DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

☞ We ought to have apologized to our up-town subscribers for the irregular delivery of the Crescent on two of the routes. Two of our carriers have been sick for the last ten days, and it is difficult to get others to supply their places.

SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH.—It will doubtless interest the public of New Orleans to know that the Southern Telegraph is and has been for a fortnight past in good working condition. Replies to communications are now received from Washington in five hours—making two and a half hours each way. The company hope to secure greater dispatch in a short time and make the line what it ought to be, an invaluable mode of conveyance to all classes.

☞ We thank the officers of the steamer Andrew Jackson for St. Louis papers.

BILOXI REGATTAS.—Our readers will remember that the Biloxi regattas come off to-morrow and the day after. These will probably be the last boat-races of the season at Biloxi. We hope there will be fine sport—a good breeze and a crowd of spectators. Those excellent boats the Mobile and California leave to-day, and passengers may take their choice for a morning or an evening boat.

IMPORTANT, IF TRUE.—The Boston Traveller announces, on the authority of a private letter received by the last steamer from Europe, that the French Government received the news of the appointment of Mr. Rives with great displeasure, and that it is understood that they will not permit him to exercise his functions as Minister. Mr. Rives has sailed on his mission. The grounds for this refusal are only surmised; perhaps the refusal itself is merely a surmise, although we cannot know this without having the name of the authority for the statement and the grounds of his belief. The motive assigned as probable is, that the French Government retains its irritation at the supposed revelations in relation to the dispatches of Mr. Rives, when Minister in the time of Louis Philippe and Gen. Jackson, in which he communicated his success in having obtained the indemnification of 25,000,000 of francs for spoliations on our commerce. There was a great deal of very unnecessary political talk with the opposition of that day, about the imprudence of Mr. Rives, and he was stoutly defended by the administration. The opposition of this day, who were, many of them at least, the administration men of that, have shown themselves not unwilling to revive the old subject for political effect, and to discover, at this late date, that Mr. Rives was very censurable. But we do not believe that the French Government wants to recal any old matter like that, so far as to make it a cause of ill-blood with America. We do not doubt that Louis Napoleon and his advisers entertain very ungracious feelings towards us. A successful republic is, to that age of royalism, a source of perpetual reproach for his own broken faith and dishonest aims. The alliance of the Russian and Austrian despotisms is more congenial to his hopes than sympathy with American principles. Hence we expect nothing from him which would offend the absolutists whom he is constantly courting. Indeed we should not be surprised at a positive slight, to mark how alien are his sympathies from any thing really and practically republican. But the rejection of Mr. Rives, for a matter so long passed, under a dynasty which has been removed from favor in France, and under the sanction of an administration long since passed away here—a matter that was in itself unworthy of notice—would be too ridiculous, even for the present French Cabinet. We will not believe them capable of such absurdity until we hear that it has been carried into effect. The right of the French Government to decline receiving any individual as Minister will not be denied. We do not remember any diplomatic example; but there have been, we know, refusals by foreign governments to recognize particular persons, as Consuls, on individual grounds of objection. Mr. Pearce, of Baltimore, was sent by Gen. Jackson to Bremen, and that city would not receive him because as a tobacco dealer in Baltimore he had contracted debts to Bremen merchants, although he had been discharged under the insolvent laws of Maryland. Gen. Jackson accordingly sent another Consul. It might not be, under the law of nations, a cause of national offence that the French should refuse to recognize Mr. Rives, but under the circumstances, and on such pretences, it would be a manifestation of hostile feeling, a sign of the disposition to cavil and irritate, which could not fail to arouse fierce resentments among our people, and to widen still further the republic of Washington from that government which seems to fawn upon despotism and frown upon the struggling masses of Europe, in the abused name of a French Republic.

St. Louis and Memphis Conventions.

We have received from St. Louis the circular address of the people of that city "to the People of the United States," on the subject of the Railroad to the Pacific from that point, in aid of which a great convention is to be held there on the 16th of October. It is a well-written paper, full of just and glowing pictures of the vast influences for good of the growth of American territory, and the pressing necessity that the Goverment of the United States should undertake the building of a Continental Road from the Pacific Ocean, having its Eastern terminus at St. Louis.

The building of such a road is a national necessity. Its importance can hardly be over-stated, and its advantages and profits are so obvious, that the apprehension should be, not that the road will not be undertaken soon enough, but that eager haste may plunge our people and Government into some scheme, not sufficiently well digested, that will waste many millions in some wild and impracticable project, and so tend to delay the effective consummation of the magnificent idea. The St. Louis Convention is designed to recommend the Northern line, terminating in Missouri, and we desire to see it held, and to hear from the most intelligent men who can be gathered there every thing which can be said in favor of the route proposed. Good will be produced, even if the Convention fail to satisfy the country of the expediency of their particular line. Much light will be thrown upon the general subject, of which the whole country will have the benefit. A second Convention on the same subject is to be held at Memphis one week later—that is, on the 23d of October—at which the subject of a more Southern line will be examined. In the mass of opinions and facts presented by both these bodies, material will be found for the formation of a correct and impartial public opinion—and Congress, in being called upon to act, will derive very important aid.

