DAILY CRESCENT.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 18, 1849.

See Third Page for CITY NEWS, &c.

UNDER WHAT LAW!—The interposition of the President at New York and in the Gulf of Mexico, to put down the expedition, which is now generally admitted to have been designed to aid a revolution in Cuba, is much lauded in various newspapers as a signal mark of respect for the obligations of treaties. Even the correspondence from Washington of the Baltimore Sun lays much stress on this demonstration of regard for "treaty" stipulations. It says: "The Government has, of course, no "feeling in the matter beyond a firm determination "to keep our national honor untarnished and *our "treaties respected.* It could not, even if it would, "permit armed bands of men to be organized within "the limits of the Union for a descent upon other "countries, while *solemn treaties* exist to forbid it. "The Executive is sworn to carry out the laws "enacted by the people through their representa-"tives in Congress, and if the people desire to ab-"rogate treaties they must do so in the proper "way." There is no treaty stipulation at all with Spain which touches this question. There is only one provision of any existing treaty with that Government, which has reference to the interference of citizens or subjects of either in hostilities against the other. The fourteenth article of the Convention of 1822 agrees that no citizen of either nation shall, in time of war, take a commission from a foreign power, to arm a privateer against the commerce of the other. There is no clause in any of the treaties, which creates an obligation to repress, in any way, expeditions, military or otherwise, against either party. The obligation, if any, arises under the general law of nations—and it is not by any means settled that there is any duty to become the police agents and executioners for a foreign government.

The duties assumed by President Taylor in this matter are not taken under any *Treaty*, but, as we understand, under the provisions of a statute of our own, with which Spain has nothing to do. The arrests have been made under the neutrality act, originally passed in 1794, and reenacted in 1818. We have already published the material portions of the act, as they bear on such expeditions as those in question.

The principal sections are the sixth and eighth. The sixth enacts that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begin or set on foot, or provide or prepare the means for any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence, against the territory or dominions of any prince or State, or of any colony, district or people, with whom the United States are at peace, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be fined not exceeding three thousand dollars, and imprisoned not more than three years. The eighth section makes it "lawful for the President of the United States, or such person as he shall have employed for the purpose, to employ the military or naval forces of the United States "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise."

☞ We thank the officers on the packet Princess and of the Red River packet Creole for Natchez and Red River papers.

☞ We learn from Mr. Giles, clerk of the steamboat Magnolia, that the steamboat Astocrat, hence for St. Louis, ran afoul of a flatboat above Milliken's Bend, between 8 and 9 o'clock on Thursday night, 13th inst., and sunk her in shoal water. The following cargo, (which has all been saved in a partially damaged state,) consigned to John R. Shaw & Co., was on board the flatboat at the time of the accident: 283 bbls. pork, 134 bbls. and 49 half bbls. whisky, 53 half bbls. beef, 7 bbls. and 28 kegs lard, 60 kegs butter, 90 hhds. bacon, and 80 bbls. flour. The steamboat Magnolia went up to the Bend, took out the cargo of the flatboat and brought it to this city.

FLORIDA.—Gov. Moseley, of Florida, has borrowed $20,000 on his own private credit of the S. W. Railroad Bank of Charleston, S. C., to defray the expenses of the volunteers he called out for the defence of the frontier. It is stated in the Wahnlla Times that Gen. Twiggs has received the volunteers. We doubt it. He has applied for the consent of the Government, but their declared policy is against it.

DAN HICKOK'S REGATTA.—The Regatta at the Lake-end of the Shell Road comes off on Friday next. It will undoubtedly be the most exciting and interesting race of the season. The attendance will be larger than at any previous regatta. All the New Orleans people will be down at the Franklin House, and bets will be in proportion to the size of the crowd. The race is open to boats of all sorts, and there will probably be more variety in it than in any other regatta we have had on the Lake-shore during the summer. The people from Mobile and the Watering Places may be sure of good accommodation at Dan Hickok's.

THE HOMICIDE AT WEST PASCAGOULA.—A letter from West Pascagoula, published in the Seashore Sentinel at Biloxi, says that the Coroner's Jury brought in a verdict of justifiable homicide in the case of George W. Jones, lately killed by his father-in-law, Zachary Phillips. Jones quarrelled with Phillips, and pushed him so hard that he was compelled to shoot in self-defence.

