly, after some remarks, concluded by proposing the following order of the day:

"The National Assembly, considering that the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, and the treaties concluded between Russia, Prussia and Austria, are an encroachment on the principles of public right, proclaimed by the French Revolution, and sanctioned by the order of the day of the 24th May, 1848; and protesting, in the name of the French people, against this new coalition which menaces the liberty of Europe; enjoins on the Government to take the most energetic measures to cause the principle of the liberty and independence of nations to be respected: and passes to the order of the day."

Cries on the left: Supported!

Several voices on the left: The recognition of the Roman Republic should be added.

M. Joly modified his order of the day, and handed it to the President.

The President read the order of the day with the following modifications: "The National Assembly invites the Government to take energetic measures to cause the independence and nationality of the Roman Republic to be respected. [Interruption on the Left.]

Gen. Cavaignac proposed a modified order of the day, instructing the Government to take measures to protect the interests of France.

The President of the Assembly considered these motions equivalent to a declaration of war, which measure the Government opposed.

M. Ledru-Rollin: I ascend the tribune with anxiety. The President of the Council says that it is a declaration of war that is demanded from you. It seems he has not read the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia! Yes, it is war; but it is war that is declared against us! We must defend ourselves or submit to shame—that is the question. [Loud approbation on the Left.] When the Emperor of Russia says that he has tolerated the movements of nations for fifteen months, so long as it appeared to him there was no danger for Russia, but that now he recognises the peril, and is resolved to combat it—is not that, I ask, a declaration of war? [Different murmurs.] In the opinion of Russia, there are two questions in presence: that of order and that of liberty; which last the Emperor calls anarchy. When the sword shall be drawn to crush German democracy and Italian liberty, do you believe that there will be no danger for France? Read again the manifesto of Brunswick of 25th July, 1792—recall to mind the treaties of 1815, and you will be convinced that it is war that is declared against our Republic. [Approbation on the Left.]

An eternal adversary throws to us an insulting challenge. You can only reply thereto by an energetic manifesto; you cannot refrain, I tell you in the name of your dignity from sending back the insult. [Great approbation on the Left.] You say that the Assembly is about to expire. But I ask you if you do not believe that, in such a situation, three weeks lost can never be regained? [Different movements and approbation on the Left.] Will it not take eleven days for the new Assembly to constitute itself, and though eleven days are nothing to you, they are to us as a whole life. [Approbation on the Left.] In such a situation, a nation is not at liberty to efface its past, to be untrue to itself. Under penalty of dishonor, the Assembly must declare that France will arise, in reply to the despot of Russia. [Renewed approbation on the Left.] Yes, I say that, as the Republic is mean by the term anarchical principle, you must act. [Loud approbation on the Left.] You will act, or you will be the last Assembly in the world, and the basest Government that ever existed. [Murmurs and approbation.] Yes, I know well that you would wish not to repir courageously to this challenge, and you believe that in adjourning a decision you do not assume on yourselves terrible responsibility. When, on the 25th of July, 1792, the manifesto of Brunswick and of the King of Prussia appeared, it was denounced in the Assembly, and the question was laid down whether it should be responded to by another manifesto, but the royalist party in the Assembly refused. Immediately after the country displayed its profound discontent by *emeutes*; and the forfeiture of the first magistrate was discussed. [Long interruption.]

A voice on the right: Read history. [A noise.]

M. Ledru-Rollin: You cannot efface history by your clamors. I repeat that, when the Assembly was called on to reply by a counter-manifesto to the manifesto of July, the Royalist party refused, the country was agitated, and fifteen days after, on the 10th of August, the will of the people was executed. [Different movements.] At this moment, you, citizens, have the power of setting aside a like danger! If you wish to prevent civil war, reply energetically and promptly to this defiance. [Interruption on the Left.]

The President of the Council: As the debate advances the question becomes clearer. Thus it appears that it is not from a feeling of the real interest of the country that it is said that the Assembly should accept the order of the day proposed to it, but as an expedient to escape I know not what violent pleasure. [Noisy interruption on the Left.] Thank God in France the Government, in whatever hands it may be, will preserve its liberty of action; it will never obey violence; but will only obey what is dictated by the true interest of the country. [Approbation on the Right.] The honorable Ledru-Rollin cites history wrongly, and deduces from it consequences which do not apply to the situation. He has quoted to you the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick, and has represented to you that war was declared on that occasion by the explosion of the most ardent popular sentiment. [Interruption on the Left.]

