DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

FOR THE WATERING PLACES—*To-Day*: The Oregon, Hiern, at 11 A. M.; the California, Griffin, and the Mobile, Sutton, at 5 P. M. *To-morrow*: The James L. Day, Gibertson, at 11 A. M.... The pleasure season is drawing rapidly to a close; therefore, those whose present leisure permits a trip to the watering places, where gayety is the order of the day—and of the night, too—will make the most of their few remaining opportunities.

The Mammoth Weekly Crescent

Will appear to-day, at one o'clock. Its contents will be as full and as varied as usual. It will contain all the news of the day in a condensed form. Besides the local intelligence, it will have accounts of the Presidential tour and of the opinions expressed by the President at different places; notices of Mr. Clay's travels, speeches, etc.; a sketch of the Grand Fancy Ball at Saratoga. In addition to this it will have a number of details in regard to the condition and prospects of Hungary: her people, statesmen, generals, etc. Numbers done up in wrappers, may be had at the counter.

The First of September.

This is the first day of the new commercial year in New Orleans; and by comparing the present state of the city with its condition at the same time last year, it may be seen how much better our position now is than it then was. Last year we had the yellow fever, not, to be sure, in its utmost virulence, but enough to make us anxious for the future. Now there is no yellow fever, and the health of the town is, in other respects, remarkably good. The crops do not promise as much now as they did last year; to make up for this, however, prices are better and sales larger. The prospects of a good business season are bright, and already the city is filling up.

As for ourselves, we shall do our best to answer the demands of the commercial community. We shall retain our present commercial editor, of whose merits it is not for us to speak. Our readers can themselves best judge of his daily and weekly reports. We shall continue our correspondence by telegraph, so as to give all the latest commercial and general intelligence. In a short time we intend publishing a standing table (corrected daily) of the shipping in port, with the location of the different vessels. We have employed a person for that special purpose, and believe that the duty will be well performed. In all other respects we shall use our utmost exertions to meet the wants of this great commercial metropolis.

We wish our friends a good year's business, and if our own increases as it has done for the last year we shall be quite satisfied.

REGATTAS AT PASS CHRISTIAN.—Monday and Tuesday will be gala days at the Pass. On Monday the third Regatta of the S. Y. C. takes place, and on Tuesday a silver pitcher is offered as the prize in a Regatta, "free for everything that carries fore and aft sails." See advertisements in another column.

☞ The steamer Falcon, a description of which we publish from the Louisville Journal, arrived at this port yesterday. She reports only 32 inches on Flint Island Bar. The Falcon brought out from Louisville 113 tons of freight and 50 head of horses and mules, together with a full complement of passengers. She came out without grounding or being detained. The Falcon leaves for Louisville on Monday.

☞ We thank the officers of the Patrick Henry for files of St. Louis papers.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from the author, Dr. Josiah C. Nott, of Mobile, Two Lectures on the connection between the Biblical and Physical History of Man. We propose to notice the contents and purport of the work at length, and at present will only recommend it to the attention of all those interested in physiological and ethnological studies.

Morgan has sent us the July number of Blackwood, it being the first number of the twenty-ninth volume of the Magazine. The principal contents are "Dies Boreales, No. II of Christopher under canvass;" Part XIV of the Caxtons; and Pestalozziana, or reminiscences of the distinguished teacher, Pestalozzi, and his school. The political article has the fanciful heading "The Crowning of the Column and Crushing of the Pedestal," and seems to be a protest against the repeal of the Navigation laws.

Through J. B. Steel we have received from the author a poetical romance, entitled Cordova, and written by Mr. F. S. Mumford. Besides the principal poem, the little volume contains several minor pieces, varied in tone and character.

☞ We thank the officers of the steamer Hannibal for files of St. Louis papers.

RETURN NORTH OF THE RARITAN AND GERMANTOWN.—A letter from Washington to the Baltimore Sun, says: "I learn that orders have been issued for the U. S. frigate Raritan and sloop-of-war Germantown to return for a few weeks—the former to Newport, R. I., and the latter to Boston. The policy is, after serving for months successively in the hot latitudes, to afford officers and crews an opportunity to refresh and recruit themselves. This course entitles the Secretary of the Navy to high credit."

NEWPORT.—The News says it has been decided to have the grand fancy ball, at the Ocean Hall, this year, on the 31st of August. There was a brilliant ball at the Bellevue House a few nights ago, which was very numerously attended.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.—The route of the President on leaving Pittsburg was through Beaver, Mercer, Meadville, Waterford, and Erie, in Pennsylvania, where he would arrive on the 26th. From Erie the route is uncertain—probably by Buffalo, through New York to Boston, where the President is to arrive on the 5th inst.

VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT TO NEW YORK.—The committee appointed by the Common Council to make arrangements for the reception of the President, in his contemplated visit to New York, held a meeting on the evening of the 21st ult., at which the Astor House was selected as the headquarters of the President and suite during their stay in the city, and Messrs. Clark, Sturtevant and Mullins were appointed a sub-committee to confer with Messrs. Coleman & Stetson on the subject.

MR. CLAY AT NEWPORT.—Mr. Clay, says the New York Tribune of the 23d, is at the Atlantic at Newport, and is fast recovering his health. Mr. Weaver, the excellent landlord of that excellent house, takes every care of him. Mr. Clay's wish not to be intruded upon is very generally respected, although when he walks or rides out he naturally attracts much attention. He will remain a week or ten days longer, it is expected.

MR. CLAY'S RETURN ROUTE.—It is stated that letters have been received from Mr. Clay, at Newport, in which he declines passing through New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, on his homeward route, on account of ill health, and the desire to avoid excitement of all kinds.

FATHER MATHEW AT A PIC-NIC.—The friends of temperance at Dedham, Mass., lately put Father Mathew through a regular Yankee pic-nic, in "Temperance Grove." The company numbered about two thousand.

SHIPMASTERS AT CALIFORNIA.—The New York Board of Underwriters have passed resolutions that, in case of the desertion of a ship by a shipmaster for more lucrative employment, they will place his name on the list of suspended ship-masters, and will not thereafter insure any vessel or other property under his charge.

Editorial Correspondence.

MOBILE, August 30, 1849.

Mobile, at this season, wears a more Sabbath-like air every day. There is no liveliness visible in any branch of business, and the streets are nearly deserted after post-office hours. Dullness and quiet seem to reign every where, except where the proverbial hospitality of the people makes cheerfulness within doors. The principal, and I might almost say the only sign of activity, is in the number of buildings going up in different parts of the city—a proof that the stagnation is that of the season, and should not create an unfavorable opinion of the business character of the place. In the two or three days I have been here, I have noticed a surprising number of improvements starting up in the principal streets, but mostly in by-places, where small dwellings are going up, such as are occupied by mechanics and men of small means. In most cases, as I am informed, these are homesteads. The low price of real estate for a few years, has enabled the poor man to secure him a lot, and a great many of them are putting up dwellings. It is an excellent sign of the growth of a permanent population—men who reside here and invest their earnings here. It has been a great drawback to this city, as indeed to the whole South, that our population is so migratory that our wealthier citizens roam away during the summer months to expend their winter earnings in other places; and that our mechanics have been so to speak, an unsettled race, coming among us to accumulate, and quitting, when their desires are satisfied, to enjoy the fruits of their labor elsewhere. When we shall have obtained a permanent class, domesticated here, and thus permanently interested in all social improvements, an era of rapid growth for us will follow. It is true of New Orleans as well as Mobile. Here it is very evident that such a growth, by steady thrift, has commenced. The discovery, too, which families of wealth and leisure have recently made, that there are in our immediate vicinity, along the Lake and Gulf shores and on the east side of this charming Bay, watering-places as fresh, attractive and healthful as in any part of the country, will contribute vastly to the prosperity of the two cities of Mobile and New Orleans. If fashion would but once coincide with comfort, enjoyment and interest, there would soon be few summer jaunts either to the North or West, and millions of dollars now scattered over the Union would remain to build up our cities and adorn and refine society.

I spent a short time the other day at Hollywood, across the Bay, a place destined to be famous for its delightful atmosphere, fine bathing, good fare, and good company. Indeed all along this coast there is destined to be, before many years, a string of villas and hotels, to which the planters of the interior and the citizens of Mobile will flock as a summer resort not to be excelled any where.

The letter of Lieut. Totten, of the Water Witch, to the parties on Round Island, published in New Orleans, has a counterpart in an address to the same parties, by Commander Randolph, of the Albany, received here last night. It is not possible that the administration could have authorized such extremely arbitrary and illegal proceedings. Randolph's circular reads like a hoax. The idea of trusting a body of men as vagrants, under some police law, and at the same time forbidding them to receive provisions, for which they are able and willing to pay—of making them outlaws, and treating them as convicted plunderers, because Captain Randolph believes they don't know what they are engaged to do—of dispersing them as a mob, and at the same time enforcing a "blockade or embargo," the naval authority seems to be under, as which—is one of the most amusing things of the time—that is, it would be a good joke, if it were not something worse..... We have had extremely warm weather for several days.

