DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS.

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 16, 1853.

See Third Page for City News, &c.

FOR THE WESTERN PARTS, TO-DAY.—The excursion, which for a pleasant weekly trip over the Lake, and through the Pass, to the various Watering Places, are numerous. The difficulty is to make choice, where all are so convenient and pleasant. The Steam this morning at Pan Christian will be over before our Saturday issue can get there, but after the rush there will be other opportunities, and the charms of pure air, sea bathing, and delightful social business, all along the coast, from the Lake to Point Clear.... The crack and best fitted steamer in the "Gen. Taylor," Capt. James Rogers, commander, and we have had a most obliging Captain—a strong constitution is more welcome, and feels at home to meet. The Gen. Taylor leaves on the arrival of the 5½ o'clock train this morning.... The next in order of time, but second to none as a splendid, comfortable boat, is the "Jas. L. Day," Gregory, Captain—an old favorite, that is Captain and boat. The Day starts on the arrival of the train in the 6½ o'clock one.... The "California"—Charles Reynolds' boat, the rival of the Oregon, for beauty and speed, with the exception of as perfect a gentleman as ever commanded boat—starts on the arrival of the 5½ o'clock one in the afternoon.... Last still, the "Mobile," Capt. Billon—an old friend and favorite, but into officers will be ready to cast off the line unless, starting on the arrival of the 6½ o'clock one.... There are four different conveyances, at different times, to the Bay of St. Louis—Pass Christian, Biloxi, and Bend and West Pensacola, and there are visitors enough to fill them all.... For Mandeville, Covington and Madisonville, there is the "Olivia," Capt. W. A. Giles, a new, handsome boat, and a very popular commander, which leaves on the arrival of the 4½ o'clock train.

STEAMSHIP ALABAMA.—It will be observed, by reference to the advertisement, that the mail steamship Alabama, Capt. Winkle, has been detained by the inclemency of the weather, and will sail next Tuesday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., instead of the day for Chagres, depart.

The Mammoth Weekly Crescent

Will be ready for delivery at 2 o'clock to-day. It will be found a very interesting number, containing, besides editorials on public topics, very full foreign news by the Hibernia; the accounts from Panama by the Alabama, with lists of American vessels in the Pacific; the arrival and reception of Father Mathew in New York; correspondence from New York, and from the interior of this State; City News; Poetry, and a large amount of useful and amusing reading.

STEAMSHIP NEW ORLEANS.—This fine steamboat, bound hence to New York, put into Norfolk on Sunday the 1st inst., for a supply of coal, and left the next day. All well on board.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.—A programme of the procession of Gen. Taylor through the Eastern States, is published generally in the papers of the North. We learn therefrom that he will leave Washington about the middle of August; proceed via Baltimore to York; and thence visit Lancaster, Harrisburg, Chambersburg, the Bedford Springs, Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg. He will then pass through Ohio to Cleveland, where he will embark for Buffalo, and will be at the New York State Agricultural Fair at Syracuse on the 10th September. Thence he will go to Albany; from Albany he will proceed eastward to Boston, and after visiting the capitals of New Hampshire and Maine, will return south via Providence, New York and Philadelphia, his purpose being to reach Washington about the close of September.

MORNING COURIER.—We understand that this journal, printed in Italian and French, will appear to-morrow morning. We bid it welcome, and hope it may promote the cause of Italian liberty and independence. May it increase the sympathy for the Italians on this side of the Atlantic, and heighten the ardor of the patriots of the Peninsula.

COL. WELLER.—It is known, too, that President Polk last winter appointed John R. Weller, ex-member of Congress from Ohio and ex-colonel in the Mexican war, Commissioner on the part of the United States, and dispatched him reasonably on his important duty. Of course his failure to appear duly at San Diego (as he easily might have done) will afford Mexican ground of cavil with regard to the validity of the treaty, or at least of its provisions of territory. And yet a gentleman direct from New Orleans informs us that Weller (who set out from Washington last January or February) has been spending most of the intermediate time in New Orleans, "on a bender," is his expression) and has hardly just set out, with not half time enough left in which to reach San Diego by the period stipulated. The results of this unfaithfulness may be extensively disastrous; but it may be that our informant is mistaken. We call on the New Orleans and Ohio papers for light on the subject.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Tribune's informant was certainly mistaken if nothing more. Col. Weller arrived here last winter and took the first vessel which left for Chagres. He remained only a few days in New Orleans. We had news of Col. Weller's arrival at San Diego some week's ago.