The attendance at St. Louis will, we doubt not, be very large. No delegates have been appointed from this place, although the invitations of the Committees there are pressing. We have not heard whether it is in contemplation to send any representatives. Certainly, in every point of view, a representation from Louisiana could be very usefully sent, with a view of collecting information at an early date for the use of the Convention at Memphis—not in the spirit of mere rivalry, but that the subject may be discussed with the amplest knowledge.

We think the Governor might find some of the delegates appointed to Memphis who would be willing to go to St. Louis, communicating and receiving all the information attainable on the general subject of the land route, leaving the secondary question of the route and the terminus to other and after consultations.

Senator Benton to his Constituents.

Mr. Benton has written two letters to the people of Missouri, charging certain parties in that State with concocting a conspiracy to oust him from the United States Senate. The letters are written with the boldness and vehemence characteristic of the Missouri Senator; and one of them proves conclusively that William B. Napton, the presiding Judge of the Supreme Court of that State, is the author of the famous Jackson resolutions. Mr. Benton has repeatedly charged that these resolutions "are nullification in their character and disunion in their object;" and he now asserts that their author, Judge Napton, "is an old nullifier, the correspondent of Calhoun, and the assailant of Jackson when he issued his proclamation against the disunion movements of 1833."

Nor does Mr. Benton spare his colleague, Mr. Atchison. He states that the latter has abused him bitterly, at the distance of a hundred miles, but that he dares not come within speaking distance. When Mr. Benton went to Platte City, the residence of Atchison, he found all the friends of the latter arrayed against him, and an effort was made to keep him from addressing the people. But the Platte City friends of Mr. Atchison found it as difficult to arrest the course of Mr. Benton as their leader would have found it to answer his arguments. In addition to Senator Atchison, four of the Representatives in Congress, Messrs. Green, Hall and Jameson, appear to have engaged in the anti-Bentonian conspiracy. The combination seems to have been powerful; but we should not be surprised if the lion breaks through the toils the hunters have prepared for him. Our sympathies are with the man of might who is attacked by a crowd of smaller intelligences.

Mr. Benton says that when he first had intimation of the conspiracy against him, he was attending to the business of his constituents at Washington, "endeavoring to bring forward successfully the great plan for the construction of the national central railroad from St. Louis to San Francisco, with its branch to Oregon." While he was laboring for this great object, the presiding judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri steps from his place, doffs the ermine, and assumes the garb of the agitator and political intriguer. Nothing can justify the course of Judge Napton. There is no excuse for a man who so far forgets his judicial station as to mingle in legislative intrigues, and endeavor by petty shifts and trifling expedients to remove from power a man who stands in the way of his party. The Judge seems not to have had a correct idea of Benton's power and daring. He thought, apparently, that the instructions of the Legislature would drive the Senator to the wall. Benton has thrown down the columns of the conspiracy, and is carrying away the temple on his shoulders.

Obedience to instructions of the Legislature has been a popular doctrine for some years; but we are inclined to think Mr. Benton takes proper ground, when he appeals from the Legislature to the people. It has been generally supposed that the doctrine of a Senator being bound to obey instructions was more truly democratic than the doctrine that he was free to act independent of such instructions. Such would be the case were the Legislature always a correct exponent of popular will. But this is not the case, and there is consequently danger in giving the Legislature an absolute control over the Senators. In democracies, we must always be on our guard against giving too much power to one set of functionaries. Our object should always be to give as little power as possible to our public officers and to distribute as widely as we can the trusts we repose in our representatives. Hence, it is better to give our Senators in Congress the right of voting as they please for six years than to increase the prerogatives of our Legislatures by confiding to them the real control of our Senatorial votes. It is, then, by the exercise of a truly democratic right that Mr. Benton is enabled to frustrate the schemes of his enemies. We should not wonder if his opponents fall into the pit they have themselves digged. At any rate there will be a fierce struggle before Benton is overcome.

NOW IS THE TIME.—D. W. & F. Holden, No. 5 Chartres street, are opening out most extensively in the hat line. They are receiving the "Fall fashions," and invite every one to call and see something a little those above their Spring styles.

LATEST NEWS—*Important Arrival.*—We call the attention of all those interested—that is everybody that wears breeches—to the advertisement of A. Munroe & Co. in another column. They are now receiving their immense supplies and are ready to accommodate the "million." One most important fact is stated in handbills, conspicuously pasted in their store, no trouble to show goods, but don't ask them to take any less. By a vigorous adherence to this golden rule they save time and their customers save money. We shall publish the statistics of this establishment in a short time, showing the number of operatives, extent of business, &c.

DEATH OF A CONGRESSMAN.—Mr. Newman, a Member of Congress from Virginia, died at Pittsburg, on the 8th, after a few hours illness.

☞ John C. Clarke arrived in Washington City on the 2d, to enter upon the duties of his office as First Auditor of the Treasury.

REV. MR. BETHUNE.—Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D.D., resigned his pastoral charge in Philadelphia, and has accepted a call to a church in Brooklyn, N. Y., to which Dr. Broadhead lately ministered.

HUNGARY.—Dispatches from Hungary say that the surrender of Georgey was by negotiation and was arranged by the French. It is said that Paskewitch and Haynau are quarrelling—the latter objecting to the terms of the surrender of Georgey. Russia refused to let Austria interfere in the matter.

MARYLAND NOMINATION.—George W. Gray, of Baltimore County, has been nominated by a Whig District Convention as the candidate of the party for Congress in the Third District of Maryland. It is the strongest democratic District in the State.

INDIANA.—Returns from all but one county give the following aggregates: Governor—John A. Matson, 66,853; Jos. A. Wright, 76,491; Wright's (dem.) plurality, 9638. Lieut. Governor—Thos. S. Stanfield, 66,251; J. H. Lane, 75,740; Lane's (dem.) plurality, 10,489. For Convention, 68,745; Against do., 50,892. Huntington county remains to be heard from, which gave for Cass 463, Taylor 457.

☞ Mr. Wise, who was commited to jail in Palmyra, charged with the murder of Thomas R. Hart, returned to St. Louis on the 3d inst. He was taken before Judge Reese, at Canton, in Lewis county, and held to bail in the sum of ten thousand dollars. J. M. Wimer, of St. Louis, and Mr. White, of Canton, are sureties upon the bond.

DETENTION OF THE CRESCENT CITY AT NEW YORK.—The Crescent City left her dock on the 1st inst. of the specified time, but Capt. Stoddard discovered, as they were proceeding down the bay, that the joint in the exhaust pipe had not been so secured as to prevent a small leak. She came to anchor off Bedlow's Island, when the defect was repaired, and she then proceeded to sea.

FIRE IN MOBILE.—A fire broke out early Saturday evening last, in a shoe-store, on the north side of Government street, between Royal and Water streets, which resulted in the destruction of the building and most of its contents. By the active interposition of the firemen, it was prevented from spreading, and but little injury was done to the adjacent buildings.

CURIOUS SUIT.—Anson Blake, the owner of a large real estate in Brooklyn, N. Y., refused to clean the premises properly, by order of the Board of Health. They had the expenses of cleaning, etc., charged to his account. He refuses to pay the sum demanded, $120, and it is understood that a suit will speedily be commenced against him, not only for this small amount, but for $1000, the penal sum authorized by law to be recovered for violation of the regulations of the Board of Health. About sixty loads of dirt were taken out of the cellars of the houses of Mr. Blake, after he had pretended that they were thoroughly cleaned.

AFRICAN DISCOVERY.—A French Exploring Expedition has ascended the Grand Bassam river, in Africa, and discovered it to be a confluent of the Niger. We find some account of their discoveries contained in the New York Evening Post. Capt. Bouet, the commander of the expedition, writes that he has discovered two magnificent lakes, where palm-oil is so abundant that the ship had not vessels enough to hold it. Now, according to the dealers themselves, palm-oil gives a profit of 80 per cent., whilst gold only yields 50 or 60. The adjoining villages are said to overflow with produce of all sorts. Capt. Bouet has, however, visited unknown regions, and established relations in the midst of a country the very centre of the gold trade, the only commerce hitherto carried on at Grand Bassam. In being the dry season, the want of water prevented its entire exploration; but in the rainy season there are six feet of water, and the river may be ascended as far as the cataracts of Abouesson, 50 leagues distant. At that place the traveller is within 50 leagues of Sego, and the course of the Niger is still continued. When the steamer Guettander proceeds to Grand Bassam, that vessel, which only draws two feet of water, will entirely solve the problem. Thus, a well-armed and well-supplied vessel will penetrate to the interior of the country, traversing a district of which Capt. Bouet has seen a part himself, and which is the entrepot and the passage for the caravans of the gold and silk merchants, and where the gallant captain discovered, and inhabited for two days, a city more ancient and more important than Timbuctoo. "I must write a volume," concludes the letter, "were I to attempt to relate the dangers and adventures of the expedition."

SHOCKING MURDER AT SEA.—The body of a man was discovered by the stevedores in the hold of the ship Washington, from Deltzyi in Germany, while unloading at the wharf in New York, on the 31st ult. The body was so jammed and covered up by the cargo as to induce the suspicion that the man had been murdered and secreted on board the vessel, either before she sailed from Germany or during the voyage. On an inquest before the coroner's jury it was found that the throat was cut from ear to ear, and on investigation the body proved to be that of a Prussian steerage passenger, named Charles Page or Pretsch, who was missed at sea, on the 15th of August, and supposed to have fallen overboard. It is supposed that he was murdered for money, which he is known to have had in his belt, but was not found on his person. The vessel had been in port a fortnight, and the passengers so dispersed, as to give no clue upon which to proceed for the detection of the murderer.

NEW COTTON IN NORTH ALABAMA.—The Huntsville Democrat of the 5th states that the first bale of new cotton was received in that town, on the 1st, from the plantation of Mr. Wm. McCalley, quality good. It adds: "Up to last week the crop in North Alabama promised the largest that we have had for many years. For the last few days, the weather has been cool and cloudy, and we have heard much complaint of the boll worm."

☞ During an official visit of the Secretary of the Navy to the Navy Yard at Washington, a series of experiments in gunnery were given, under the direction of Lieut. S. A. Dalgrehn, ordnance officer of the post. The Republic says that, by improvements lately made in ordnance by that skilful officer and others, a 32-pounder was fired seven times in a minute—being about double the usual number of rounds in that time from one gun.

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The contractors for the first twenty odd miles of this road are busily engaged in providing and arranging the necessary force so as to break ground on or before the 1st of October. They require five hundred laborers, for whom they have advertised.

THE ASTOR PLACE RIOT.—The Recorder has declined, from motives of delicacy, to preside at these trials. His place will be taken by Judge Daly.

Correspondence of the Crescent.

Weather—Health—Feeling in New York in regard to Cuba—The Secret Expedition—Common Council—Court of Sessions—Tyrol—Hungarian Music.

NEW YORK, September 3, 1849.

Eds. Crescent—During the greater part of the past week the weather was oppressively hot—it is now so cold that comfort is only to be found in vigorous exercise or before a good large fire. September has taken a guest deal upon itself and introduces a complete revolution amongst us. The cholera can surely stand but a small chance in such weather as this.

The City Inspector's report for the last week shows a total list of 687 deaths, of which 111 are registered as proceeding from cholera. This makes the total mortality, during the fifteen weeks that we have suffered from the epidemic, 11,747, and from the epidemic itself 4847.

Of the deaths from all causes last week 407 were amongst natives of the United States, and 280 amongst foreigners. Of the choleraic 50 natives of the United States died, and 105 foreigners. Of these last 70 were natives of Ireland.

The Board of Health reported 8 deaths only for the twenty-four hours preceding yesterday noon, and for the last twenty-four hours only 7; of the latter 2 occurred in hospital and 5 in private practice.

It is probable that no more daily reports will be issued after to-morrow, as there is a resolution to that effect now under consideration before the Board.

A considerable degree of feeling is manifested in our city touching the course of the Governor General of Cuba, with regard to Rey, as shown by the correspondence published in the Crescent of the 25th ultimo. The fact of Rey's enlargement release and shipment to New Orleans does not satisfy the more patriotic of the Gothamites with respect to the position taken in the Governor General's letter of August 31 to Gen. Campbell, nor with respect to the declaration which Rey first made without being sworn, and was *afterwards* required to confirm by oath, while yet a prisoner.

There are hundreds—say, thousands—here, who view with the greatest disfavor all probability of settling this difficulty without leaving some clue by which our affairs with Spain may be entangled so as to form a decent cause of quarrel. The more they look at Cuba, and the more they reflect upon Mexican matters, the more anxiously do they hope for an early disruption of the relations which now limit operations upon that island to a restricted commerce. These of whom I speak are not as a general thing in favor of any movement such as that now alleged to be on foot to produce a revolution in Cuba, except so far as it might tend to embroil the two Governments of Spain and the United States. But of that there is no probability, nor would there be soon if the movement were respectable in any form, which it is not.

Our city now begins to regulate its affairs for another year's business. To-day the schools open after a six weeks vacation, and to-night the Common Council meet after a leading time of about the same period. A large amount of business has accumulated for settlement by our city fathers at their first few meetings, and their proceedings will possess an unusual degree of interest. The appointment of a new Comptroller in place of J. L. Lawrence, deceased; the purchase of a new Potter's field; and the grant of a right of way through Hudson street, to the Hudson River Railroad Company, are to be acted upon, and, require immediate attention. Besides these, sundry exciting matters growing on of the recent epidemic, complaints, suits, &c.; the enlargement of the Battery; the destruction of the "Five Points," by opening a new street—all these and more come forward for discussion and action.

The travel upon the thoroughfares leading to the city is now immense. The steamboat line between here and Philadelphia is doing a fine business, and bids fair to be well supported throughout. An opposition is already started, which has reduced the price 50 per cent., or more, and we can now go to Philadelphia for one dollar, and lose no time in the operation. The boats leave here at five in the afternoon and reach Philadelphia at nine the next morning, and the same hours are observed in returning. There are now three boats running between the two cities, and I expect soon to see two or three more engaged in the enterprise.

The friends of Hungary have not all been discouraged in trying to get up a creditable demonstration in this city, and arrangements are in progress for the right kind of a meeting, in the Park, at an early day. The movement has my best wishes, but in view of past disappointments, not much of my confidence. A Washington correspondent of the Tribune, who seems to be well informed with regard to other matters, encourages us with the statement that "it is quite probable that the accredited Minister from the REPUBLIC of Hungary will be received, its independence recognized, and treaties, &c., entered into."

The statement in the London Times, of the 15th August, that there is "reason to believe that the ladies of the Magyar army are not displeased to renew their allegiance" to Austria, must be regarded as a mere speculation of the journalist, prompted by his monarchical partialities. Still, we have no reliable assurance from any quarter, as far as I have observed, that the government of independent Hungary is to be republican. All that we have are based upon inferences—well drawn, but, still, inferences.

It was stated in one or two of the morning papers that the Crescent City, hence for Chagres, had injured her machinery, and would be detained for a day or two, but I am informed that nothing was injured and that she left the quarantine ground last evening. Respectfully, PUBLIC INDICATOR.

Enthusiastic Gathering.

Re-organization of the "Chalmette Guards."

Last evening the headquarters of the Chalmette Guard was filled to overflowing with the democracy of the three Municipalities. The large saloon was so densely crowded that it was almost impossible even for a reporter to obtain elbow-room. We managed, however, to squeeze into a small corner, and for two hours looked upon the proceedings of as enthusiastic an assemblage as could be gathered within four walls. If the Fillmore Rangers, at their late meeting, were noisy, the Chalmette Guards were certainly far ahead them. Good humor unanimously prevailed. Officers were elected *en masse* by reinstating the old ones, and the rules for the government of the Association settled in the same way. The immense crowd seemed congregated more for the purpose of showing their devotion to "Old Jo," as on their banners called the old General, than for organization.

The meeting was called to order at the time appointed, and the following gentlemen nominated as officers for the evening:

President—ALBERT FARR.

Vice-Presidents—1st Municipality—Bernard Avegno; Second Municipality—C. S. Reese; Third Municipality—P. E. Theard, Jr.

Secretaries—Victor Labatut, Augustus Gilland, Joseph Genois, Jr., Charles Bienvenue, E. D. Cuvellier, Chas. Calugne.

Mr. Farrer on taking his seat addressed the assemblage in a very happy manner. Cheer after cheer followed every sentence, and at the mention of the names of Walker and Planche the applause was unbounded. He commenced by an allusion to the days of Hannibal and of Rome, when the Roman Consul, though defeated by his adversary, called upon the Senate and received their unanimous support, because he alone had not despaired of the Republic. He found to-night, by the gathering before him of the "unterrified democracy," that they, too, despaired not of the Republic; but had rallied as one man to the old stamping ground. He saw familiar faces before him, and the same indomitable spirit that had ever actuated the party. He referred to the means used for their defeat in the Presidential campaign, and asked, in the name of the whig song, whether

"Brave old Zack had brought us back
To the good old times of yore."

Mr. Farrer spoke of the forming of the Fillmore Rangers—that old names and old issues were again before the people, and if "Fillmore" was good as a rallying cry now, he thought "Chalmette" too was worthy of some consideration. At the close of his speech, three cheers were given for him with right good will. In fact, we must say, that in this exercise the meeting was perfectly at home.

Loud and continued calls were made for Alexander Dimitry, and after a short time, during which the name received no rest, that gentleman was conducted to the stand by a number of friends, and arms and voices were extended to their utmost capacity to greet him. We shall not pretend to give even a sketch of Mr. Dimitry's speech. He spoke of the candidates before the people; the policy of the party; the importance of looking to the State Government, and concluded with a glowing eulogy upon Gen. Walker; who, he said, had grown up among the fathers of the State, and that the young had learned to love him from their infancy. Mr. Dimitry stated that he had no intention of speaking, but that he could not resist the voice of the people. The address of Mr. D. was equal to the high character accorded to him by all as a public speaker.

The Louisiana Walker Club, of the Second Municipality, preceded by a band of music, entered the hall during the address and were welcomed with much warmth. They bore a transparency with the following inscription, "Look out Old Hunker."

Mr. Reese offered a resolution appointing a committee of eight to report the names of officers for the next meeting. An amendment was offered, and carried, electing the old officers of the Association.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to report certain rules at the meeting on Saturday next. Thereupon the meeting adjourned, formed in procession, and paraded through the streets.

City Gossip.

OUR CEMETERIES.—The effects of the late inundation have long since passed away, and our Cemeteries have regained their former appearance. The walks and grounds of these gardens of the dead have lost all traces of the ruthless flood that invaded them; and flowers of every hue "breathe their sighs of sweetness" upon the air. The hand of affection is apparent in the touching memorials placed upon the last and resting-place of humanity:

"The humble grave and marble tomb
Duck'd with their funeral wreaths appear."

The cypress and the willow—"types of the unforgetting soul"—throw a shadow on the scene and bathe in softer light the richer colors of the flowers. The author of Childe Harold feelingly exclaims

——"Oh pass not thou my grave
Without a thought whose relics there recline;"

And the art of the sculptor is most necessary to record the brief history of the honored dead. Many beautiful monuments meet the eye in our Cemeteries, and their chaste and appropriate designs often call from the stranger the involuntary offering of a tear. We were present yesterday when a simple stone, with an exquisitely sculptured bud and the name of "Annie," the work of Mr. John Stound, was reared over a tiny grave; nothing more was needed to say that the flower unfolded in another sphere.

"Earth told her fair she pale as pode
Her sister one among,
While a splendid veil of woven light
Around her bosom hung."

Thus sings one of our poets, and in truth, if he reports correctly, our mother must have looked remarkably well; decidedly better than she appears in her every day dress. Still we think that some of her daughters equal the old lady; for the prettiest veil that we have ever seen on earth was worn yesterday in Chartres street, by one of our most celebrated belles. A theme of "woven light" and no mistake—truth as well as poetry. Knowing that our fair readers would feel disentitled if we did not state where it was purchased, we will just mention W. M. & J. Lapsley, No. 13 Chartres st.

NEW YORK.—Who that has ever been in New York has failed to visit Fulton market? It is the head quarters of the b'hoys of that metropolis—a rough and ready set, that can cut up a bullock in a twinkling and ask no more time to assist their friend or give their last shilling to the distressed. Here you find the best beef in the city, and are served by a butcher who, despite of his avocation, is the pattern of cleanliness. His snow-white shirt contrasts strongly with his rubicund visage, and his muscular strength is well displayed in lifting the immense joints of meat upon his stall. The best "spiced beef," so much sought after in this city, comes from this market and is put up by Elder one of the heaviest dealers there. Stoughton, No. 94 Camp street, keeps the article always on hand. If you have never purchased it give it a trial and you will become a regular customer.

"——To live on fame
The Gods allow to many; but to dine
Upon a 'sugar cured' red juicy ham,
Are, such as Stoughton to the wondering world
Sends forth—this is indeed the spice of life!"

We take the foregoing extract from a new work sent us by J. B. Steel, whose large Bookstore, No. 14 Camp street, attracts the attention of each passer by. It is useless to criticise the quotation; its truthfulness is well known, and stamps the book as the production of a man scrupulously conscientious in what he states. However we will say by way of explanation, that "*Shap's Hams*" are worthy of the lines above, and that they can be found at the Grocery house of Charles Stoughton, No. 94 Camp street. When there no doubt you will supply yourself with *hams, cheese, butter*, etc., all of which we expect to see noticed in a forthcoming work.

BURNS AND THE TOOTH-ACHE.—Burns had a very just appreciation of the tooth-ache; and in his admirable lines, known to every one, depicts the horrors of a raging "molar" with such startling energy that you involuntarily grasp your jaw, when reading, to keep off the influence. But years have passed since Scotia's poet penned his verses, and the Peasant Bard has gone to join his "Mary in Heaven." The great improvements in dental surgery since that period make it needless for one to write of so trifling a matter—trifling at the present time when instruments like those used by Dr. J. West, No. 112 St. Charles street, extract in a second the cause of complaint, and before you are aware that it has ceased from aching the tooth is lying on the floor. As we have mentioned Dr. West's name we will add that he is a very skillful dentist, has very pleasant rooms to operate in, and his new method of inserting teeth, on gold plate, gives universal satisfaction.

THE GOOD THINGS OF THIS WORLD.—"Live while you live, the Epicure will say," and faith we believe it is good advice; if our friends wish to follow it let them go to Raymond & Armitage, No. 71 Camp street, and provide themselves with the requisites. No small purchases to merely acquire a taste; but a dray-load of luxuries so as to make a fair trial! "A little eating is a dangerous thing;" Jack Falstaff, we believe, says this, and he is a good model in point of size at least. Yesterday we tried a jar of "Cross & Blackwell's Pickles" just arrived from that famous English establishment, and we consider them unequalled except by the "Sauces" from the same house. We are glad to find that Raymond & Armitage are agents for their sale. They have also in store a fine stock of Wines, Teas, London Porter, Brown Stout, etc. A heavy lot of groceries is kept constantly on hand.

DEATH OF E. J. BLACK.—Edward J. Black, of Scriven county, Geo., formerly a member of Congress for several terms, and who is specially remembered as having, with Messrs. Colquitt & Cooper, broke off from their whig associates in 1843, and canvassed the State on the democratic issues, died on the 1st inst., at the house of a relation in Barnwell district, S. C.

DEATH OF THE REV. MR. COLMAN.—Among other items of news, the Caledonia announces the death of the Rev. Henry Colman, of Massachusetts, favorably known to the American public by several works on agriculture. His last publication was "Familiar Letters from Europe," from which such liberal extracts have been made in the public press, describing the health and manner of life of the British nobility. He died at Islington, near London, on the 17th ult. He had taken passage in the Caledonia, and was to have sailed for home on the 18th. His son, who went out in the Caledonia, arrived just too late to see Mr. C. before his death.

THE DELUGE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The diorama of the Deluge, on exhibition in New York, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 3d inst.

MEDICAL.

DR. J. BENBADON—Office and Residence, No. 157 Canal Street, between Philippa and Cleora sts. jy7 6m

DR. MACGIBBON has removed to 89 *PHILIPPA STREET*, between Grevier and Commons. jy6 6m

DR. H. A. FOURNIQUET—Office on ST. MARY STREET, between Camp and Magazine, opposite the Magazine street Market, at *H. Guillemain's Drug Store*. Lafayette. jy11

DR. WALLACE, No. 24 Arcade Passage, Exp. st., New Orleans. OFFICE HOURS—From 9 A. M. to 12, and from 4 to 9 P. M.

CORDIAL for sale at the Drug Store of H. Bonnabel, will be alternat va jal6 1y6k W

HOMOEOPATHIST.

DR. D. GLASS, *late of Hopkinsville, Kentucky*, No 97 JACKSON STREET, between Union and Perdido streets, New Orleans. au7

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR. AFFECTIONS of the Optic Nerve, Iritis, Conjunctiva Inflammation, Partial Blindness, Operations for Strabismus, and other Diseases affecting Vision. Dr. TISTALL'S OFFICE, 72 Circus street, between Prytania and Gravier streets. Hours of Consultation—10 till 4 days, 10 till 2.... Certificates from Physicians and others may be seen at his Office. L. J.

EGYPTIAN EYE BALSAM.

DR. COHEN, having had 20 years' experience, offers the above *infallible* remedy for all Diseases pertaining to the EYE. Opthalmia, of 3 years' standing, cured in 11 weeks; the Tear in the Eye, of 3 years, cured in 10 weeks; a man of this city being stone blind for 8 months, was restored to his eye in 3 weeks; a gentleman who always wears, by using only one drop, was enable to read without them by candlelight, 8 hours. To wit: 3 days, cured by one single application. The Eye, and also strengthens.

My thoughts, *FILIPPA Street*, must be light, With bird-like.

To trace where the [illegible] UO[illegible]amed last night—
A brother dreamed of [illegible]
When slumber closed the weary eye,
To prairie wasts and starry sky.

In the busy day, from the haunts of men,
Winged messengers of love,
Speed o'er the *plains*, to bear again,
Like Noah's wand'ring dove,
A leaf from a chaplet wove of flowers,
By Memory's hand in by-gone hours!

We gather around at the twilight's close—
Thy name's a household word—
Affection's font at the sound o'erflows,
While whisper'd prayers are heard,
That swell into one kindred strain,
"Brother, come home"—the dear refrain.

New Orleans, Sept. 1. FELIX.

Married:

At Jefferson City, Mo., on Saturday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Mr. Barbour, Mr. G. C. JONES, of St. Louis, to Miss MARY C., daughter of Col. Theodor Sullick, of New Orleans.

☞ **Firemen's Mass Meeting.**—In pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Committee of Conference, at its sitting on the 10th inst., a MASS MEETING of the Fire Department of the Second Municipality will take place at Banks Arcade, on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at half-past 7 P. M.

I. N. MARKS,
G. H. FOSDICK,
JOHN ADAMS,
Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Attention! Democrats of Sixth Ward, Second Municipality.**—A meeting of the Democratic Voters will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 14th inst., at half-past 7 o'clock, at the Walker House, corner of Hevia and Burmuda streets, for the purpose of electing Four Delegates to attend the Convention to be held at the St. Louis Exchange, on the 20th inst. Every Democratic Voter of the Ward is expected to be punctual in attendance.

T. P. White, D. Aldrich, S. S. Lee,
David Owens, W. H. Evans, John Rusty,
F. Thomas, D. Mitchell, Jas. H. Caldwell.
Joseph Moss,

☞ FRESH FALL GOODS. ☜

Commencement of the Season.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.

34 MAGAZINE STREET,

We have received by recent arrivals, per steamship Falcon and ships Toronto and Rajah, from our Manufactory in New York, the First Advances of Choice and Desirable

Fall and Winter Clothing.

Although this early in the season, our friends will find our stock large and well selected. Our stock of *FURNISHING GOODS* is larger than that of any other house in the city, and more complete.

—Also—

Goods for the CALIFORNIAN of every Description.

The following is only a limited list of our articles and prices. Our present numerous customers know the principles upon which we do our business, but to strangers who visit the city it may be necessary to repeat, our motto is—

☞ *"LARGE SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."* ☜

Dress and Frock Coats:

Extra super black Cloth Dress Coats	from $25 00 to 30 00
Very fine " " "	18 00 to 20 00
Medium " " "	16 00 to 18 00
Superfine brown, olive brown, olive green, invisible green, mulberry, dahlia, and golden brown Cloth Dress Coats	12 00 to 15 00
Extra super black Cloth French Coats	22 00 to 25 00
Very fine " " "	18 00 to 20 00
Medium " " "	14 00 to 16 00
Superfine brown, olive brown, olive green, invisible green, mulberry, dahlia, and golden brown Cloth Frock Coats	12 00 to 14 00

Sac Coats and Paletots:

Black French Cloth Sacs and Paletots	$20 00 to 22 00
Black French Castor Cloth Sacs and Paletots	14 00 to 16 00
Rich golden brown, olive brown, olive green, royal blue and silver drab Cloth Sacs and Paletots	12 00 to 14 00
Brown, blue and drab Pilot Cloth Sacs and Paletots	12 00 to 14 00
Superfine Silk or Satin Cassimere Sacs & Paletots	11 00 to 12 00
Brown, blue, olive, black, green and silver Doeskin Tweed Sacs and Paletots	8 00 to 10 00
Rich golden brown, blue, olive brown, olive green, mulberry and drab French Castor Cloth Sacs and Paletots	12 00 to 14 00
Black and fancy colored Cassimere Doeskin Sacs and Paletots	14 00 to 16 00
Plaid Cassimere and Heather Twill Sacs and Paletots	8 00 to 10 00
Extra superfine Black Satin Sacs and Paletots	18 00 to 18 00
Blue, drab, olive-colored, green and white Beaver Sacs and Paletots	8 00 to 10 00

Cloaks and Boulevards:

Superfine black and blue English and French Cloaks	$16 00 to 18 00
Super blue and brown Pilot and Beaver Cloth Boulevards	6 50 to 8 00
Superfine blue Pilot Cloth Cloaks, heavy	16 00 to 20 00
Black and fancy colored Tweed Boulevards	5 00 to 6 50
Heather plaid and fancy plaid Cassimere Boulevards	5 00 to 7 00

Pantaloons:

Black French and English Cassimere Pants	$6 00 to 7 00
Best quality black French Doeskin Pants	7 00 to 11 00
Blue, olive and fancy mixed Doeskin Pants	3 00 to 5 00
The richest assortment of fancy Cassimere, Buckskin and Doeskin Pants in New Orleans	4 00 to 9 00
Superfine Brown, Tweed and Cordroy Pants	3 50 to 5 00

Vests:

Black and colored Cloth Embroidered Vests	$5 00 to 12 00
Colored Cashmere for all qualities and styles, too numerous to particularize by minute description	3 00 to 9 00
Black Cloth, Cassimere, Bombazine, and Marino Vests	3 00 to 5 00
Best quality black Silk Velvet Vests	5 00 to 10 00
Rich fancy figured Silk Velvet Vests	4 00 to 10 00
Black plain Satin Vests	3 50 to 6 00
Rich fancy figured Silk and Satin Vests	3 50 to 6 00
Gold and Silver figured Satin Vests, very rich	4 50 to 6 00
White Marseilles Vests	2 00 to 3 00

Shirts, Scarfs, Cravats, etc.:

Superfine all Linen Bosom-ruffled Bosoms
Do. English Muslin Shirts; do. York Mill do.;
Medium quality do. French Gingham and Calico Shirts;
Linen and Cotton Check do.;
Merino, flannel, gauze, brown, white and pink Undershirts and Very rich style fancy Cravats and Scarfs; (Drawers;
Italian and French black Silk Cravats;
Merino, Cashmere, Buckskin, black and white Kid Gloves;
Cotton and Gingham Umbrellas;
Trunks; Valises; Carpet Bags, etc.

India Rubber Goods:

Cloaks; Pantaloons; Leggins; Lace Preservers, etc.

We invite particular attention to the workmanship, style and trimmings of our garments. We feel confident that they are not surpassed, if equalled, by any other establishment in the South. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our stock.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
34 Magazine street.

JOHN TOOLE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.....Consignments and Remittances Office, 25 *Bank Place, New Orleans.*

CLERK WANTED.—A young man having a knowledge of the Dry Goods business and plain Book Keeping, is wanted for a store in Baton Rouge. Address, stating references as to character, Box L 84, Post Office.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing between