DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

☞ See notice of a New Orleans Barnum project, in another column.

FROM HAVANA.—We are obliged to the officers of the Falcon for late Havana papers. We find in them nothing of importance. We suppose the Havana papers are not acquainted with the great news barber. Maybe the barber has been abducted—granted the right of expatriation "for which our fathers fought."

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.—The steamer Anticosti, Capt. Gosler, from St. Louis, on the 31st ult., brought down yesterday the 7th regiment of infantry, numbering 360 non-commissioned officers and men, under the command of Col. Plympton. They leave for Tampa Bay to-day.

☞ We understand that the towboats Anglo-Saxon and Ocean have been chartered by the Government, at the price of $5000 each, to carry U. S. troops from this port to Tampa Bay. In addition to the $5000, each of the boats is entitled to 16 days' demurrage, at the rate of $300 per diem. The delay has been owing to the miscarriage of the dispatches ordering the troops from Jefferson Barracks to Florida.

☞ We are indebted to Capt. Crane, of the Galveston, for late Texas papers; to the officers of the Gen. Lane, for Louisville files; and to those of the Louisiana, for St. Louis exchanges.

NEW ORLEANS AND HOUSTON TRADE.—The Houston Star of last Saturday has the following paragraph:—"The steamship Ogden arrived at our landing on Thursday last, having made her second trip from New Orleans to this city without the least difficulty. She brought about 1000 bbls. of freight to this city, and several hundred were also landed at Galveston. She will proceed to the Sabine to take on board a large number of beeves for the New Orleans market."

☞ See third page for SHIPPING LIST.

TRADE BETWEEN TEXAS AND NEW ORLEANS. The trade between this port and the Brazos has been remarkably active within the last few weeks. The steamship Globe left here 17 or 18 days ago, with as much freight as she could possibly carry; and yesterday she took out a cargo fully as large, after having refused a good deal of freight. The Galveston came in yesterday morning, and we understand that the only difficulty is as to who shall get their freight aboard of the ship. The Galveston goes to Galveston and Port Lavaca.

SHALL NEW ORLEANS HAVE A REGATTA?—We see that there is to be a Regatta at Biloxi next Thursday, and that three prizes are on that occasion to be run for. The Biloxi Regatta Club have, however, thought fit to exclude from the race all boats which have taken more than two first prizes during the season. This rule excludes, of course, all the best boats on the Lake. It is, therefore, proposed that Dan Hickok, of the Washington House, give a Regatta on the same day that the Biloxi race takes place. By this means the people of the city may get up a better Regatta than the Biloxi one. The *Undine*, the *Hiers*, the *Forsyth*, and the *Picayune*, shut out as they are from the Biloxi race, may come over and take part in the Hickok Regatta.... The Biloxi Club are, we think, acting injudiciously. The object of such a Club is to improve the speed of boats; but how can this be done, if all the fast boats are prevented from taking a part in the races?

☞ We thank the officers of the Dove for Louisville files, and of the Amaranth for St. Louis papers.

NEW BOOKS.—We have received from the publishers through B. M. Norman, of Camp street, "A Short Essay on the Invariably Successful Treatment of Cholera with Water, by C. C. Schieffendecker, M. D., Member of the Society of Scientific Hydropathists in Germany, and Proprietor and Director of the Water-Cure Institution, Willow Grove, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania"; also, an Essay on the thesis "Baptismal Regeneration opposed by the word of God and the Standard of the Protestant Episcopal Church," by the Rev. Capel Molyneux, B. A., Minister of Trinity Episcopal Chapel, Woowich.

MR. KENDALL'S LAST LETTER.—The letter of Mr. Kendall, published in yesterday's Picayune, is an attempt to answer the criticisms which have been made on his opinions of European affairs. To use an expression of Sheridan's, on Gibbons's Decline and Fall, the defence, if not luminous, is at least voluminous. Mr. Kendall wishes to clear himself from the charge of the Crescent, that he picked up all his information about Italian affairs, from the lungers about Meurices', or from Galignani, or from the drawing rooms of the Chaussée d'Antin. He says he hardly ever goes to any of these places. Now, we did not mean to say that Mr. Kendall was an admired guest and acknowledged lion of the Chaussée d'Antin. The opinions of the residents of Chaussée d'Antin, can be picked up without their doors being open to the news-monger, or without the latter important personage being invited to sit at table with them. As to the charge about Galignani, Mr. Kendall has entirely mistaken us. We did not mean to say that he got his opinions at Galignani's reading-room. We fully acquit him of having any desire to read even the leading English newspapers in order to know their opinions about European matters. We meant to say that Mr. Kendall gleaned his facts and sentiments from Galignani's Messenger, in which very original, brilliant, and profound journal, the Paris English have served up to them daily a re-hash of scraps, cut from the most bigoted and Toryish of the British newspapers.