MR. CLAYTON AND PETER'S PENCE.—It is clear that according to the views promulgated by Mr. Clayton in regard to the steamship United States, that the American Secretary of State must seize and sequester the sums which have been collected for the relief of the Pope. The Roman Republic has been in existence for five months, and is incontestably the government *de facto* of the Roman States. But the United States being strictly neutral in all foreign quarrels, must necessarily recognize the *de facto* government of a country. If it recognizes any other it cannot remain neutral. The collection in aid of the Pope is for the service of a set of rebels aiming at the overthrow of an established government. How then can Mr. Clayton let these funds for the Pope leave the country? Let him sequester them. No bond and security can be taken from the bishops who have made the collections; for money circulating freely from land to hand cannot be traced, and hence the money must be actually detained if we wish to be certain that it will not be used for belligerent purposes. Let the Secretary of State act promptly. The matter requires immediate and decided action. We hope the Secretary will not evade the question by saying that United States government is bound to prevent aid from being given to liberal neutrals, but that it may wink at the assistance given to legitimate sovereigns. If Mr. Clayton's idea of international law are correct, they should be the same for the Papal rebels as for the German liberals.

CARTWRIGHT ON CHOLERA.—We have received a Memoir by Dr. Cartwright on the "Pathology and Treatment of Cholera," which embodies in a small space the results of the author's observations and reflections on the subject of which it treats. We need not tell our readers of Dr. Cartwright's ample experiences in regard to the cholera, nor need we refer to his bold and independent habits of thought and investigation. These are familiar to all the people of the South. Supposing that almost every one will purchase and read the whole of this memoir, we forbear to quote from it in detail. There is one passage, however, which we would recommend especially to the physicians of our city:

"I will not refer to the post-mortem examinations I have made in cholera on its former visitation, or to those made by physicians out of the city of New Orleans, because it is not worth while to go abroad for facts, when we have all the facts much clearer made out at home. Instead of the physicians of New Orleans looking to those of other cities and countries, to learn the pathology of the disease, it is time for them to say to their medical brethren elsewhere, 'Follow us,' and to assert the right of the Crescent City to take the same high rank in Medicine, she already has in Commerce."

☞ The Bulletin of yesterday contained No. 2 of its articles on the Railroad to the Pacific. The article yesterday reminded us of a boy spinning a top. A top can be made to stand on its point with the big end upwards, only by giving it a considerable rotatory motion. The Bulletin spins on its article to nearly the length of a column, but it is all the while a top with a puffed out body resting on a small point. Let the top spin itself out and it falls to the ground.

Affairs in Canada.

The local politics of Canada are in a state of increasing excitement. The presses teem with the most violent articles aimed by the parties at each other. The Tory presses, which assume the name of *British* exclusively, denounce the Administration press as the French party, and Gov. Elgin as an enemy to English influences. They go farther, and abuse him for personal faults and meannesses—charge him with a haughty and cold deportment in society, and with miserly habits. The Government papers are as caustic in their replies—assailing the Tories as factious and rebellious—without any principle or object but revenge and the overthrow of the Government for the sake of office. The party vocabulary of abusive epithets so copiously used, shows that in that species of freedom they are quite up to the politicians on this side of the St. Lawrence. They are well trained in one of the most popular parts of American politics, and are thus far ready for annexation. The quarrels in Canada, it is well known, are in a great degree quarrels of races. The Lower Canada population, which is mostly French, forms the bulk of the Liberals. In Upper Canada, the British race is most numerous, and there is then a Tory ascendancy. This local distribution of parties makes the feud between them not merely one of opinions—but one of provinces and races. Such conflicts are the more unappeasable, because they are often without any other cause than mere national prejudices that have grown up without reason, and become mere instincts. The separation of the two races into distinct Governments is obviously the dictate of wise policy. No real harmony can be expected where these deep-seated animosities are brought into daily struggle for political ascendancy. It is, doubtless, a sense of the vast social advantages which will be gained by both races in the separation of the two Canadas from all compulsory connection with each other, and the reservation to each race of its control of domestic offices, each in its own province, that encourages among enlightened Canadians the project of annexation to the United States. The formation of two communities, independent of each other, each possessing all the functions of administration for itself, and both forming parts of a general system, in which they cannot clash with each other, gives the only promise which the future holds out to Canadians for a cessation of strife between the Upper and Lower Provinces—the British and the French interests. The idea of annexation is apparently favorably entertained in all quarters. It is the frequent threat of the Tories—the frequent promise of the Liberals—is gravely discussed in all its aspects, without reference to party, and does not seem to be seriously displeasing to a large and influential party in Great Britain. A portion of the radical press in England have always treated colonial independence as a certain event to take place at some future time, and have argued that it ought to be hastened by the action of the parent country, because the colonial system has been a heavy burden and unequited expense. But, in late days, this sense of the insecurity and costliness of the colonies, has penetrated into other quarters, and high functionaries of the Government, and its distinguished supporters in the press and in Parliament, have spoken very plainly in favor of yielding to the desire of the Canadians for a separation from Great Britain, whenever the population shall signify a well considered and settled determination to that effect. Even the London Times avows that it is growing "familiar" with the idea of the annexation of Canada to the United States.