ROBBERY.—The telegraphic correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, under date of the 18th, says: "A robbery took place at Willard's Hotel on Monday last, by which Mr. Brooks, (?) belonging to the Branch Mint at New Orleans, lost from his trunk $500 in gold. He arrived here on Sunday, from New Orleans. Each piece of coin was marked with a private mark, but no clue has yet been found as to who committed the robbery. The affair has been kept quiet to give the police a chance to ferret it out, but thus far they have been unsuccessful."

MEMPHIS CONVENTION.—The Mayor of Mobile, authorized by a public meeting of citizens, has appointed ten delegates to the Convention at Memphis—Thaddens Sanford, Joseph E. Murrell, P. L. Owen, George N. Stewart, R. Lee Fearn, James Perrins, P. Phillips, Moses Waring, John A. Campbell and William J. Ledyard.

COTTON CROP OF ALABAMA.—A writer in the Mobile Advertiser makes an estimate of the whole of the cotton crop produced in Alabama for the year ending on the 1st inst., 612,922 bales, averaging 509½ pounds each, or 312,240,015 pounds. This is made up as follows:

Weight of 518,705 bales at Mobile	lb 264,843,253
" North Alabama, sent to Memphis and New Orleans	48,170,224
" Sent down the Chattahoochee	33,129,225
" Consumed in factories, etc.	6,276,313
	352,010,015
From which deduct Mississippi cotton, sent to Mobile—39,769 bales	40,770,000
Total product of Alabama	312,240,015

Or 612,922 bales, at 509½ pounds per bale, or 892,117 bales, at 350 pounds per bale; the value of which, at 61 cents per pound all round is $19,515,063 47.

OUR MINISTER TO BERLIN.—A Berlin letter, of August 21, to the N. Y. Commercial, says: "Mr. Hannegan was taken sick at Brussels, last week, on his way to Paris. The attack was at first violent, but a letter received here on Sunday from a gentleman in his company, says that Mr. Hannegan was so much better as to hope to resume his journey in a few days."

GERMAN EXILES.—An appeal is put forth by the Germans of Philadelphia in behalf of those of their countrymen who have been compelled to fly to Switzerland as a refuge from the penalties for their being concerned in the political troubles in Germany.

Hungary.

The accounts by mail confirm the telegraphic reports in regard to the Hungarian defeats, and all hopes of Hungarian independence appear for the time to be extinct. We are disappointed—deeply, sadly disappointed; for with the Hungarian struggle perish, probably, the revolutionary and progressive movements of 1848 and 1849. For the time European despotism seems to be in the ascendant. There is no point of hope towards which the eye of this liberal can turn and find aught to encourage him in the immediate future. Just around all is dark and dreary and desponding; but there is a bright world beyond towards which the gaze of a few faithful spirits is turned. Around, the winds may rage and the billows roll—in the distance is seen the calm and quiet vale where all is sunshine and harmony and pleasure.

It is not in the nature of things for the cause which has just triumphed in Hungary to be entirely or permanently successful. Armed beings, organized into squadrons and drilled into machines, may, for a moment, crush into subjection men endowed with all the feelings and sympathies of humanity. But it cannot be forever thus. Matter will not be forever triumphant over mind; brute force will not be, forever, the master instead of the slave, of free emotions and noble aspirations. It required the combined forces of two empires to smother the flame that burst forth from the hills and valleys of Hungary. When Hungary, however, is joined by the uprising and exultant nations—by France, rid of her juggling politicians and royal tricksters—by Italy, freed from the fetters of priestcraft and aristocratic prejudices—by Germany, standing in her might, united and free—then may arrive the consummation "devoutly to be wished for"—then may success attend the struggle of the deserving, and victory await the efforts of those who struggle for right and freedom.

Nor are we merely rhapsodizing when we talk about the accomplishment of these great ends. Eighteen months have taught Europe deep and important lessons. It is now not in France alone that the force of popular opinion and popular will is felt. It is now not in France alone that the omnipotence of the masses is recognized; and the time is rapidly approaching when people will form treaties of offence and defence as well as kings and princes. Had the French people but joined the Hungarians—had they been as true to their cause and their fellows as was the Russian Czar to the Austrian Emperor—then might we have beheld another termination of the late campaign—then might we have seen another Napoleon entering the walls of Vienna and dictating a peace within sound of St. Stephen's bells.