THE BOSTON CHRONOTYPE AND SOCIALISM.—We copy the following from the New York Tribune: "We learn that several gentlemen of Social convictions have united to form an arrangement with the proprietors of the Boston Chronotype, by which three columns on the first page of that journal are daily given to the discussion of Association, Protective Unions, and other plans for the amelioration of the present relations of society. That part of the Chronotype is edited by Mr. John S. Dwight, a writer well known among the literary men of New England but especially among Associationists, as for some years past a copious contributor to the columns of the Harbinger, to which paper his department of the Chronotype is in some sort the successor."

We hope that this arrangement will in no wise diminish the out-givings of Elizur Wright. It would be a loss to exchange Wright's sharp and pungent sentences for the high-sounding inanities and sublime platitudes with which Socialists are in the habit of garnishing their writings.

NEW PAPER.—A new paper, called the Ouachita Gazette, has been issued at Monroe. The Gazette is published by Mr. J. Roth and is to be devoted to the interests of the democratic party. Its tone may be judged of for the following paragraph in its salutatory:

"We desire to approach our friends with candor and frankness, to advocate and fearlessly defend the time honored principles of our political faith, and in political warfare to maintain a manly independence, a fair and honest discussion of 'measures and men.'"

The typographical appearance of the Gazette is remarkably neat. We wish the new paper all imaginable success.

DEATHS IN THE NAVY.—Notice has been received at the Navy Department of the death of Commander Jacob Crowninshield, which occurred on Sunday, the 19th of July, 1849, on board the United States steamship Oregon, at sea. Also of the death of Lieut. Thomas M. Mix, at his residence at Rhinebeck, New York, on the 24th ult.

Recognition of Hungary.

We are separated from Europe by the broad Atlantic. Physically we belong to another hemisphere; but morally and intellectually we belong to the same world that is made up of the nations of Europe. We cannot send our armies into Russia or Austria as France recently sent her armies into Italy, or as England has often landed her troops on the Continent. So far as men and artillery are concerned, we may be obliged to remain neutral in the great contest now going on between Hungary on the one side and Russia and Austria on the other. Distance may prevent us from interfering materially in the battles of the Theiss and the Danube. But in moral influence and moral power there is no such thing as space. The distance of the world's diameter cannot weaken the moral effect of a declaration in favor of human freedom and human progress. Shall the United States declare for Hungary and acknowledge her independent existence, or remain listless and dumb in the strife that is shaking the Austrian empire to its centre?

We do not wish to see the country degraded into neutrality in the moral struggle between despotism and democracy. Was it for ourselves alone that we fought the battles of the Revolution, or rather did our fathers bear in their hands the banner of progress and carry with them the destinies of Europe as well as of America? In the first act of our independence, in the Magna Charta, not of English rights and English liberties, but of human rights and human liberties, the grand doctrines of democracy were declared to be the fundamental truths of social order and of social progress. On the 4th of July, 1776, we placed ourselves at the head of the phalanx that is to carry equal rights and equal laws to the extremities of the earth. Are we now to shrink from the cause we have espoused? Are we now to hesitate whether we shall remain the leaders of the enterprise, or fall behind as laggards in the swelling armies that are to sweep governmental tyranny and governmental oppression from the face of the earth?

A great and a noble nation has risen in arms against a powerful empire, that has called to her aid the most absolute and oppressive government of Europe. An infant, a Hercules it is true, is wrestling with the serpents that coil around his body and strive to crush him in the cradle. So far the Hungarians have held out against their enemies, and have, by their gigantic efforts, won for themselves a fame that will be eternal. Let America acknowledge this great fact; let America declare that Hungary deserves to be a nation—that no matter what awaits her in the future she has already earned the privilege of sitting a peer among the sovereignties of the world. What makes a nation? What gives a people a claim to independence? Is it time alone? Must a certain number of days or weeks or months or years elapse before we can, with propriety, recognize the independent existence of a people who have shaken off an offensive and grinding government? Or are they deeds that make the nation as the man? Is it heroism that places the crown upon the brow of the struggling people, and enables them to walk forth as peers among the powers of the earth?

Hungary, then, is entitled to a recognition of independence by all liberal and high-minded Governments. The countrymen of Bem and Dembinski, and Georgey and Kossuth, have by their acts proved that they can never live again under Austrian misrule and oppression. Now is the time for America to come in and take Hungary by the hand. Shall we wait until England shows us the way? Are we willing that British liberality shall rise superior to American? England has given unmistakeable signs that she intends to recognize the independence of Hungary. The people, the Parliament and Ministers, have all taken up the cry and unite with enthusiasm in the shout for Hungarian heroism and Hungarian freedom. For once Toryism and Radicalism are forgotten. Throngs press around the speakers that tell them of the glorious prospects of Hungary, and duke and pauper are equally rejoiced at the triumphs of the Hungarian armies.