The first requisite to this end is the formation and expression of a preponderating public opinion in Canada for independence and annexation. This, by all signs, is growing rapidly. Some of the ablest of the Canadian presses are discussing it at length, and their conclusions are, in general, that it is for the interest of Canada, and that there will be no opposition from Great Britain to a strong application and on proper terms. Terms of course would have to be arranged for the distribution and apportionment of the public debt, contracted for Colonial purposes, and the great amount of public property in Canada which equitably belongs to the British nation. These are, however, secondary to the formation of such an authentic public opinion in Canada as shall, when expressed, carry with it authority to satisfy the British authorities that separation is the desire of the Colonies; and to justify the authorities and people of the United States in considering the terms of admission. The recent developments in Canada, apart from the mere ebullitions of excited partisan feelings, show an advanced state of opinion there and a ripeness of desire beyond what we have been accustomed to suppose. The Canadian question is much nearer a crisis than could have been imagined a few months ago. In August a convention emanating from the people is to meet at Montreal, at which all these questions are to be openly discussed; and in the interim, besides the daily presses already engaged on the side of annexation, a new paper is to be started at Montreal, of which the object is declared to be "the peaceable emancipation of Canada from the Imperial Dominion, and the institution of a form of government harmonizing with the economical and elective principles of the United States." The direct question of annexation will follow immediately, and there is little doubt that it is one to which little opposition will be made in the United States whenever it is presented free from any domestic difficulties among the Canadians or with the government in London.

FOR CHAGRES.—The steamship Falcon left yesterday for Chagres, with the following passengers:

Mrs. Swift, Geo. R. Griffith, F. P. Ravenel, Samuel Chase, G. D. Dennis, N. D. Sportswood, A. J. McCabe, James W. McCabe, James Johnson, James McKinney, S. C. Hunter, Geo. R. Lightbourne, Stephen Franklin, Dr. R. McMillan, F. C. Browne, W. R. Taylor, Elias Reynolds, child and lady, Mr. Pettit, Miss Pettit, C. S. Ricks, C. H. Roche, S. C. Weld, W. S. Fraser, A. C. McKean, Wm. Wagner, Charles Pratt, L. Carpenter, Fr. Blanchard, Edward Vives, R. G. Mitchell, Dr. Littenan, H. Walker, Jas. Arpott, James S. Jones, B. Lucas, C. Carpenter, O. Wheeler, J. M. Bedford, J. W. Pearson, S. W. Pearson, A. M. Redington, Rasmus Rasmussen, W. Hawes, Jacob Lewis, Samuel Knowles, Dr. E. Gilliard, Wm. McCoss, J. C. Turner, Erastus Smith, Jacob Snyder, J. A. B. White, N. Rogers, A. J. Whitmore, Dr. J. F. Thorne, S. Robins, Jabez Tryon, Matthew Cronk, Th. Friend, J. W. Johnson, Michael Kelly, Jana. H. Nash, C. T. Delano, J. O. Cobb, J. H. Tosh, J. Hoggaman, Chas. Langley, W. R. McCall, August Rose, F. Vetterandom, Wm. Smith, R. K. Dulas, George Wilson, Wm. McKay, Thos. R. Lusky, George Morgan, Wm. Stannion, D. Flannery, A. O. Gillespie, J. J. Macoubs, Wm. J. Medlet, Samuel Tolt, Four Nelson, Wm. Morse, Walter K. Foster, R. W. Collins, J. E. Silcott, Wm. Craig, James B. Adams, J. Jas Adams, C. Cottman, J. G. Anderson, Francis Arnaga, W. R. H. Howard, Duncan W. Murphy, George Dickens, Wm. Ford, George Jackson, E. M. Brownlee, Arthur G. Bradbury, J. Lewandes, Wm. D. Magnuson, W. T. Dewey, James McLeod, Henry H. Walker, John Woods, W. W. Wilson, Wm. Ferguson, Henry White, J. Pratt, Stephen Phillips, Wm. Cook, David Tay, John S. Hurd, S. H. Hicks, E. J. Jenkins, Peter W. Rowe, Henry Moore, Henry Clark, Reuben Clark, Mesbuck Howell, B. Gillard, Ed. F. Williams, G. Gorma, James Smith, John M. Randell, Benj. Carman, George H. Oldham, George Simmons, O. H. Montague, W. W. Burden, Wm. Johnson, John C. Beard, John Hacer, R. L. Murphy, Capt. A. W. Adams, J. M. Jones, George S. Fitch, J. V. Mitchell, C. C. Duff, Williams A. Campbell, James Tuttle, Ben McKane, Joseph Daniels, W. W. Gross, and 50 from New York.

