DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

REMOVAL.—We have removed our Counting-room to No. 82 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.

☞ We condense our extracts of foreign news in detail, as received by the "Canada." The telegraphic accounts were so meagre and unsatisfactory that they furnished very erroneous and defective ideas of the late interesting events in Europe. The New York correspondence of the Washington Republic spoke truly when it described "the telegraphic report of the late news by the 'Canada' as a piece of incoherent trash. It is shockingly mangled, jumbled, twisted, disturbed, topsy-turvy, incomprehensible." Those of the "Niagara," now coming piecemeal, are not much better, although we give them as they reach us. But a clear conception of the state of European affairs can only be obtained by carefully reading the fuller accounts which come afterwards.

☞ We are indebted to Captain Smith, of the steamship Palmetto, for Galveston papers.

MINISTER TO NAPLES.—Thomas W. Chinn, of this State, lately appointed Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, was in Washington last week for a day or two, and proposed to leave it on the 12th on the way to his place of embarkation. Mr. Chinn is accompanied in his mission, as private secretary, by Mr. Alexander Barrow, the son of the former Senator in Congress from Louisiana.

CONSUL TO LIVERPOOL.—Among the passengers to Europe, on the America, from Boston, last week, was Col. Thos. L. Crittenden, (son of Gov. Crittenden of Ky.) the newly appointed U. S. Consul at Liverpool, accompanied by his lady, R. H. Crittenden, and his nephew.

HAVANA ROYAL LOTTERY.—The last drawing of the Havana Royal Lottery took place on the 6th inst., and the following numbers drew the principal prizes:

8,504	$20,000	12,709	$2,000	12,007	$1,000
10,449	10,000	10,490	2,000	14,003	1,000
10,577	10,000	10,266	2,000	10,282	1,000
10,836	6,000	8,141	1,000	3,121	1,000
10,211	2,000	9,564	1,000	12,284	1,000

We refer our readers to *La Patria* of this morning for a full list of the drawing.

SYMPATHY MEETING FOR EUROPEAN REPUBLICANS.—A sympathy meeting for the republicans of Europe, was held in Washington City on the 4th of July. C. W. Denison, of Mass., President, and W. L. Gobright, Secretary. The resolutions express confidence in the ultimate freedom of Hungary, detestation for the course of France in regard to Rome, recommend contributions by our citizens to the republicans of Europe, and also approve the strict official neutrality of our Government between the combatants. An adjourned meeting is to be held, at the call of the president, to hear an address to the republicans of Europe.

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE NORTH.—The Washington Republic of the 10th makes the following announcement:

In reply to the many communications addressed to the President touching his expected northern tour, including invitations and inquiries as to the time and route of his journey, and too numerous to admit of a specific answer to each, we are requested to state that the exact time of his departure, and the route which he may find it expedient to take, are necessarily unsettled; and, indeed, that a continued prevalence of the cholera may render it proper to abandon the journey altogether. His thanks are due to those corporate bodies and individuals who have, in anticipation of this journey, invited him to particular places, and favored him with the offer of their hospitalities. It will afford him pleasure to accept such invitations, as far as the demands upon his time and other circumstances may permit.

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—Isaac E. Morse was nominated as the democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana by the Convention which met at Alexandria on the 5th inst. A series of resolutions were passed by the Convention approving of Mr. Morse's course in the last Congress and of the address put forth by the southern members in regard to northern encroachments. J. M. Sandidge was President of the Convention; G. Wyche Rives and David Martin Secretaries.

☞ George W. Townes has been nominated for reelection to the office of Governor of Georgia by a Democratic State Convention.

FROM HAVANA AND KEY WEST.—The U. S. mail steamer Isabel arrived at Charleston on the morning of the 11th inst., having left Havana on the 8th. The Isabel was in quarantine while lying at Havana, to which all vessels that arrive are subjected. There is no cholera at Havana or Key West, and both places are remarkably healthy. The Key West correspondent of the Charleston Mercury under date of the 7th writes: "The business of the brig Speculator is at length closed, and the salvors have received their salvage in kind. The balance of the cargo is now being shipped on board the brig Moselle, to sail soon for Tampico. It was confidently expected that Judge Marvin would have arrived here in the last steamer, in which event, this unfortunate business would probably have taken a different course, but as he failed to do so, it was found expedient to carry the previous arrangements into effect. There have been no wrecks since my last. The weather has been calm and warm, and few vessels to be seen in the Gulf. The brigs Samson and Lucy arrived on the 5th, and sailed this day for New York. Schooners Col. Bellinsy and Gov. Bennett, from Pensacola, with lumber, arrived yesterday."