And think not that our recognition of Hungarian independence would be an empty formula—all sound and fury signifying nothing. Not only could we thereby retain our proud position at the head of the liberating nations, but we would strike a blow that would be worth a victory of Bem or a triumph of Dembinski. Let us say to Russia, Hungary is a nation; you fight not with rebels or revolutionists, but with a sovereign and powerful people. The Czar would pause; even the Austrian Emperor would hesitate. Soon Russia might think it better to have the friendship of a nation that was to exist on its borders than of a distant Emperor from whose hand the sceptre is fast departing. Let us then say the word. Let us hail Hungary as of right and in fact, free, sovereign and independent.

PASSENGERS—*Per steamship Alabama, for Chagres.*—Wm. P. Martin, James Armstrong, W. F. Vestmun and servant, Col. B. F. Cheatham, Michael Bently, N. O'Connelly and two servants, Mons. De J. A. Bell, Alex Gerbe, J. R. Baker, Wesley, S. F. Heath, Henry Cox, A. J. Parsons, S. B. Graves, L. Myers, J. Morgan, Samuel Morgan, H. Clark, W. P. Henry, L. Richards, Col. Stone, M. Lynch, Francis Grant, G. W. McNeil, M. J. Patterson, L. Bugnes, F. Burnham, S. Vilas, Richard White, E. C. Benson, D. D. Davis, John P. Irwin, Cooley, J. R. Mead, Jas. Strong, Thos. Perry, Chas. Pendleton, L. J. Midleay, A. D. Sage, John H. Thompson, Wm. Wheeing, J. R. Mactie, D. M. Cook, J. H. Wren, Dan'l Evans, Thos. Rodfont, J. Belknap, Samuel Parker, Jas. Robins, F. M. Johnston, Thomas Day, Q. J. Bowman, Richard Taylor, Michael Fox, H. A. Long, H. C. Downing, G. Simpson, Hugh Nunn and lady, R. H. Warner, A. Crowell, Lewis Dunham, S. Conrey, Luke Hitchcock, J. W. Vestmun, Thomas Freeman, Smith Freeman, Jas. York, J. H. Pitts, J. R. McCrea.

REY'S CHARACTER BY HIS FRIENDS.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, a paper which has been very violent in its denunciations of those who, if fancied, were concerned in the abduction of Rey, writes:

"It would seem that the turnkey Rey, is a weak person, or has been playing a double game. He was first bribed to release some prisoners of State, and then bribed to give false testimony against other State offenders. [This false information about the release by Rey of some prisoners of State, certain papers will persist in giving to the public in spite of the contradiction by Villaverde himself.]

"The result will be, as I guess, that the Captain General will first take Rey's evidence, through which he can oppress and imprison a number of suspected persons, and then set Rey at liberty or restore him to the jurisdiction of Louisiana, and release the Spanish Consul by sustaining him in the statement Rey offered voluntarily to go to Cuba as a public informer. When this patriotic individual shall come again under our '*lex loci*,' he will be a fair subject for the operation of our '*lex Lynchi*.'"

The correspondent of the Sun does not give us the authority on which it states that Rey was bribed "to give false testimony against other State offenders." As to the information which Rey gave to the Captain General, we have heard that he accused several of the most respectable people in Havana of "treasonable practices;" that these persons were arrested and found perfectly innocent of the charges brought against them, and released accordingly. We have also heard that the Captain General was highly incensed at being trifled with by such a scamp.

CROPS IN TEXAS.—The Galveston News of last Saturday, has the following: "We have recently conversed with several planters from different parts of the West, and the information given us goes to show that the crops on the Brazos and west of the Brazos are pretty uniformly good from the mountains to the seaboard. The corn crop is abundant. The rains of July made cotton picking later than usual, but the crop will not be materially injured, provided we have a dry fall. The planters generally commenced picking about the 10th of August, and many of them are now obtaining 200 pounds per day to the hand. With a dry and late fall the sugar plantations promise a more abundant yield than usual. But the case appears to be different with our citizens in Eastern Texas. The rains have there been heavier, and many of the streams have overflowed, and destroyed or injured many plantations. Our last accounts represent the Trinity as having overflowed and covered the adjacent country for several miles around with water; while Red River has inundated the whole country as with an ocean of water."

LOVE AFFAIRS.—Thackeray, in his new novel, Pendennis, says: "Perhaps all early love affairs ought to be strangled or drowned, like so many blind kittens."

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

Loss of the Packet Ship Henry Clay.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 5th, 8 P. M.—The splendid packet ship Henry Clay, plying between New York and Liverpool, was this morning destroyed by fire, and burnt to the water's edge. She had a large and valuable cargo on board. [The Henry Clay was one of the magnificent line of packets belonging to the house of Grinnell, Minturn & Co., and was to have sailed from New York on the 6th inst.]