MOBILE.—On Tuesday night the jewelry store of Mr. Stedman, on Dauphin street, Mobile, was broken open and robbed of a few silver watches and a small amount of common jewelry. There were two thieves, and, it is supposed they were negroes, from the barefoot tracks on the floor.

☞ The Insurance Companies of Mobile have combined to offer a reward of $500 for the conviction of any white person for setting fire to any building within the corporate limits of the city. The city ordinances offer a further reward for the conviction of such incendiary, without regard to color. The frequent recurrence of fires in that city of late, have made extraordinary efforts necessary for the detection of the criminals, who are thus so actively destroying property and endangering life.

☞ Notice has been given by the Department of State, of the death at Lima, of Signor Emanuel Moncini, dentist, from the United States, who was one of the passengers for California on the steamer Panama. The proceeds of sale of his effects have been transmitted to the U. S. Treasury for the legal claimants.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

FIRST DISPATCH.

Mr. Clay Recovering.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—There was a telegraphic report received here at one o'clock to-day, saying that Mr. Clay was rapidly recovering from his recent attack of cholera.

New York Markets.

The sales of Cotton in New York yesterday amounted to 4000 bales. Cotton has advanced from one-eighth to one-quarter of a cent.... Stocks are dull.... Treasury Sixes are at 116¼.

Cholera Decreasing.

The cholera is decreasing in New York and Philadelphia.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Mrs. Madison Dead.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Mrs. Madison died at Washington to-day.

Cotton in New York.

Cotton is firm in New York at the previous advance in prices.

Cholera in New York.

The cholera is increasing in New York. There were yesterday 120 cases and 46 deaths.

Appointments by the President.

Attorneys.—John D. Cook, of Missouri, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Missouri, vice Thos. T. Gantt, removed. Abel Underwood, of Vermont, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Vermont, vice Charles Linsley, removed.

Receiver.—Wm. H. Rugg, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Helena, Arkansas, vice Lorenzo D. Maulsby, deceased.

Collector of the Customs.—Sylvester Brown, Collector of the Customs at Washington, North Carolina, vice James H. Hatton, removed.

Naval Officer.—Thomas Gatewood, Naval Officer, Norfolk, Virginia, vice C. C. Robinson, removed.

EXAMINATION OF MIDSHIPMEN.—The Board of Examiners to meet at the Naval School, at Annapolis, for the examination of Midshipmen, consists of the following officers: Commodore Wm. B. Shubrick, President. Members—Captains Blasen Dubaney, Silas H. Stringham, Isaac Mayo, Thomas W. Wyman; Commanders Franklin Buchanan, Samuel F. Dupont.

CHOLERA IN WASHINGTON.—The correspondence of the Baltimore Sun reports several cases of cholera and two deaths in Washington City.

PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATION.—The State Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania met at Pittsburg on the 5th, and nominated Mr. John A. Gamble as a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner.

MR. CLAY.—The telegraph from Cincinnati of July 5th, repeats the account of Mr. Clay's sickness by an attack of the cholera.

Political Movements.

The following are the resolutions in regard to the Territorial Question, adopted by the recent *Whig* State Convention of Georgia:

Resolved, That this Convention, referring to the action of preceding Conventions of the whig party, and to the resolutions of the last Senate of Georgia, in relation to the Wilmot Proviso, as expressing the opinion of the whig party, has on its decision determined opposition to that measure, as violative of all the compromises of the Constitution, and making an unjust discrimination against the people of the South.

Resolved, That the whig party of Georgia have unshaken confidence in the virtue and patriotism of Zachary Taylor, President of the United States, and believe that his administration of the Government will contribute to the prosperity and honor of our common country.

The following are the resolutions on the same subject, adopted by the late Whig State Convention of Michigan:

Resolved, That Slavery in the several States of the Union which recognize its existence, depends upon State laws alone, which cannot be repealed or modified by the General Government, nor by those which laws that Government is not responsible. We, therefore, propose no interference by Congress with Slavery within the limits of any State.

Resolved, That the Proviso of Jefferson to prohibit the existence of Slavery after 1800 in all the Territories in the United States, North here and Northern; the votes of six States and six sons Delegates in the Congress of 1785 for the Proviso—three States and seven Delegates against it; the actual exclusion of Slavery from the North-Western Territory by the Ordinance of 1787, unanimously adopted by the States in Congress; and the entire history of that period clearly show that it was the settled policy of the nation not to extend, nationalize and encourage, but to limit, localize and discourage Slavery; and in this policy which never ought to have been departed from, the Government ought to return.

Resolved, That our fathers ordained the Constitution of the United States in order, among other national objects, to establish justice, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty; but expressly denied to the Federal Government, which they created, all constitutional power to deprive any person of life, liberty and property without due legal process.