DELEGATES TO THE MEMPHIS CONVENTION.—Gov. Johnson has requested the attendance of the following gentlemen at the Memphis Convention in October:

S. W. Downs,	Gen. Felix Huston,	James Graham,
P. Soule,	Thos. W. Scott,	John P. McMillan,
Henry Johnson,	Col. J. D. P. Duncan,	James Edward,
A. B. Roman,	Dr. I. R. Caulfield,	H. Skipwith, jr.,
Alex. Mouton,	Dr. Jas. Perkins,	G. W. Rees,
T. Landry,	D. O. Shattuck,	Richard Hewster,
Charles Gayarré,	John McVea,	D. B. Tyler,
W. A. Simons,	Geo. L. Lacy,	Gen. R. C. Martin,
John S. Grymes,	F. D. Conrad,	Col. W. H. Sparks
Isaac T. Preston,	G. D. Avery,	W. C. C. Prentiss,
Leonard Marye,	Gen. Thos. Bennard,	Gen. S. G. W. Butler
Col. R. C. Nicholas,	Dr. F. N. Hereford,	James H. Hallan,
S. S. Prentiss,	John N. Evans,	Daniel O'Bryan,
C. Rosedale,	W. R. Cowgill,	J. G. Harper,
J. P. Benjamin,	Gen. R. J. Barrow,	Thos. J. Meeks,
John C. Larna,	Robert Wickliffe,	L. S. Texada,
Randal Hunt,	W. H. Stirling,	Henderson Taylor,
C. Woodruff,	A. D. M. Harrison,	Col. B. B. Grymes,
R. N. Ogden,	Gen. Stanley Pease,	Charles A. Bayard,
Thomas J. Durant,	Jas. R. Jones,	Judge Greenwood,
Robert Preaux,	Thos. G. Davidson,	Gen. Ewd. Sparrow,
Jacob Dunfor,	John Moore,	Geo. C. McWhorter,
Clayton Dunfor,	Manuel White,	Col. Jas. M. Keene,
Col. M. M. Reynolds,	James M. Robb,	J. N. T. Richardson,
Col. F. W. Farrar,	J. D. B. De Bow,	John Routh,
L. J. Sigur,	Sam'l J. Peters,	Thos. F. Farrar,
J. G. Morgan,	John H. Bell,	Wiley Davis,
M. M. Cohen,	Robert J. Ward,	Wm. S. Parham,
Jas. Strawbridge,	Sam'l Locke,	H. Short,
H. B. Lee,	H. S. Buckner,	J. J. Amoett,
Robert Mott,	John S. Albins,	W. B. Scott,
J. F. H. Claiborne,	Nathan Jarvis,	George Spencer,
P. S. Taylor,	Col. S. W. Oakey,	J. S. Peck,
James N. Brown,	Jos. W. Stanton,	Gen. Jos. L. Gilbert,
Col. P. O. Hebert,	J. Pierce,	James Gilmore,
B. Thibodaux,	B. W. Meise,	Gen. Henry Phillips,
E. S. Shields,	Forna Gardere,	Thos. C. Porter,
T. Adams,	W. J. Scroe,	Thos. C. Sharpe,
Zenon Labauve,	C. G. Fenner,	R. W. Richardson,
W. B. Robertson,	W. S. Campbell,	Wm. S. Scott,
John L. Lobell,	Alex. Walker,	W. E. Blackburn,
L. Vanwinkle,	Samuel L. Wilson,	Gen Jacob Hemble,
John Black,	Dr. S. Harper,	Nicholas Bisset,
Col. W. S. Hamilton,	Col. F. A. Lumsden,	William B. Lewis,

The Convention is to meet on the 23d of October—not on the 16th as stated in the official notice.

LATE ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK.—A dispatch from New York, dated on the evening of the 23d ult., has the following:

"The U. S. sloop-of-war Dale arrived here last night from San Francisco. She brings two hundred and twenty thousand dollars in California gold dust. The Dale, which, according to report, was to bring gold to the value of $1,500,000, brought only $220,000. This finds its explanation, however, in the fact, that she sailed at the end of the winter, when little had been done at the mines, because of cold and snow. Some of the $220,000 was probably left at Valparaiso.... Seth Barton, Chargé d'Affaires at Chili, and family, are among the passengers.... The U. S. schooner Taney, Lieut. Comd'g Hunter, has arrived from Gibraltar via Madeira—all well.... The Fr. brig Estefanel Gabriel, from Port-au-Prince for Marseilles, was totally lost, with her cargo, on Planta Key, previous to the 30th July. The Captain and crew, consisting of nine persons, were taken from the wreck by Capt. Busquet, of schooner Coquette, at this port."

GEN. WORTH AND THE CUBAN EXPEDITION.—The following is an extract from a letter written from New York to the Washington Union:—"Thus it is understood that, had Gen. Worth lived, he would ere this have resigned his commission in the American army, and commenced planting in Cuba, to be ready to head the movement whenever essayed. The leaders in the proposed enterprise—those who furnish the means—undoubtedly considered him pledged to this purpose, and have lately been sadly put to it to supply the want of an American commander-in-chief, of gallant daring, great experience and reputation—equal, in moral effect, to half an army."