SUB-TREASURY TRANSACTIONS.—A New York letter to the Philadelphia American says:

"The transactions of our Sub-Treasury during the last three years have been enormous. The amount received in coin from October 16th, 1846, to June 30th, 1849, was $73,877,058. Paid in same period, $72,790,476. Aggregate, $146,667,534.... The amount of Treasury notes surrendered for stock has been $11,020,000."

COAL DEPOT NEAR PANAMA.—The island of Tabago, situated about fourteen miles from Panama, has been selected by Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall as the depot for their steamers. A correspondent of the New York Commercial says that the place has many peculiar advantages—good spring water, fine sea bathing, abundance of fruit and bracing air; the thermometer ranging about ten degrees less than at Panama.

BLOCKADE OF ANCONA.—Our government has received official notice from the government of Austria, that a blockade of the port of Ancona has been declared and that the city is to be considered in a state of siege.

THE FRIENDS AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—A New York letter, of the 9th, says: "A rumor is afloat here that two merchants of this city, members of the Society of Friends, have been engaged in fitting out vessels for the slave trade. I forbear mentioning names at present. It is said that the alleged culprits are to be tried by the Society."

THE ASTOR PLACE RIOT.—The trial of the persons concerned in the riots at Astor Place was set down in New York for the 9th, provided the parties are in readiness, and Judge Daly, who is to preside, should arrive.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—This evening, "The Woodman's Hut" and "Olympics in NewOrleans," with a couple of Songs, for the benefit of Miss Verity. A deserving actress, and a good bill, *in verse!*

☞ The members of Jackson Fire Co. No. 13 are requested to give attention to the card, in another column, headed "Particular Notice."

Freedom of the Press.

We learn by the Niagara that the ministry of Louis Napoleon have introduced a law restricting the freedom of the press, and providing for the suppression of those journals which attack the constitution or make appeals to the soldiers of the republic. Such a measure must, of course, lead to insurrections and outbreaks. Force will be repelled with force; and the government that attempts to keep down the mind of the nation with the strong arm of power, will inevitably bring on itself the blows of an indignant and outraged people. Louis Napoleon and his friends are determined to destroy themselves. Mere smatterers in the history of the last sixty years, a superficial study of events has made fools of them.

We believe we speak the truth when we say that without printing democratic government would be a pretence and liberty a dream. For what is liberty but the free use of all a man's faculties—of his mind and will as well as of his body? And how give a man mind and will when he has them not except by infusing into him the spirit and the knowledge which move another and more self-acting mind? But it is by the press that one mind is able to communicate with a large number of minds; that the soul of one man is poured into the minds of thousands and tens of thousands. By the press mind is equalized and the expansive wisdom and impetuous will of a single gifted individual become the property and endowment of the millions of the race.

All the oppression and tyranny that have been practised in the world have been the result of mind being concentrated in the few instead of being diffused through the mass. Men of powerful intellects, selfish in their ends and unscrupulous in their means, have been able to organize society in such a way as to keep down those less advantageously placed than themselves by the restraints of physical force. But give the mass of society the power of seeing consentaneously that they are kept in subjection by a force which it only requires will to overcome, and that instant you take power, political, social and physical, from the hands of the few and give it into the possession of the many. It is in the organization of public opinion that a free press is omnipotent. Letting every man know what his neighbor thinks and feels, it produces the confidence which leads to concert and unity of action. And it is printing alone which can produce such results over a large mass of men: for it is the only agent with which we are acquainted that gives sufficient omnipresence to a thought or an idea. In the lapse of a few days or a few hours, the same thought or sentiment may, by the aid of the press, pass through the minds of millions of men; and if the idea be appropriated by all, or the most of them, it becomes irresistible.

How then can a government pretend to be a democratic republic, when it chains up the only influence which is capable of upholding and maintaining democracy? How can it pretend to be liberal when it fetters the most precious part of a man—his mind; and restrains him in the dearest privilege of existence—the free communication of his thoughts and feelings to his fellow-laborers and fellow-sufferers in the great cause of humanity? It is only these who seek to advance individual interests, and strive for personal aggrandizement, that seek to diminish or destroy the influence of the press. These seek either to degrade the character or confine the freedom of the press, because the press is the great instrument which is destined to take all political power from the hands of individuals, and make principles and ideas the sole governors and rulers of the nations of the earth. As the press increases its influence government is weakened, inasmuch as government becomes comparatively unnecessary. It is not strange, therefore, that a ministry like that of Louis Napoleon, desirous of extending its powers and of increasing its prerogatives, should undertake a crusade against the most dangerous rival it can have.