Henry Clay arrived at New York yesterday, on his way home.

☞ Alfred Duffel has been appointed Judge of the Fourth District Court, in the place of the late lamented Robert W. Nichols, deceased.

☞ Austin E. Wing, of Michigan, a Delegate in Congress while Michigan was a Territory, died at the water cure establishment in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 25th ult.

NEW ENGLISH COIN.—Two-shilling pieces, called *florins*, are now coined at the English mint. A proclamation has been issued by the Queen, declaring them a lawful tender.

☞ The number of immigrants into the United States last year, was estimated on the most accurate data that could be obtained, at 250,000. This year the number will probably reach 300,000.

☞ Bertholdi, the celebrated geologist, died at Alsace on the 26th of July, at the advanced age of 87 years. He was educated under Blumenbach, was an admirer of Franklin in politics, and of Herder and Jacobi in philosophy.

DECLINED.—The Louisville Courier states, from "reliable authority," that J. G. Marshall declines the appointment of Governor of Oregon, recently tendered him by the President, in place of Gen. Lane, removed.

OHIO.—Amos E. Wood has been nominated for Congress in the 6th district, lately represented by Rodolphus Dickinson, deceased. At the election in 1848, Dickinson, dem., received 7,657 votes to 5,365 polled for C. K. Watson, the whig and free-soil nominee.

WISE COMMITTED.—A letter from Palmyra, Mo., dated the 27th ult., says that Wise, accused of murdering Thomas B. Hart, has been committed to prison to answer any indictment the grand jury may find against him for such offence. He was committed for murder in the first degree, and cannot be released on bail.

HEBREW CONSULTATION.—A Jewish Convention is about to be held in New York, for the purpose of discussing important matters relative to the church policy. Considerable feeling has for some time existed between two parties, one of which demands that the ancient customs shall be strictly enforced, while the other is striving for changes which will enable them to act more in accordance with the times.

DAN DRAKE HENRIE.—The following from the St. Louis Reveille seems to say that the report of Capt. Henrie's death in that city was unfounded:

NEWS TO US!—We cut the following from a New York exchange: "Capt. Dan Henrie, whose escape from the Mexicans at Encarnacion, and hundreds of other daring exploits, had rendered him a hero of south-western romance, died at St. Louis on the 17th instant, at the Hospital of the Sisters of Charity. The disease of which he died is not stated."

CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Guatemala correspondent of the New York Herald writes that Mr. Hise, the late Chargé to Central America, who has just returned, concluded while there a very important treaty, in which the right of making the oceanic canal is secured to the United States, time without limit, the free use of which is secured to the commercial vessels of every nation, on equal terms with those of the contracting parties. The whole British influence, under the management of their Chargé, Mr. Chatfield, was unable to defeat the treaty.

THE SLAVE CASE IN BALTIMORE.—We mentioned the other day the arrest, in Baltimore, of one George Martin, a Quaker farmer of Chester county, Pa., for having harbored and employed a runaway slave. The negro was arrested as a runaway, on Martin's farm, and taken to Baltimore. Martin followed, and was arrested on a civil suit for the wages of the negro and imprisoned for want of bail. Being brought up afterwards on petition, he was released on the ground that by the law of Maryland, no person can be held to bail for a debt contracted out of the State. The suit was withdrawn altogether, on the understanding that Martin and others were prepared to purchase the negro's freedom. But, according to the Baltimore Argus, as soon as he was discharged, he left without complying with the terms as promised.

SUICIDE.—We have a report, says the Wheeling Argus of the 27th, from Marshall county of a suicide said to have been committed at the point called Kate's rock, lower end of the Narrows, between this and Grave creek. Miss Melinda Rogers, of Moundsville, is said to have taken poison, from the effects of which she died a few days afterwards. The gentleman with whom she lived is charged with the perpetration of a rape, to which she testified before her death. The trial will come up, we suppose, at the September term of the Superior Court for that county. He has been held to bail in $2000 to appear.