NEW BOAT.—The Louisville papers contain descriptions of a new boat built in that city, and intended for the New Orleans trade. The following is from the Louisville Journal:

The Falcon.—A new steamer bearing this name has just been completed here. We will not say that the Falcon exceeds in magnificence any other boat, but we do believe that she is the most splendid low-water boat that has been yet set afloat. It has been a serious complaint with the Southerners who remain in the North during the summer, and also with others whose business calls them early in the fall to New Orleans that, on account of low water, they have been compelled to take small boats, which are generally crowded to excess, to reach their destination. Those who have experienced it will readily admit the justness of the complaint. This, so far as the Falcon is concerned, is done away with. Although she is a large boat, much larger than any of the Cincinnati and Pittsburg passenger packets, her draught is only 26 inches, and she can therefore navigate the rivers at the lowest stage between this city and New Orleans. Her dimensions are as follows: Length of keel 225 feet, (the largest boats running from Cincinnati to New Orleans are only one hundred and eighty-odd feet long,) breadth of beam 20 feet, and depth of hold 6 feet. She is propelled by two engines, and has 7 feet stroke. Her hull was built by Howard, engines by Phillips & Co., cabin by A. Winyard, carpets, &c. are from the house of Hite & Small, and the furniture from the manufactory of John Simm. The owners of the Falcon have spared no pains to make everything connected with her accommodations for travellers as perfect and luxurious as it could be made, and in this she have succeeded admirably. The carpets and curtains are beautiful, the linens fine, and if Messrs. Hite & Small had not already gained a high reputation in their line, the Falcon would certainly establish it for them. The furniture, like everything that comes from the manufactory of Mr. Simm, is superb. The chairs, sofas, ottomans, &c., in the ladies' cabin are richly cushioned. The staterooms are roomy and excellently furnished. In short, every commodity that the very largest boats have is found on the F., and perhaps more. The Falcon is commanded by Capt. Wm. Richards, formerly a pilot on board the Alex. Scott, a gentleman who is well known among Western navigators for his acute knowledge of the rivers and everything appertaining to his business, as to those who share his acquaintance for his courtesy. We need not wish Capt. R. and his boat success—it cannot be otherwise. The Falcon starts on her first trip on Thursday.

TO THE ROUND ISLANDERS.—The Mobile Advertiser of Thursday contains the following proclamation, which it says "will be found posted this morning in conspicuous portions of the city." It is clear that Commander Randolph transcends his powers when he declares martial law and gives notice that he will cut off all supplies of provisions intended for the persons on Round Island.

To the Persons Encamped on Round Island, near Pascagoula.

Friends and Fellow-Countrymen:

The Proclamation of the President of the United States and other instructions which I have received from the Government at Washington, make it imperative and proper that I should immediately take measures to break up your unlawful assemblage and send you back to your homes; and when I have said a few words to you in proof of your assemblage being unlawful, and of the utter impossibility of your evading the vigilance of our squadron, and getting out of our waters to proceed upon your contemplated wild expedition to make war against nations at peace with our own, I feel sure you will at once disperse and seek honest and peaceful occupations.

First—The very *mystery* which marks the movements and actions of your officers, and the blind ignorance of the men as to the destination of the enterprise, clearly show that the objects and purposes of those at the head of your affairs are known to be *unlawful*, and that *plunder* is the inducement held out to all who embark in this reckless expedition.

Second—You have proof that some of you have acknowledged that your destination was Cuba—and that others of your number have said that the expedition was fitting out for the invasion of the Sierra Madre States of Mexico, showing conclusively that your enterprise is one of a military character.

And Lastly—You are *vagrants* in the eyes of the law and in *fact*—and therefore cannot be allowed to occupy your present position, and must immediately disperse.

I will now prove to you that we have the means of not only preventing your embarkation to foreign parts, but that we can force you to abandon your present headquarters.

I shall employ all the vessels now in this vicinity, or which may hereafter arrive, in such manner as will most effectually bring about the ends desired.

First—I shall certainly prevent the steamers FANNY, Maria Burt, or any other steamer or steamers, vessel or vessels, of whatever description, from furnishing the adventurers on Round Island with arms, or other munitions of war.

Second—If said steamers or vessels have arms or other munitions of war on board, I shall take possession of said arms, etc., and detain said steamers or vessels until the men congregated on Round Island are dispersed.

Third—I shall prevent the band of men on Round Island from embarking on board of said steamers or vessels, or from holding any communication with them at all.

Fourth—I will make said steamers or vessels anchor within range of our guns.

Fifth—After to-day (29th August) in accordance with a notice before given them, I shall cut off all supplies of provisions which may be intended for the persons on Round Island, and shall rigidly enforce this blockade or embargo until they abandon the spot and go home.

Sixth—I shall gladly give the persons on Round Island every facility to get away—taking particular care, however, that they do not embark in *sea-going vessels*.