Resolved, That, in the judgment of this Convention, Congress has no more moral right to make a slave than a Slaveholder has to become by bequest or purchase Every man to institute or establish a Monarch; so such power can be found among those specially conferred by the Constitution, or derived by just implication from them.

Resolved, that it is the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself from all responsibility for the existence or continuance of Slavery wherever that Government possesses constitutional authority to legislate on that subject, and is thus responsible for its existence.

Resolved, That the true and is the judgment of this Convention the only safe means of preventing the extension of Slavery into territory now free, is to prohibit its existence in all such territory by an act of Congress.

Resolved, That we accept the issue which the Slave power has forced upon us and to their demand for more Slave States and more Slave Territories, our calm but final answer is, *No more Slave States and no more Slave Territory.* Let the soil of our extensive domains be ever kept free for the hardy pioneers of our own land and the oppressed and banished of other lands seeking homes of comfort and fields of enterprise in the new world.

"RAT" PRINTERS.—The Pittsburg Gazette says that all the hands employed in the Mercury office have entered a libel suit before Alderman Steel, against the former printers of that paper, for having published a circular denouncing them as "Rats," and giving a description of their persons, in order to prevent their obtaining situations elsewhere. [It means in plain English, that they have violated the customs of the business, and the honorable members of the craft have announced the fact to their typographical brethren.]

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.—The wires for extending the magnetic telegraph from Petersburg to Norfolk, Va., have reached Norfolk, and are to be put up immediately.

LIBERIA.—The advices from Liberia to the 23d May, received by the recent arrival in this city, says the Baltimore American, represent that general health and prosperity prevailed at Liberia. The Laura, which sailed from New Orleans in January last, had reached Liberia, but she had lost on the passage 14 emigrants, who died with the cholera. There had not been any case of cholera among them after they reached Liberia.

The authorities of Liberia have broken up the slave factories at New Cess and Trade Town. A volunteer corps of four hundred men were raised for the purpose, and the commander of the French war steamer Eprom offered his vessel to carry the troops down to New Cess. The slavers had armed a large native force, who attempted to prevent the Liberia troops from landing; but a few shells fired by the French steamer kept them off until the Liberians effected a landing and formed upon the shore. They soon routed the slaver and all his allies. The Spaniard who owned the factory, seeing what would be the result, set fire to his establishment with his own hand, and then fled on his horse into the bush, and so escaped. The troops liberated about thirty slaves, and destroyed the immense wall which surrounded his premises.

This expedition cost the Government of Liberia a very large sum for them—probably from $8,000 to $10,000.

The English squadron has for the last month or two been blockading the Gallinas, to prevent the slave trade there. Some time ago they burnt down the slave factories; but there is very little prospect that any permanent good will thereby be effected. The slavers are watching every movement, and the moment the men of war are out of sight, will revive their trade.

The return of President Roberts from England was a time of general rejoicing. Capt. Trowbridge, of her Majesty's ship Amazon, (in which the President was sent home) and Capt. Byrne, of the U. S. ship Decatur, accompanied President Roberts on shore. Immediately after he left the Amazon, she fired a national salute, and immediately afterwards the Decatur commenced uttering her thunder. The day after, a public dinner was given to Capt. Trowbridge and his officers by the citizens of Monrovia, and Capt. Byrne and his officers were invited guests. At night there were illuminations, and sky-rockets, and processions, and speeches, and all similar demonstrations of joy.

The Legislature held an extra session in February, at which the treaty with Great Britain was ratified, and some other important business attended to.

The Liberia Herald, after alluding to the recognition of their independence by England and France says: "We wait with no little anxiety to hear what the American people will do for us. That they have done much, cannot be denied, seeing they conducted us from nothing to our present condition, but we hope and believe they will do more."

Health Regulations.

In the "Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal" for November, 1848, for a copy of which we are indebted to a scientific gentleman of this city, we find an interesting article on the Paris Council of Health. It is stated that from 1815 to 1829, upwards of four thousand three hundred and thirty reports were made by the Council. From 1829 to 1839, they made four thousand four hundred and thirty-nine reports; and during the succeeding six years the number rose to three thousand and eighty-seven. These reports are not like the weekly bills of mortality with which our New Orleans Board of Health duly favors us on every Monday or Tuesday morning—which weekly bills the said Board have very unceremoniously promoted to the heaven rank of "Report." True, the functions of the Parisian Council are purely consultative; while our Board of Health is administrative also. Hence we have no right to expect from our Board the elaborate reports which are furnished by the *Conseil de Salubrité.* But we would recommend to the Board of Health the perusal of some of the Parisian reports, and we hope they will profit by and act in accordance with the facts which have been observed by the Parisian men of science. As half of our Board are Doctors of Medicine they ought to be conversant with the reports of the Council. We annex some synopses of the observations made by the Council of Health in order to give an idea of the matter contained in their reports. The principal reports relate to the adulteration of food, the analysis of bread, the filtrage of water, the escape of waste liquids of manufactories, baths and wash-houses, the refuse of slaughter-houses, tallow-melting, glue-making, &c., the smoke of kilns and cement works, tanneries and foundries, the cleansing of cesspools, methods of heating and ventilation, the regulation of baths, the purification of street gas, precautions in the manufacture and conveyance of chemical matches, fuses and fulminating powders, steam-engines, the sale of arsenic, metal-gilding, distilleries, remedies against drowning and suffocation, epidemics and a large number of questions respecting the medical police.