THE AMERICAN CHARGE AT VIENNA.—The New York Tribune contains an article questioning the authenticity of the letter attributed to Mr. Stiles, the American Chargé at Vienna, in relation to the German revolutionists. It avers that the letter is misdated and mistranslated; that it had reference to the events of last year, and was published nearly a year ago; and that the German agents to whom it refers were men of doubtful character, and not authorized to speak for the Germans of New York. The writer, who declares himself a political adversary of Mr. Stiles, gives a version of the affair, from his own knowledge, obtained at Vienna, to the benefit of which Mr. Stiles is entitled, especially as he has been publicly censured for his course in this matter. The account, derived from Mr. Stiles long ago, says that, not long after the breaking out of the Vienna revolution in the spring of 1848, two persons appeared in that city, assuming to be American citizens and delegates from the United States. They made speeches in the Aula, which were received by the students with great enthusiasm, declaring that this country was roused into general excitement in their special behalf, and that the delegates had brought $1000 as a contribution from the city of New York alone, to the revolutionary treasury of the students. These delegates became, of course, great men at once. Finally the *Wiener Zeitung* noticed them in terms which Mr. Stiles justly thought offensive to the national honor, and in reply he wrote the letter. He did not speak until he felt constrained by public duty, and with no other purpose than to expose what he considered imposture. He affirms that he believed the men to be arrant rogues, making use of the American name and of the revolutionary excitement at Vienna in a manner calculated to injure the reputation of his country with all parties. The exposure put a check on their career. They did not pay over the thousand dollars, but there was a current report at Vienna that they bought on credit from $30,000 to $40,000 worth of goods, which, Mr. Stiles says, at the last advices had not been paid for. The date of the letter in the New York Herald is July 11, 1849. The writer in the Tribune avers that he read it in print at Vienna at least eight months before. The object of this explanatory statement, and its effect, if substantiated, is to relieve Mr. Stiles from the odium of having volunteered a caution against the German liberals, and thrown the weight of his Government, officiously, in opposition to the late republican movements in Europe.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

The Inedited Works of Lord Byron—The Hungarian Meeting—Life of Judson—City Speculators—Weather and Health—Gen. Taylor's Health—From Rio de Janeiro.

NEW YORK, August 29, 1849.

Edit. Crescent.—"The Inedited Works of Lord Byron, now first published, from his letters, journals, and other manuscripts, in the possession of his son, Major George Gordon Byron," are announced in this city to make their appearance from the 1st of October, in monthly parts. This Major Byron is himself the publisher, and resides in this city. He says he commenced the publication of these writings some time since in England, and a portion of the work was already stereotyped, when further proceedings were stopped by an injunction from the Lord Chancellor. Such a work a few years ago would have made at once a sensation, and a fortune for the compiler, but at present the success of the enterprise is extremely doubtful. In these times, and in this land, it will be hard to revive the Byron *furor*.

The Hungarian demonstration in the Park on Monday failed to realize the common expectation. The people did their duty in the premises, but those to whom the arrangements were entrusted, fell short in theirs. Our fellow-citizens and residents of foreign birth did well, and called forward the best talent in their ranks. Around their stands the enthusiastic shouts which hailed each period of their address proved the soul-stirring nature of their appeals. One or two of the speakers indulged in occasional reflections upon American policy and officials, that were not in the best taste under the circumstances, but the speeches were generally apposite, and marked with talent, good sense and power. Sad was the contrast presented on the American side. I saw there (we—I may say none—of the great men who can, for strength upon the cause they adopt, few whose names are known beyond a small circle, or if further known, the less respected. We have men amongst us whose voices would reach beyond the limits, not only of the crowd, but the city and the State, whose opinions control those operating in our national councils, and whose call would be responded to from the highest places of the land. But they were not brought forward, and why I cannot tell. Efforts are being made to get up another meeting which will give a fuller expression of the public feeling towards the Hungarians, but I have now no confidence in the result.

We have now hawked about the streets a pamphlet purporting to give the life of E. Z. C. Judson, *alias* "Ned Buntline," which presents the character of that gentleman in anything but a flattering light. Judson professes to regard the work as injurious to his said character, and yesterday brought the publisher before the Police court to answer a charge of libel in the premises. He ought rather to pay, than to prosecute the man, for the book sells very materially to his capital, which is notority.

As business revives in the city, speculators spring up in every quarter, and the Police courts are crowded with victims. In some cases the law very generally provides a home for the operators, but rarely indeed does it replenish the suffering pocket. Many descriptions of these speculators we not only beyond the reach of the law themselves, but they make it a means of carrying out their swindles. A case is known to me where a poor fellow, who came to this city with a few hundred dollars in his pocket, invested the whole amount in a worthless business from which he never realized a sixpence in any form. Besides all his cash he gave a note of hand for a considerable amount, and this note is now presented and payment demanded, by an "innocent holder," whom the law protects to the ruin of the victimized maker of the note! The speculators concerned in this transaction stand well in the community, and continue their nefarious practices under the protection of the law, and operating in some instances upon members of the legal profession itself!

It is extremely dangerous for a young man to come to this city in search of business, with a few hundred dollars in his pocket; his chances of losing all are at least a hundred to one, whether he hails from the South or East.

Our weather is pleasant, the sickness continues to abate, and business prospects are unusually bright. The Board of Health yesterday reported 14 deaths only from cholera for the preceding 24 hours—the smallest number since the 21st of June. To-day the report is 22—which is the largest of any day since Sunday.

In Brooklyn, there was yesterday only 2 deaths from cholera, the report of to-day I have not received.