All the Democrats of the European world, however, are not dead. No, thank God! a truth, moral, social, or political, once brought into existence can never die. The serpents may coil around it in the cradle, the crawling errors may rear their shining crests and strike at the growing thought that seems to be sleeping careless of enemies—but the young giant will strangle them all and crush the poisonous heads that attempted to kill him with their stings. The events of 1848 and 1849 have taught the whole of Western and Central Europe "the might that slumbers in a peasant's arm"; they have shown the strength of Democracy and the power of a people, even when wild and untried in their efforts, without any of the aids of organization and habitual cooperation. The lesson will not be forgotten—the experience will not fall to the ground unheeded and unfelt.

Nor do we think that the re-awakening of the nations is far distant. Already there are appearances which indicate that another opportunity may soon be presented to the European liberals. Austria and Russia are triumphant; but they are not in the strictest concord. They begin to quarrel about the division of the spoils. The Czar demands a province on the Adriatic. Is the young Austrian emperor so dull that he cannot read the meaning of this demand? Are his white-haired counsellors so stupified by recent revolutions or giddy with present successes, that they will not perceive the intention of the terrible Russian? The Cossack thinks it is his destiny to push the Russian conquests to the shores of the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and make Europe a collection of Tartar tribes and Asiatic hordes. He asks for a foothold on the Adriatic as the first step towards the accomplishment of more magnificent intentions.

It is possible, then, that there may be a quarrel between Austria and Russia as to the terms to be paid for the subjection of Hungary. So far there seems to be but little harmony between them as to the settlement of their respective boundaries. When the monarchs are divided the people may unite. A coalition may be more difficult after the conquerors have once disagreed; and the cause of freedom, for a moment blighted, may again put forth green leaves and perfume the air with its budding flowerets. Before another year has passed, Bem may have accomplished his destiny—the deliverance of Hungary *from* Austrian authority—and the stars that foretold his fate may be more truthful than they at present appear. Let the friends of freedom never despair, but hope on, trusting in truth, right and the people.

☞ Augustus C. Dodge, Senator from Iowa, arrived in Washington on the 9th, and left early next day, on his way to visit his father, Senator from Wisconsin, who is suffering under severe indisposition at Berkeley Springs in Virginia.

PETER PENCE.—The total amount of contributions in aid of Pope Pius IX, throughout the Union, on Sunday the 1st July, is estimated at about $50,000. This is the first instance, we believe, in in the history of the Catholic Church in this country, in which contributions have been directly solicited in aid of the Holy See. The origin of Peter Pence is thus defined: It was a tax which originated in England, of a penny upon every house which contained twenty pennyworth of any kind of goods, and was paid to the Pope. It was anciently called Rome fee, Rome penny, Rome scot, Denarii S. Petri and Cencus Petri. It originated with the Saxons, in the year 720, was discontinued by Edward III., revived by Richard II., and terminated on the Reformation. It was a collection from among the faithful to pay the personal expenses of the Pope.

THE LOTTIER CASE AT RICHMOND.—The examination of Thomas Lottier, for the shooting of Cook, at Richmond, Va., (since dead,) has been concluded and the accused remanded for further examination on the 11th inst., before a called Court of Hustings. A number of witnesses testified to suspicious conduct between Cook and Lottier's wife. The following is the testimony of her own son; by a former husband:

John Heffinan—I will be twelve years old next May; I have lived with Mr. Lottier since I was a small boy; I knew Mr. Cook—have seen him at home every day—sometimes twice a day; Mr. Lottier was never at home when Mr. Cook was there; when Mr. C. came he would go up stairs in ma's bed-room; I have seen them setting in each other's laps different times, kissing each other; they would not let any body come into the bed-room; this intimacy commenced last May; he went there (to Lottier's) while ma was at Mr. Gentry's; he gave me two letters to take to ma; he told me he had spent $28 in buying two revolvers, and was now ready for two Lottiers; he told me if mother wanted anything, to come to him for it; my mother's gone away; she left for Norfolk on the Thursday after C. was shot.