SALT.—In a single year the Council analyzed nearly 5000 samples of salt which had been taken from different dealers by the police, and found 2561 samples to be adulterated, the principal ingredients for the purpose being plaster and potash. After examining other samples, taken directly from the salt-pits, the Council reported that where white salt contains potash, calcareous matter or sand, it is artificially adulterated; that grey salt appears to contain naturally a little potash or calcareous sulphate; but that the foreign substances always exist naturally in very minute quantities.

WATER.—In 1841, the Council reported on the different systems of purifying the waters of the Seine. Two public companies employed Smiths' process, with filters of sand and charcoal in open vessels, and under a small pressure. The layer of charcoal is between two layers of sand, which again are between two beds of flints. A third company used the filters, bearing the name of Fonvielle, which consists of several alternate layers of sponge, sand and charcoal, contained in a closed vessel, subject to a pressure of one atmosphere for the purpose of increasing the rapidity of filteration. Another process most extensively used, is that of Souchon, which consists in filtering the water through a number of layers of wooden tissue, formed of wood clippings, placed on the frames forming the bottom of the filter, and spread by the action of the water itself in a compact, uniform layer. The water passes through five such layers, of which the two lowest are thickest, and remain unchanged for five or six days; the others are changed two or three times a day. The public conduit of Notre Dame is supplied by five of the above described filters.

On a microscopic examination of water filtered by the three different processes, the Council of Health found the water containing the least impurity to be that filtered by the Fonvielle process, next to which comes that of the Souchon filters. The purity of water depends, however, not entirely on the absence of matters held in suspension, but also of dissolved organic substances, which after a time give a disagreeable taste to the best filtered water. In this respect, the water filtered by the process first described was found to be by far the best, as it remained a much longer time without alteration. The result is attributed to the use of charcoal, which is frequently renewed, washed and dried. The quantity of water filtered daily by Souchon's process is stated at about 162,800 gallons; by Fonvielle's process at 83,000 to 110,500 gallons. The relative rapidity of the other methods is far slower.

STREET GAS.—The disagreeable odor of street gas is due to hydrosulphuric acid, free or combined with ammonia or pyrogeneous products. When the sulphureted hydrogen and hydro-sulphuret of ammonia reach the burner, the combustion converts the sulphur into sulphuric acid, which exercises a deleterious influence on health.

It is curious that in this respect the provincial towns of France exhibit an advantage over the capital. In many of the former gas is delivered to the consumer free from sulphureted hydrogen and ammoniacal gas. By proper management, the process of purification may be rendered complete, and will give, in place of a residue of valueless lime, a product valuable for chemical and agricultural purposes. A commission appointed to examine the process of M. Mallet, which has been successfully employed at Boulogne, Abbeville and other towns, reports that his method consists in passing the gas, before it reaches the lime, through chloride of manganese or sulphate of iron, which rob it of the ammonial salts by double decomposition; precipitating certain products and leaving others in solution in the liquor in which the gas is washed. The separation of the sulphuric and free carbonic acids is subsequently effected by lime, of which a much smaller quantity is required than by the old method. M. Mallet's process has the advantage of utilising a substance otherwise valueless; for the salts of manganese which he requires are the refuse of numerous kinds of manufactories where it has been hitherto a useless incumbrance. In localities, however, where it cannot be procured, sulphate of iron, the product of alum-works, may be substituted. Moreover, either substance, after being used at the gas-works, furnishes a valuable chemical product—muriate of ammonia or sulphate of ammonia.