Considerable uneasiness is felt here respecting Gen. Taylor's health, and increased rather than allayed by the telegraphic reports of his improvement, as they prove that his illness is regarded as serious by his attendants. Speculation is already rife upon the political consequences that would follow the old man's death at the present moment.

The bark St. Lawrence arrived this morning from Rio Janeiro. She reports lying in that harbor the following California vessels: the Othello, (put in in distress,) and Hannah Spencer. The Magnolia, Robert Fulton and Alice Tarleton had sailed for San Francisco.

The steamer Hibernia which sailed to-day, soon, for Liverpool takes only 52 passengers, 19 of which go to Halifax. She has $250 in gold on board, so says the telegraph.

Respectfully yours, INDICATOR.

A GREAT PRIZE.—A Canada paper gives as a rumor, that Sir Allan McNab is about to mend his shattered fortunes by accepting as a wife, to nurse his old age, the well known wealthy old maid, called Miss Coutts, a daughter of George the Third's banker.

Miss Angela Burdett Coutts is the grand-daughter of the banker, and daughter of the celebrated baronet Sir Francis Burdett. She is probably the wealthiest woman in England, and has lately had a trifling addition to her fortune of £10,000 sterling per annum, by the death of the Duke of St. Albans. Old Coutts married for his second wife the actress Miss Mellon, to whom on his decease he bequeathed his enormous fortune. She afterwards married the Duke of St. Albans, then very young and very poor, settling upon him this £10,000 per annum for life. The Duke was a descendant from Charles II. of England, by the celebrated Nell Gwynne. The whole of Coutts's enormous fortune is now re-united in his grand-daughter, who has taken the name of Coutts, and is unwilling to change it for any other. Rumor has made her Duchess of Wellington, but this last reduces her to Lady McNab! By-the-by, speaking of Sir Allan reminds us of a good story of him we have not seen in print. He is of a Scotch family, where the head of the clan assumes to himself the dignity of the whole house. The chief of the McNabs, visiting Canada, sent his card to his relative Sir Allan, with the simple subscription "The McNab." Sir Allan had lived long enough on this side of the water to have an independent notion of his own, and accordingly returned a card with the inscription "The other McNab." We do not vouch that this is true, but it is good enough to deserve to be true.

NEW "RELIGIOUS" ASSOCIATION.—A mystical association has just been formed in Berlin, under the Presidency of the Count Otto Von Schlippenback, under the denomination of "League of Fidelity for Women," of which any respectable lady—married or single—who adopts the motto of King Frederick William, "I and my house have decided to walk in the paths of the Lord," may become a member. Candidates for the honor are subject to a form of election. The order is divided into four degrees—1. The "Henrietta" degree (color green,) in honor of the wife of the great elector. 2. The "Sophia" degree (color white,) of which the queen of Frederick is the patroness. 3. The "Louisa" degree (rose color,) in honor of the defunct queen. 4. The "Elizabeth" degree (color blue,) in honor of the present queen consort. The fêtes of the league include the birthdays of the king, the queen and the crown prince, the anniversary of the foundation of the order, and that of the last king's death.

THE PROSPECT IN FRANCE.—"Cosmopolite," the acute and well-informed Paris correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer, after quoting from Louis Napoleon's Tours' speech the disavowal of any intention to attempt another 18th Brumaire, thus speaks of the prospects of parties and principles in France:

"Before the appearance of the Tours' speech all the ministerial papers, which till then had been alarmingly silent on the subject of the *coup d'etat*, came out in full cry against it, and were really astonished that any one should have been simple enough to suppose that one had been intended. *La Presse* itself, remarking upon the address, and upon an editorial which in the *Moniteur* accompanied the address, says:

"'This precise answer and this formal article, which all France will read, possess the importance of a veritable political event. For our own part, we do not hesitate to declare that they suffice to inspire us with the most absolute confidence, with the most complete security.'

"The advanced republican journals do not fully partake of the confidence of *La Presse*, but they have ceased to criticise the speech, and no more predict a *coup d'etat* for the 15th August.

"For my own part, while I loyally report to you, as in duty bound, all that is of a nature to inspire confidence in the stability of the present order of things in France, I am by no means sanguine, nor very trustful. The words, the acts, the engagements, the oaths of to-day, give me no assurance for to-morrow. It does seem to me that no possible engagement is strict enough or strong enough to interdict public men of France from the prompt resort, whenever it is deemed expedient, to the convenient principle—*circumstances alter cases.*"

CATTLE IN OHIO.—The Scioto Gazette says, the counties of Ross, Pickaway, Franklin, Madison and Fayette, in Ohio, have annually, for three years past, sent forward at least 35,000 heads of fat cattle, worth at home $40 per head, or an aggregate of $1,400,000.