M. Ledru-Rollin: I did not say a word of that. [Yes, yes! no, no!] I said that on the 25th July, 1792, the manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick and the King of Prussia appeared; that the proposition made to the Assembly to reply thereto by an energetic manifesto was rejected; that the question of the forfeiture of the first magistrate was thereupon raised, and that fifteen days after the people went to execute themselves their will at the Tuileries. [Different movements.]

The President of the Council: I persist in saying that the honorable gentleman is mistaken both in the history and in its application. It is in fact a strange simile which he wishes to establish. The manifesto of the Duke of Brunswick was preceded by the Prussian armies marching on France. I have no wish to weaken the political bearing of the manifesto of the Emperor of Russia, but I must at the same time remind the Assembly that that sovereign has just recognized the French Republic. I have only mentioned this fact to oppose the comparison of M. Ledru-Rollin between two things which bear no resemblance to each other, and not to inspire a false feeling of security in the country, or to turn attention from the events which are being accomplished in Europe.

Mr. Crémieux thought that *the manifestoes of the Sovereigns of Europe were a declaration of war to the revolution, and that France could only reply thereto by war.* For his part, therefore, he would vote for the resolution which most energetically expressed his sentiments.

The discussion was then declared to be closed in the midst of great agitation. A great number of members demanded a division, with the insertion of the names of the members in the *Moniteur*. This was agreed to.

At seven o'clock precisely the division was closed, when the numbers were—

For the order of the day pure and simple.....5[illegible]
Against it.....459

Majority against.....406

The order of the day pure and simple was therefore declared to be rejected.

At the sitting of the next day, the order of the day proposed by Gen. Cavaignac was adopted by a vote of 436 to 184.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

The Weather and the Cholera—Sulphur a specific—Alarm among the people—Hungarian Affairs—An American Legion for Hungary—The Walker Trial—Astor House Riots.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—We have regular cholera weather again—warm, muggy, drizzling and disheartening. Every body has the "blues," which an occasional gleam of sunshine through the mist only serves to render more distinct.

The cholera has already a perceptible effect upon the business of the city, the number of arrivals from the country especially growing more slim daily. The tailors, clothiers and dealers in light stuffs complain terribly, as their summer business seems to be ruined by the advice of the faculty for every body to wear woollen clothing. Hardly a light coat or pair of summer pants are to be seen in the streets, except at the doors and windows of the anxious dealers.

The trade in sulphur is wonderfully brisk, and the market bids fair to be exhausted in a very short time. I have never before seen the retail druggists half so busy as they have been within the past two days, and they are almost exclusively engaged in dispensing sulphur. The alleged discovery of Dr. Bird will do a vast amount of good, even if there be no virtue in his prescription, by imparting a degree of confidence to the nervously constituted; and the efforts of those who decry the importance of the remedy deserve no credit. It is idle to deny, at this moment, that much alarm is spread through the city, and especially among the humbler classes which occupy districts particularly liable to the cholera, and any thing which tends to remove this alarm removes an important predisposition for the disease. The sulphur remedy is within the reach of the poorest, and it is important that in applying it they should have implicit confidence in its efficacy. Doctor Turner, the Chionothermal practitioner, has come out in favor of it, or of a similar preparation (Carburet of Sulphur), which he says Dr. Lampadius recommended in Asphyxia, and Dr. Krimer found extremely efficacious in Asphyxia arising from inhaling carbonic acid, curing ten out of eleven cases with it. He also quotes Dr. Riecke in saying "every thing encourages the trial of the sulphuret as a remedial agent."

The Board of Health to-day report only 26 cases, and 12 deaths from Cholera, for the last 24 hours—16 cases and 6 deaths in private practice; 10 and 6, in Hospital.

I was mistaken in saying that the Hungarian mass meeting was appointed to be held in the Park last evening; the day was not set, but will be fixed upon this evening or to-morrow.

A telegraphic dispatch from Boston last night states that M. Rothschild had received a letter from Frankfort informing him that "the Hungarians had totally defeated the Russians, and forced them to fall back upon Cracow." This is confirmatory in part of the "latest dispatch" received at Liverpool before the sailing of the Europa, stating that 5000 Russians had laid down their arms before Dembinski, besides the 30,000 before reported to have surrendered to Bem. A deep interest is felt here with regard to Hungarian affairs, but the cause is considered almost hopeless, against two such powers as Austria and Russia. As things go, France may be expected soon to lend her aid to the opposers of Hungarian, as she has attempted to do with those of Italian, liberty.