LICENSES.—The following summary of the proceedings of the Council, in one particular class of their duties will give some idea of the extent of their whole labors:

Years.	Manufactories licensed.	Including steam engines.	Licenses refused.
1840	100	64	25
1841	94	57	32
1842	91	57	32
1843	102	76	17
1844	127	103	23
1845	107	79	31
1846	162	120	24

LIABILITIES OF PUBLIC CARRIERS.—The liability of public carriers for the safety of all property committed to their charge has been uniformly and universally recognized by the courts of this country. On Saturday last, in the District Court sitting at Philadelphia, a decision was rendered in the case of Baldwin vs. the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, under the following circumstances: "The action was brought to recover damages for the contents of a passenger's trunk, which was placed in the usual baggage car, and which contained money. The plaintiff, it appears, paid for extra freight, but failed to inform the company's agent that there was money in the trunk. The question was, whether the plaintiff could recover for the money lost. The defendants proved the usual newspaper notice, limiting their responsibility for the baggage, which the court disregarded, it not being shown that the plaintiff knew of the notice or had seen it. They also relied upon the notice on the passenger's ticket, which the court said applied only to cases of loss from accident. The defendant's counsel argued that although they would be liable for the ordinary contents of a trunk, they could not be made responsible for unusual and valuable articles, such as money, jewels, etc., unless they had notice, and it was proved that such notice had not been given. The court gave judgment for the plaintiff on the ground that the *charging and receiving extra freight for the baggage* was sufficient evidence of the defendant's knowledge of the contents of the trunk."

NEGRO SETTLEMENT.—The movement to secure the allocation of a certain portion of the Upper Canadian territory for the special use of the colored population, is exciting the feelings of those resident in the neighborhood of the Thames. It is argued that if the colored population be segregated, no objection can be urged, but collective or conjoint settlement is denounced.

Telegraphic Rates.

Eds. Crescent—I enclose a late Order from Washington, which you will please oblige, by publishing.

Very respectfully,

R. A. KENNEDY, Chief Operator.

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1849.

For all Operators and Clerks of the Washington and New Orleans Mag. Tel. Co.:

The following resolution has been adopted by the stockholders in this city:

Resolved, That the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Stockholders, relative to Newspapers, be repealed; that hereafter, all Dispatches to the Press, containing legitimate news for publication only, if written in plain language, and not cipher, shall be charged at one-half the present rate for the first ten words, and for all additional words one-quarter of the present rates. Thus, the rates to New-Orleans will be, for the first ten words, from Washington, one dollar; and for each additional word, two and a half cents—and in the same proportion to all other places.

GEO. WOOD, Secretary.

☞ REMOVAL.—We have removed our Counting-room to No. 32 St. Charles street—*one door below our late location.* In a few weeks, the balance of the establishment will be removed to the same building, which we are having fitted up in a style which will enable us to keep pace with our increasing business.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Bryden's Burlesque of "The Children in the Wood" will be repeated this evening. Also, the Farce of "Richmond Visits." The entertainments are for the benefit of the graceful young dancuse, "La Petite Josephine"—and she deserves a substantial one.

Auction Sale This Day.

SYKES, HYDE & Co. will sell, at 12 o'clock, at Banks Arcade, the steamboat A. B. Shaw.

☞ For State Tax Collector.—*Messrs. Editors:* I am requested ANDREW KERSHAW as a candidate for the office of State Tax Collector for the Third Representative District of Orleans.... The District is contained between Canal and Julia sts., and from the Mississippi to the Metairie Ridge. Election on the 5th November next. [jy11] MANY VOTERS.

Died.

At Washington City, on the 6th inst., WILLIAM R. POPE, son of the late Alexander Pope, and a member of the house of Roger B. Pope, of Mobile, in the 27th year of his age.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Louisville.....HIRAM POWERS, Hawley, 5 P. M.
Memphis.....ABERDEEN, Combs, 5 P. M.
Mobile.....GEN. TAYLOR, Rose, 10 A. M. Cars.
Mediterranean.....OLIVE, Gross, 4 P. M. Cars.
Red River.....EXIT, Williams, 5 P. M.
Mobile.....JAS. L. DAY, Gregory, 11 A. M. cars.
Bilize.....CALIFORNIA, Reynolds, 5 P. M. cars.
Bilize.....MOBILE, Burns, 6 P. M. Cars.

—TO-MORROW—

Louisville.....CHANCELLOR, Dixon, 10 A. M.
St. Louis.....MELODEON, McMann, 10 A. M.

☞ Ouachita River Packet Exit, R. Q. master.—This elegant light draught steamer will positively leave THIS EVENING, at 5 o'clock, for Bastrop, Claiborne, Chatham, Wilkins, Monroe, Columbia, Harrisburg, Trinity and Black River, from the Lot of Canal st. S. T. GOODWYN & CO. 2 Commons st.

☞ Neither the Captain nor the Consignees of the French brig LES DEUX SOEURS will be responsible for debts contracted by the crew of said vessel.

L. H. GALE, 93 Common street.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO. } NewOrleans, July 7, 1849. }

☞ A Dividend of 8½ per cent. (or $4 ⅝ per share) from the profits of the last six months, ending on the 30th of June last, will be paid to the stockholders, on and after the 16th inst.

jy12 lm2p JOHN FERGERTON, Liquidator.