INVASION OF CUBA.—Senor A. Calderon de la Barca, Spanish Minister at Washington, has sent a dispatch, we learn from the Boston Herald, to the Vice Consul at that place, ordering him to obtain every information possible of the existence of any organization of men or magazine of arms, destined for the threatened invasion of Cuba, as mentioned in the President's proclamation. The Vice Consul in his reply stated that there did, last winter, exist a large force of men and arms in that city, composed almost entirely of Irishmen, and regularly drilled by experienced officers, who were destined for an attack on Canada, so as to create a diversion in favor of Ireland, in case the Irish rebellion should come to a head; but that since the failure of the rebellion, the troops had been disbanded and the object discontinued. Since then no military organization whatever has existed here for foreign purposes.

Louisiana Interior.

THE CANDIDATES.—It appears by the Echo of the 1st inst., that the democratic candidates, Gens. Walker and Plauché were then at Pointe Coupée.

THE OVERFLOW.—The Marksville Villager of the 28th ult., remarks that Red river, Bayou des Glaises, Bayou Rouge and all the swamps around the prairie are slowly receding.

UNFORTUNATE OCCURENCE.—A fatal rencontre, (says the Monroe Gazette of the 30th ult.,) took place on the 25th ult. in this parish, between James Abbott and Oliver Brown, in which the latter was killed by a wound inflicted in the left breast by the former, with a pocket-knife. Abbott was arrested and committed to jail. The affair is more unfortunate as the parties were brothers-in-law. A writ of *habeas corpus* has been granted, and the case will be examined to-morrow.

PRENTICE-ANA.—The Doylestown Democrat, speaking of a Locofoco office-holder in Pennsylvania, says that if he is a defaulter the amount is very trifling. The excuse is certainly as good as that of the servant girl, who, on being reproved by her mistress for having a baby without having had a husband, deprecatingly exclaimed—"La, mistress, but it is such a little one!"

A Whig editor in Ohio, thinks that the man of the Enquirer is more knave than fool. Very likely, and yet he's the greatest fool in Christendom.

The editor of the Hartford Times, the principal Locofoco organ in Connecticut, tells the Free Soilers that his party is bound to be ultimately united with them, and that, if they will only offer fair terms, its whole effects shall be made over to them at once. This is much in the spirit of the old miser, who, on his death-bed, said to his heir, "Jim, I shall not live very long, and, when I die, I shall leave you my whole fortune. You will then have fifty thousand dollars—only think of it! Ah, I am getting worse; I do not think I shall live two hours. I am going Jim, *just give me two per cent, and you shall have the money now.*"

THE MYSTERY EXPLAINED.—Patrick Duffy was arrested on Wednesday night, for stealing the hat of Mr. Bernard Fabriano, who was sitting quietly engaged in his evening's meditations, at the corner of Ursuline and Front Levee streets, at the time of the abduction. Last evening's Picayune, in reporting the affair, says: "Mr. Fabriano wore a hat, and such a hat Mr. Patrick Duffy had not seen for many a day, and he was at once seized with the desire to become possessor of the hat aforesaid." We were at once seized with an unconquerable curiosity to see this matchless article, and was hastily proceeding to the police office to catch a glimpse, when the matter was explained to our satisfaction by one of our friends remarking, that Bunze, of 30 Canal street, had opened a few samples of the latest style hats, just received from ships Iceland and Orlando.

Married:

On the evening of the 6th by the Rev. W. A. Scott, Mr. JOHN R. PRONCK to Miss CHARLOTTE A. WESTON, all of this city.

With the foregoing we received the cake and the wine. We wish, the happy pair a long and a happy life.

Died:

At the residence of Wm. V. Gelaty, in Bayou Rouge Parish, on the 17th ult., of consumption of the brain, Miss MARGARET ANN ROBINSON, of Rutherville, La., aged 17 years.

On the 25th ult. at his residence in Natchitoches, WILLIAM RUSSING, aged 32 years.

☞ **Brown's Museum.**—The Stockholders are requested to attend a General Meeting, for the dispatch of business, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock—each member to be provided with Two Dollars. A. H. BROWN.

☞ **Fire Department.**—A meeting of the Delegates of the Second Municipality will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 1, at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Hall of Mississippi Fire Co. No. 2, for the purpose of organizing.
By order of the last meeting of the Firemen.
WM. F. FLOWER, Secretary.

☞ **Walker Guards, Attention!**—A Called Meeting of the Democratic Walker Guards will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock.....Punctual attendance is requested.....By order of the President.
WM. A. PAGE, Secretary.

☞ **Louisiana Democratic Association.**—At a Special meeting of the Association, held at the Apollo Saloon on the 6th inst., the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Association recommends to the Democratic Party the formation of Ward Clubs, in order to effect the more perfect organization of the party.

Be it further resolved, That this Association recommends that meetings be held in every Legislative District throughout the city on SUNDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, and also for the purpose of electing Delegates to meet in Convention to be held on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 7 P. M., in the St. Louis Exchange, for the purpose of nominating Candidates for the State Senate, and all other offices whose officers are to be elected November 6th by the people, and that the basis of representation in said Ward Convention shall be one Delegate for every one hundred Democratic votes, and one Delegate for any fraction of fifty of more votes, as cast at the last Presidential Election.