Cross examined—I was afraid to tell any one what I had seen at home, because ma threatened to whip me if I did. My mother answered the letters C. sent to her by me.

PROLIFIC.—The Albany Patriot (Baker Co., Geo.) says, there is at the present writing, in that county, a lady 82 years of age, who has had twenty-one children. Two of her daughters also reside in this county. One of them, the wife of Mr. Wm. Faircloth, has had sixteen children, four of whom are now living. The other, the wife of Mr. Mathew Faircloth, has had twenty-three children, eighteen of whom are now living—nine sons and nine daughters. Another sister, Mrs. Parker, recently died in Scriven county, at the age of 38 years, who had twenty-five children.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent."

By the Southern Line.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16, 8 P. M.—Cols. Ney and Villechamp, of the German Republican army, arrived at Boston on Saturday last. They escaped across the mountains, after suffering many cruel hardships. One of them was smuggled on board a ship in a sack.

Barnburners and Hunkers.

The union between the barnburners and hunkers has been ratified by a joint committee at Syracuse.

New York Markets.

The price of Cotton in New York has settled down at a decline of ¼. Since the arrival of the steamer the sales have reached 2000 bales. Fair Mobile and Orleans are quoted at 11½c. The market is rather heavy. The Flour market continues dull. Ordinary Western is quoted at $4 62. Mess Pork commands $10 25. Sugar is in active demand. New Orleans ranges from 5¼ to 6c. Stocks are somewhat more active.

ASSOCIATION FOR IRELAND.—The London Morning Chronicle has the following notice of an association, that it is proposed to organize for the benefit of Ireland. If properly administered the corporation might be of great service to that country as well as to England.

Freehold Assurance Association.—Proposals have been put forward under this title for the formation of a society under the auspices of the city of London, for the employment of the Irish people and the elevation of their national character. It is proposed, under the sanction of government, that the corporation enter into agreement for the purchase or right of preëmption of lands in suitable districts of Ireland, and expend the necessary sums in adapting them to productive agricultural enterprise, by effectual arterial and thorough drainage, and by deepening and clearing rivers and out-lets, in building convenient farm-houses and cottages, in laying out settlements, and dividing the same into allotments expedient for the purposes of sale and disposal. The purchase money of such estates to be paid in money, or in a stock to be created by the corporation at the option of that body. The lands so improved to be sold to persons of the requisite capital to cultivate the same, or conveyed in fee simple on mortgage to yeomen of good character, subject to a terminable rent-charge. This rent-charge to represent the annual payment, which in the ordinary system of tenure he would pay to the landlord for the use of the soil, together with the premium necessary to enable the corporation to re-assure the value of the property, and to replace the amount of the investment on the decease of the occupant. The value of the fee simple would be restored to the association by virtue of the annual premium; the property, during the lifetime of the occupier, remaining mortgaged to the association as security for the rent and premium, and for the due observance of all necessary covenants.

MONEY HUNTING.—The schooner Cecil, fitted out at Baltimore to recover the treasure lost off the coast of Cumana, in the ship San Pedro, has returned from her second trip without much success. The bullion recovered has not met the current expenses of the voyage. It is charged that the mate and five seamen have purloined a considerable sum of what was drawn up. The parties have been arrested and lodged in the Baltimore jail to await the disposal of their case before the U. S. District Court of Maryland. A great obstacle to the complete success of this enterprise, has been the fact that the frigate was destroyed by fire, and the wreck broken up by the explosion of the magazines. The remnants lie scattered on the bottom, midway between the Isle Ascension and the Venezuelan coast, and is in about ten fathoms. At this depth, which is beyond the maximum of pearl-diving, the operations were conducted with the ordinary diving-bell in preference to the improved submarine armor and other diving apparatus. The Baltimore correspondent of the Charleston Evening News gives an account of a singular death. One of the divers, named Jackson, in the course of the expedition, lost his life in this way: The bell was down and the signal to haul up had been given, when conceiving that he could ascend to the surface more quickly, he stepped out through the aperture. He rose up through the sixty feet of water, but was so prostrated in the effort and from deprivation of air in the ascent, that he died in a few hours after. It is not probable that the Cecil will be again sent out.