Woe to the government which finds it necessary to curb the mind of a nation in order to retain power. It must sooner or later perish. It may read its sentence in every free and open face that passes; it may conjecture its destiny from the effort which men make to restrain their feelings and mask their opinions. Louis Napoleon, like most men, has been made drunk by his sudden elevation; and the success which ought to have made him grateful to the French people and attentive to their wishes, has only made him vain of his authority and desirous of augmenting his power. He may, however, inadvertently aid the efforts of the true republicans of France, and bring about the very state of affairs against which he seems to be struggling.

MR. CLAY.—The attack of cholera under which this distinguished gentleman suffered was slight, and at the latest accounts he was out of danger and rapidly recovering his health.

GATHERING OF PROMINENT MEN.—On the 6th inst. Daniel Webster, R. J. Walker, Thomas Corwin and Judge Cranch, arrived in Philadelphia from Washington.

LITERARY HONOR TO MR. BANCROFT.—George Bancroft, our Minister at the Court of St. James, received the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, from Oxford University, on the 20th of June.

TENNESSEE.—John H. Crozier declines being again a candidate for Congress from the Knoxville district, Tennessee. Josiah M. Anderson is now the whig candidate in that district, opposed by William M. Churchwell.

NEW YORK SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI.—The annual meeting of this Society took place at New York, on the 4th. Gen. Taylor's acceptance of the honorary membership tendered him, was accepted. Generals Wool and Belknap were also elected honorary members, in place of Generals Kearney and Worth, deceased.

RALEIGH REGISTER.—Seaton Gales has recently become the sole proprietor of this old established journal, and proposes to enlarge and improve it. He succeeds Weston R. Gales in the proprietorship of the Register. The late W. R. Gales was son of Joseph Gales, Sen., the founder of the paper, and brother of Joseph Gales so long editor of the National Intelligencer at Washington City.

☞ The Legislature of New Hampshire have unanimously voted to present a suitable block of granite to the Washington National Monument, with the name of the State inscribed thereon, agreeably to the suggestion of the Board of Directors of the Association, and have appropriated $300 to the object. New Hampshire is the first State which has adopted the suggestion.

☞ "La Cronica," of New York city, speaks of the proclamation of the President recommending a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, as a most significant refutation of the statements put forth by the advocates of despotism in Europe, that Republicanism is inconsistent with the existence of Christianity.

☞ Proclamations for fasting, humiliation and prayer are among the most time-honored observances of our country. During the Revolution, Congress proclaimed eight fasts and eight days of thanksgiving. In 1812, Mr. Madison proclaimed a fast on the commencement of the war, in obedience to a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives; and in 1840, on the death of Gen. Harrison, another was proclaimed by Mr. Tyler. The proclamation seems to meet with general approbation, and there is every probability that it will be rigidly observed.—*Republic.*

FRENCH EXTRAVAGANCE.—*La Mode*, a leading French paper, thus speaks of the United States: "We who know America, know that as to manners, politics, and sociability, it is one of the most detestable countries in the world—a country made up of selfishness and falsehood, of corruption and barbarism, without intelligence, courage, or genius." One French paper, *La Revue de Deux Mondes*, ever taunts us for our ignorance of our own language. We neither write nor speak the language as purely as the English.

Institution of the Young Ladies' High School.

MRS. J. S. PAGAUD, *Principal.*

Yesterday was to us a day of real pleasure, which, in this utilitarian age, is saying much. Forsaking the usual routine of Recorders' Courts, police records, and street gossip; leaving the walks of business and the highways of trade; the bustle of the dollar-seeking crowd and the every-day events of a city life, we turned aside from the shrine of Mammon to the temple of Minerva. From the worshippers of the fickle goddess to those who are laying up treasures that no turn of fortune's wheel can take away—that may grow dim in her smile, but which brighten beneath her frown!—flowers of the mind, to bloom amid the storms of adversity and bring forth good fruit in the time of need.

In entering, yesterday, the school presided over by Mrs. Pagaud, we anticipated that our visit would be more a matter of business than enjoyment; that we should only remain to take hasty notes of the examination of the pupils and give a brief sketch of the proceedings, showing the admirable working of our system of Public Schools. But once comfortably seated in the cool and spacious room on Clio street, away from the rumbling of vehicles, to jar upon the senses and arouse us to rougher duties, we allowed hour after hour to steal upon us, while an attentive auditor to the interesting exercises of the day, until the time of adjournment came and found us still a listener. The faces of the young girls, radiant with delight at the prospect of showing to friends and relatives how far they had toiled up the hill of knowledge, and profited by the aid lent them—faces, too, reflecting, like the dawn of morning, the long holyday in store—gave to the hall of study a double interest. It was the last time for the gathering of that youthful band for many weeks. The summer will have passed away ere they meet again. May the reunion be like the parting of yesterday—with kind words to all, joy at their young hearts, and smiles dimpling every face.