V. M. RANDOLPH, Com. U. S. ship Albany,
Senior Officer Afloat in the Gulf of Mexico.

U. S. ship Albany, off Pascagoula, Aug. 28, 1849.

TELEGRAPH TO HALIFAX.—The Halifax Colonist says the line of telegraph to that city will be completed by the end of this month.

☞ The distance from St. Joseph, Mo., to the South Pass is 938 miles. Just one half the distance to the Bay of San Francisco.

LAW SCHOOL AT CAMBRIDGE.—A new Professorship has been established in this school, and Frederick H. Allen, of Boston, has been appointed "University Professor."

☞ The New York papers record the death of Samuel Hanney, an old bookseller and publisher, under whose patronage the Harpers were started in business.

☞ "The Island of Cuba" is the sign, in large golden letters, over a cigar store in New York. The chap who keeps the store is evidently trying to make a small speculation out of the present Cuba excitement.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION IN BOSTON.—The city authorities decided that during the time the President is the guest of the city, he is to have apartments at the Revere House, and that the city authorities tender him a dinner—the dinner to be strictly *teetotal*.

LITERARY PROPERTY.—The Journal du Havre, of July 25, says: "There is a talk of a treaty between France and the United States of America, respecting literary property. The primary negotiations upon the subject have already been entered upon, by the Minister of France, at Washington."

☞ Adams & Co., the Express Agents, have established a branch of their line at San Francisco, and are prepared to forward merchandise and packages to and from that point, and to take charge of any consignments of gold that parties on the Pacific may desire to transmit. This is a well-advised arrangement.

CALIFORNIA EXTRAVAGANCE.—The correspondent of the Baptist Recorder, at San Francisco, says: "On the day of our arrival a man paid $100 for ten bottles of champagne, (the usual price,) and $30 for a large arm chair, in which he seated himself at the front of a house, drank and swore, and sung and drank, till five bottles were emptied, and then broke the remaining five upon the ground, his chair against the house, and walked off in all the glory of his liberty."

THE STEAMSHIP SUSQUEHANNA.—This fine specimen of naval architecture, now in the progress of building at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is (says the Times and Keystone) rapidly progressing, and will be ready for launching early in the spring. The Susquehanna is thirty feet longer than the great ship-of-the-line Pennsylvania, which has attracted so much attention in the different ports she has visited, but her breadth of beam is much less, and her tonnage is only 2500. She will carry but eight guns of heavy calibre—one of them, which will be placed upon her bow, will throw hollow shot weighing 268 pounds. Her machinery will cost nearly $300,000—the four boilers alone $30,000 each—and the whole vessel, when completed, about $600,000. Her crew will consist of about 300 men and boys.

THE ADDRESS OF THE FREE SOILERS.—The Address of the Free Soil Convention, recently held at Rome, N. Y., has made its appearance. It gives a history of the efforts to reunite the democratic party in that State, and announces their failure. It then calls upon the Free Soilers to send their best and truest men to the Utica Convention, to be held on the 12th of this month, for the nomination of a State ticket. It says: "We have had referred to us a resolution recommending you to unite on local tickets with those who profess our principles as avowed at Rome, without regard to the State ticket. On mature reflection we advise against such a course, unless the regular democratic State ticket is also united." The address designates its opponents as "the supporters of Gen. Cass, all through."

NOMINATION.—The delegates from the parishes of Madison and Carroll met Saturday before last at Pecan Grove, for the purpose of nominating a whig candidate for Senator. They remained in session some three or four hours before they decided upon a choice, but ultimately the friends of William S. Parham prevailed, and he was declared at the close of the meeting to be the nominee of the whig party of the two parishes for the office of Senator.

MARYLAND NOMINATIONS.—We learn from the Washington Republic, that the whig convention of the First Congressional District, at Bladensburg, finally, on the fortieth ballot, chose Richard J. Bowie, of Prince George's county, as their candidate for Congress. The other candidates balloted for were Thomas F. Bowie, John G. Chapman, Allen Bowie Davis and Wm. H. Tuck.... The democratic nominating convention of the Second Congressional district, which assembled at Hagerstown on the 21st ult., nominated William T. Hamilton, of Washington county, as the candidate of the party.

TARIFF CONVENTION.—The Convention of the Southern and Northern Delegates recently held at Newport, on the subject of a revision of the Tariff, the New York Tribune says, did not accomplish much. The only point finally settled was the policy of changing, if possible, the basis from *ad valorem* to specific. A slight increase of duty in iron, coal, wool, and woollen and cotton goods, was thought advisable. Several committees were appointed to arrange details and to correspond with different sections of the country on this subject. Mr. Charles Hudson, of Worcester, Mass., is chairman of the committee to which other committees are to report. About fifty delegates were present.

☞ The Burlington Gazette states that returns have been received from Iowa sufficient to show that the whole democratic ticket has been elected.