Bennett of the Herald proposes the raising of a legion in the United States, to proceed to Europe in aid of the movements there in favor of liberty, and offers to subscribe $1000 towards the expense of getting it up! One thousand such subscriptions would raise and send an effective auxiliary force, but our experience in the mercenary line should teach us never again to favor an undertaking of the kind. I think but few volunteers would be found among the members of Col. White's Yucatan Regiment in your city.

The murder trial which has been before our Court of Oyer and Terminer for the past two weeks is about closing—the Judge is just finishing his charge.

The investigation concerning the Astor Place Riot, which I have before noticed as going forward before Judge Edmonds, is said to be concluded, and a single affidavit connected with the proceedings has leaked out through the columns of the Herald. This affidavit is made by a disreputable man named Charles Tappan, who charges Duncan C. Pell and Moses Grinnell with supplying him and his party with the 12 tickets of which Rynders spoke at the indignation meeting in the Park. There is no doubt of the truth of Tappan's statement, but there is much difference of opinion as to the culpability involved in the transaction. The Grand Jury now has the whole matter in hand, and will doubtless do it justice.

The Italian brig Fortunio arrived this morning with 70 passengers from Genoa. Respectfully, INDICATOR.

The Weather—The Streets—The Alarm Abroad—Acquittal of Walker—the News from New Orleans—Death of General Gaines—The Empire.

NEW YORK, June 9, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—Our weather has changed most favorably, a fact which has an inspiriting effect upon every body in Gotham. Sunshine, sulphur and clean streets, administered in moderate doses, form an excellent antidote for "choleric" poison, (I say *choleric*, because all the newspaper people say so, and leave to them the justification of the barbarism.) and their influence is clearly traceable in the shortened countenances of our citizens. Our streets are getting into really good order, and we are no longer ashamed to show the city to strangers. Visiters are, however, much fewer than usual, many having been scared back by reports of the epidemic. This is unreasonable, but people are not always governed by reason, and, notwithstanding the well-published fact that our city is remarkably healthy, and that the cholera is confined almost exclusively to a particular class, we find the country business to fall off daily. The report of the Board of Health for the past 24 hours gives 40 new cases and 19 deaths—30 cases and 10 deaths in private practice, and 10 cases and 9 deaths in the Hospital. There are several reasons for this great difference in the mortality in private practice and the Hospital, the principal one being the difference in the habits of the patients—those in the Hospital are brought mainly from the worst parts of the city, and are generally intemperate persons, or those whose occupation creates a liability to the disease. Much time also is generally lost in getting them from the place of attack to the Hospital.

The trial of Thomas A. Walker, for the murder of his wife, (or Mrs. Miller,) has resulted, as was to have been expected, in a verdict of acquittal. The jury deliberated on the verdict some six or seven hours, and once came into Court to have a doubt resolved. This has been a remarkable trial in many respects. One of its queer features was the refusal of the prosecuting attorney to bring forward evidence in his possession. On the part of the defence, every thing was done that could be done to blacken the character of the victim, and there was no friend to step forward in protection of her memory.

We had Telegraphic dispatches from your city last evening, with intelligence up to the 6th inst., and are hopeful that, for the future, we shall be better advised of New Orleans matters than we have been heretofore, as it is supposed that a permanent arrangement in that regard is now perfected. I hope we shall soon begin to receive your morning news regularly for our papers of the next morning.

The death of General Gaines, as reported from your city, causes deep and wide-spread sorrow in New York, where the old hero was much loved and honored.

Amongst the arrivals at this port yesterday was the hull of the steamer Empire, which is fast moored to her dock in this city—although she has not yet been entirely raised nor explored. She will now, however, soon be taken out of the water. Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

EX-PRESIDENT POLK.—Ex-President Polk was very severely attacked by the cholera, at Nashville, on the 6th inst., but at the last advices, he had so far recovered as to be considered by his physicians entirely out of danger.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES FOR CALIFORNIA.—The ship Far West has sailed from New York for San Francisco, with Government supplies from the Brooklyn Navy Yard. She also had a fair number of passengers.

DEATH OF MARIA EDGEWORTH.—The celebrated Maria Edgeworth, the once popular novelist, died after a few hours' illness on Monday morning, May 21, at Edgeworthtown, in the county of Longford. The lamented deceased was in her eighty-third year.