The Young Ladies' High School has 55 pupils attached to it, from the ages of 12 to 16; the teachers are Mrs. J. S. Pagaud, Principal, assisted by Miss Perry in the second and third courses of instruction, and Miss Hillman in the first. Mr. Morphy gives lessons in French. Mr. Maybin, the Chairman of the Committee on Public Schools, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Pierson, two of the Trustees, gave their aid to the Principal during the examination in extending to the large audience present all the courtesies necessary.

The exercises opened with a class in Elocution, composed of seven of the pupils. The enunciation was distinct, pauses correctly placed, and the readings well delivered, showing that this important part of education had been particularly attended to. The article commencing "What is Ambition!" was read in a manner worthy of especial notice. The fine modulation of the voice and good taste displayed by the fair reader, showed that scholar and teacher were alike endowed with the happy faculty of reading well.

A large class in Algebra next took its place, and proved that this abstruse study could be fathomed by the ladies as well as the "lords of creation." That capital conveyor of knowledge, the blackboard, was called in requisition, and the nimble fingers of some seventeen scholars were busily employed in working the problems given by Mrs. Pagaud, while their full explanations of every particular proved that this was no

"Drilled, dull lesson, forced down word by word."

But proceeded from a commendable desire to keep pace with the progress of the age.

The light dessert came after the more substantial food. Two of the pupils performed upon the piano, and were accompanied by several voices. The execution upon the instrument, and the singing, were of the first order, and gave a relief to the graver details of the examination. A class of seven young ladies were next examined in Botany, and the interesting details given by them of this beautiful study showed that they were devoted students. The Rose and the Passion flowers were analyzed—appropriate emblems; the analysis of the latter flower was given by one of the class in a very happy style. How well suited is this study to the sex! The minute and careful examination necessary in dissecting the fragile blossoms of the garden or wild-wood, calls forth all a woman's tenderness of touch and gentleness of bearing. With her the close inspection of the wonderful works of nature, lifts the mind from the footstool of the Deity up to the dwelling place of the Creator.

"——Each leaf that bears
An insect's little world of cares,"

is viewed by her with feelings belonging only to God's best work, and well worthy is she of the task of pointing out to others the wonderful works of His hand.

The class in French was examined by the teacher, Mr. Morphy, and the scholars, by their fluency in the language of *la belle France*, reflected much credit upon their instructor.

A recess of fifteen minutes gave us an opportunity of examining the apparatus attached to the school. We found every thing necessary for a clear elucidation of the different sciences. A large cabinet containing specimens of conchology and mineralogy attracted our attention. In it we found, placed there as a relic of the things that were, a number of the "Commercial Press," published in New Orleans in 1817. We like to see this manifestation, on the part of the ladies, to preserve the press.

A merry roundelay, from a curly-headed little visiter of some six years of age, enlivened the audience during the recess.

Sixteen pupils were next examined in Rhetoric. Their answers were given without hesitation, and many beautiful illustrations of different styles of writing, the origin of language, the rise of printing, delineations of harmonious composition, passages from the writings of Everett and Webster, and extracts from Milton, Bunyan and Holy Writ, were called forth by the teacher from the pupils. This class belonged to the second course, and one of its youngest members gave a very difficult specimen of recitation in a clear, distinct and appropriate manner. The "Arrival of the May-Flower," the tempest-tossed bark of the Pilgrim Fathers, was a very sweet recitation.

A class of seven young ladies in Geometry demonstrated upon the black board their knowledge of the subject. Not a line was drawn without the why and wherefore being explained. Theory and practice went hand in hand, and intricate problems were solved with ease by the different members of the class.

The exercises were continued by the examination of eight pupils in Philosophy—Abercrombie's treatise on the human mind was the guide book. We cannot forbear mentioning that Miss E. and Miss B. in this class, as well as in their other studies, attracted our particular attention. As a stranger to all the scholars, we must be allowed to give these two young ladies this just tribute of praise. Where *all* acquitted themselves so well, we can hardly particularize. Never have we attended an examination that showed such care upon the part of the teachers, and attention on that of the scholars.

Music again awoke the echoes of the room, and the "Hour of Prayer" was given with great effect by several of the scholars, accompanied by the piano and led by Miss Hillman. The air was a plaintive melody,

"Like to the fabled Cytheera's zone
Binding all things with beauty."

and its twin sister, "Midnight hours," kept up the spell.

The exercises having ended, Mr. Maybin addressed the school as follows:

YOUNG LADIES—The school is now closed, and you have our thanks for your generally correct deportment and the great progress that you have made in your studies. Seven weeks will elapse before you are again called together; giving you ample time for recreation, enjoyment of the vacation afforded, and to recruit yourselves for the next session. You depart with our best wishes for your prosperity and happiness; and with a hope that you may return with renewed energy to your studies. Let me ask of you to devote two hours a day to your lessons that you may not forget anything taught you, and may keep the mind prepared to receive instruction. Two hours a day is a short time; but in the you can do much, and you will find the immense benefit of this training when you resume your regular course of study. God bless you, young ladies, and send you back safely to the guardianship of your teachers. You are now dismissed until the first Monday in September next.

This examination is but one of many examples showing the benefit of public schools. We were glad to see an attentive audience present, showing a deep interest in the proceedings. Mrs. Pagaud requires no commendation at our hands; she is a teacher of the first order. "By their fruits ye shall know them" proves this lady to be well calculated for the arduous task in which she is engaged. For two years she has labored in her high calling and given universal satisfaction. The assistants, Miss Perry and Miss Hillman, can be judged too by their pupils; they require no better commentary upon their qualifications and zeal.

The scholars at present in the Public Schools of the Second Municipality number 1062—girls, 865; boys, 1097: 50 female and 13 male teachers are employed. The Boys' High School contains 33 pupils. The largest number of scholars at any one time was in March last, when 2643 received instruction at the schools. Want of time prevented us from visiting the other examinations, and we know that the young gentlemen concerned will admit that we have taken the most interesting part, in reporting the proceedings of the YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL.

EPISCOPAL BISHOP FOR INDIANA.—During the recent session of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of Indiana, the Rev. Dr. Upfold, Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburg, Pa., was elected Bishop of that Diocese.

THE PEACE PROJECT.—1132 petitions, signed by 201,205 persons, are now lying on the table of the British House of Commons, asking the government to promote the project for settling national quarrels by arbitration.

IMMIGRANTS.—The number of immigrants arrived at New York during the 94 days preceding the 4th of July, averaged 1063 a day, or 99,941 altogether.

FIRE EMEUTE.—The firemen of Hartford, Ct., have resolved to disband and leave their engines without men to work them. The Mayor has issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens to rally and man the engines in case of fire.

FROM AUX CAYES.—Letters from Aux Cayes, June 14th, state that the Haytien Government have asked the views of the merchants of that place as regards the continuance of the Monopoly Law. Their decision was unanimous against it.

THE LIBERIA PACKET.—It is expected that this packet, under charter of the Colonization Society, will sail again for Liberia from Baltimore, about the first of August, and in the meantime the Society makes an appeal to its friends for aid, it being in great need of funds.

THE SAVANNAH MURDER.—One thousand dollars reward, in addition to the two hundred offered by the Mayor, is offered for the apprehension of the murderer of James M. Jones of Savannah, (Geo.,) who was found killed, a short time since, about two miles from the city.

SPIRITUAL WIFEISM.—At the common pleas in Concord, Mass., Thomas W. Haskins has been sentenced to two years in the house of correction, and Love Eaton to eighteen months, for coha biting unlawfully on the spiritual wife plan in Lexington, Mr. Haskins being a married man and Love a single woman. The affair began in Roxbury.

Louisiana Interior.

METHODIST CHURCH IN BATON ROUGE.—The Gazette says the receipts of the fair held by the ladies at the Harney House on the fourth of July, amounted to over three hundred dollars, which with the amount collected through the exertions and perseverance of the Rev. Mr. Crenshaw, has sufficed to release the Methodist Church from debt which has annoyed and embarrassed its proceedings for many years.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN FELICIANA.—The St. Francisville Chronicle of last Saturday says: "The weather hereabouts has been anything but agreeable for some days past. Some of our planters complain that they have not had sufficient rain, while others have had more than is necessary. The crops, both sugar and cotton, look remarkably well, all things considered."

TREES KILLED.—The Pointe Coupée Echo says that since the river has fallen, nearly all the peach and china trees have died along the coast in that parish. This effect has been produced by the transpiration water.

INQUESTS IN POINTE COUPEE.—By the statement of the Parish Treasurer inquests have been held upon sixteen dead bodies within the past seven months—most of them having been found floating in the Mississippi river. The expenses of inquest and sepulture paid by the parish amount to $246 17.

CROPS, WEATHER AND HEALTH IN ST. MARY.—The Franklin Planters' Banner of last Thursday says: "Our crops of cane and corn are now in a fine, thrifty condition, and the prospects of a fine harvest are cheering. We have had an over dose of rain in and around Franklin for several weeks, but in other parts of the parish it has not been excessive. Our parish was never more healthy than it is at the present time. Our diseases have emigrated north *during the sickly season.*"

READING ROOM IN FRANKLIN.—As soon (says the Planters' Banner) as the Odd Fellows' Hall is completed, which will be in October next, a reading room will be opened in this place on a large scale for a village of this size. It is probable that it will be principally supported by the Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance and Masons.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Official Integrity—Deaths from Cholera—Weather—Reports of the Board of Health—Canada and Telegraphic Reporters—Trial of the Astor Place Rioters.

NEW YORK, July 9, 1849.

Edt. Crescent—A good deal of stress is laid upon the fact that Governor Bouck, our retiring Assistant Treasurer, has, within the two years and a half of his administration, handled nearly a hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars, of which "the government has not lost a farthing." One would suppose from the praises bestowed upon Mr. Bouck in this regard, that it is a matter of surprise that a disbursing officer should be so honest as to account for the money placed in his hands. Such praises are an indirect reflection upon the national character, and I very much dislike to hear them. The day of the Swartwouts, Prices, Hoyts, et *id omne genus*, has, I sincerely hope, closed forever upon the hopes of the political speculator, and the principle of making a man a Judge "to keep him from starving" has exploded.

The Sun of this morning contains a list of names of persons who have died from cholera in this city for some days past. The total names given are 311, of which 16 are natives of the United States; 128 of Ireland; and 28 of Germany; other foreigners 28; unknown 19. The report of the City Inspector for the week ending on Saturday will differ very materially from that of the Board of Health, and will give an aggregate of deaths from cholera, for the week, of over 300. This report, as I have repeatedly stated, is not so reliable as that of the Board of Health, but the difference between them must not all be counted in favor of the latter. The number of deaths from all causes during the last week has been smaller than it was during the previous week—some twenty or thirty, perhaps.

The weather is hot—the morning was lowering and close, and especially disagreeable to nervous people, but the sun has now come out to give a more cheerful feeling. The country seems especially delightful to those who, like myself, cannot reach it, and it is doubly irksome to have our view of it shut off by lowering weather. The mercury stands at 80°.

The Board of Health, for the past 24 hours, report a large increase of cholera then I anticipated, although I looked for a longer list than we had yesterday. To-day's report gives 13 cases and 10 deaths in the two city hospitals; 2 cases and 1 death in the Colored Home; 4 cases and 2 deaths on Blackwell's Island; besides 23 cases and 13 deaths in the Lunatic Asylum, and 66 cases and 31 deaths in private practice. Total 120 cases and 46 deaths. This is the heaviest report that we have had, being an increase of 12 cases and 7 deaths over last Monday's list. Many of them belong to yesterday's report.

It is stated that Governor-General Lord Elgin intends to reside in Kingston the remainder of the summer. He continues to avoid Montreal with all the horror that a countryman exhibits towards New York. I hear nothing further respecting the Montreal people as to avenging the insult received from the imperial government, the telegraphic reporter who furnishes us with semi-occasional alarms having probably evaporated with his subject, or is engaged in concocting patriotic wonders for the New York press.

To-day has been set for the trial of the Astor Place rioters in our Criminal Court, but I have not heard whether any of the cases have yet been brought on. I am afraid the really guilty parties will all escape unpunished.

Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

Married!

In BatonRouge, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. A. Martin, Mr. ALFRED MARRE, of West BatonRouge, to Miss MARIE OUTAVINE, daughter of Mr. Ambroise Thorion, of BatonRouge.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. R. M. Sawyer, at the residence of Mr. John Martin, Mr. JOHN E. RAYMOND, formerly of Detroit, Mich., to Miss FRANCES MARTIN, of Franklin, St. Mary Par.

Died:

In BatonRouge, on the 3d inst., VICTOR ALEXANDRE, son of Etienne Gonsolin, aged about 6 years.

At BatonRouge, on the 7th inst., after a short illness, Mr. EDMOND POULET.

On the 8d inst., at the residence of her father, Gen. Felix Huston, in East Feliciana, MARY FELIX, aged 11 years.