☞ Firemen's Charitable Association.—The following Directors compose the Relief Committee for the Quarter ending on the second Monday in October, viz:

DANIEL SHEEHAN, Chairman.....at the Gas Office
RAYMOND ARDEVILLA.....24 Old Levee street
ALFRED BELANGER.....126 St. Philip street
JAMES CAVEGAN.....Corner of Bacourse and Julia streets
JULIUS JAENNE.....114 Chartres street

jy11 tf By order, ALFRED BELANGER, Secretary.

☞ Jackson Fire Co. No. 18.—The Officers and Members of the above Company are requested to meet at the engine house on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, to attend the Funeral of our late Foreman, Thos. Lowe, and the Trustees in accordance with the Rules. Lowe and Constitution of the Company will be strictly enforced, from and after 8 o'clock, A. M., July 11, 1849. By order,

J. A. BARRON, G. W. DAWLEY, H. A. HENDRICKS, } Committee.

jy11

PER FALCON.

We have received a choice lot of

GOLD PENS.

Some of new styles, with extra points.....New in case, a fine assortment of

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

GUINNESS & CO., 12 Camp St., (Opposite the City Bank.)

jy10—1m2p

FINE SHIRTS.

☞ WE have now in store a complete assortment of our fine Linen and Cotton SHIRTS. As we have advertised since made, we advise all to purchase a fit. These shirts are made expressly for our customers, and are, of course, to the latest styles, and made of the best materials and in the best manner.

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

jy10—1m2p

REGATTA.....REGATTA!

THE PASS CHRISTIAN REGATTA CLUB will hold their annual Regatta on SATURDAY, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

☞ Prize, a SILVER PITCHER.....Free to all Residents.

☞ Immediately after the Race, the Club will meet at the Hotel for the purpose of field organization.....Parties desirous of joining the Club are requested to be present.

R. H. MONTGOMERY, Secretary pro tem.

By order of H. R. W. HILL, President.

Pass Christian, July 11, 1849.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

☞ The H. R. W. HILL'S CUP, free to all, will be shot for (one shot) on MONDAY next, and every following Monday, at the Gallery of the Hotel.

R. H. M.

Pass Christian, July 11, 1849. jy11 2tos

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

☞ The entire stock of *SUMMER CLOTHING* of

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,

Will be sold to suit Prices as to satisfy the purchaser!.... Give us a call.

Merino, Paramatta, Drab and Black Cloth;
" " Satinet and Linen Sac
Cashmerettes and Single-milled Cloth Sac Coats;
Linen, white and colored Sac and Frock
Merino, Paramatta and Drap de Twill PANTALOONS;
Linen Cloth, white and colored; Drill
India Bombay and Fancy
French and American Cottonade

☞ A large stock, suitable for the CALIFORNIA Emigrant, consisting of Robber Goods, Check Shirts, and all other articles—Red Shirts and Drawers, etc. etc.....Also,

Mission Shirts, stand-up and turn-over collars;
Linen Thread, Super Rib, Gauze Merino, Gauze Flannel and Gauze Cotton Undershirts and Drawers;
Silk and Gingham Umbrellas;
Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, etc. etc.
India Rubber Clothing, Hunting Jackets, etc.

☞ Examine the List of Prices:

Best quality Black Cloth Dress Coats.....$25; former price, $30
2d do do do.....21; " 26
3d do do do.....18; " 22
4th do do do.....17; " 20
5th do do do.....15; " 18
6th do do do.....13; " 15
7th do do do.....10 and 12; " 14

Black Cloth Pants at prices in the same proportion.

Best quality Black Doeskin Pants.....$7; former price, $11
2d do do do.....6; " 9
3d do do do.....5; " 7 50
4th do do do.....4 50 and 5 50

A very large assortment of choice Cassimere Pantaloons.....Prices from $4 50 to $7.....Remember! cheap goods!

Super Red Satin Vests.....from $3 00 to $ 25
do Colored do.....do 3 00 to 4 50
Rich Figured Velvet Vests.....4 50 to 6 50

Also, Vests of Black Velvet, Cloth, Merino, Cashmere, Bombazine, etc. etc., all accordingly low Prices.

Also, Black and Colored Cloth Sac Coats and Pantaloons; Cassimere and Tweed Sack and Business; Blanket Coats; Rubber Coats; Col'd Cashmere Vests; Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, etc.

☞ One Price!.....No Deviation!

jy12tf ALFRED MUNROE & CO. 34 Magazine st.

MEDICAL LECTURES.

☞ University of Louisiana—*Medical Department.* Course of 1849-'50.....The Lectures in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 12, and continue four months.

FACULTY.

Theory and Practice.....James Jones, M. D.
Surgery.....Warren