☞ "People may say what they will about country air being so good for 'em," said Mrs. Partington, "and how they fat up on it; for my part I shall always think it is owin' to the vittles. Air may do for camamiles and other reptiles that live on it, but I know that men must have something substantialer." The old lady was resolute in this opinion, conflict as it might with general notions. She is set in her opinions, very, and in their expression nowise backward. "It may be as Solomon says," says she; "but I lived at the pasturage in a country town all one summer and *I* never heard a turtle singing in the branches. I say I never *heard* it; but it may be so too, for I have seen 'em in brooks under the tree, where they perhaps dropped off. I wish some of our great naturals would look into it." With this wish for light the old lady lighted her candle and went to bed.—*Boston Post.*

City Gossip.

☞ As error is BARNETT's number occurred yesterday. Every one knows the place, but we may as well say that it is *No. 13 Camp street.*

A CURIOSITY.—Yesterday we called into HILL's, *56 Camp street*, to look at one of the curiosities of the day—a water purifier—and although every one must see it for himself, yet we will give a brief description for the benefit of the halt, the lame and the blind, that can't get there. The filter is of a cylindrical form, composed of stone so porous that the water is forced through by hydraulic pressure alone, and the cavity becomes a reservoir for the pure and sparkling element; from the interior it is conveyed by a pipe. The filter never needs cleansing; it is inserted in the water, and impurities, instead of clinging to the stone, fall to the bottom of the vessel. It presents an impassable barrier to all deleterious substances held in suspension, and carbonate of lime, magnesia, etc., which render the water hard are rejected, making it soft and healthy. Mr. Hill has "Purifiers" that will filter 8 gallons of water per day for $10; 15 gallons for $16; 30 gallons for $30; 75 gallons for $40; and 100 gallons for $50. No family should be without one, and we venture to say that on examination few will go away without purchasing. The article has lately been introduced into England and most extensively patronised. Both Houses of Parliament and Windsor Castle are fitted with the "Purifier." While our friends are examining this great improvement let them not forget that if they need anything in the House furnishing line Mr. Hill can supply them out of his large stock. He keeps an infinite variety of everything that one can be needed in a well regulated household, commencing with cooking stoves and ending with clothes pins. Tin-ware, hollow-ware, bathing tubs, shower baths, wooden-ware, in fact nothing will be found wanting. He has four stories filled from floor to ceiling.

A DROWN STUDY!—Were you ever in one? You sit abstracted gazing upon vacancy, drumming up an idea from the depths profound of your sleepy brain, and biting unconsciously the tip of your "easy goose quill" until you find the pith of the matter has quite escaped you. It is an awkward absence of mind to say the least of it, so to avoid such a vacuum in your thoughts, provide yourself at CORSON & ARMSTRONG'S, *No. 57 Camp street*, with one of his capacious holders for pens, and when your fit comes on you will find that in spite of your teeth you can't nibble off the silver top that surmounts the pretty article named above. We speak from experience.

THE FIRST DUTY.—The chart and compass are the safeguard to the mariner; they point out the dangers of the sea, and enable him to steer his ship in safety amidst the roar of the storm and through the long watches of the night. The Day-book and Ledger in the commercial world guide the business man through the intricate channels of trade—warn him when breakers are ahead, and denote with unerring precision the time that he leaves soundings. Who then would embark on the ocean of trade without providing first a good set of books? They must be, too, of a quality that will endure until the part of Prosperity is gained and every ripple passed. If there is anything that denotes a careless concern, it is a poor, ill-bound, slovenly-looking set of books, and to those who would avoid such an imputation, let them go to CORSON & ARMSTRONG'S, *No. 57 Camp street*, and see the paideuous journals there ready to receive the kind attentions of the pen. We could not help yesterday looking over the fine stock of stationery on hand at No. 57. Blank books, English and American paper in endless variety and of a superior quality, with everything needed in the way of desk furniture, were to be found. They are just opening a heavy list of these matters, and our merchants will find something superior there. We may as well add in this paragraph, as we have been led incidentally to mention the firm, that their advertisement in another column deserves particular attention.