THE CUBA EXPEDITION.—The New York Globe is denouncing the Express' notice of the Lafayette Hall and other meetings, as "a most unscrupulous attempt to create an impression that an organization existed to invade foreign territory." The Express replies: "The facts we gave we were witnesses to, and would not be denied by hundreds who have pledged themselves to this secret expedition."

A letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer confirms the statement lately of nightly meetings at Lafayette Hall, and the enrolment of many volunteers, and says:

"I understand that the U. S. Marshal and District Attorney have received instructions from Washington to keep a sharp eye on this movement, but the leaders are acting in such a way as not to infringe on any law, or do anything in the premises that would justify the Government agents in interfering. The long and short of the matter is, that every step is taken under the advice of able counsel—of men learned in the law, who are handsomely compensated for their advice and suggestions. What a fine budget of news the Spanish spies here will have for the edification of the Governor-General of Cuba, by the next vessel which leaves here for that Island. It is said that the Spaniard whom Rey released while he was keeper of the Havana prison, has arrived here from New Orleans, to superintend the organization of the expedition. Some of our citizens who formerly held offices of trust in this State, are connected with the movement."

The New York letter of the 22d ult. to the Philadelphia Ledger speaks of a "long, low, black schooner" fitting out near the foot of Wall street, for a Gulf port, and says:

"Muskets have actually been seen on board; and last evening, near midnight, men were seen on deck, parading in the clear moonlight, fully armed and equipped, for what purpose the fates have not disclosed. Meanwhile, there is a gaping crowd of busy-bodies assembled in the vicinity of what is supposed to be the veritable skipper destined to tow the Island of Cuba right up into the delta of the Mississippi. Seriously, I believe the whole affair to be an unmitigated humbug, which will live its nine days, and then be forgotten."

THE U. S. STEAMER ALLEGHANY.—A letter from Norfolk says: "The U. S. steamer Alleghany left the Navy Yard yesterday afternoon (30th) on her secret mission to the Gulf of Mexico. She was fitted for sea with great dispatch, and seemingly with reference to active service somewhere. Her magazines and shot rooms were thoroughly replenished, and additional officers attached to her. Passed Midshipmen Truxton and Magan, and 3d Assistant Engineer Wheeler, all of whom were attached to the Vixen, (steamer,) preparing for sea, have been added to her list of officers. Gen. Calvert Taylor, who accompanied the Alleghany as far as Cape Henry, informs me that she made fine progress to sea, and though her officers and crew were somewhat disappointed at this last *addenda* to their cruise, each felt that the government required their services, and that it was their duty to obey cheerfully."

☞ STATE OF FEELING IN CANADA.—The following handbill was posted on the walls throughout Montreal on the 18th ult.:

"Murder—The First Anglo-Saxon Blood. Turn out to a man to the Funeral, that you may remember forever the Murdered Victim and the Glorious Cause. To-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, the body of young Mason (killed by a discharge of musketry at Lafontaine's house) will be carried from Craig street to the grave. Let the shops be shut."

The Montreal Pilot, in commenting on this document, says that its object is to increase excitement and to invite bloodshed. The Commander-in-Chief has spent the last two nights in traversing the city, visiting and inspecting the military posts.

BOILER EXPLODED.—A dispatch from Cincinnati, of the 23d, says: "The steam boiler in the extensive planing establishment of Messrs. Ambrose & Young, situate in Covington, across the river, exploded yesterday afternoon. The boiler was carried about 400 feet, and in its course passed entirely through several shops, demolishing them. One man, named Kalentine, was killed instantly, and others, whose names I have not learned, were considerably injured, but it is hoped not seriously."

DEMAND FOR TAILORS.—A Tailor's Strike has occurred in St. John's, N. B., and an employer went to Boston to get hands, where the tailors were also on a strike. The Boston employers have sent on an agent to New York, who advertises for 300 German tailors, though their journeymen ask that but 20 per cent. of the 75 already taken from them be restored.

CAUGHT AGAIN.—Philips, the man who some three months ago induced the Warden and City Marshal of Charlestown to take him out of prison, in order to show them where buried treasure was, and who tumbled them both into the pit they had dug and then escaped, has been retaken. He states that he commenced operations to make his escape soon after entering the prison. His story of buried treasure was at first disbelieved, but by continued repetition he at length won a sufficient belief from his keepers as to cause them to allow him to go to the alleged spot and test his story. This was all he wanted, and his plans were soon formed. His account of leaving the prison and proceeding to the Cape are similar to those before published. After the hole was deep enough for his purpose, he tumbled his two companions in, one upon the other, but did not shovel sand upon them as had been stated. He then took to the woods without looking behind him, and does not know what were the after motions of his outwitted companions. Phillips has, since his arrest, been the observed of all observers.

NEW CODE OF VIRGINIA.—The following changes were made in the existing laws of Virginia, by the late Legislature. It will be seen that all these measures tend to a curtailment of the credit system:

1. The 5th section of chapter 167 provides (in substance) that any person entitled to recover money by action on any contract, may, after 60 days' notice, obtain judgment for the same by *motion* in any court of the county in which the debtor resides.