Be it further resolved, That this Association deems it unnecessary to recommend to the Democracy the necessity of laying aside all personal predilections for candidates, and of uniting upon the nominees of the party, as the Democracy are always ready to rally to support of their regularly nominated candidates, and in union is had success.

Be it further resolved, That the noble Hungarians, and the Democrats of Poland, who are battling for their country's freedom, have our sympathies and prayers for the success of their patriotic cause.

Be it further resolved, That this Association recommends to their Democratic brethren to subscribe for and support the Democratic Press of the City and State.

Be it further resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Louisiana Courier, the German Courier, the Campaign, the Delta, the Crescent, the Firemen and La Patria newspapers.

The meeting was addressed by distinguished Democratic speakers.

Several gentlemen were admitted Members of the Association.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

M. M. REYNOLDS, President.
J. R. PEGG, Secretary. s7 2t

☞ **Fire Department of the Second Municipality**—*Committee of Conference.*—The Committee of Conference of the various Companies of the Second Municipality, appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the FIRE ORDINANCE now before the Council of the Second Municipality, are hereby requested to assemble at the Hall of Louisiana Hose Co. on MONDAY, 10th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, in order that further action be had in the premises. I. N. MARKS, GEO. H. POSTICK, JOHN ADAMS, } Committee.
s6 3t

☞ **Fillmore Rangers**—*Rally! Rally!! Rally!!!*—The Rangers are requested to meet at the Commercial Exchange, St. Charles street, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, for the purpose of reorganizing. A full attendance is desired, as it will be necessary to devise plans for contested seats on the ensuing campaign.

Victor Sicé,	R. M. McAlpin,	John DeBoys,
C. N. Lyon,	John Dodsdale,	Peter Bordell,
Octave LeBlanc,	F. W. Ferrer,	William Ashley,
J. B. Walton,	George Parsons,	J. A. Ferrer,
Thomas Leeds,	John Wilson,	Henry Gaudelet,
Wm. F. Flower,	J. M. Kell,	Alfred Delbeche,
John McNeil,	Louis Sicé,	Wilson Eastman.

s6

WANTED

BY A YOUNG MAN, who has the best of city references, a situation in some active business, where he can make himself useful to his employers. For further particulars, inquire of the Rev. Mr. Whittall, or address S. N. B. at this office. s7 1t*

FOR SALE:

A WELL KNOWN AND POPULAR COFFEE HOUSE, situated in the most public part of the City of Lafayette, with a large run of customers. For sale low.
For particulars, apply at this office. s7 1w

WHISKY

ONE HUNDRED BARRELS RECTIFIED, Beatty & Fraser's, for sale by
E. J. HART & CO. 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

TABLE SALT—

TWENTY CASES, in store and for sale by
s7 E. J. HART & CO. 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

KETCHUPS.....PRESERVES.....PICKLES.

SIX HUNDRED CASES, landing and in store, for sale by [s7] E. J. HART & CO. 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

CHAMPAGNE—

ONE HUNDRED BASKETS, Quarts and Pints, in store, for sale by
s7 E. J. HART & CO. 25 Tchoupitoulas st.

LARD.....LARD.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE KEGS of Prime Lard, landing from steamboat Atlantic, for sale by [s7] WM. L. CUSHING, 29 Gravier st.

BUTTER.

CHOICE ST. LOUIS BUTTER, landing, for sale by
s7 WM. L. CUSHING, 29 Gravier st.

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY C. VONTAGEN becomes a partner with us in the Commission and Forwarding Business from this date, under the style of KENNETT DIX & CO.
s6 1m KENNETT & DIX, 71 Tchoupitoulas st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm of R. W. ADAMS & CO., and will continue the GENERAL GROCERY BUSINESS as heretofore, at 34 Common street and 11 Canal street Row.
R. W. ADAMS.
s6 1m JOHN M. LEE.

TO BUILDERS.

THE subscriber has opened a LUMBER YARD at the corner of Magazine and Good streets for Yazoo Cypress Lumber, and invites Builders and others to give him a call. He is connected with a large Saw-Mill establishment at Yazoo City, and will take orders and fill them at short time and for moderate prices. He will be receiving shipments of Lumber monthly, if not oftener, and will make a suitable deduction in price for Lumber delivered on the Levee. He wishes to rent or lease a suitable lot for a Yard on Tchoupitoulas, Magazine, Camp, Prytania or St. Charles sts.
s6 1m J. R. RICHARDS.

Auction Sales This Day.

JNO. E. L. SOLOMON will sell, at 4 o'clock, at the corner of Magazine and Second streets, Lafayette, Choice