☞ **Louisiana Histrionic Association**—The Performance for THIS EVENING, Wednesday, July 18, will commence with the laughable Farce of

UNCLE SAM.

After which, a SONG, by Mr. S——r.....To conclude with

THE IRISH TUTOR.

☞ Performance to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

☞ Tickets for members can be obtained from the Secretary, at the usual place, under the St. Charles Hotel, near Common st.

1918 R. M. McALPIN, President.

☞ **The Owner** of a large SUGAR-KETTLE, lying in the lot on Perdido street, a few doors from St. Charles, is hereby informed that, unless he calls and pays it away, it will be sold at the expiration of ten days. 1917 EM. GOURDRIAUX, Bubbles.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ *SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.*

Rinaldo.....MOBILE, Sutton, 6 P. M. Cars.
Mobile.....JAS. L. DAY, Gibenson, 11 A. M. cars.
St. Louis.....MARSHAL NEY, Gibin, 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....AMARANTH, Ashburn, 10 A. M.
Louisville.....METEOR, Turner, 5 P. M.
Ouachita.....JULIA, Rhodes, 4 P. M.
Louisville.....NEW UNCLE SAM, Way, 4 P. M.

☞ **St. Louis Passenger Packet Amaranth**—Capt. Ashburn.—The new and fast running steamer will positively leave as above, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., from the foot of Gravier street.

O. M. WHITE,
KENNETT & BIX, } Agents.
1918

☞ **The Marshal Ney**, Capt. Gibin—For St. Louis and all intermediate landings.—This elegant new passenger steamer will positively leave as above THIS DAY, Wednesday, 18th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m., foot of Perdido street.

O. M. WHITE, 21 New Levee,
JOHN R. SHAW & CO., 19 Poydras st. } Agents.
1918

☞ **The New Uncle Sam**—For St. Louis and intermediate landings.—The elegant new passenger steamer will leave as above THIS EVENING, Wednesday, 18th inst., at 4 o'clock, positively, from Poydras street wharf.

HYDE & OGLESBY, 12 Poydras st.
Passengers will please be on board at the hour. 1919

☞ **The Ship Tennessee**, from New York, is now discharging at Pier 3, First Municipality, where Consignees are requested to attend to the receipt of their goods, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.

1917 SAML. TOBY & NEFHEW, 32 Camp st.

☞ **The Consignees** of 75 bbls. Merchandise to order, per ship TENNESSEE, from New York, is requested to make himself known to the Dispatch Agent, on the Levee, at Pier 3, First Municipality. 1917 SAML. TOBY & NEFHEW, 32 Camp st.

☞ **The Consignees** of 52 Oil-casks to order, per ship Hope, from Boston, is requested to call at the subscriber's office concerning the same. 1918 L. H. GALE, 32 Common st.

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

1918 L. H. GALE, 32 Common street.

☞ **James Gulick Fire Co. No. 13.**—The members are requested to attend a Special Meeting on THURSDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.....By order.

1917 21 JOHN QUIN, Foreman.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

☞ **Jackson Fire Co. No. 13.**—The Officers and Members of the above Company are requested to attend a Special Meeting of the Company, to be held at the Engine House on the evening of WEDNESDAY, July 18, at half-past 7 o'clock.....Every member is expected to be present, as business of importance will be laid before them.....By order.

1917 21 H. A. HENDRIKS, Secretary.

☞ **Protection Hose Fire Co.**—The officers and members of Protection Hose Fire Co. are requested to attend a Called Meeting on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, P. M., as important business calling for immediate attention is to be brought before the Company.....At the respectful request of the following members:

JOSEPH J. WATTS, THOMAS McINTYRE,
FRANCIS H. ELTON, JAMES McINTYE,
THOMAS CLEARY, JOHN S. CALLIGAN.
1918

NewOrleans Stationers' Warehouse.

J. B. STREL'S

Stationery, Binding and Printing Establishment,

NO. 11 CAMP STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

BOOKS—Comprising the works of the best Standard Authors in the various departments of Literature, Ancient and Modern.

CHEAP PUBLICATIONS—At Publishers' prices—Received as soon as issued from the Press.

SCHOOL BOOKS—A large supply of all kinds in general use, selected with great care for the country or personally.

ANNUALS AND PICTORIAL WORKS of the most beautiful description, superbly bound.

STATIONERY—Consisting of the most approved kinds, adapted to the use of counting rooms and public offices.

BLANK BOOKS—Made of Whatman's best English laid paper, and of the most approved manufacture, with recent improvements.