MURDER IN CHARLESTON.—Two negroes have been arrested in Charleston for the murder of Thos. Morrison, one of the night watch, for stopping them late at night. They killed him, and threw his body into the water.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

BALTIMORE, June 10.—The ship Lexington has arrived at New York from California. She brings 1218 pounds of gold, having left 458 pounds at Valparaiso.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—The sugar establishment of Harris Icherhausen was burnt last night. Loss eight thousand dollars, one half insured.

Cotton unaltered. Sales small. Fair upland, 8¼ cents. Slight depression in flour. Stocks firm. Treasury Notes, 14 per cent, New Loan 16 per cent premium.

Steamer Southerner arrived 12 M.

Died:

On Sunday morning, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock, of cholera, Mr. INCREASE STODDARD WOOD, aged 44 years, a native of Orange county, New York, and for the last nine years a resident of this city, and proprietor of the Canal street Cotton Press.

☞ His funeral will take place THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 4 o'clock, at his late temporary residence, on Eighth street, Lafayette, between Jersey and Laurel. All friends and acquaintances of the family, and of J. B. and Milton Stawers, are requested to attend....Omnibuses will be in attendance on Canal street, between Royal and Chartres, at half-past 3 o'clock, to carry his friends to his late residence, and thence to the place of interment.

On Sunday morning, 17th inst., at 5 o'clock, after a lingering illness, Mrs. MARY CARRIGY, a native of Ireland, and for the last fifteen years a resident of this city, aged 45 years.

☞ Her funeral will take place THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, corner of Morales and Enghien streets. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

On Saturday afternoon, 16th inst., after an illness of a few hours, ELIZA CAROLINE BENSINGER, in the 21st year of her age.....

☞ Mississippi papers please copy.

☞ **Jackson Fire Co. No. 18.—The officers and members** of the above Company are requested to attend a Special Meeting on WEDNESDAY, 20th inst., at 7 o'clock in the evening....The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance, as business of importance will be brought before the Company....By order of the Foreman. H. A. HENDRICKS, Secretary. je18

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Mobile.....JAS. L. DAY, Giberson, 11 A. M. cars.
Biloxi.....CALIFORNIA, Reynolds, 8 A. M. cars.
Louisville.....NEW UNCLE SAM, VanDusen, 5 P. M.
Red River.....CADDO, Graham, 5 P. M.
Nashville.....AMERICA, Johnson, 5 P. M.
Pascagoula.....ARKANSAS No. 4, Frisbee, 6 P. M. Cars.

☞ **St. Louis Packet New Uncle Sam** is now receiving freight and leaves for the above and interm diate landings, THIS DAY, Monday, at 5 o'clock P. M., positively, from Poydras street wharf. HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.

☞ Passengers will please be on board at the hour. je18

☞ **Alex. Scott.**—The splendid passenger steamboat ALEX. SCOTT, Capt. E. T. Sturgeon, will leave for Louisville on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 5 o'clock.

MARTIN, OWEN & CO.
je15 J. M. MOORE, Agents.

BENEFIT OF MR. JOHN GATELY.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 1849.

☞ We, the subscribers, after serious deliberation upon the united obligations of fellowship, religious dogma and social amity, deem ourselves imperatively bound to make, thus, our candid, interested and united appeal to grateful and commiserating humanity, on behalf of an ever-deserving one—Mr. JOHN GATELY—victimized in a considerable amount of property by the furiously raging flames of Friday night, the 8th inst., at the corner of Julia and Camp streets, New Orleans. And, as the result of our considerations is in favor of a BALL, at Ruffner's (formerly Centerbo[illegible]'s) splendid Ball Room, on SATURDAY NIGHT, the 23d inst., as in our opinion the best means of congregating and combining generous, humane and friendly sympathy, to allow its emoluments to be disposed of in mitigation of his severe losses, we hereby most earnestly request an exhibition creditable to the community, the limits of which may enable him to prosecute his industrious hints in the channel of his ever laudable pursuits.

☞ Tickets are issued without limiting generous and liberal sympathizers.

James Carter,	John Fitzpatrick,	Hamilton Taylor,	
John Earles,	Bernard Garrick,	Bernard Connill,	
Michael Murphy,	Michael Cogher,	Dan Fitzpatrick,	
John Connill,	John Henderson,	Bernard Duffy,	
Philip Duffy,	James Grealy,	John Morris,	
Bernard Gillooly,	Patrick Colley,	Thomas Graham,	
John Coates,	Malachi Kelly,	Daniel O'Leary,	
George Hogan,	—— McCluskey,		

je18 6t.

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JOHNSON'S RESULTS OF HYDROPATHY.
HYDRIATICS; Or, Manual of Water-Cure.

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