The provision dispenses with the writ, (if the plaintiff prefer to proceed by motion rather than by an ordinary suit,) and of course saves the cost of the writ tax, and fee to the sheriff for executing the writ. If no defence be made, judgment will be obtained on the day to which the notice is given; but if there be a defence it may be heard and decided in a summary way by the court, or if either party desires it, a jury may be impanneled to try the issue joined.

3. The new code dispenses with *bail* in civil cases. If the plaintiff, either upon the institution of his suit, or at any time before judgment, will make affidavit that he has good cause to believe that his debtor will remove his effects beyond the jurisdiction of the Court before judgment can be obtained—he may sue out an *attachment* against the debtor's property, commanding the Sheriff to seize and secure the same until needed to satisfy the judgment, or replevied by bond with security, to have it forthcoming to answer that end.

The abolition of bail, has of course rendered necessary a change in the *form* of the writ. It is no longer a *capias*, commanding the officer to *take the body*; but a simple *summons* to answer the plaintiff's cause of action.

3. Imprisonment for debt is abolished by the new code; and in lieu of the *ca. sa.*, various provisions have been adopted, designed to obtain from the debtor a discovery of all his property, and the delivery and conveyance thereof to the sheriff. To this end the debtor may be summoned to appear before the Commissioner in Chancery, and required to answer on oath, the interrogatories of the creditor. If he fails to appear or refuses to answer, the Commissioner is to report him to court, and if he still fails to appear and answer, he may be proceeded against as for a contempt. And having made known his estate, if he refuses to convey or deliver it up, he may be committed to jail by order of court.

4. A judgment lien under the new law, will extend to the *whole* of the debtor's land instead of to *half* only as at present. The creditor may *extend* the land upon a writ of *elegit*, or he may file his bill in a court of equity, and have the land *sold*, if the rents and profits will not pay the debt in *five* years.

5. The new code will not go into effect until the 1st of July next. It will be published about the 1st of January next.

The Business Houses of New Orleans.

We visited yesterday one of our principal Retail Dry Goods Stores—that of

THOMAS BRADY, No. 21 Chartres street. At this establishment we found a beautiful display of goods, and a crowd of fair purchasers making selections from the rare bargains offered. The light and graceful fabrics for summer wear there in endless variety—barages, silk tissues, lawns, muslins, all of chaste patterns and colors, suitable to the staid matron or the blooming belle. Piles of prints, foreign and American, "fast colors," of course; linens of exquisite fineness—the very thing for a gentleman's wardrobe; silks of unrivalled lustre for the rustling robe of beauty; with gloves and hosiery for the million—all were shown, with the truthful assurance that it was "not the slightest trouble."

Our Dry Goods Stores have ever been famous for their neatness and the richness of their contents; and in surveying the stock of Mr. Brady yesterday, we had to freely admit that he was not behind his competitors. Shawls, laces and ribbons are good tests of a merchant's skill in making selections; and in these articles we found fine taste displayed. This is the time for the ladies to visit Mr. B. On the 1st of November he removes to No. 22, directly opposite his present location, and he is now offering his goods extremely low, that he may open every thing fresh in his new store. We shall then pay him another visit, and report progress.

That we might pay some attention to the wants of the gentlemen, we dropped into

HART'S SHIRT DEPOT, No. 15 Camp street, and looked at his stock. His branch of business has grown up in the past few years, and Mr. Hart, by untiring energy and industry, has taken a prominent stand in his line of trade. From a small beginning, he has acquired his present large business, and is extensively patronized by our citizens. His Shirts are well made, and vary in quality from the ordinary article up to the finest specimen ever wrought by needle for fastidious beau. The packages are well arranged upon the shelves, and a few moments only are required to give you the size and kind you wish. Mr. Hart also keeps many kinds of goods for gentlemen besides the one thing needful. He has a fine assortment of hosiery, gloves, suspenders, handkerchiefs, etc. Just give him a call, and, our word for it, your wants will multiply amazingly! We need not say that you will receive every courtesy at his hands, for his peculiar tact as a salesman is well known.

LATE FROM AUX CAYES.—The brig Wissahicon, arrived lately at New York from Aux Cayes, brings intelligence that the Haytien government were, at the time of her departure, fitting out an expedition

☞ The Hungarian Secretary of War is named Korpanay, and is the brother of the famous polka dancer, who served the United States as Captain, in the Mexican war, of a Missouri company. The latter lately sailed for Hungary, though he had been appointed professor of cavalry tactics at West Point.

PRECAUTION AGAINST POISON.—It is stated that in Germany great precaution is taken in the sale of arsenic, none being sold without a written order from a physician, except that for rat poison, which is mixed with tallow and lamp black, thus forming a compound which cannot be taken into the stomach of any human being. It would be well if a rule of this kind were adopted in our country.