PAPER AND CARDS—Letter, Foolscap, Folio Post and other Papers; Printing and Plain Cards, of all kinds.

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING, in all their branches, neatly executed.

☞ Country Merchants are invited to examine the stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. 1918 3t

PER FALCON.

We have received a choice lot of

GOLD PENS.

Some of new styles, with extra cases.....New in size, a fine assortment of

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

GUINNESS & CO., 12 CAMP ST.,
1918—1mdp (Opposite the City Bank.)

REGATTA.....REGATTA!

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

☞ Prize, a SILVER PITCHER.....Free to all Sail-boats.

☞ Immediately after the Race, the Club will meet at the Hotel for the purpose of final organization.....Parties desirous of entering their boats will please address

R. H. MONTGOMERY, Secretary pro tem.

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

Pass Christian, July 11, 1849.

PISTOL SHOOTING.

☞ The R. R. W. H. SILVER CUP, free to all, will be shot for (rain or shine) on MONDAY the 23d, and every following Monday, at the Gallery of the Hotel. R. M. M.

Pass Christian, July 11, 1849. 1918 2mis

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

☞ The entire stock of *SUMMER CLOTHING* at

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

No. 34 MAGAZINE STREET,

Will be sold at such Prices as to astonish the purchaser!.... Give us a call.

Merino, Paramatta, Dress and Frock Coats;
" " " and Alpaca Sac "
Cashmerette and Single-milled Cloth Sac Coats;
Linen, white and colored Sac and Frock "
Merino, Paramatta and Drab Pantaloons;
Linen Check, white and colored Drill "
India Nankeen and Jaconet "
French and American Cassimere "

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

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

☞ Examine this List of Prices:

Best quality Black Cloth Dress Coats	$20;	former price,	$30
$4 do do	21	"	25
$4 do do	18;	"	23
4th do do	17	"	20
4th do do	15	"	18
5th do do	14	"	17
7th do do	10 and 12;	"	14

Black Cloth Frocks at prices in the same proportion.

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

A very large assortment of fashionable Cassimere Pantaloons.....Prices from $4 to $7.....Remarkable! (cheap goods!

Super Black Satin Vests.....from $2 00 to $ 00
Do Colored do.....3 00 to $ 00
Rich Figured Velvet Vests.....$ 50 to $ 00

Also, Vests of Black Velvet, Cloth, Merino, Cashmere, Bombazine, etc. etc., all exceedingly cheap.

Also, Black and Colored Cloth Sac Coats and Paletots; Cassimere and Tweed Sacs and Paletots, Russian Coats; Satinet Pants; Oil'd Cashmere Vests Wool and Merino Undershirts and Drawers, etc.

☞ One Price!.....No Deviation!

1918f ALFRED MUNROE & CO. 34 Magazine st.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. R. H. WYNNE, *Physician and Accoucher*, on Camondelet street, one door above Poydras, adjoining the Methodist Church 1918 4m

SUCCESSION OF JOHN PEAL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to said Succession are hereby notified to call and settle the same with the Executor, and all persons having claims against said Succession are requested to present the same.

1918 3t T. PEAL WHITE, Executor, 9 Camp st.

FURNITURE, MATRASSES, AND FURNISHING MATERIALS, At Auction Prices.

D. McCUTCHEON, 109 ST. CHARLES Street, 2 doors above Poydras—Keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Curled Hair and Moss MATRASSES, made of the best materials, which he is disposed to sell as low as can be bought at auction for cash.

REPAIRING of Furniture and Matrasses, and all kinds of JOBBING, done at short notice, and by the best workmen.....Furniture packed, moved and shipped with care.

☞ New and Second-hand Furniture bought, etc. etc.

1918 3m D. McCUTCHEON, 109 St. Charles st.

HOLLYWOOD HOUSE,

Eastern Shore of Mobile Bay—Ten Miles South-east of the City of Mobile.

THIS DELIGHTFUL and healthy resort, having undergone many alterations and additions the present winter, is now open for the reception of visitors. This house is on a bluff forty feet above the level of the Bay, and opens to the breezes from every direction. Its dry and healthy atmosphere, with the fine Salt Water and Shower Bathing—Amusement of every kind—a Bar supplied with the choicest Liquors and Wines, and a Table with the best the market affords—Birds, Fresh Fish and Oysters in abundance, render it one of the most pleasant resorts in the Southern country.

There is a low-pressure boat making two trips daily, connecting with the NewOrleans boats.

In addition to the main building, a number of neat Cottages (two rooms each) have been erected expressly for families, at a convenient distance, and where they can be retired and free from the usual b