"THE CRY IS STILL (THEY COME!"—Who come? Why the *Matrons!* Not only all that have been sojourning at the springs and watering places, but also the immense number that have been ruminating at Saratoga—the former have been "shelling out," the latter are ready for the like process. To-day that famous saloon the CRESCENT RESTAURANT opens for the season. It has been handsomely fitted up, and its former friends will meet there to admire its new beauties. As a guide to strangers, we can promise them a treat at the corner of Gravier and St. Charles.

From Chagres, Panama, and California.

By the arrival of the schooner Iona, Capt. Leatch, which left Chagres on the 24 inst., the day after the departure of the Empire City, we have received accounts from Panama up to the 28th ult., and from San Francisco up to the 24 of August.

The following is an extract from a letter from a friend, dated Panama, 28th August:

There are at present about 500 persons on the Isthmus who propose going to California as soon as they can procure passage. Since the last steamer left, several sailing vessels have cleared for San Francisco and taken with them about 200 passengers. The steamship Oregon, which met with an accident on her last trip to this place, has been thoroughly repaired and will probably leave to-morrow for San Francisco. She will take about one-half of the people waiting here, and the rest may have to wait until the next steamer leaves—about the 20th of September—as there are no sailing vessels up for California. The British steamer Unicorn has been due for some weeks. Her arrival would be a source of gratification to those who are obliged to wait, as she will be dispatched for San Francisco immediately. The ship Thomas Bennett, 121 days from Charleston, touched at this port on the 17th inst. She had on board 48 passengers, all in good health, and sailed hence on the 19th with 50 additional passengers for California. The British brig Lady Shaw Stewart, with 80 passengers and for the same destination, sailed on the 20th, while on the 27th the bark Ella Francis sailed with 60 passengers aboard.

I would advise all who come this route to procure through tickets before starting. There is a great deal of speculation in the purchase and sale of tickets for the steamers. Although each ticket has on its face "not transferable," and the notice posted up at the agents' office says "Any person holding a ticket not in his own name, such ticket shall not be considered valid," yet these rules, as well as nearly all the others set forth by the company, are violated every trip, by themselves as well as by the passengers. Much dissatisfaction exists among persons who have suffered losses through speculation and the management of the agents. These latter are accused of partiality and of instantiss to Americans. In many instances there is, no doubt, some ground for complaint; but when the position of the agents is considered, it is questionable whether they are as much to blame as they are represented to be. It must be remembered that they have to deal with men of all classes and blind to every interest but their own—men filled with the idea that every moment of detention here may lose them a fortune. Enclosed I send you a copy of the proceedings of a large meeting held here on the 25th, in regard to the conduct of the agents. You may judge from these what the feeling among the emigrants is.

There have been a number of deaths from cholera among the Americans here within the past three weeks; but to all appearance the disease has left the Isthmus, and Panama is now very healthy. Among the passengers by the last steamer for California was M——t, who arrived the day before the ship left, and immediately bought a passage ticket for $150 premium. Wm. C. Jones is here and goes up to-morrow on the Oregon. Your humble servant takes passage in the same ship. G. L. R.

AMERICAN MEETING IN PANAMA.—The following are the proceedings of a meeting held by the Americans at Panama on the 20th, and are taken from the Panama Star of the 25th ult.:

At a meeting of Americans in Panama, holden at the American Hotel on Monday, August 20th, pursuant to public notice, W. D. Stover, of Lansingburg, N. Y., was called to the chair, and John H. Redington, of Boston, appointed Secretary. After a few remarks from the chairman, setting forth the objects of the meeting, a committee was appointed to make inquiries into the cause of the detention of passengers some three or four weeks by every steamer, and also to take into consideration the course followed by the agents here, in the disposal of tickets, and such other grievances as they might see fit to report upon. The meeting was adjourned to Wednesday, August 22d, when the following resolutions were submitted by the committee, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, who have endeavored to get at all facts in relation to the subject referred to them, by inquiries of the agents, and from other sources, there are no reasons for a long detention of Americans in Panama, beyond the interest and caprice of the agents.

Resolved, That we consider the course pursued by the proprietors of the Pacific steamers in New York, in advising passengers to arrive at Panama on the first of the month, and then detaining, or allowing their agents to detain the steamers until the last, as a wanton trifling with the health and lives of passengers, and as such deserving of the severest condemnation.

Resolved, That we consider the agents at Panama, Messrs. Zachenson, Nelson & Co., as unsuitable persons for the situation they hold, and that in our opinion it is the duty of Messrs. Howland & Aspinwall to appoint some other agent or agents, who will treat the passengers, and all others, desirous of obtaining information, as gentlemen, and who will dispose of the tickets for sale here in a *fair and equitable* manner.

Resolved, That we consider the American Consul at this port unworthy of the station; that so far from rendering assistance to Americans in distress, he has always been disposed to take advantage of their necessities for his own benefit; that we consider such a course as an insult to our Government, and hereby advise all persons having influence in the States to apprise of it, for his merits.

Resolved, That from the great embarrassment which Americans and others experience, from the mismanagement and misrepresentation of agents at Panama, we recommend all persons coming this route to provide themselves with through tickets, as the agents of the steamers here, are generally the agents of sailing vessels from this port to San Francisco, and thereby have the power of extorting, and do exhort, enormous prices from those whose poverty and suffering in a strange country ought to entitle them to aid, rather than imposition and oppression.

Resolved, That all bona fide tickets ought to be transferable to any one intending to sail in the steamer for which they are issued, the present regulation being only enforced to advantage a few, to the detriment of the many.

Resolved, That having been informed of the great impositions practised upon passengers in the Pacific ocean, we as Americans we will not submit to any injustice or unpatriotic treatment from the officers of the same, either towards cabin or steerage passengers and travellers, we are determined to protect ourselves and each other from all unfair treatment, either on sea or on the land.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Panama Star, and that copies of the same be forwarded to the principal cities in the United States, with a request that all papers in the Union will publish the same.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALEX. PUBLISS,	of New York City,	
JOHN M. BURDEALL,	do.	do.
G. C. WELD,	do.	do.
J. M. FORD,	do.	do.
W. C. YOUNG,	do.	do.
SMITH CLARK,	do.	do.
E. S. HOLDEN, Boston,		
ANDREW J. WHITE, Palmer, Mass.,		
C. G. SHARPE, Philadelphia,		
GEO. K. FITCH, Cleveland, Ohio,		
JAMES TOBIN, New Orleans,		
—— LINDERKER, do.		
F. W. TYSON, Baltimore,		
—— TANCY, do.,		

[*Uif Committee.*

After the adoption of the above resolutions, the following was offered in addition, and also adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Messrs. Zachenson, Nelson & Co.

The objects of the meeting having been accomplished, it now adjourned, *sine die*. WM. D. STOVER, CHM'N.

JOHN H. REDINGTON, *Secretary.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.—The following is from the Panama Star of the 25th—the last number of that paper which will be issued, inasmuch as the editor was to leave on the Oregon for San Francisco:

"The steamer California arrived this morning—21 days from San Francisco—51 passengers, and near $700,000 in gold. Also British steamer Chile—11 days from Callao—13 passengers, and $615,000 in bullion and coin. English bark John Hutchins arrived Wednesday, 22d—160 days from Hartlefield, Eng., with coal for American steamers. American bark Anahuac, from New York—coal and provisions for American steamers, and 10 passengers for California."

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The Star furnishes us with the following California accounts, most of which have previously reached this place by Telegraph from New York:

By the politeness of a gentleman arrived by the California, we have a copy of the Alta California of Aug. 2d, from which we learn that great excitement had prevailed in San Francisco, in consequence of a riot which took place on the 16th July. Seventeen men were arrested, and had a trial before the Alcalde, assisted by two gentlemen selected by the people as associates, on a charge of conspiracy to "rob the peaceable inhabitants of the district of their property; to assault, beat, shoot at, and wound their persons; to commit riot, rape and murder, and divers other crimes and outrages against the peace of the people of this territory," which charge was accompanied by specifications for each head. The leader, Samuel Roberts, was found guilty of "conspiracy, riot, robbery, assault with intent to kill, shooting with intent to kill," and was sentenced to ten years' hard labor in the penitentiary, where the Governor of California may direct. Theodore Saunders received the same sentence. All the others were found guilty of various riotous proceedings, and received sentences to the penitentiary for periods varying from six months to a year, accompanied with fines of from $250 to $1000.

The accounts from the diggings are to July 22d, and are unimportant. We condense from various editorial articles in the Alta California the following intelligence:—Provisions are plenty in the mines, and goods may be obtained in Sacremento City at San Francisco prices. Very rich deposits have been found on the north fork of the American River. At a place known as Smith's Bar digging has been attended with great good fortune. There is a story of a Baltimorean, who but recently arrived in this country, having taken in one week upwards of $6000 in gold from one spot—and this unskilled—with common mining implements. The report is generally credited in the North. The daily average per man, from the best authenticated accounts in our possession, can be safely set down at about one ounce. The general health of those in the mines remains good. The Mormon Island Mining Association has nearly completed the dam at that point. It is presumed that in three weeks they will turn the river from its bed. Shares in this work are now selling for $5000. At the junction of the Forks above this point is another Association for a similar purpose, and great numbers are at work. By the arrival of gentlemen from the Stanislaus washings we are furnished with the gratifying intelligence that work continues brisk on the San Joaquin tributaries, and is attended with more satisfactory results than was the Spring mining.

AN APPEAL FOR PROTECTION.—In the proceedings of the British Parliament of July 16, we find the following:

House of Lords.—Lord Dudley Stuart said he rose to present a petition from one Mr. Colin Mackenzie, resident in Camden town, which was of a very peculiar character, and the like of which, perhaps, had never been presented to that House before. The petitioner stated that in 1846 he contracted a marriage which had turned out very unfortunate for him—[a laugh]—by which he became acquainted with the evils of that state. [Renewed laughter.] He was led to the conclusion that the most fertile source of domestic unhappiness was a marriage settlement, which gave to a wife power over her husband. [Laughter.] And in consequence of the independence which it placed her in, she defied him, against all the vows she made at the altar, and did all sorts of things which she ought not to do. [Loud laughter.] The petitioner stated that in consequence of the practice of marriage settlements it was necessary to employ a lawyer to draw them, who in that way obtained a great influence over the parties, frequently under pretence of being the legal adviser of the husband, became something more than a legal adviser to his wife. [Laughter.] The petitioner finally prayed among other things that the good old system of the ducking stool might be revived as a punishment for all undutiful and runaway wives. [Oh, oh! and cries of "order!"]

Died:

In Lafayette, on the 12th inst., of congestive fever, CHARLES M., youngest son of W. VAN BRUNT.

☞ New York papers please copy.

Steamboat Departures This Day.

☞ SEE ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIRD PAGE.

Mobile.....JAS. L. DAY, Gibbons, 11 A. M.
Brazos.....MOBILE, Bitter, 3½ P. M. Cons.
Madisonville.....OLIVIA, Gray, 3 P. M. Cons.
Red River.....J. T. DOSWELL, Kimball, 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....PRIDE OF THE WEST, Hom, 5 P. M.
St. Louis.....ST. PAUL, Norris, 5 P. M.

☞ The Pride of the West, Capt. Hom.—This light draught, fast running steamboat will leave for St. Louis and intermediate ports THIS EVENING, Tuesday, at 5 o'clock, positively.
sl8 O. M. WHITE, 32 New Levee.

☞ Bark Mary Waterman is now discharging her cargo at Post 1, Second Municipality.....Consignees will please attend to the receipt of their goods on the Levee, or they will be stored at their expense and risk.
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DR. ANFOUX respectfully informs his patients, and the public generally, that he has removed his office and residence from No. 8 Bacoma street to No. 20 Carondelet street, between Common and Canal streets, where he can be consulted at all hours, and is prepared to perform all Dental Operations to their satisfaction, warranted, and at his usual moderate charges.
Office, at his residence, No. 20 Carondelet, between Common and Canal streets, New Orleans. s18 1m

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THIS Establishment, having recently undergone thorough repairs, will be opened THIS EVENING for the season, where the lovers of good cheer can regale themselves, to their hearts' content. The Saloon will be furnished with the most choice OYSTERS, GAME, etc., to be procured in the country, and the Bar with the best of Liquors of every description. From the patronage heretofore given to this house by a liberal public, it is hoped, by strict attention to the wants of the guests, a continuance of favors will be received. s18 3t

BUSINESS CL