REFORM OF THE PATENT LAW.—At the National Convention of Inventors, held in Baltimore, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the 7th section of the act of 1839 should be repealed; and one substituted which will allow the inventor suitable time to develope and test his invention by free use and sale of the same, not exceeding two years; provided, he shall stamp every article so sold or tested, with his name and the date of his invention, and the words "patent pending;" and no use or purchase by others than the inventor shall be construed to give such other a right of free use after the expiration of two years from the date so stamped upon the article purchased or used; and any person or corporation who shall sell, or construct, or use said invention after the two years shall be held responsible for all damage from and after that time; provided, the same shall be patented by the inventor.

NEWLY INVENTED TINTING TABLETS.—The facility of giving the effect of light and shade to drawings is enhanced, a late English journal says, by the introduction of this newly prepared tinted paper. With no other labor than merely scraping the surface, where required, by a penknife, a graduated light is obtained, up to a brilliant white. Sketches made from nature, and but slightly tinted with color to the forms, are by this new and facile means readily imbued with the atmospheric effects of sky and cloud, the vivacity of daylight, and the rapid induction of chiaroscuro.

SMITH, THE PROPHET.—The following notice is from a late Cincinnati paper:

"William Smith, Prophet and President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and the only surviving brother of the martyr, Joseph Smith, will preach on to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 11 A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Hall of the Hook and Ladder Company, S. W. corner of Centre and Race streets."

MARRIAGE EXTRAORDINARY.—A citizen of this town, aged 60 years, and the father of twenty-one children, was united by "the silken cord that binds two willing hearts," a few weeks ago, to a lady aged about 50 years, the mother of at least a baker's dozen responsibilities. It's never too late to do good.—*Centreville (Md.) Times.*

☞ A man lately confined in a jail in Scioto county, Ohio, for stealing cattle, managed, with five others, to break out on Sunday, and being captured by the sheriff on one of the neighboring hills, he very gravely remarked to the officer: "I might have escaped, but I had conscientious scruples about traveling on Sunday."

☞ The Glove Manufacture in England is reviving. It was once ruined by the *dictum* of Beau Brummell, that no gloves could be worn unless the thumbs, at least, were imported. Beau Brummell is dead, and his maxims are *obiter dicta* in the gay world, where once he reigned supreme.

☞ Somebody gives the definition of nowhere: "A place where no Yankee has ever been, and never will be."

☞ **Society of Inquiry on Missions.**—*Notice.*—The First Month's Meeting of the Society of Inquiry on Missions will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church (Rev. Mr. Stanton's) on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 2, at half-past 7 o'clock.... The Opening Address will be delivered by the President, and the Rev. C. R. Beatie will report upon Missionary Operations in Western Asia, including the Turkish Empire, Arabia and Persia.... The public are respectfully invited to attend.... By order of the Executive Committee.
aug31 R. G. LATTING, Secretary.

☞ **Protection Hose Fire Company**—Attend Regular Monthly Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, the 3d inst., at 8 o'clock.... Financial attendance is requested.... By order.
al 31 JOS. F. KUHNA, Secretary.

☞ **Jefferson Fire Co. No. 15.**—The Members will attend Monthly Washing on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 2, at half-past 7 o'clock.... And, Monthly Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, at half-past 7 o'clock. aug30 A. F. BURT, Sec'y.

☞ **Jackson Fire Co. No. 18.**—The Officers and Members of the above Company are requested to attend a Regular Monthly Meeting of the Company on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 2, 1849, at 10 o'clock.... Members will please be punctual.
aug30 By order. H. A. HENDRIKS, Secretary.

☞ **James Gulick Fire Co. No. 17.**—The Officers and Members of the Company are notified to attend the Regular Monthly Washing on SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock, immediately after which, the Regular Monthly Meeting will be held at the Engine House. aug31 JOHN K. PEGG, Secretary.

☞ **Native American Fire Co. No. 16.**—At the Annual Meeting of Native American Fire Co. No. 16, held on the evening of Aug. 29, 1849, the following members were elected officers for the ensuing year:

F. W. LESSLIE	Foreman.
JAS. K. PEARSON	First Assistant.
MICHAEL BIENETT	Second Assistant.
JOHN MOFFETT	Treasurer.
L. P. McILVAIN	Secretary.
JOHN KERR	Steward.
L. P. McILVAIN	Delegates to the Firemen's Charitable Ass'n.
H. W. CESSLER	
H. T. HILL	
F. W. LESSLIE	D-legates to the Board of Firemen.
JAS. K. PEARSON	
MICHAEL BARRETT	

L. P. McILVAIN, Secretary.
aug31

☞ **Democratic Walker Guards**—This Association met last evening for the purpose of organizing.... The following persons were elected as officers: